

THE FARM.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

That well known writer and successful sheepman, Alex Mitchell, writes as follows on the above subject to the Dallas News: "I have read with great pleasure in a late issue of the Dallas News the article on the 'Culture of the Soil,' a subject, so far as Western Texas is concerned, which is of vast and vital importance. The rainfall of the year is sufficient to raise good crops every year, and can be conserved in the soil where it falls ill required by the crops.

planters a desire to increase the acreage of cotton for the coming year, and consumers are now holding off in laying a supply of the staple under the belief that an increase in acreage will depreciate present values and cause them to get what they need at lower prices.

Another matter for the farmers to bear in mind is that at the present time when there is a remote possibility of a large crop of cotton, the price of the staple is depressed, and the result thereof would be to depreciate the value of cotton and appreciate the value of all food crops. Therefore, be it resolved, That the Memphis cotton exchange, urgently recommends to the producers that the production of home supplies be made the first consideration in planting operations for the following year and the acreage of cotton be increased over that of last year.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the American Cotton Growers' association for bringing about the reduction in the acreage of the crop now being marketed, and we respectfully urge the honorable Director D. Lane, the president, and his coadjutors, the presidents of the various cotton states of said association, to continue in the good work and to take up the matter with the various practical growers and large planters upon the attention of the cotton producers of the South.

Resolved, That the various cotton exchanges throughout the South be, and are hereby requested in this matter, and that the Southern newspapers are also requested to publish these resolutions. The exchange also decided to call a convention of representative farmers and planters in Memphis in the near future to take action in this matter.

DEEPENING THE SOIL. It is questionable whether it can be considered advisable to plow too deep at once. Much depends upon the depth of soil. Generally the better plan is to plow not over six inches deep at first and then gradually deepen as far as may be considered best. There is a danger in the turning up on the surface of any considerable quantity of under soil that has never felt the influence of air and sunshine will have a bad effect upon the first crop planted in the season. The soil under the plant food may contain in an unavailable form. Plow up a field three or four inches deeper than it has been plowed heretofore and then sow wheat or grass seed upon it, and the same field in the same way this fall and let it be exposed to the influences of rain, snow, frost and air until spring and then plant a crop and the effect will be beneficial. The soil under the plant food in the spring will be less liable to bake and crops growing in it will be less affected by drouth or excessive moisture. I am satisfied after several years of trial that less frequent but deeper plowing and more frequent stirring of the surface both in preparing the soil for the seeding or planting of a crop and the cultivation needed during growth will give more satisfactory results than shallow plowing and deep stirring and in very many cases the ability of the soil to grow and yield larger crops could be attained by deeper plowing and more thorough preparation of the soil than plant food in the soil that can be of but little if any benefit to the growing plants, for the reason it is not in an available form and the only way of making it available is by stirring so that the influence of the different elements. But it should be done gradually if the most is to be made out of it.—N. J. Shepherd in Farmer's Voice.

CUTTING AND CURING PORK. The hogs should be thoroughly cooled out, and no animal heat in the carcass. They should never be allowed to freeze, as freezing makes the meat tough and unpalatable. Have a good solid table or block on which to cut, but do not have it too high. Lay your hog on its back and force the fore legs apart to allow you to start your saw. Always cut about the size of a small ham, and avoid the splinters of bone that the old meat axe makes. Saw all bones on each side of the back bone from end to end, then with your knife cut clear through the hog, taking out the back ribs, and cut the ribs as wide. Tear out the leaf lard and cut out the spare ribs. In taking out the spare ribs always start your knife at the upper end of the ribs—where they were attached to the backbone. Keep the edge of your knife close to the bone, and you can cut the ribs as spare as you wish. Cut the shoulder off close to the blade bone, as the shoulder is the hardest piece of meat to cure. When you have cut the small as possible. Cut the ham square across and trim it afterward, tear the tenderloin from the "midding" and you are half done cutting up that hog.

When you are done cutting up your hogs, cover the meat and trim each piece properly, cut off all loose bits of fat for lard and lean for sausage, and be sure to cut out all bloody spots. Do not leave any more fat on the hams than you can help leaving, by cutting close they will cure better, and all feet off above the joints, and you are ready for salting. Scatter about half an inch of salt in the bottom of the cast or box you use in salting, and then lay the hams next and sides on top. Get a tub and put a peck of salt in it, take one piece of meat at a time, lay it in the tub and rub it all over with the salt, work the salt into the ends or shanks, and rub the skin side up until you are satisfied. Pack the pieces—skin side down—closely and scatter more salt over and through each layer of meat.

In ten days take up the meat, shake off about the salt, clean out the case or box, and repeat the salting, rubbing as before. In ten to fifteen days more, if the weather is not too cold, the meat will do to take up, clean off and smoke. Some prefer to bring the meat which is done at the time of first salting by making a brine strong enough to bear an egg, and pouring it over the salted hams and shoulders, the sides serving as a weight to keep them under the brine. Meat treated in this manner will do to hang up for smoking in three weeks, but I do not think has as good flavor as dry salted meat. To sugar cure small hams or shoulders, proceed as follows: Take enough spring or well water to cover the meat. For every hundred weight of meat use brown sugar 3 pounds, salt per 1-2 pound, alum 1 ounce, soda 1 ounce; mix these in the water, and add enough salt to make a brine strong enough to bear an egg. Four this cold over the meat, which should have been previously slightly salted to draw out the blood, weight the meat with stones to keep it under the pickle, and in about thirty days the will do to hang up to dry and smoke. Strip the meat by making the fire of green wood or sawdust. (The once famous Ashland hams cured by the Clay family of Kentucky, were cured by the above recipe for sugar curing and were smoked four weeks with green walnut wood.) C. D. LYON.

HORSES AND MULES.

WORMS.

A Simple Remedy For the Cure of Worms in a Horse. (Communicated to the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.) Worms derive their nutriment by suction from the intestinal secretions. They consume a good share of nutriment that should go to the animal. There are four species of them in the horse, the long round worms, they inhabit the small intestines and are sometimes twelve inches long. Second, a small needle-like very lively worm, found in great numbers in the large intestines and rectum. This worm is usually white in color and about half an inch long. Third, a slender worm measuring from two to four inches in length, with a contracted head-like head. Fourth, the tape-worm occasionally found in young and feeble animals. Young, weak and old horses are more troubled than strong ones, and the greedy feeder is almost always troubled with them; they take considerable unassimilated food into the stomach, the gases from which make good food for the worms. Pasturing in low marshy grounds, eating poor hay, and often the germs come from drinking impure water from ponds, etc., are the causes of worms in the horse. It is not always matter to dispel worms, and in many cases very severe measures are resorted to with poor results. Horses troubled with worms require a course of treatment, and sometimes after clearing the worms a few eggs may remain and in a few weeks signs will appear that the horse has had a few worms, the worms, eggs, etc., can be expelled.

The following is a cheap, harmless remedy, and if given according to directions will result favorably. Take one pound of stock-slacked lime and 10 ounces of common salt dissolved in two gallons of water. Stir well over the lime and salt are dissolved; then night give two or three ounces of the mixture in a half pint of water or milk; feed shorts or bran with little liquid and fresh water, enough to make a good mash, and give this at night for a week or ten days, and give two ounces in the drinking water in the morning; feed but little hay at night to fall. It cleans the stomach and will be beneficial to the animal in a general way, even if it should not expel the worms, or all of them. Try it. JEROME.

TENNESSEE BRED PACING HORSES IN FORT WORTH.

Mr. F. G. Buford of Buford, Tenn., one of the oldest breeders of the light harness horses in his native state, is two days here with a cargo of highly bred pacing horses representing great families and other fashionable strains. The following is a partial list of the horses owned by him: "Black Pointer," a black stallion sixteen hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, a horse of magnificent appearance, high style and blood like, and one that has attracted attention in any community. "Black Pointer," has never been handled for speed, but can show any day and time a 2:30 gait to road cart. The fellow should make a great race horse if placed in the hands of a trainer, and he has already demonstrated the fact that he can give early and extreme speed. While one of his get have as yet entered the 2:30 list it is simply because they have never had the opportunity, and have never been trained. The breeding of "Black Pointer" is by Jack Malone, sire of "Wanderer," and by a highly bred sire of extreme speed pacing living or dead, dam, "Pick" (dam of Lena H., 2:22 1/4) by Earnhart, son of Kittrell's Hal.

BROOM CORN.

By N. Jacobson, Hutto. Prepare your land as for other corn; plant at the same time if ground is warm; if not, wait until the ground is warm by cutting in cold, wet land. Plant in three to four feet rows; plant thick; thin to an average of four to six in the hill. Cultivate as other corn. When seed is in milk to dough is the time to cut it, and do not cut it until behind a wagon and bending or breaking three rows at one time. Cut the heads off short, about twenty inches from end to end. Next, have to house and thresh or scrape, which is done in such a manner as to cover all the space. To make a good, clean job, run by horse power, it is better to buy a scraper made for this purpose; next run in straw and cut the heads, and draw off the fine straw is from 500 to 600 pounds to the acre; when we raised coarse straw the yield was 1000 to 1100 pounds per acre, but the coarse straw is not used now. The demand is unexampled, and the price is high, worth about \$30 per ton. I have seen it sell as high as \$400 per ton. Any good corn land will make broom corn. The yield of seed per acre is practically nothing when the straw is raised for broom corn, except for fertilizer. These are actual facts from a broom corn raiser and maker of twenty-nine years experience.

so is antitoxic obtained through the medium of the horse. He is inoculated and his blood used to kill the bacteria germ. This makes no little demand for horses and helps to relieve the glut, and he is a happy horse who has but to stand and eat and drink and be bled for the good of mankind. The stylish coach horse of size, the heavy drafter, the nimble roadster, and the saddle horse of pure blood and ambition are the kind of horses which will be in demand in less time than can grow them. Pretty soon we will run against a deficit and it will not be America that can supply it until after the cream of the profit is off.

WHERE IS MY HORSE LAME?

This is a question which provokes vexing to a great many owners of horses. We often hear a man say if I only could cure my horse was lame, I could cure it myself. In a short series of articles I shall now try to make the symptoms of the common forms of lameness as plain as possible so that the owner of a lame horse can make a reasonably safe diagnosis, and the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon are not obtainable. In examining a lame horse the examiner should carefully notice how the animal stands in the stall, see whether it is resting its particular limb, watch if it points with a member of stands knuckled over on the fetlock. Then have the animal lead from the stall, carefully observing its motion as first bled out, as in many forms of lameness, the animal will go around after a little exercise.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

We have already seen certain indications that the increased price of cotton this year may prove a curse instead of a blessing, says the Memphis Commercial-Appal. The idea should be beaten into the head of every cotton grower in the South that the increased price of cotton this year was due simply and solely to the short crop, and that a 10,000,000 crop next year will mean, in all human probability, a return of 5c per cotton. The truth is the cotton acreage this year was not particularly large, and if the yield had not been short the price would have been 10c. If the crop next year can be kept down to six and a half and seven million bales, there is no reasonable doubt but the lowest price of cotton for the season would not be less than 10c. This could be accomplished by devoting a large part of the land to the culture of other crops, such as wheat, corn, etc. At such a price the smallest crop of cotton would bring vastly more money to the South, while the other products would be that much cleared. Landlords, therefore, should be urging tenants to plant large cotton crops, who are inducing them to contract for the payment of increased rent on the theory that they are sure to get 8 cents a pound for their cotton. The lesson of diversified agriculture has not yet been so thoroughly learned that it may not be quickly forgotten if the delusion that the present price of cotton has come to stay gets a firm hold. A lapse into old habits is easy. The period of enforced economy through which the South has passed will prove a measureless blessing if the people are not tempted to return to the old wasteful habits. It will be better for them to take it for granted that next year's crop will sell for a low price and make their plans accordingly.

JNO. A. ALEXANDER'S STRING OF TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Mr. John A. Alexander of Fort Worth, Tex., is wintering at the old fair grounds track quite a lot of good ones, consisting of high-bred trotters and pacers. The following is a partial list: Black King, blk. s. (8 yrs.) by The King; dam Lady French by Peavine; 11; dark bay colored. (7 yrs.) by Wedgewood, 2:19; dam by Hardwood, 2:21; second dam thoroughbred. Loudame Wilkes, 2:20 1/4 b. m. (4 yrs.) by Ashland Wilkes, dam by Patchen Wilkes; second dam thoroughbred. Lorena Proctor, 2:19 1/4 c. b. m. (4 yrs.) by Fortunator, dam by Advent. King bell, b. s. (6 yrs.) by Brown Wilkes, 2:21 3/4; dam Vesper Bell, by Wilkes, 2:24. Meh Lady, b. m. (7 yrs.) by Almont Boy. Lois White br. f. (2 yrs) by Reno Defiance, 2:29 1/4; dam Meh Lady, by Almont Boy. White, b. c. (1 yer.) by Alcy Wilkes, 2:16; dam Meh Lady, by Almont Boy. Texas Prince, r. s. (4 yrs.) by Topsy Thomas; dam Bell "D." by Wild Denmark; second dam Old Molly, by Tom Hal. Kawara, blk. f. (3 yrs.) by Artillery; dam by Blackwood, Jr.; second dam by Allie West. Marry Bell, b. f. (1 yr.) by Don Cyrol, son of Wilks Boy; dam by Brenner, son of Cuyler, 100. A St. Louis turman writes home that racing in Mexico at the Fate track is not much of a success; there are but two racing days per week, Thursday and Sunday, and that the latter day is the only one when there is much attendance, that the purses are paid in Mexican money which is worth 52 cents on the dollar. Another report states that the first writer won \$2000 in one week, more than he won during the entire summer, and that he is trying to keep away other horses so that he can have all the pie for himself.

fact that but short and insufficient notice of the sale was given the general public and the horses were sold for the small attendance. A number of sales made were a pair of blacks, to E. M. Daggett, a draft horse to Meddox, Ellison & Co., a pair of greys to W. E. Skinner, and a pair of drivers to C. W. Simpson. It has not been decided yet as to a continuance of the sales in the future.

Mr. E. P. White agent Wells Fargo Express company, Fort Worth, has purchased of Mr. J. M. Hamesley, of Temple, Texas, the roan mare Bell "D." sired by Wild Denmark, dam Old Molly by Tom Hal. Mr. White is the owner of "Texas Star," a colt of great promise, out of Bell "D." that has been driven in his yearling form this season a half mile in 1:12 1/2. Texas Star will be campaigned in his 2-year-old form by Mr. Jno. A. Alexander. Another good one out of Bell "D." is "Texas Prince," a roan stallion four years old, that has a phenomenal amount of speed. Any owner by Mr. Jno. Alexander, Texas Prince will also be campaigned next season. Mr. White says he thinks he will have a race horse in his roan weanling colt—"Abe Thomas"—by Texas Prince, dam Betty Thomas, by Morgan Thomas, by General George H. Thomas, second dam Miss Blackwood by Blackwood, Jr. This youngster is double gaited, and can show considerable speed at either gait to halter.

Owing to complaints from abroad, the horses were packed and exported as beef, and the agent has issued an order that on and after January 1, 1896, the government experts will brand each class of meats for export in a manner that will indicate whether beef, pork or horse flesh. This law will also apply to beef offered for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed.

An exchange prints the story that while a party of horsemen were chatting in a New York hotel during the session of the board of review, one of them offered C. H. Nelson, who was present, a stallion with a fast record, at the price of \$1000. Nelson refused to pay \$300,000, for Nelson, 2:09—and Mr. Nelson simply laughed and refused it.

According to the dispatches, Riley Grannis probably packed a Lexington horse or two in his trunk when he started for San Francisco, and he attacked starter Caldwell at the hotel on the night of December 12, accusing him of leaving a favorite, which Grannis had backed, to start in a race without cause. Three black eyes, a swollen nose, and mutual apologies were the result.

Horses will work alone, well when fed on dry alfalfa hay alone.

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A man has been heard from who proposes to kill Johnson grass, by crossing it with sorghum till the Johnson end of the business peters out. Now if somebody will only discover something that will grow in a way newspaper men in order to give rise to their dim-philosophy to stick their noses into the right things at the wrong time, or the wrong things at the right time, two glorious things will have been accomplished, and the sufferer damage except the sorghum, and the other thing to be discovered.—Stock Farmer.

That is about the size of it, Claridge. The man who "grows" the grass out will get a perpetual move on, and his name will not be mud. The Merkel Mail, Taylor county, is cheerful over the conditions in its county, and, mentioning the meat question, says: "It is gratifying to note that the farmers of Taylor county have raised their own meat this year. We would be safe in saying that fully three-fourths of the farmers of the county have raised enough meat for their own families. They have found out that keeping their smoke houses in Northern cities is an expensive piece of business."

The manufacturers of the various preserving compounds, which are very numerous, do not fare well in Wisconsin. Any person having in his possession any butter, cheese, milk or other articles containing salicylic acid or other compounds containing them, are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction are fined from \$25 to \$100 for every offense. The law should be extended to cover any and all food preparations. A national law on this subject is needed.

In the issue of November 29, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal gathers together some very interesting facts, showing that the horse is not a back number, and the why of it. Every stockman should post up on this subject, for many are sacrificing their best interests by listening to the wall that goes up above the lane about "the passing of the horse."—Stockman and Farmer.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has contracted to deliver 100 cars of Kansas corn in Galveston for export through that port. It will begin moving this corn as it begins running trains to that city, which it is thought will be accomplished by it not before the last of January.



CATTLE.

Gwaltney Bros. recently received at Pettus 1500 head of cattle, which have been shipped to Honey Grove to feed.

The Littlefield Cattle company of New Mexico is now shipping seventy cars of cattle from Roswell to Kansas City.

The Ardmore Oil company are feeding 2,300 steers at their pens, and also have 2,700 head on grass about forty miles west of Ardmore.

The McCulloch Cattle Land and Cattle Company shipped from Brownwood to Taylor Monday night some 600 steers.—Brownwood Bulletin.

Jot J. Smith of Grandview sold a lot of steers on the Chicago market last week which were from the 6666 ranch, and had been on feed only sixty days.

S. E. Burnett bought a car load of thoroughbred Durrah bulls from W. D. Farris of Ennis, which are destined for the former's ranch in Wichita county.

Messrs. B. G. Powell, W. B. Parkerson, Robt. Slight and A. Allen were with the Nations herd of cattle, which came in from Mexico this week.—Alpine Avalanche.

Mexican cattle shipments from Deming last week were made by Taylor & Brown, 1300 head; Israel King, 1100 head and Henry Martin, 100 head. The cattle were shipped East.

H. A. Pierce of Waxahachie marketed in St. Louis Tuesday 10 head of 1100-pound feeder steers at \$3.55. W. W. Brown of the same place marketed 100 head of 1140-pound fed steers at \$3.40.

About 2000 head of cattle are reported to be wintering at McKinney, and these with other big herds that are being fed in other parts of Collin county create a good home market for the large corn crop.

James Dougherty has sold his entire lot of 400 cattle to the Drum-Flato company, and J. O. Curtis of Henrietta. The price paid was \$12.50. Mr. Dougherty bought this bunch of cows from George E. Lovins, and it numbered then 5100, the calves not being counted, and received them about a month ago. He had already sold 900 head of the best. It is stated that Mr. Dougherty cleared \$30,000 on the cattle.

A Kansas City Journal says "Unquestionably the tightness of money is exerting a baneful influence in the cattle trade. Thousands are now coming, and have been for several weeks, because removed from the market to be had. A Texas cattleman is in the city, and he says he has been at all the markets and can't get money. The result is that the cattle are being sold at a price that would have been held until 1906, had this calamity not appeared."

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth stock market, makes the following statement of business done at the yards up to November 30, 1895:

The six months ending November 30, 1895, which cover the months of summer, when even one year's receipts of hogs are much lighter than in the winter months, there were received and sold on this market 22,440 hogs. And there were received 19,706 cattle, 6733 sheep and 1446 horses and mules, the greater portion of which cattle and sheep were sold here. At the Fort Worth stock market, there were sold 97,000 hogs in round numbers were 97,000 head. This year, it is expected, will increase these figures by at least 25 per cent.

A party of Fort Worth cattlemen, together with representatives of the press, went to Ardmore, Okla., Sunday for a day's outing and to inspect the fine herd of cattle now being fed at that point by the Ardmore Oil Mill company. The herd is owned and managed by R. D. Youkum, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, and S. B. Burnett. Upon arrival at Ardmore the party were royally entertained by Mr. W. R. Moore, manager of the mill, after which they visited the stock pens where the steers are being fed. Later on they were shown through the oil field and returned to Fort Worth Sunday night after having enjoyed the most pleasant trip.

Arriving World: Two shipments of Australian cattle arrive at London last week, the most antiseptic being connected with them was that, out of 206 animals sent away from Sydney, only half a dozen died on the passage. This is perhaps somewhat reassuring to those engaged in the trade, but it is freely admitted on all hands that before business can be carried on to any extent a will be required, especially constructed or fitted for the purpose, and this will not pay. Cattle boats are not suited for the purpose of carrying any other cargo, and they should have to go back to the Antipodes empty is quite out of the question. Besides the lengthy sea voyage has a detrimental effect on the meat. Not even yet do we fear the trade in cattle from Australia.

The strained relations between this country and England are not calculated to benefit the export trade very much. For a long time the stock raisers of England have been grumbling because of our heavy shipments from this country. Their grumbling is shown by their disposition now and then to apply mild pressure on parliament to do something to check this rapidly growing trade. In the first place, cattle were required to be slaughtered within ten days after landing, and now the same restriction is placed on sheep. The agrarian interests are exceedingly strong in England, and they are making greater dissonant and lead us to further restrictions, but we hope that such will not be the case.—Drovers' Journal.

DEHORNING COWS. In a number of cases that have come under our observation the yield of milk of cows inclined to be bad tempered has been very materially increased by dehorning; and at the same time the cows have been made more agreeable to milk and to handle. It is well known that the cow that quietly, peacefully, and contentedly feeds and chews the cud makes more milk—other things being equal—than the cow that is quarrelsome and in a turmoil. Dehorning nearly always has a remarkably quieting effect on bad tempered cows; and sometimes such a cow is a splendid milker—too valuable to be sacrificed when dehorning will make her tolerable and at the same time increase her milk yield. The most has been said about the advantage of dehorning steers to fatten, but probably the greatest gain is from dehorning cows.—American Agriculturist.

The assessment list for 1895, just completed by the comptroller of the state, shows the number of cattle in Texas to be 4,878,898, against 5,289,974 last year. The following recent dispatch from Chihuahua is interesting: "The authorities of the state of Chihuahua have been notified that the number of cattle exported to the United States and the number available for exportation in the state available for exportation. According to best estimates obtain-

able, there have been over 800,000 head of cattle exported from this state during the past year and there still remain in the state about 1,200,000 cattle. 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 buyers here and some large purchases of stock for export to the United States have been made during the past few days.

Several high-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls were recently shipped from Scotland to South American breeders. They are also getting every month some Herefords, Shorthorns and Galloways. Thus, while we have lost our courage and quit breeding and improving our cattle, even in the face of growing export trade with the markets of the world to supply with high-grade beef, South America is getting in shape to share the European trade with us.—Western Agriculturist.

The above is inapplicable to Texas stockmen, who, as the observation goes, have neither "lost courage" nor "quit improving" their cattle.

The Texas stockmen are getting very much interested in the export business. Since feeding has become so universal in Texas a much better grade of beef cattle has been produced, and cattle raisers see only one reason why they can't compete with any other state in this line. The reason is because of the superannated quarantine law which stamps every block that comes from Texas as dangerous as a small-pox patient. Until Texas cattle raisers can get people to believe differently they will be hardly handicapped in shipping their stock. A delegation is at Washington now trying to induce the secretary of agriculture to suspend the operation of this law. Any cattle shipped direct from Galveston and Velasco if all restrictions were taken off.—Drovers' Journal.

The theft of 600 head of cattle from the Anchor D. pasture or any other place would have been considered too daring an undertaking until it accomplished—but it has been and so far there appears to be no trace of either thieves or cattle. Such a feat is startling, and it is hard to understand how 600 cattle could be stolen in a body and both thieves and cattle disappear so completely.—The general public should use every effort to bring the thieves to justice.—Hardy Herald.

A stockman who makes it a business of traveling through Texas is just back from one of his trips. He says that the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food. Any organ or part of a carcass which is infected by the disease of tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppuration, or tape worm cysts must be condemned.

RAISING BEEF. The steers that bring \$100 per head in the Chicago market are not "scrubs." They are from well bred bulls and good grade cows, and can't make "top" cattle by any other method. Neither is there any known process for increasing the supply of 2 and 3 year olds, but the supply of hogs, sheep or rabbits can be made good in a comparatively short space of time, but there is no process of rapid increase of stock brought to bear to relieve quickly a situation which has been brought about as a result of a wholesale abandonment of stock in the West have been reduced to a point where every good cow or heifer and every pure bred bull available should now be prized as the most valuable article in the country. The farmers of the corn and blue grass regions can own at the present time. When beef rises to such prices in the face of a badly crippled purchasing power on the part of consumers, it seems clear that with the gradual revival of our great manufacturing and commercial interests, and the demand for this necessary article of consumption must for several years at least more than keep pace with the supply of beef cattle available. Present prices for breeding stock are by no means in line with present and prospective prices for butchers' stock. Those who have bred and raised cows and calves have therefore as good a chance for profit as the most conservative wish, and the chances are that those who buy and sell will be benefited. It certainly looked as if we had "turned the corner" in earnest at last.—Southwestern Stockman.

MITCHELL COUNTY NOTES. J. B. Thompson shipped three cars of fine cattle from Florida.

E. Robertson shipped two cars of cattle to Dallas.

E. Wilson shipped two cars of fine bulls from Fort Worth for ranch purposes.

Fifteen cars of cattle were received and eighteen cars loaded out for C. Coplinger last week.

Three cars of cattle were loaded for W. V. Johnson for market.

Cauley loads two trains for market.

Charles Coplinger will ship eighteen cars of beef cattle to Chicago this week.

Corrollitas Cattle company received seventy-six cars of cattle here this week. Joe Stokes took charge of them for pasturage.

COTTLE COUNTY NOTES. Cattle county has had another snow, but it is melting and the stock on the range are yet doing well.

Mr. Gordon from Richmond, Va., was in Ft. Worth Saturday looking after the Tongue river ranch, situated in the county of Cottle county, which is included in the J. B. Pace assignment, whose failure was noted by the press from this county. Mr. Gordon says that all of Pace's Texas debts are expenses connected with the ranch will be paid.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES. Captain McDonald has completed his new seven-section pasture. It joins his home ranch on the southwest.

Henry Salter received two carloads of cattle from lower Texas.

W. J. Bonner and son arrived the first of the week from Arkansas with a bunch of cattle.

RECENT SALES AT ST. LOUIS BY TEXAS CATTLEMEN. S. L. and W. A. Williams, Honey Grove, 1012 pound steers at \$3, and 1200 pound steers at \$3.40.

J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, 42 head of 1140-pound steers at \$3.70.

Gwaltney Bros. & Bedford, from Paris, 400 head of 1084-pound steers at \$3.40.

Karr & Webb, Bellevue, one car 1078-pound steers at \$3.25.

Gordon Bros., Sulphur Springs, 1159-pound steers at \$3.40.

De Boord & Co., Sulphur Springs, 1122-pound steers at \$3.30.

D. Jackson, Marathon, 177 steers, 890 pounds average, at \$3.25.

Ellis Richardson, Baird, a train of 793-pound cows at \$3.15, and some heifers at \$2.50.

W. W. Bowen, Denton, 100 head 1140-pound steers at \$3.40.

H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 100 head 1131-pound steers at \$3.56.

Jot J. Smith, Grandview, 100 head 1154-pound steers at \$3.45.

Hagler & Smith, Nocomo, a lot of 885 and 934-pound steers at \$3.25.

CHARROES, DOCKAGE, ETC., AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS. Diseased animals, including lumpy-jaw cattle and diseased hogs, are condemned. Swine, unless other stated, are per 100 pounds live weight.

Dead hogs, 100 pounds and over, 1-2 cents per pound, and less than 100 pounds of live value. Broken ribbed and bruised cattle sell on their merits.

Public inspectors dock pregnant cows 40 pounds and stags altered boars, 80 pounds. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 5c; sheep 5c per head. Feed: Corn, 10c; hay, 10c; straw, 5c per ton. Commissions: Six dollar car load for single deck carloads of hogs and sheep, and 10c carload for double deck carloads of the same. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, veal calves in less than car lots not less than 25c a head. Mixed carloads of stock, 50c per head. Public inspectors dock pregnant cows 40 pounds and stags altered boars, 80 pounds. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 5c; sheep 5c per head. Feed: Corn, 10c; hay, 10c; straw, 5c per ton. Commissions: Six dollar car load for single deck carloads of hogs and sheep, and 10c carload for double deck carloads of the same. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, veal calves in less than car lots not less than 25c a head. Mixed carloads of stock, 50c per head. 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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter.

On account of an unusual rush of work incident to getting out the tax rolls and other causes, this issue has been delayed, for which we beg our readers' indulgence.

There are 131 Farmers' Institutes in the state of New York.

Foster predicts moderate weather for the first half of January—followed by snow and rain. Odds are in favor of the latter part of the prediction being correct—in this section at any rate.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal trusts its friends and readers have enjoyed a merry Christmas, and extends to each and all its heartiest wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

In the persons of W. E. Skinner and D. O. Lively the Stockyard people have a brace of a No. 1 thoroughbred hustlers and the fellow that beats either of them at the business must get up mighty early in the morning.

Indications just now as for Fort Worth getting her new union depot are pretty favorable. This will doubtless be agreeable news to the traveling public, and more particularly to the many stockmen and others whose homes or headquarters are at Fort Worth.

If you want to send your friend a New Year's gift that will be of benefit to him, just have his name enrolled on the Texas Stock and Farm Journal subscription list. Only costs you a dollar for twelve months, and he will pleasantly remember you all the year round.

The Journal is at all times pleased to hear and invite correspondence from its readers upon any subject of general interest pertaining to its columns. Don't hold back because of any supposed deficiencies in writing or composition. Ideas are what the Journal is after. Send them along and we will get them up in readable shape all right.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal has a large circulation amongst the most intelligent and progressive stockmen and farmers all over the state. It is therefore one of the best mediums for making your wants in the way of live stock, poultry, etc., known, and also for advertising anything you see for sale. Try an ad in the Journal and you will find satisfactory results will be attained.

Our best customer abroad is England, especially for meats and live stock, and war with her would not be likely to help the value of our farm products as much as many might suppose.—Drovers' Journal.

Eminitely correct; the patriotic individuals who are thirsting to shed blood in their country's defense need not unseat their swords just yet, however. Their services are unlikely to be required for many a long day and it will be advisable for them to direct their attention to something likely to afford a more visible means of support, even if more prosaic and unromantic.

The program for the proposed Farmers' Institute meeting at Granbury on the 30th inst. will include the following subjects:

"Farmers' Institute and Their Work," by T. A. Evans of Hutto, Tex.

"Orcharding for Home and Market," by John S. Kerr of Sherman, president of the State Horticultural Society.

"Horticulture of Texas," by E. L. Huffman, secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

"Live Stock Raising and Marketing as a Necessary Adjunct to Farming," by D. O. Lively, secretary State Farmers' congress.

Hon. A. J. Rose of Austin is expected to attend and make an address and Hon. L. J. Caraway will also have something to say. Quite a good deal of enthusiasm is being manifested by the farmers of Hood county and citizens of Granbury, and a big meeting is expected.

EXTERMINATE THE RABBITS.

The following item clipped from the Woodward, Okla., Live Stock Inspector suggests food for thought by our Western farmers, who annually suffer heavy losses by depredations of rabbits.

The annual Kiowa county (Kansas) rabbit hunt took place today, and the event is being celebrated tonight, near Mullinville, with the usual grand ball and banquet. One hundred and sixty-five farmers and cowboys on horseback participated in the hunt, and nearly 6000 rabbits were killed. They will be shipped free over the railways and consigned to humane societies in Chicago and Cleveland.

The amount of green stuff which the average farmer in our prairie sections, and especially those located in the neighborhood of mesquite thickets, lose every season, is hardly realized, from the fact that the loss is gradual and not readily perceptible, but nevertheless, it is enormous. The nimble "Jack" sleeps comfortably in the brush or under a mesquite bush during the daytime, but gets his work in good shape from a little before sundown till after sunrise next day. They may be seen in the vicinity of any wheat field slipping out and making for the feeding grounds, generally by regular well-

beaten trails, and this is kept up throughout the season. In the Panhandle country especially wheat planting this season is general, but the acreages smaller, so that the rabbit depredations will be more damaging. Why then should the farmers not organize—provide the necessary wire netting and have regular rabbit drives during the winter? Enough netting can be had for about \$75 to make sufficiently large wings, or \$100 will make extra large ones. This amount will be but trifling when divided up amongst eight or ten farmers, and the wire can be procured through local dealers at wholesale figures from manufacturers, who will, if necessary, accept the farmers' joint note endorsed by the dealer payable in harvest. Besides, the fun afforded fully compensates for the outlay. The proceeds of two or three drives should pay cost of netting—as there is always a market in St. Louis, Denver and other large cities for the rabbits, besides which a bounty is offered in many of our counties for the scalps. After the rabbits have been all cleared out of a neighborhood, the netting could then be divided amongst the owners to be utilized for garden and orchard fencing. The saving of grass, small grain and fruit trees by the destruction of these pests would be very great, and the Stock and Farm Journal would be gratified to see stockmen and farmers unite and organize rabbit drives in their respective neighborhoods.

"The poor ye have with you always," so said the Great Apostle more than eighteen centuries ago, and it is as true today as then. At this season of the year, when the sentiment, "peace on earth and good will to men" should reign supreme in every heart, if you wish to be really happy, the surest and most effective way is to make some fellow being happy. Do you not know of some poor, or destitute, or afflicted; some upon whom the sunshine of life rarely falls; some little children, whose pleasures and enjoyments are very rare indeed? Extend to such, at this time, a helping hand. You will be surprised with what trifling expenditure you can gladden many hearts, and afford pleasure to destitute homes. Teach your children, too, that it is "more blessed to give than to receive," and train their young minds in that direction. The consciousness of duty performed and knowledge of the happiness bestowed upon your fellow beings, will bring its reward and render your own life all the happier. Besides, "the that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES. The Granbury News of the 19th inst. issues a call for a meeting to be held on the 30th inst. at Granbury, signed by a number of Hood county farmers, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Institute. The call states that they "recognize the importance and value of an interchange of views and experiences regarding the practical details of our business and believe this can best be accomplished through the organization of a farmers' institute." With the above sentiments the Journal is heartily in accord, and wishes the proposed meeting abundant success.

Systematic and united organization is now the order of the day in all branches and callings, and no intelligent observer can fail to note the wonderful power and influence exerted thereby. Farmers as a body, whilst all powerful numerically, have always lacked unity of purpose and systematic execution of any plans devised by them for their betterment and it is this lack of organization that places them so entirely at the mercy of speculators and future dealers when attempting to dispose of their products. "The farmer feeds them all," as the old song goes, and yet he in one sense is the least independent. Organization, intelligently and universally conducted and properly applied, will change all this. We, therefore, wish the movement in Hood county all success, and hope to see its example abundantly followed. If after organization our Granbury friends will only steer clear of the political rocks upon which ere now so many similar alliances have been shipwrecked, and not permit their bark to be "steered by any of the numerous and designing politicians out of a job, their Institute cannot fail to be a power for good in the land. Political parties are all right in their places, but whenever a farmers' institute, established with the avowed object of bettering their interests by social intercourse, exchange of ideas, and concerted action generally, permits the discussion of anything of a political nature excepting such matters as strictly pertain to their business (and those only under strict restrictions) then dissension, dissatisfaction, disagreement and dissolution will be the inevitable result.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRIES. The importation of Mexican cattle into Texas since removal of quarantine restrictions has steadily continued. Whilst at first it occasioned no special comment, and even at this time many stockmen claim that the business is not, or will not, be of sufficient magnitude to disturb or injure the interests of Texas stock raisers, the Stock and Farm Journal is of the opinion that the time has now fully arrived when it behooves our stock raisers to investigate the conditions surrounding this phase of the cattle business, and act as may be deemed best for the protection of their interests. From a report issued by the secretary of agriculture it appears that 63,716 head of inspected cattle crossed the line during the six months ending June 30, 1895. But it was with the removal of quarantine restrictions that imports began in real earnest, the number imported during the past year being, according to the report of the Mexican authorities, over 300,000 head from the state of Chihuahua alone, and still remaining in the state 1,200,000 head. The governor of the state of Sonora estimates that there are about 300,000 head of cattle in that state and, according to recent reports, a large number of American cattle buyers are there and large purchases have lately been made. Possibly the correctness of the above figures may be challenged. Ad-

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

mitting as a matter of argument that they are extravagant, the fact still remains that the business of importing Mexican cattle to Texas is now (although but recently commenced) well under way, and likely under present conditions to be continued and enlarged. Just as long as there is a dollar in the business so long will there be buyers and importers, many of them our own friends and neighbors, who argue, naturally enough, that if they were not in it somebody else would be.

The Journal has endeavored to keep posted on this question, and being now convinced that a continuation of Mexican cattle importations under the present very slight restrictions imposed, namely, an ad valorem tax of 20 per cent, will be productive of injury to our home cattle raisers, thinks the time has arrived when an expression to that effect in the form of a resolution calling upon our representatives to introduce without delay a bill providing for the imposition of an additional tax upon all cattle imported from Mexico to the United States should emanate from the representative bodies of Texas livestock interest shortly to meet in this city and in San Antonio. The Journal also recommends that all who are interested in this, the largest and one of the chief interests of the state, both individuals and public bodies, should work to the same end. "America for Americans" is an oft quoted text, and a good one to conjure by. Let us apply the principle nearer home and put it "Texas for Texans."

The conditions surrounding the raising of cattle in Mexico, with its limitless cheap range, its poor labor and others are such that under existing arrangements the flooding of the state with their cattle cannot fail to work a serious and permanent hardship on Texas raisers and although at present—bit the thin edge of the wedge is inserted, it is a forerunner of what may be looked for. Like the "little cloud out of the sea like unto a man's hand," which preceded the storm invoked by the prophet of old and soon after overshadowed the earth so that the "heaven was black with cloud and rain," so it is with the danger with which we are now confronted. The above remarks apply with equal force to the horse and sheep industries, and consistency alone would suggest that they be included in any demands made. The horse market has been thoroughly paralyzed for some time back, and the same may be said of wool since removal of tariff restrictions. So far as the Stock and Farm Journal is concerned it favors and demands such legislative protection as will enable our citizens engaged in the various livestock industries the full value of their productions.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF. The recent shipment of live stock from Sydney, N. S. W., to Liverpool, England, has excited much attention and considerable speculation amongst American exporters as to the ultimate result of the experiment, or rather as to the probabilities of its repetition. Whilst it may be claimed, per se, to be a success, the Stock and Farm Journal opines that our shippers need lose no sleep yet awhile over the prospects of competition from that direction. The cattle cost something over \$75.00 a head delivered in Liverpool, and at this figure it is hard to see where the profits come in. A matter of greater importance and worthy of a weightier consideration at present is the removal of the arbitrary restrictions now placed by foreign governments upon the importation of American beef. Considering the flimsy excuses advanced as reasons for those restrictions it is evident that the real object of the governments was to extend protection to the home raisers. It seems, therefore, unlikely that any relief will be afforded in this direction for some time to come.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK. The progressive dairyman will be fully as desirous and recognize equally with the progressive stockman the necessity for grading up and improving his milk stock. Take for example a man who owns a bunch of scrub cows. If he will procure a thoroughbred Jersey bull, the heirs of the first cross will give him a finer quality of milk and butter and about 50 per cent. more of the latter than their mothers give. It is a generally admitted axiom that the bull is half the herd, and grades of the second and third cross may commonly be seen that the uninitiated or casual observer could not tell by looks from registered Jerseys. Another common mistake is to breed from a half-breed bull. The thoroughbred bull elevates the grade, the half-breed the reverse. The female offspring of common cows and pure bred bulls should be bred to another thoroughbred bull. In one cross a man will have cows that will increase his butter yield, and in three crosses will have a most valuable herd and almost as good butter makers as registered Jerseys.

CATTLEMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. It has been suggested to us by Mr. J. M. Bailey, one of our oldest cattlemen in this section and sanctioned by a number of others as a good scheme, and that is for our cattle men to organize themselves into an association for mutual protection, and offer a standing reward of any amount they may see fit, say \$200 for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons found in any manner molesting cattle or brands of any member of the association. The association can be formed and officers elected without any cost attached to it for membership fee, if thought proper, and the benefits that will be derived from such an association are incalculable. The suggestion may be all right, but would it not be more economical and business like, and likely to be productive of better results for the cattlemen in question to join an association already established and in operation for the same objects, with its inspectors at every shipping point, its organization complete and its facilities for the detection and arrest of cattle thieves unequalled? The Cattle Raisers' association of Texas is the organization referred to, and its benefits can be obtained at comparatively trifling cost.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill piece land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Henderson county on Palo Duro creek. Well 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 \$200 by county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

CATTLE FOR SALE—Below will be found a partial list of the cattle we have for sale, to which we invite the attention of buyers: ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS, above quarantine line—300 ones delivered Clarendon one mark and brand, \$15.50; 300 twos, delivered Clarendon, one mark and brand, \$15.50; 400 twos, located in Dawson county, to be delivered on Denver, \$18; 1000 ones, delivered Childress, one mark and brand, splendid cattle, \$15; 1000 twos, same as above, \$18. J. S. WEBBER. STEERS—Below line—300 coming twos, Eastern cattle, but now located in Hunt county, \$12; 500 coming ones, Corvel county, \$12; 700 ones and two year calves of Corvel county, to be delivered in Abilene, \$12 and \$16; 1000 Encinal county ones, past, \$3.25; 500 Dallas county yearlings, \$10.25; 500 East Texas ones and two, spring delivery, on which we will make the right kind of price to those meaning business; 500 ones to be delivered at Sulphur Springs, \$8.00. We have lots of other cattle for sale, and if you don't see what you want here, write us. In stocks and herds we have some "good things" which will bear investigation. Correspondence with both buyers and sellers solicited. GRAHAM & LOVING, Commission Dealers in Cattle, 506 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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



A correspondent of the Live Stock Inspector submits outlining a law that he deems needed in that country (Oklahoma), which will interest Panhandle settlers. Our western counties have cured herds of low fat spring and this fall from prairie fires, and it would appear that greater uniformity of action in the matter of burning fire guards is needed there. We reproduce copy of the law referred to:

A law compelling the road overseer in each township to burn out all section lines where there is a settler in the section, or any other section line where it is deemed necessary to do so to protect the settlers' interests. A law compelling each settler to break and keep in good order a fire guard of at least 8 feet in width on all sides of his claim or any land he may hold in lease or in any other way. A law giving the road overseer the same right to warn out the settlers, or any other persons that are liable for road work, to burn said fire guards. And if the overseer does not comply with the requirements of the law he shall be liable to a fine not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), and double all damages the settlers may incur from his neglect to do so. And each person who fails to perform his share of the work as required by the overseer, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

The fire guards must be free from brush and weeds by the 1st day of September or before, if the overseer deems it necessary to burn said guards earlier.

Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address W. L. POSTER, Shreveport, La.

GERTRUDE, Tex., Dec 13, 1895.—Fort Worth Farm and Stock Journal. I am pleased to find check for \$1.00 for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. In this section grass is good, water is plentiful and stock of all kinds in fine shape to stand the winter. Farmers are taking advantage of the fine season that's in the ground to get their winter breaking, and the prospects for both farming and stock interests are flattering. Yours truly STEWART BROS.

Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm Journal sewing machines have found their way into Texas homes, and there has never been a single complaint from a purchaser. This is a pretty good record, and if in need of a sewing machine, the best made, for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Del Rio Record complains of the wild animal pest in Kinney county, and says that a scalp law should be made, and that the Kinney county Record says that Greenwood Bros. have lost over 200 calves and will organize a hunt for the depredators. Why not organize a general hunt, dividing into sides, with a big supper for the side that wins at the expense of the other side?

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

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

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 buy you.

GRAHAM & LOVING, Commission Dealers in Cattle, 506 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grand ones of the 350 Guy Wilks, second 1777 at \$8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Light-horns, \$15 each. Two Black Langsham-hens, \$15 each. One pair game hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff B. Bantams, \$8.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quick. My object. J. W. SMITH, Kosze, Tex.

NOTICE—Strayed or stolen 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, awaybacked, branded W. on left shoulder. One blue mule with bratched brand on left shoulder. One mule, a dark iron gray, five years old, a small white spot on rump. Three mare mules 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 dollars.

E. LLOYD, Handley, Tex. Or F. A. DUFFLES, Fort Worth.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery.

J. D. DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM. C. B. CROSS, Emporia, Kan. WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA and Berkshire Hogs upon one farm in the United States.

POLAND CHINAS. No expense has been spared in procuring foundation stock of the best and most fashionable strains.

BERKSHIRES. backed by good and well known pedigrees has been always insisted upon.

HEREFORD GATTLE. Consisting of over 200 Head. Individually we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRAM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis Fair as a 2-year-old in 1882, and sweepstakes over all breeds and 5th of World's fair in 1883. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large English Berkshires hogs and M. B. Turkey, W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten dollars I will deliver one 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. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address W. L. POSTER, Shreveport, La.

Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my month bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved CHESTER SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Denton, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for prices and prices.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and ship on a regular basis, on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. TO CATTLE BUYERS. 1000 Kaufman county ones coming twos, good steers, at \$15.00. 500 good Limestone county cows, spring delivery at Mexia, \$12.50. 2000 choice Panhandle steer yearlings, spring delivery, at \$15.00. 2000 well bred West Texas stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00. 2500 good Western Texas mixed stock cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50. 3000 well bred Northeastern New Mexico stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$13.00.

8000 Western Texas, good cattle with fine ranges, next year's delivery. Terms easy, price \$12.00. 2000 good Mexican ones and twos, steers, coming twos and threes, now in Southern Texas at \$2.00 and \$2.00. 6000, one of the finest and best bred herds in the Panhandle, will deliver immediately or hold until spring, at \$14.00. 300 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. 500 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. 5000 Wharton county twos and threes 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 before purchasing. Very respectfully, GEORGE B. LOVING & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grand ones of the 350 Guy Wilks, second 1777 at \$8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Light-horns, \$15 each. Two Black Langsham-hens, \$15 each. One pair game hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff B. Bantams, \$8.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quick. My object. J. W. SMITH, Kosze, Tex.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM. MARSHALL, TEX. Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at the great Texas State Fair, 1893. Our motto: Breed or sell only the best.

ELBE MOON BLOODED STOCK FARM. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigree Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family. Bronze Turkey, Toulouse Geese, Pink Ducks, Bantam Pigeons, Rocks, Light Brahma, Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale.

DUROC JERSEYS of best strains from large, prolific sows and Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for sale. S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.

WHINERY'S CHESTERS. Improved Chesters. Are very Growthy, Prolific, Easy breeders, and will rear and fatten on a small acreage. 50¢ per pair, 100¢ per pair. A 36 page monthly \$5 per year. Willis Whinery, Salem, Ohio.

Fine Blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs. Send stamp for catalogue, 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

ROCK QUARRY HERD. N. E. Mosher & Son, Lawrence, Mo., have twenty-two choice pure bred Hereford Bulls for sale; twenty choice cows and heifers all registered. Also ten choice Poland China male pigs ready for service, bred by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faultless Wilkes. Write for prices.



HOUSEHOLD.

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

Correspondents are kindly requested to write on only one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

An Angelic Husband—There are husbands who are pretty. There are husbands who are witty. There are husbands who in public are as smiling as the morn.

Some for strength of love are noted. Who are really so devoted. That when'er their wives are absent they are lonesome and forlorn.

So the wif's mated. To a man who is rated as "pretty fair" should cherish him for ever and a day.

A Girl—She can talk on evolution. She can proffer a solution.

For each problem that besets the modern brain. She can punish old Beethoven. Or she dallies with DeKoven.

To behold the young men round her drop and stare. She is up in mathematics. Engineering, hydrostatics.

With an intellect alarming. Not she cannot, oh, she cannot, fry an egg.

I hope every member of the Household has had a joyful Christmas and will now settle down to a happy New Year. This is the time of year to make good resolutions.

Now, if we do make any good resolutions for this year, let us try harder than ever before to keep them, for if we keep them they will strengthen our character and faith in ourselves.

Archery County, Texas, Dec. 16.—Dear Household Friends: Just at this busy Christmas time to wish you all pleasures and happiness now and for the new year.

Well I have stayed much longer than I intended, but wish one more wish for a glad Christmas and a bright new year.

Amarillo, Tex., Dec. 16.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan. I have been an interested reader of the household columns for some time, and I hope that will be some excuse for writing.

TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT. There are few households in this country that do not number among their possessions a sewing machine.

One of the greatest drawbacks toward buying a machine heretofore has been their cost, and even today the most of those who buy pay twice and sometimes three times as much as they should.

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha" Sewing Machine is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered.

were built, but in order to compete with those already established, they were compelled to take less profit than those who had such a start in the public's favor.

At first it was slow work. The publishers knew they could not afford to take hold of anything that would bring in a profit.

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would class it in the category spoken of above.

The "Stock Journal" sewing machine is as pretty and as serviceable as any machine made. It is highly finished inside and outside.

WHOLESALE RATIONING. This is given as a good method to dispose of rats when they trouble the poultry. Get some Scotch oatmeal or barley flour and place it at first sparingly in a small heap at some spot frequented by the rats.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal are requested to notify this office. 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.

The death is announced at Memphis, Tex., on the 19th inst., of Mr. J. John Drew, who was found dead in his bed, and at the place he had been drinking for some time previously and retired about 10 o'clock the previous night.

Mr. Drew was one of the old time Panhandle cattle men. He located near Mobeetie in 1875, where he established the Y. L. ranch, which he conducted some five years.

Perhaps no chicken pest is as troublesome as mites and lice, and how to get rid of them without killing the chickens and burning the house has

POULTRY.

POULTRY SHOW AT GALVESTON. The Texas State Poultry Show was held at Galveston, December 19, 20 and 21, and was fairly successful.

Light Brahmas: Cocks—First, W. J. Reagan, Galveston, score 91 1-2; second, Julius Jockusch, score 91 1-2; third, Charles Lester, Dallas, 88.

Black Langshans: Cock—C. G. Glass, Houston, first, 92; R. L. Kirkpatrick, McGregor, second, 91; F. A. Redmond, third, 89.

Partridge Cochins—Cock first and second, score 92 and 91; to E. H. Vaasmer, Houston.

Hens—First, second and third, score 92, 90 1-2 and 89 1-2; to E. H. Vaasmer, Houston.

Cochers—First, Miss Mamie Brannan, Galveston, score 92; second and third, score 91 and 87; E. H. Vaasmer, Houston.

Pullets—First, second and third, score 93, 90 1-2 and 89 1-2; to E. H. Vaasmer.

Pen—First and second, score 184 1-2 and 182 1-4; E. H. Vaasmer.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock first, Louis Mackensen, San Antonio, score 92; second, T. H. Gregory, LaGrange, score 90 1-2; third, J. H. Steward, Galveston, score 89 1-2.

Hens—First, Louis Mackensen, score 91 1-2; second, Robert Stewart, score 90 1-2; third, J. H. Steward, score 89.

Pullet—First, John W. Stewart, Jr., Sherman, score 92; second, G. G. Nolan, score 91 1-2; third, John W. Stewart, 90 1-2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cock first, C. G. Deane, Houston, score 91 1-2; second, C. H. McCarter, Galveston, score 84 1-2.

Cochers—First, P. H. Burney, score 95; second, H. McMaster, score 93 1-2.

Pullets—First, P. H. Burney, score 95; second, H. McMaster, score 93 1-2; third, T. R. Gregory, LaGrange, score 91.

Pen—First, P. H. Burney, score 187; second, H. McMaster, score 184 1-2; third, T. R. Gregory, score 182.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock first, C. G. Deane, score 89.

Hens—C. G. Deane, first, score 90 1-2; second, Robert Stewart, score 89 1-2; third, C. G. Deane, score 84.

Pullet—Mrs. A. McNulty, first, second and third, score 90 1-4, 89 1-2 and 88.

White Wyandottes—Hen, A. S. Mann, LaGrange, first, second and third, score 95, 95 and 93. He took first on cockerel, score 91.

Silver Laced Wyandotte—First, John W. Sarghonor, Belton, score 90; second, B. R. Hogan, score 89 1-2; third, same, score 88 1-2.

Hen—L. Mackensen, San Antonio, first, second and third, score 92, 92 and 92.

Cockerel—First, John W. Sarghonor, score 91; second, A. S. Mann, score 91; third, L. Mackensen, score 89 1-2.

Pullet—First and second, John D. Sarghonor, first and second, B. R. Hogan, San Antonio, score 83 1-2.

Pen—First and second, John W. Sarghonor, score 182 3-8 and 182; third, A. S. Mann, score 181 3-4.

Wyandottes—Third, John T. Bonner, Tyler, score 83 1-2.

Pullet—Second, John T. Bonner, score 88 1-2.

Indian Games—Cockerel, first and second, Savage Bros., Belton, score 93 1-2 and 92 1-2; third, W. Heavag Bros., score 92 1-2; second, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 90 1-2; third, Savage Bros., score 90.

caused more than one head to be scratched. The readers of the Stock and Farm Journal may gather interesting information by a controversy between M. E. Peete and Editor McReynolds.

To this McReynolds replies: We have seen mites "on the walls" too, but never lice, and free called lice 10x10, 6 feet high with mites "in great numbers on the wall, sides and shingles."

These Plymouth Rocks are not so gorgeous in plumage as other breeds we might mention, though they are by no means unattractive.

These Plymouth Rocks are hardly and vigorous, and while they do well in confinement, when properly cared for, much better results are secured by giving them their full liberty.

The Plymouth Rocks are hardy and vigorous, and while they do well in confinement, when properly cared for, much better results are secured by giving them their full liberty.

We will use round numbers and place the eggs for 1890, rather than 188 at \$17,000,000.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleeping car night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor, Hearne, Fort Worth and Dallas, City, as a by-product.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texas, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address: J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, Palestine, Texas.

A large tract of land of about 2100 acres on the lower M-dm-ders, was sold recently by Mr. Spaulding to a stock company organized in New York.

Some of the noted capitalists of New York City and Boston are interested in this enterprise which bids fair to be one of the best agricultural resources of the southwest.

A Bee-ble dispatch of the 28th says: The secretary of our board of trade forwarded to the New York cotton exchange today some specimen bolls of the top crop of cotton, the interior of

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG



BATTLE AX Plug Tobacco A Great Big Piece for 10 cents.

Don't fail to see our splendid exhibit at the great Exposition. The name BATTLE AX, CIGARETTES, BICYCLES, HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC. are on the program.

HO! FOR ATLANTA

Does All Nature Desire To Yield. The Texas Panhandle Route. Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.

Trinidad, Pueblo. And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pense River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

The Only Line Running Through Pullman and Free Reclining Chair Cars Without Charge. For further information address D. B. KEGLER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C. R'y Fort Worth, Texas.

Feed Mills. (Sold with or without Elevator). Medal Awarded—World's Fair. Crush ear and grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired.

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Which is literally riddled by the boll weevil. This, with the late general freeze throughout the state, will tend to dispel the agonies of the "bears" over the prospects of a top crop, which it was recently predicted was forthcoming from Texas.

Catarrah Cannot be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies.

Through sleeper Shreveport to Birmingham, without change, making close connection for Atlanta. Schedule as follows: Leave Shreveport, Q. & C. .... 8:45 a. m. Leave Vicksburg, Q. & C. .... 4:50 p. m.

There are not hogs enough in the country to eat up the corn that will be harvested this year. A determined effort must be made to ship it abroad at paying prices.

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

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used.



PERSONAL.

Sid Webb of Decatur was in the city Monday. S. B. Burnett went up to the ranch Friday. W. L. Gatlin has returned from Philadelphia. J. Rhome of Rhome was in the city Tuesday. Sid Clark, a Greer county cattleman, is in the city. Oscar Thompson of Big Springs was in the city Monday. Jot Gunter of Dallas visited in the Fort Monday. J. W. Carter of Texarkana was in the city this week. Charley McFarland of Aledo was a visitor Tuesday. W. R. Curtis was down from Henrietta Monday. J. T. Harris of Center, Tex., was here Thursday with cattle. J. L. Black of Irtree Hill, Tex., was also a visitor with cattle on the market. E. T. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., was in Fort Worth last week. Tom Waggoner was down from Decatur, Tex. A. W. Hudson of Kansas City spent Sunday in the Fort. L. C. Wall, cattle feeder of Ardmore, I. T., was in town last week. Jot J. Smyth of Grandview was in Fort Worth Tuesday. T. F. Smith of Crockett was amongst Monday's visitors here. J. L. Pennington returned last week from a trip to Weatherford. T. F. Smith of Crockett was among the cattlemen in town last week. Captain A. S. Reed returned yesterday from a trip to Kansas City. R. R. Wilson of Ringgold was down Monday circulating among the cattlemen. F. W. Flato, Jr., and wife of Kansas City also visited here Sunday and Monday. John Gibson of the Territory was among the cattlemen in town last week. Captain William Way, a San Antonio commission man, is expected in the city soon. Geo. Beggs has returned from a trip to Hill county. He reports feeding there rather blue. E. K. Gill of Conkate, I. T., became a member of the Cattle Raisers' association last week. R. L. Ellison, manager of the Sho-nall ranch, came down Sunday to spend Christmas with his family. A. N. Chastain of the Panhandle country was a visitor in the city yesterday. J. H. Wilson of San Saba was here yesterday, en route home from the territory. Mr. Anson of the firm of Anson & Wheeler, San Angelo, was here yesterday, arranging to feed 800 head of cattle. Jim Daugherty, a well-known cowman of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Friday. Lon Arnett of San Angelo and J. R. Rich of Jackboro were visitors at the yards Friday. Ed Fenelon, a prominent cattleman from Midland, was in Fort Worth Sunday. C. M. Bradshaw of Abilene, farmer and stockman, was in town Tuesday on his way to Bowie to spend the holidays. J. C. Lovins, who is on a hunting trip in Jack county, writes that he is having a big time out there and lots of sport. C. T. Herring of Vernon, who has large cattle interests at that place, and also in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Ed and Harry Halsell returned Saturday to their homes in Vinita and Henrietta, respectively. Thomas A. Canfield, a well-known cattleman of Waco, was here Sunday and Monday with cattle. C. W. Ward of Wichita Falls visited the city Sunday. Mr. Ward reports considerable rains and a large wheat acreage planted in his section. Mr. Lanier of the firm of Lanier, Dickerson & McDaniel, was in the city Saturday. This firm is feeding about 600 head of cattle at Seymour. D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch, is back in the city for the holidays. He reports everything all right in the Panhandle. Hank Siders of Amarillo, inspector for the Live Stock association at that point, together with his wife and child, were in Fort Worth Monday. A. F. Crowley & Co. of Midland had in four cars of cattle billed for Kansas City but with the privilege of selling at this market. Wash Fields, representing the Texas Commission company of Dallas, was here Saturday, having just returned from a trip to the West. Henry Sayles, one of Abilene's principal and most progressive citizens, and who is devoting considerable time and study to the irrigation question, was here this week. C. A. Creamer of Iowa Park was in the city Monday. Mr. Creamer is a typical and successful stock farmer, raises a little of everything and has a thousand peach trees in his orchard, from which he will derive big revenue in the near future. Sam Downing of Akota, I. T., was in the Fort on Monday with a consignment of hogs to the stock yards, and took the opportunity of calling at the Journal office to renew his subscription. Mr. Downing reports grass good in his section and cattle looking well, but the owners feeling rather blue over the present outlook. George B. Loving returned Monday from Live Oak county, where he went to close the sale of 1200 head of the George W. West cattle that were sold to M. Sanson of Alvarado and Jot J. Smyth of Grandview at \$25. They are an exceptionally fine lot and a part of them will be fed on the Jim Reed farm north of Fort Worth, and the others at Alvarado. Mr. Loving stopped a day in San Antonio in the interest of the meeting of live stock men there next month, and finds that extensive

preparations have been made, as a big meeting is expected there. Charles Goodnight of Goodnight visited Fort Worth Thursday. James S. Rizer of Meridian, solicitor for the Lone Star commission company, was in the Fort last week. T. L. Farris of Cherokee county, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, is in the city visiting his son, C. E. Farris. W. J. Carnahan, a Bear Creek, Tex., stockman and farmer, was in the city Thursday. J. W. Golston of Quanah, one of that city's earliest and most enterprising settlers, was in town Friday. D. C. Kolp, Jr., of Iowa Park, was down last week. He reports the outlook for wheat in Washita county as very good, and a large acreage planted. Frank Kell of Clifton, vice president of the Lone Star Commission company, was in town Wednesday and Thursday of last week. J. L. Pennington, general livestock agent of the Santa Fe, returned from a trip to Temple last week. He says the cattle on feed there are in fine fix, and that the oil mills will run about two months longer. E. U. Good of Quanah was also amongst Tuesday's visitors. Judging from the marriage license notices last published we rather suspect that Zeke was down "on matrimonial thoughts intent." W. D. Tullis of Quanah member of the state sanitary board, and who has considerable cattle interests in Greer and Hardeman counties, was in the city Tuesday. S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association, returned last week from Paul's Valley, I. T., where he was in connection with two new cattle shippers, both of whom got a term in the pen. Mr. R. P. Levy of Oak Grove, Tex., was also a cash customer here Saturday, and notched his subscription up a year. Mr. Levy is specially interested in horse raising and incidentally expressed himself as much pleased with the Journal. Pat Stevens returned Saturday from San Angelo, where he has been attending court. He and his wife will return to his home at San Antonio. Mr. Stephens has recently been in the territory on cattle business. Clarksville, Tex., was well represented in Fort Worth last week by John Doyle, J. W. Dawson, Charles Robinson and G. W. Roberts, all of whom were in the city with cattle in transit to Carls. M. R. Birdwell of Aral Wells was in town Saturday on his return from Kansas City. Mr. Birdwell has considerable oil mill as well as live stock interests in his section of country. I. D. Squires of Enon, Tex., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday, and renewed his subscription. Mr. Squires votes the correct ticket for the insurance of prosperity—namely, diversified farming. Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, the well known cattleman, joined the Ardmore excursion party Sunday on his return from Kansas City, where he has just marketed twenty-five cars of cattle. The doctor is now feeding about 4000 head of cattle at Temple. Colonel B. B. Groom of Panhandle City favored the Journal with a call last week. Colonel Groom is apprehensive that grass is considerably injured by the recent wet weather and severe changes of temperature. W. Q. Richards of Paducah, Tex., who has been absent from home about a week, returned Sunday. Mr. Richards says he fears the rains and recent blizzard have been very damaging to grass in his section. William Harrell was down from Amarillo Friday and Saturday. He reports a heavy snow in that section, and cattle moving there at present, and that grass is badly damaged by freezes which followed the rains. G. R. Magruder and wife are spending Christmas with their relatives at 408 East Weatherford street. Mr. Magruder is the efficient agent of the Texas Live Stock Commission, and is well known and esteemed by stock shippers for his urbane and businesslike qualifications. I. T. Pryor, the well known banker and cattleman of Columbus, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Pryor is president of the Texas Live Stock Commission, and is taking great interest in the work. He thinks the coming convention at San Antonio will be largely attended and prove a big success. I. C. McCracken, a prosperous stockman of Childress county, was in town Friday with a car of fat cows. Mr. McCracken paid the Journal some flattering compliments, and says so long as it is kept up to its present standard is counted on in. J. G. Howard was at the yards last week with 137 head of yearling cattle that he was taking from Cabot, Ark., to Quanah to winter. Mr. Howard is a noted breeder of Jersey cattle, his exhibits having taken high honors at the World's fair. He also deals extensively in native stock. Frank Gaston of the Granbury News with his wife and child were down Friday to witness the counting of the votes and the coronation of the Granbury queen contest. In Frank's report that with a Journal reporter, Frank called attention to the forthcoming meeting at Granbury to organize a farmers' institute, of which we make mention in another column. The following stockmen were in the city Tuesday: C. P. Lane of Estelline; Hall & Block of Vernon; I. R. Garrett of Granbury; L. M. Coffin of Itasca; W. J. Wilson of Cameron; W. J. Clifton of Sulphur Springs; A. T. Holt of Naples; S. G. Sconce of Aya; M. R. Persons of Grand Saline; J. E. Emberson of Pilot Point; G. W. McCormick of Midland; Tom Montgomery of Mount Blanco; Tom Morton of Midland; John Schaubert of Midland; and Ed Cobb of Wichita Falls, spent Christmas in Fort Worth. Attention is directed to the announcement in another column of the consolidation of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company and the Texas Live Stock Commission, with selling departments in each of the three leading markets. It will be observed that the entire selling and working force of the Texas company will be retained. The new combination is a strong one and thoroughly equipped in every respect to handle all business entrusted to them. The Stock and Farm Journal had a pleasant call Thursday from Mr. J. Hart of Cleburne, the winner of the stock yards first prize for hogs. Mr. Hart believes in hog raising and evidences his faith by his works. He thinks that even at present prices there is money in the business. Also says he should command a good price next year, as so many will go in

heavy for cotton, to the neglect of grain, owing to their relative high and low prices this year. E. Wilson, treasurer of the Drum-Flato Commission company of Kansas City, was down last week on business for his company. Vorles P. Brown, editor and manager of our esteemed contemporary, the Texas Stockman and Farmer, paid the Journal a fraternal call last Friday and reports everything flourishing in the Alamo City. CONSOLIDATION. Notice has been given that on and after January 1, 1906, the Chicago Live Stock Commission company and the Texas Live Stock Commission company will be consolidated, and after that date all business intended for the Texas Live Stock Commission company at either Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, should be consigned direct to the Chicago Live Stock Commission company. The consolidation now announced will not affect in any way the interest of the patrons of the Texas Live Stock Commission company, as the entire selling and working force of the Texas company will be retained by the Chicago Live Stock Commission company at each of the three leading markets, and the same high standard of service maintained. The Kansas Commission company will be continued by the Chicago Live Stock Commission company and improved upon if possible. The combination now formed will likely prove beneficial to the former patrons of the Texas company by reason of the fact that the Chicago Live Stock Commission company is an older and stronger organization financially, and better prepared to extend a liberal line of credit to its patrons when occasion arises. The Chicago office will continue under the management of Mr. Thomas Kelly, assisted by an amply experienced firm of salesmen. The Kansas Commission company will be under the management of Mr. E. E. Overstreet, who will be assisted by Mr. E. E. Overstreet in the handling of Texas cattle. It is the intention of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company to make an increase in the Texas Live Stock Commission company, and we shall endeavor to merit a liberal patronage by the excellence of our work. We are expecting the patrons of the Texas Live Stock Commission company will be pleased with the result. Their interest shall be our interest, and our appreciation will be shown by striving in every way possible to give them satisfaction. The combination now announced puts us in the lead in any similar organization in the world so far as volume of business is concerned. We have a selling organization now perfected on each of the three leading markets, in every department of which we are proud. We are not standing still, but striving constantly to improve our methods. We are in the fight to a finish. Whenever the services rendered our patrons retrograde in any respect we will not ask you to continue with us. Cordially thanking you for past patronage, and hoping for its continuance, we remain, yours very truly, CHICAGO LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.

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 education. 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 club, 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 Economy, Moral Philosophy, Music, Art, Elocution, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, 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.

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 40x200 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.

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

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequalled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA. Have you read this clean, clever book of humor? We are offering it free to subscribers of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Good paper, good binding, and best of all, a good book. Read our offer in another column, and send for the book.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in CATTLE AND RANCHES.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE, 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.

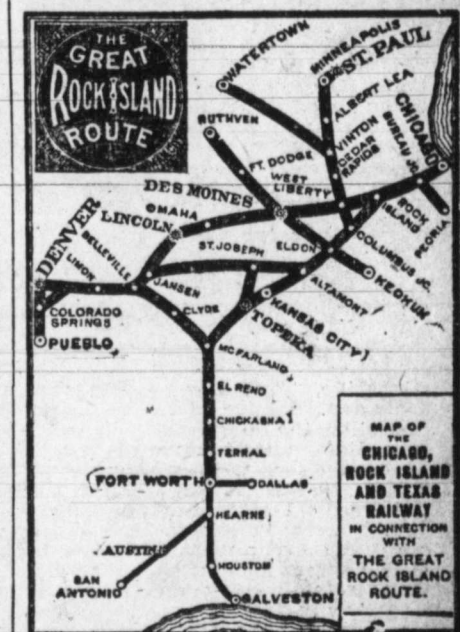
Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale. We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

LARGE STAMINATE STRAWBERRIES. After the advent of the old Wilson now run out, the earnest efforts of propagators to produce a variety which was a staminate or perfect bloomer, and at the same time highly productive of large berries long met with only partial success. The reason is evident. The staminate bloom having a double function to perform, that of producing both stamens and pistils (both pollen and impregnating dust and fruiting organs) its fruit producing power is almost sure to be much less than that of the pistillate or female bloom. When a staminate (or double sexed variety) turns out to produce the productiveness of the pistillate it is the exception that proves the rule. And in this case a very rare exception. But it was imperative to find a pistillate for the largest pistillates like Greenville & Co., a variety rich in pollen, which bloomed just with them and was also productive of large berries matching the pistillates in size. After testing all of promise in the last ten years, I find Woolveston, Tennessee Product, Gurdy Belle and Lady Thompson the nearest perfect. They are rich in pollen, all thoroughly maturing and carefully selected some nearest matching the largest in size. Thus not lessening their market value by an admixture of small berries. Where it is not desirable to plant pistillates the above four varieties are highly profitable market varieties themselves. I have no monopoly of them. They are generally grown and well known. Improving strawberry varieties by selection. The following will apply to fruit of all kinds it is specially sensitive with the strawberry. There is no other fruit so susceptible to improvement and none so variable. To improve them one should follow the course pursued by successful breeders of fine stock and poultry bred up by selecting the most perfect individuals to raise from. Just before the berries ripen go through over the best rows of each variety and carefully select young plants conspicuous for vigor, earliness (if earliness is of value to you) productiveness and general excellence and symmetry of fruit. Pull all fruit and blooms from these plants at once. Then with a wooden trowel remove as large a clod as practicable, containing the plant and set in rich soil well prepared, each variety separate, of course. From these well cultivated young plants to set your young fields the coming year. And from the fields thus set again likewise select the best and so on forever. The good effects of this plan will soon be manifest. It cannot change bad varieties into good ones; but it will surely make good varieties better. Having tested it for years, I can speak from experience. When it is not practicable to remove the selected plants they can be marked with stakes and left in the field; but great care will be required to keep the young plants from running among and mixing with others. G. W. BLACKNALL. Kittrell, N. C.

Furnished with this certificate, a land owner who wishes to sell or mortgage his property goes to the nearest registration office—there is one for every small fraction of the population—and here the registrar inscribes in the proper book and on the back of the certificate the name of the grantee; if a sale is intended, or, in case of the mortgage, the name of the mortgagee and the amount of money loaned. The transferring or incumbering of title is effected in a few minutes, about as long as it would take to procure the discounting of a note at a bank. Now for the fee. This was intended not only to reimburse the state proportionately for the original cost of searching and for the current expenses of maintaining a corps of registrars, but also to provide an insurance fund against the results of the discovery of flaws in the titles guaranteed. From the outset the belief was entertained and acted on that a fee of shilling or two for each transaction would be ample for all purposes. But it turned out in every colony where the Torrens system was adopted that the losses threatened to the state through defects in the title guaranteed had been much overrated, while the revenue flowing from the registration officers, owing to the tremendous multiplication of transactions, had been a signally underestimated. The result has been that the fee for the transferring or incumbering of titles has been everywhere cut down from shillings to pence. As things now are, an Australian can convey or mortgage a piece of land worth millions of dollars in the space of five minutes and for the price of a cigar. Such is the method of dealing with land titles which has been adopted by the city and county of Chicago. The result will probably be admired by all Americans by the opening of the twentieth century. No doubt Chicago is wide awake to its own interests, while some of its rivals sleep. "Some pumpkins" is an expression of long and general use. "Some potatoes" is used sometimes. Out west in Lubbock county the Press-Leader has found "some potatoes" and mentions them thus: "Fourteen sweet potatoes that tip the beam at 104 pounds, the largest weighing a trifle over 11 pounds, is what F. E. Wheelock brought to town last week. Don't this sink your cork? It beats anything we ever heard of in the potato line. They are on exhibition at the Nicolet hotel, and they look like a lot of pumpkins laid along the counter. Talk about soils. No where else on the face of God's green earth is there such soil as this for producing crops. With the seasons we have been having we have raised the most tremendous crops ever heard of. Come out and try this country awhile. G. W. BLACKNALL.



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

IT IS THE Great Rock Island ROUTE!

And has double daily fast express trains service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Chicago. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a m Lv. Bowie.....1:21 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 Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p m Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p m Ar. Chicago.....9:55 a m Ar. Denver.....7:25 p m Main street. W. B. ORTON. C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Outlook Time Between North and South Texas and a solid built train between Galveston and St. Louis.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark, and others are imitations and of inferior quality. THE OLD RELIABLE. The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.



MARKETS.

Notwithstanding this has been holiday week, the receipt of hogs on the yards has been liberal...

A point generally overlooked when comparing this market with the larger centers North is that the bulk of sales at those places is the 'overnight' price...

The demand for fat hogs has been and continues strong, and quite an amount of inquiry for feeders in small and medium sized bunches is reported.

Car load shippers of hogs for the week since the last report in this paper were: D. R. Sims, Caldwell; H. Jones, Lampasas; B. B. Kimball, Oakwood...

Table with columns: Month, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows for January through August.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The Hog Market Advances Another Five Cents.

The light hog receipts on Eastern and Northern markets has created a decided advancement in the prices. All hog markets advanced 5 cents yesterday...

Corn & Hamilton of Grandview had a car of hogs on the market.

J. B. Avant shipped in two cars of hogs from Tinsley...

W. J. Boaz had a few hogs on yesterday's market.

William Hutchinson was on the market with a bunch of hogs.

The following list of markets furnished by the Fort Worth Packing Company:

Hogs—Carload lots, \$3.20@3.35; wagon load lots, \$2.05@2.15.

Cattle—Prime fat steers, \$2.50@3.00; butcher steers, \$2.25@2.50; fat cows, car load lots, \$2.15@2.25...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Afternoon Report.

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 23.—Cattle nominally unchanged. Texas steers, \$2.70@3.50.

Sheep—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

Afternoon Report.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23.—Texas steers, \$2.50@3.35; grass steers, \$2.55@3.67 for fed.

Sheep—Steady at \$2.00@3.00.

SWINE.

FEDDING COTTON SEED TO HOGS.

The following correspondence has been submitted to the Stock and Farm Journal for publication:

Fort McKavett, Tex., Dec. 10, 1895. I. H. Connell, Esq., College Station, Texas.

Dear Sir—From what I can learn of your experiments with cotton seed meal for hogs, they seem to have been conducted with a view to determine how many you could kill and how soon you could kill them...

Long Life

to leather: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness or shoe store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; boot 'How to Take Care of Leather,' and swab 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 every one—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't write, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

on corn if allowed all they would eat, but what I do say is this: you can feed them a good feed of cotton seed and let them run out, or feed roughness and then change them to the same amount (measured) of corn...

If you can give the farmers of the state some information in regard to cotton seed meal, especially as regards hogs under different conditions, you will do them a great service...

C. G. BURBANK.

REPLY. College Station, Tex., Dec. 21, 1895. Mr. C. G. Burbank, Fort McKavett, Texas.

Dear Sir—I have your esteemed favor of number 10th. In reply allow me to say that your opinion of our objects in feeding cotton seed meal to hogs has been erroneously formed. The experiments have not been conducted with a view to killing the hogs, but we have tried to find out, if possible, the quantity of cotton seed and cotton seed meal that would prove beneficial to the animal and economical to the feeder.

The Texas Experiment Station has given much careful study and investigation to the question of economic use of our cotton seed and its products. The following publications have been issued upon the facts developed by our investigations:

Bulletin No. 6, June, 1889.—Cattle feeding: effects of dehorning, shelter and different rations containing cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, hay silage, corn meal, etc.

Bulletin No. 10, May, 1890.—Cattle feeding: Comparison of different rations for profitable feeding. Continuation of the work reported in No. 6.

Bulletin No. 11, August, 1890.—Effect of cotton seed and cotton seed meal on butter production. Quality of sweet cream butter as compared with butter made from acid cream.

Bulletin No. 14, March, 1891.—Effect of cotton seed and cotton seed meal in the dairy ration on gravity and centrality of cream of milk.

Bulletin No. 21, June, 1892.—Effect of cotton seed and cotton seed meal in feeding hogs. Their value as food stuffs. Causes of death from cotton seed. Report of veterinarian.

Bulletin No. 27.—Steer feeding: Report of a feeding test of cotton seed raw, roasted and boiled, corn, cotton seed meal, cotton hulls, silage and hay in combination. List of publications to date.

Bulletin No. 29, December, 1893.—Effects of cotton seed and cotton seed meal on butter, beef tallow, lard and sheep suet. A study of the melting points of the fats in cotton seed fed animals and the chemical tests of fat.

Bulletin No. 33, December, 1894.—A report upon three experiments to note effect and cost of several milk producing rations containing cotton seed, cotton seed meal, corn meal, silage, alfalfa hay, cotton seed hulls, and alfalfa. Precise conditions of other rations fed than those used for milk production.

I have fed both cotton seed and cotton seed meal to horses and mules but have found some difficulty in getting such stock to eat these feeds. At certain seasons they eat it more readily than at others. Stock having range will eat it while in many cases the stable animal will not touch either seed or meal.

I have fed the cotton seed to mules, roasted, boiled, ground and mixed with various other foods, but thus far the results have been so perplexing we cannot recommend them as horse and mule food for general use until we are better able to control the amount consumed by the stock.

We have noticed no injurious effects in feeding cotton seed or cotton seed meal to work stock, and we do not anticipate that any bad results will follow in any case.

I am satisfied that at some time in the future we will be able to feed by use cotton seed upon our farms, not only as a feed for milk and beef cattle, but for work stock and hogs. Truly yours,

J. H. CONNELL, Director.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEBRASKA HOGS.

Nebraska Farmer:

Nebraska swine breeders have broken a record and in this instance to their credit the greatest hog sale by auction of the world. It has been looked for and predicted by those who were in a position to know, and coming as it does at a time of great financial depression, when stock hogs are selling at 8c per pound, and taking place almost on one side of the great corn belt, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, it is without doubt one of the greatest hog sales ever made in this country, and is a boon to the swine breeding industry.

The sales were well advertised, the weather fine, the attendance good, there being buyers from six different states, and another remarkable feature of these sales was that up to the time of opening them, Colonel Wood, the auctioneer had filed with him sixty orders by letter and telegrams to buy certain animals at a given limit. It was a series of the great sales of Poland Chinas in the vicinity of Kearney. First, a closing out sale by E. H. Andrews, Thursday, December 12, 1895.

The next day a closing out sale by Bischof Bros., and ending up Saturday, the 14th, by a contribution from the herd of W. S. Hormel.

Mr. Andrews' hogs were sows, most of the herd of the great Col. Wood, of Cumseh II, 9115 (S), and seven were of 1895 farrow. The number sold was thirty-five head, at an average of \$125, the highest price on record in the world. There were ten head that averaged \$103.00; twenty head at \$152.50, and thirty at \$124.00. The highest priced animal was Cora Wilkes, 58,250 (A), 4 years old last March, taken by John Tyson, Mound City, Mo., at \$400, and the next highest price was \$200, paid by George Richards, Prairie Center, Neb., for a 2-year-old sow last March, named Free Wilkes 21,615.

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English Bacon.

Unlike the American Article—How to Increase Consumption.

Every American who goes abroad comments upon the inevitable dish of bacon which appears upon every English breakfast table. He does not understand the national fondness for it and generally calls for something else.

But he gradually becomes reconciled to the inevitable and partakes of it regularly after a time, generally preferring the request for another slice with the remark, "Somehow I don't care much for bacon at home. He never stops to analyze the quality of

the dish before him, yet that is really where the difference lies. The foreign bacon is well streaked with lean and has a sweeter flavor and a milder cure than the American article. We have been so busy producing weight that we have had no time to bestow any attention to what that weight was made up of; as a result there are very few good bacon hogs in the country. This is largely due to our habit of feeding exclusively on corn instead of the more nutritious foods, such as wheat, middlings, bean, oats, sugar, milk, etc.

Another obstacle to the popularizing of American bacon is its rankness. We are too great a hurry to get the curing done, the meat sold and the money in our pockets. In order to preserve the natural sweetness of the meat it is essential to cure slowly. This is not only true, but it is to our haste and impatience that the smallness of our returns are due. American bacon cured in the present hasty superficial methods can not compete with the view of curing at home nor can it compete abroad with the Irish and Danish product. It will always bring a much lower price as long as the English hog is raised on a more economical basis through motives of economy, if forced to get rid of or at least to lessen the rank flavor so objectionable to English palates, by steeping it over night in water. Under these circumstances we cannot hope to compete with other nations in the higher quality of pork products or to increase our home consumption as we ought to do.

SHELTER FOR PIGS.

J. Al Doble in the Ohio Farmer, presents some very reasonable advice on winter quarters for pigs. He says: "In providing shelter for hogs it is not at all necessary that it be an elaborate, expensive affair. In fact, these complicated piggeries are usually a disappointment to the owners. It is dry, clean and wind proof, and has a reasonable amount of suitable bedding."

The best bedding we have tried is dry sawdust, but it must not be green or wet.

"We have used corn fodder in part, for many years. The pigs will line up and eat it as fast as it is carried to the trough. It is an excellent absorbent. If the fodder is green and bright, they will eat up nearly every blade. It furnishes needed variety and bulk as a feed, and can thus be made to take the place of grass to some extent."

"Nearly every farmer now wants some kind of a permanent house. One of the best ways to build one that will always be ready for use is to have the bottom nearly on a level with the ground, double weatherboard the sides, with building paper between, then tump clay to the bottom until it is some higher than the level of the ground, and lay a floor of 2-inch plank flat on the clay. This is much better than to have it high above ground and a current of cold air beneath. Set up edgewise one part for the door, and furl the whole space with urine and droppings except a small corner, where they will all pile up to sleep."

"These things used to worry me a good deal, but I have avoided them all in a very simple manner. Our sleeping rooms are eight feet square. The floor of each room is divided by a board six or eight inches high, set up edgewise, one part for the bed, one for the droppings. Once a week the droppings are scraped out clean; then the solid bedding from the other side is scattered over the floor, and the new bed is given. Managed in this way, the pigs never foul their beds, and the soiled bedding makes a good absorbent and saves all the manure. Study the carrying in mud and furl over this partition board every time before depositing his droppings. But such is the fact. Try it and see."

"To the Journal: What is the matter, cause and remedy with my pigs? I think the first indication is a weak eye, looks pale, is not bright; glue forms on his eyes almost closing them up. After while he looks like he is cold and chilly, shivering. Then he will start around with his nose to the ground like he is studying about something; very little, and then he will not last long; eats hardly up to the time attacked, after which he will not eat at all; lives generally 24 to 48 hours."

"I lost eighteen in one night; lost twenty-nine out of forty-four. The last one that died lingered longer than the rest; looked as if he had caved in all over. Lost fifty-four in the spring the same way; they weighed 60 to 70 pounds, and the thirteenth die first. The bowels are generally somewhat constipated. C. A. RITCHIE, Harrold, Texas.

Answer—This same disease has proved very fatal among herds of hogs all over the country. Two years ago a large herd escaped in many counties in Central Illinois in particular, with the attendant loss of thousands of dollars worth of hogs of all classes.

In some respects it resembles hog cholera while in other respects it is entirely contrary. In some cases treatment was quite beneficial, while at other times when as far as known treatment was applied, but as vigorously it seemed to have no effect toward staying the ravages of the disease. The nature of the disease seems to warrant the conclusion that it is a peculiar malady of malignant type, and of a contagious nature. We believe preventive treatment to be the only thing of real practical value, together with good care of the sick. Clean up the pens thoroughly and scatter lime and carbolic acid

plentifully everywhere. If the pigs can be confined and allowed to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur, it will be beneficial, but care must be extended that too much is not inhaled and the animals suffocated. Put carbolic acid in the drinking water. Stop feeding grain. Remove all sick hogs to a new place and all well ones to another. Feed plenty of milk and allow clear, pure water to drink. Give them a dry place to sleep and to shelter. Put linseed meal in soft food for them so as to keep bowels relaxed. Those that are loose at the bowels and not allowed to become constipated, are most apt to recover.

We are well aware that there are dozens of "guaranteed remedies" so-called, but in the outbreak referred to the action of several of these was closely watched, some of them with very reliable recommendations apparently, and without an exception they all failed. Some herds were handled by experts sent by "Hog Cholera Cure" firms, to no effect whatever.

We would refer hog raisers to the formula sent out by the bureau of animal industry as a preventive and of benefit in sickness, as perhaps as good a medicine and the result of as careful experimentation as any. They say the most efficacious formula which has been tried is the following:

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hypophosphate, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose, one large tablespoonful to each 200 pound weight of hog.

The Kansas City Drivers Telegram says: A. A. Spring shipped from Ryan, I. T., today, a load of hogs that are in splendid condition. This shows up well for the Territory, which is fast becoming a dangerous rival of Missouri and Kansas as a producer of first-class hogs.

Breed good hogs—those which mature early and have large frames. Keep old sows mostly for breeding purposes. Stop the spring pigs from the time they begin to eat until new corn is hard enough to feed them, when they can be finished on corn. For sows, I have found a chop made of equal parts of whole corn and oats the best, although bran instead of oats does well. Shorts and corn or shorts and wheat can also be used, depending upon which is the cheapest. By all means let them have the rub of a good cure. Do not feed the sows any grain after the pigs are a month old. When two months old, pasture the pigs and breed the sows for the spring. In the spring, feed the pasture for three months with nothing to eat but grass. It will cool their systems, brace up their constitutions and put them in good condition for raising their pigs. Clover makes the best hog pasture. Rye and blue grass are good for early and late. I have found a mixture of peas, barley and oats and wheat, sown early in the spring, an splendid forage crop. It can be pastured or harvested and thrashed, the mixed grain, after adding a little corn, making a first-class chop.

Fall pigs will have to be stopped all winter if they are to be grown successfully. It costs more in time and labor; also better buildings are needed to successfully raise fall pigs than those farrowed in spring. Feed old sows early on rye or blue grass pasture, and give all the soaked corn they will eat up clean. They will then soon be ready for market. By the time hogs thus treated are eight or nine months old they will weigh 250 to 300 pounds. This is not a great or fancy weight, but all good hogs raised on good pasture and a good profit can be realized on the corn crop.—Iowa Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

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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SHEEP AND WOOL

R. A. Williamson, the Crockett county sheepman who shipped his clip to Comstock, says he was offered 7-1/2 cents for his clip, but is holding for 8 cents.—Devil's River News.

Judge George H. Noonan, representative for this district, introduced last Tuesday a bill which, if passed, is sure to gladden the heart of every sheepman in the Twelfth district.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Some say the removing of the tariff on wool is the great cause of the depression in sheep trade. However, this may be, the chances now are favorable to the restoration of tariff, and wool having sheep a year hence will find a ready sale at good prices. Keep your sheep.

Sheep feeders have displayed remarkable nerve this fall in the way they have gone into the business in the face of existing circumstances. It is estimated that over a million sheep are on feed now. Nebraska this year, which is up to 400,000 head. Most of the feeders had expected a good export demand and one feeder, fearing the big rush for space, has engaged all the room on the White Star line for six months to come and another all the space with another company. After these contracts had been made the announcement came that England had decided to place the ten-day restriction on American sheep. This was not very welcome news to the exporter, and no doubt much of the contract space will have to be sub-let. Sheep will be made better than usual this season and for the reason light handy weights are likely to command a premium.

Fred Oswald, a big sheep breeder of Nebraska, says in the Chicago Drovers Journal: "We are feeding at Wood river about 20,000 head and a conservative estimate 400,000 head will be fed in Nebraska this year, which is up to the best year Nebraska ever had. Feed is very plentiful and cheap and feeders who were compelled to drop out last year are in it to make up for lost time. We intend to export our sheep direct this year, and have already engaged a space from Baltimore to Glasgow at the rate of 1000 head every boat, one of which will sail every day. I think that the restrictions recently made by the British government will make a difference of \$1 per cwt. to the American shipper, and the outlook does not seem very favorable for the next two or three months. I believe that more sheep are on feed now than were ever on feed before in this country."

The following taken from the Drovers Telegram, explains itself:

Linsborg, Kans.—Editor Drovers Telegram: I am in receipt of a letter from one of our railroads, giving rates on double-deck shipments to Kansas City and Chicago. I notice that these rates are quoted per 100 pounds and minimum weight 22,000 pounds per car. Will you please stand in your valuable paper if any double-deck sheep cars have been received at Kansas City to contain 22,000 pounds weight of sheep? Can a railroad company arbitrarily place a minimum weight limit on cars when it is impossible to put such weight in a car? I should think that some of your commission men should take up this matter with the railroad companies, as sheep are surely no enough without being taxed \$5 to \$8 more than the law allows. Respectfully,

M. B. GOLDENBERG. It is possible to put 22,000 pounds of sheep in a 36-foot car, though that is seldom done, however. Sheep weighing considerably over 100 pounds have been put into this sized car to the extent of the minimum weight of 22,000 pounds, but the average sheep or stocker cannot be loaded so heavily. There is no law, so far as we are able to ascertain which permits the railroad companies to charge the minimum weight when it is impossible to put the minimum weight in a car. The rules of the railroad companies, however, do permit it and that is the reason the charge is made. This trouble will not be had much longer since the new regime of freight charges goes into effect January 1, by which mode charges will be by weight instead of by the carload.—Editor.

Feeders of sheep have not been buying freely for the past month. They have reached the conclusion that there will not be enough improvement in the market by the time they return the sheep to pay them for the expense and trouble. Good buyers are not to be had, and the market is not so good as it was. Competition for a while forced them up to a point even beyond the price of good mutton grades. But even these prices were so low that feeders could not resist the temptation to buy. Dealers say that there are lots of sheep in sight for the next three or four months and that the quality will be better than at present. The number of sheep in Texas is reported as being less than any year since 1875. In 1883 and 1884 there were nearly twice as many sheep as at present. Some Star states at present, and there were a million more two years ago. This shows that Texas sheep growers have been hit hard by low prices, drought and one thing or another. It is to be hoped that when they stock they will do so with better blood than they have used in the past. Texas can raise as good sheep as any other in the Union and ought to be ashamed of the many thousands of "hairly" sheeps she has turned off.—Drovers' Journal.

THE SHEEP OF THE WORLD.

Montana Stockman. The decline in sheep husbandry from the low price of wool is met with similar decline in the other sheep breeding countries. While our wool breeds are being so rapidly reduced, our mutton breeds are being developed as an important change in the modern sheep breeding interests. The department of agriculture in the United States reports 42,294,064 sheep, January, 1895, a decline of nearly three million. The wool clip for 1894 was 298,057,384 pounds, with an average weight of fleece of 5.42 pounds, as against 5.33 pounds in 1893.

Australia, the largest sheep breeding country, has 118,438,093 sheep, a decline of two million head from the year before. Their sheep are chiefly of native scrub and fine wool sheep raised in large flocks on wild ranches. Such wool must always be cheap.

The Argentine Republic has 100,000,000 sheep, showing a decline of 3,000,000 since the last report; these sheep also are of inferior native and fine wool breeds on the wild range breeding countries. Great Britain reports 30,037,818 sheep showing a decrease of 1,737,000 head the past year. England and Scotland have developed the mutton breeds to the highest perfection, and on their high priced rich lands raise chiefly the large mutton sheep of the pure breeds specially adapted to the different localities.

France and Germany are also developing the mutton sheep industry to supply the increasing home demand for more meat, leaving to the cheaper lands of other countries the production of cheap wool.

The marked decline in the great sheep breeding countries must soon improve the price of wool, while the great markets of the world eagerly call upon America for more good mutton sheep.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

See that every colony has a laying queen. Raise a few good queens to take the place of the poorer ones. All empty combs that are away from the bees should be looked after. Make a general clean up. Arrange

everything in its place while there is time.

Disturb the bees as little as possible now. Handling them now tends to make them consume their stores. A cellar intended for bees should not be used for any other purpose, and it will be much better if it is away from a building that is occupied by a family, in order to lessen disturbance of the bees.

THE TEXAS RANGERS.

A Curious Militia Which the State Supports For Special Purposes.

There are at present about 200 rangers in Texas. They are separated into companies and are kept on the borders for the most part. They live in the open air the year round. Nearly every night in the year, rain or shine, they have only the sky for a roof and the bare ground for a bed. Their pillows are their saddles. They live the hardest, roughest of lives, and danger is their delight. They are all young men—too young to count the cost when duty is to be done and odds faced. They are made up of the flower of Texas manhood. A wild, yelling, cursing cowboy is looked upon with contempt by them. They depend upon their six shooters and carbines, their coolness and marksmanship, the known courage of their comrades and the fact that they are backed by the law of the state, and opposition to their will is a thing to be put down at all hazards with an iron hand.

The governor of Texas is the chief officer of the rangers. What he says is law to them. The sheriff, the police, the militia must not stand in their way if the rangers have orders from the governor. The rangers hold individually as much power as any sheriff in Texas. They hold more. They are not bound by county lines. They may summon a posse at any time to assist them in making arrests. The section which the rangers police is larger in area than all of New England, and it is of such a character that were it not for their work it would be given over to lawlessness and disorder. The rangers are sent to those sparsely settled sections of the country where opportunity for escape from the regular peace officers is afforded. Whenever a sheriff is unable to cope with lawlessness, he calls on the governor, and the rangers are sent to take charge. Many times in the past has the governor of Texas ordered the rangers to go to counties where the sheriff was in sympathy with the lawless element, and in such cases they have acted independently and without regard to the wishes of the sheriff or other officers.

The rangers are paid \$40 a month, and their rations and arms and ammunition are furnished by the state. They provide their own horses, the state paying for them if they are killed. They are unencumbered with baggage. They will take the saddle at a moment's notice to go on a scout of a month's duration. They have no uniform. They have no military discipline, as discipline is generally understood, but they obey their officers and will go with them to certain death without a murmur.—Memphis Avalanche.

AROUSED HIS SUSPICIONS.

Conditions Which Made the Small Boy Distrustful of the Major.

It was in an up town playhouse. The major, who was managing the show, came in with his wife and a small boy. The boy was just the size boy to ask questions. There were not more than 100 people in the house, and vacant seats were everywhere. The major and his wife and the small boy had just got seated when the small boy whispered: "It's very good, my boy," said the major, and Mrs. Major smiled. The boy was silent for a few minutes. Then he whispered again: "Say, major, are all the seats sold?" "They are all sold, my boy," said the major, looking bored, while Mrs. Major couldn't repress a smile. Again the boy was silent. He looked all around gravely and finally got up and changed his seat to one next to Mrs. Major. The major had in the meantime whispered to his wife: "It doesn't draw. The house is all paper."

When the boy sat down by Mrs. Major, he said:

"Say, I wonder whose seat I'm in?"

Mrs. Major only smiled, and the boy said:

"Say, major, do you know whose seat I'm sitting in?"

"I do not, my boy," said the major. The show had begun in the meantime. The boy leaned over and whispered loud enough for even the empty seats to hear:

"Say, major, I think you're faking."

Mrs. Major shivered with emotion. Mr. Major looked daggers, and the boy resumed his survey of the vacant seats.—New York Sun.

Tricks of Thieves.

Professional thieves are never at a loss for a new trick. There are so many new tricks in the professionally dishonest man's vocation that we are often led to believe that if he displayed the same energy in a legitimate business, he would soon become a millionaire.

A few days ago a well dressed young man rushed excitedly into a fashionable flat-house up town and addressing the first woman he met, hurriedly exclaimed: "Madam, your son has just been run over by a cable car at Broadway and Fortieth street, and is dying."

"You are mistaken," replied the woman in distress. "I have no son. It may be the lady on the floor above."

He ran up stairs and again told the story.

"My God!" the frightened woman answered, and she rushed out of the house and was running breathlessly down Broadway when, by chance, she met her son at Forty sixth street discussing politics with some friends.

When she returned home, she found that her pocketbook, which she had left on the mantel, together with several pieces of jewelry, had been stolen.—New York Herald.

One of Naples' Peculiarities.

At Naples the other day, in one of the most frequented of the small streets opening into the Toledo, a German lady had her pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portmanteau from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentleman passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickpocket. The policeman replied: "Why should I run after him when he did not get the purse?" "But he is a thief," exclaimed the gentleman. "Eh," answered the brave policeman, "there are so many of that sort here, sir."—London News.

So Natural.

Playwright—Is her acting natural? Manager (enthusiastically)—Natural! Why, when she appeared as the dying mother last night, an insurance agent, who has her life insured for \$2,000, and who was in the audience, actually fainted.

Consoling Thought.

Every baby is the sweetest baby in the world. You were once considered the sweetest thing in the world, although you may not look it now.—Philadelphia American.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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SEND IN YOUR CATTLE.

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

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 unlimited. 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 this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points; but bill through to Chicago. This will not deprive you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tiled driveway 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 point 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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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

ARE THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

Table with columns: Official Receipts for 1894, Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cows. Data includes figures for slaughtered in Kansas City, sold to feeders, sold to shippers, and total sold in Kansas City in 1894.

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 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.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

C. F. MC RAE, V.P. & Gen. M'n'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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NOTE OUR PRICES. Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods.

Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Celebrated Oryama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Table listing various liquors and their prices: Kentucky Star, Corn Whisky, King of Kentucky Whisky, Old Crow, Proctor Knott, Kentucky Derby Sour Mash, Melwood, Brockwood, R. H. Parker, O. F. C. Taylor Whisky, Old Crow, Oryama Whisky, Montreal Rye, Rich Grain.

Send express or postoffice money order for what you want and same will be shipped you at once.

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS.

The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

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TEXAS Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year, \$1.00. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year, \$1.50. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and St. Louis and Farm Journal and St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic one year, \$1.50. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer one year, \$1.10. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World one year, \$1.50. This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

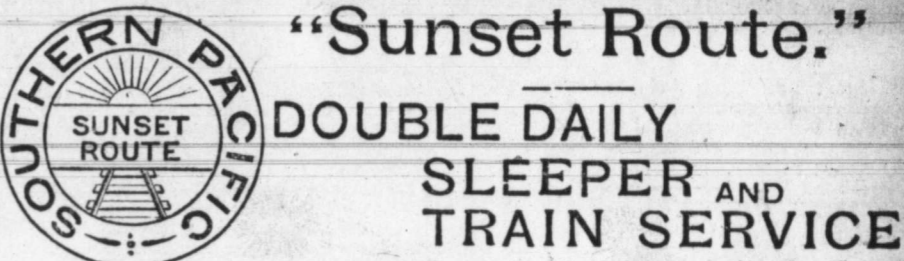
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