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THE FARM.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.
That well known writer and successful 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 News the address of Prof. Conneil of the experimental station 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 if we can get down to a scientific system of conserving it in the soil where it falls dill required by the crops.

"Some twenty-five years ago, in my first year in Texas, on a plantation in the uplands of Washington county on which I worked, there came home to their old master two brothers who had been up in Robertson county, and had got science, as they called it. They had a voke of oven, a wagon a horse and a a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a horse and a box of railway spikes. They got a box of railway spikes. They got a plece of land. They bedded up with the oxen and a Carey plow from each side, leaving about eight or nine inches in the center unbroken, but covered up, and followed in the furrow with the horse and bulltongue. The soil was black and sandy loam, and after the first shower they went over it with "A" harrows; another shower came and they went over it again. They opened and planted on the hard ground and covered with a harrow which extended to the middle of the row on each side. When the cotton was fairly up they took the wooden moldboard off the Carey plow, and hitched on the oxen carey plow, and hitched on the oxen and barred off, leaving a solid, unbroken piece of land of about four inches, the plow going down about eight inches, the earth falling onto the cotton behind the plow. Then they chopped it out, harrowing between each rows as they proceeded. Before they got row as they proceeded. Before they through with the patch grass was be-ginning and they finished with sweeps, The rest of the season the patch was gone over once a week with the railroad spike harrows, when the rain did not interfere, and they kept cultivating until the bolls commenced to open. As I had to pass the ends of the rows every day to go to my work, I gave it a close inspection, as I was greatly interested in it. There was no shed-ding of squares on that patch and there was always moisture near the surface when other patches were dry away down. The result was that this patch that got the cultivation with the railway spikes more than doubled any other patch on the plantation. The science niggers said that the solid pat th below the cotton would pump the water up from a million feet, but I thought these railway spikes the biggest factor in it. Since then I have observed much cotton planted on the same principle of a solid piece below the cotton, but it lacked the deep barring off. It lackthe harrowing before planting; did t receive half the cultivation, and was laid by too soon.

em not in the farming business for lving, only raising forage for my skeep, but I have a few acres that I use as an experimental patch, and from knowledge that I have acquired, and from observation, I feel justified in saying that if any farmer in Western Texas will now break up one acre about six inches deep and attach an "A" barrow to the end of the doubletree behind the far horse, giving him an inch and a half or two inches the advantage in doubletree, and have a special loubletree standing out to a line the center of the harrow; and if any showers occur before planting, harrow after them; harrow thoroughly before planting and every eight or ten days at the very outside thereafter till the corn is in the glazed dough or the cotton commencing to open, and he will be satisfied with the results. And in order to form a correct opinion, let him take another acre alongside and cultivate and lay by in the ordinary man-ner. There is one thing obout this continuous cultivation, that a shower that will wet an ordinary soil for two inches will go down four or five inches and meet the moist earth below in the concultivated soil. Why it is I do not know from a scientific point of view; I am only aware of the fact, and if the scientists at the experiment station solve this it will be one great factor in soil cultivation, and may lead to

"There is a ten acre experiment in wheat now going on near me by a son of mine, who has given up sheep and started farming. He broke the land and harrowed it at noon and at night. One-shower fell and he harrowed it and planted with a Hoosier press drill. He will keep harrowing it lengthways till too high, then cultivate between the rows, which are sixteen inches apart. He has seen my experiments and has With the drill system of sowing and cultivating small grain, Western Texas will forage to the front as a

small grain country.
"It may appear at first sight that there is a good deal of extra labor about this system of conserving the water in the soil, but the labor connected with it is only one-half of what is required by irrigation. If a cotton patch is watered every ten days a plow must make the furrow for the water to run in. Then, when the water has soaked in it must be gone over again. Once going over in the same time by this system is enough. Prof. Connell has laid the foundation stone of successful agriculture in giving the culture of the soil the first place in scientific experiments. May his hopes be crowned with success."

COTTON GROWERS OF THE SOUTH ADVISED AGAINST OVER PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR. Memphis. Tenn.. Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the Memphis cotton exchange held late this afternoon the Filowing

resolutions were adopted: The cotton crop of 1894-95 aggregated enormous total of 9.901.251 bales and greatly exceeded the requirements world's manufactures. The marketing of this enormous crop depressed prices to such an extent that values were the lowest known in the past

afty years. The commercial value of the total grop was \$297.027,050 and only exceeded the short crop of 1892-93 \$12.272,018, although the production was 3.200.886 bales, greater. This enormous crop with its proportionately low price netted the producers less money than will the present crop with a smaller acreage and a production of nearly one-third less in bales.

It having been practically demon-strated by the results of the present season that a small crop of cotton actually brings the producer more then an extremely large crop laving grown their supplies at home ereby making cotton the surplus op, are generally in better financial addition than they have been in ears, it is unquestionably to the ingreater expense than a small

The high range of prices which have revalled this season as compared to ast season has been, we fear, the heans of stimulating on the part of

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

Another matter for the farmers to wear in mind is that at the present time when there is a remote possibility of a war, if such would occur, the inevitable result thereof would be to deprecclate the value of cotton and appreciate the value of all food crops. There-

fore, be it Resolved, That the Memphis cotton exchange urgently recommends to the producers that the production of home supplies be made the first considera-tion in planting operations for the following year and the acreage of cotton be not increased over that of last year. Resolved, That we approve and indorse the American Cotton Growers' association for bringing about the reduction in the acreage of the crop now being marketed, and we respectfully urge the Hon. Hector 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 at the earliest practicable moment and urge it again upon the attention of the

cotton producers of the South. Resolved, That the various cotton exchanges throughout the South be, and are hereby requested to co-operate with this exchange in this matter, and that the Southern newspapers are also requested to publish these resolutions.

The exchange also decided to call a convention o representative farmers and cotton exchanges of the South to meet in Memphs in the near future to take action in the natter.

DEEPENING THE SOIL.

It is questionable whether it can be considered advisable to plow too deep at once. Much depends upon the depth 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 hardly any question that the turning up on the surface of any considerable quantity of under subsoil that has never felt the influence of air and sunshine will have a bad effect upon the first crop planted in it, the reason for this is that the plant food it may contain is in an unavailable form. Plow up a field three or four inches deeper than it has been plowed heretofore and then wheat or grass seed upon it, and the effect can be readily seen. But plow 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. If plowing is done with the intention of planting a crop reasonably soon the better plan is to deepen gradually a little at each plowing. A soil plowed or stirred deep will have a considerable larger amount of available fertility, will retain nois-ture much better, will be less liable to bake and crops growing in it will be less affected by drouth or excessive moisture. I am satisfied after re-peated trials that less frequent, but deeper plowing and more frequent stir-ring 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 what may be considered shallow plowing and deep cultivation and in very many cases the ability of the soil to grow and yield larger crops could be attained by deeper ple and more thorough preparation. There is much 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 as to bring it under the influence of the But it should different elements. But it should be done gradually if the most is to be cut 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 alllowed to freeze, as freezing makes meat watery and tasteless. 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 use a saw in cutting the bones, 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 a back strip about three 'nches wide. Tear out the leaf lard and cut out the spareribs. In taking out the spareribs always start your knife at the upper end of the ribs-where they were sawed from the lackbone. 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 and it should be made as small as possible. Cut the ham square across and trim it afterward, tear the tenderloin from the "middling." and you are half done

cutting up that hog.
When you are done cutting up your hogs, go over the meat and trim each piece properly, cut off all looose 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, as by cutting close they will cure better. Cut 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 salt in, salt shulders first, 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 in the tub and rub it all over with the salt, work the salt into the ends or shanks, and rub the skin side until it is quite moist, pack the pieces-skin side down-closely and scatter more salt over and through each layer of

In ten days take up the meat, shake off any loose salt, clean out the cask or box, and repeat the salting, rubbing as before. In ten to fifteen days more, the weather is not too cold, the meat will do to take up, clean off and smoke. Some prefer to brine the meat, which is done at the time of first raiting 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, saltpeter 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. Pour this cold over the meat, which should have been previmeat, 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 it will do to hang up to dry and smoke. Smoke meat three weeks, making the fire of green wood or saw-

The once famous Ashland hams cured by the Clay family of Kentucky, were cured by the above recipe for su-

gar curing and were smoked four weeks with green walnut wood. C. D. LYON.

A correspondent of the Texas Stock man and Farmer communicates the following to that excellent journal:

ABOUT MILO MAIZE. In answer to yours of the 6th inst., relative to milo maize, will say: Milo maize has been raised in this county for the past four or five years, and the better acquainted people become with its value the more it is liked and appreciated. As to its value as a feed product there is no longer room for doubt, but it is still somewhat undecided as to the best way to make the most of the entire product—heads, stalks and all. There is little question however, but that it is, under all circumstances, best to head it while stand-ing, and then either turn stock in the

field or cut and shock Milo maize's great "pull" is its ability to wait for rain. Where rain is comparatively sure, it is well to plant early. In other words, try to have your milo maize planted in time or at the time you are treat likely to recommend. the time you are most likely to get your rains. To illustrate, in one part of Runnels county the past year they had rains early and had their milo maize planted early; in another portion of the county their rains were late and they planted milo maize late. Both made immense crops. In this immediate section, although not universal, it is the opinion that late planting, say June of July, will more generally prove successful than at other times. The reason for this is that we seldom fail to have

It is beyond question best to have the heads ground in some feed mill They have not yet been able to ge just the mill, but this is only a question of time. It has been demonstrated that where land is planted the best way is to plant the rows wide enough apart to drive the wagon between them; leave six or eight stalks in each hill; hills about two feel apart; cut off the heads with a corn knife and throw them into the wagon. It has been demonstrated that ten or twelve inches of even more of the stalk on the head will have no bad effect in grinding the heads. Another thing is that it is fat best to thrash the seed before grinding into feed, as it has proven to be a ver/ easy matter to thrash the seed. Mile maize heads of themselves are

feed, but to get the best results they
must be either ground or soaked.

The fodder or stalks is pronouned
fine feed by those who have tried it. and it is a great place to turn cattle in on the stubble after the heads have been cut from the stalks. Milo maize like the whole vegetable world, will repay having the land in good cultiva-tion, but it will stand as much abuse as a mesquite tree. It will pay to plow it about twice after it is up—wet or dry season. I have fed nothing else in the shape of grain to my horses in two years, anr have just fed it in the head. If I could get it ground I would as soon have it as either oats or com Milo maize and cotton will save the Western farmer and stockman if intelligently raised.

It sells on the streets here now at from \$7 to \$9 uer ton for the heads I don't think milo maize will compare with sorghum for roughness alone but for grain and roughness it is the thing. For a dry country plant and time after frost in the spring until the first of July, according to season. No ranchman in West Texas need buy a grain of corn or oats if he will give milo maize a fair trial.

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, as there is danger of seed rotting 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 table, which is done by putting a pole 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 by cylinder, with nails or spikes driven 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 dry in shade and bale for market; the straw yield on 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 un-certain, and no fixed price. It is now worth about \$30 per ton. I have seen it sell as high as \$400 per ton. good corn land will make broom corn. The yield of seed per acre is practically nothing when the straw is raised for market, except for a fertilizer. These are actual facts from a broom corn raiser and maker of twenty-nine yerrs

Profesor L. O. Howard, chief of the entomological service. United States department of agriculture, Washington, and assistant, E. A. Schwartz, returned Wednesday from Sharpsburg and Nuccestown, where they spent the day investigating the extent of damages done by the cotton boil weevil during the past season in those neighborhoods, and learning more about the workings of the insect direct from the people who have had to contend with it. Professor Howard said to a Caller reporter last night that he had nothing encouraging to say yet; said that he and Mr. Schwartz wou'd leave Corous Thursday for Washington via San Antonio; said that they would make a report to the department as soon as they reached Washington of their investigations in Nucres, fan Patricio, Duval. Bee and other counties, when he hoped that some rian would be decided on or remedy found to stop the evil.—Corpus Christi Caller.

United States Consul General Panfield at Cairo, Egypt, has made a report to the state department colling attention to the rapid growth of Egypt as a compeitor of the United States for the cotton markets of the world. At present Egyptian cotton is sold at Alexandria for 2c per pound more than the price of American cotton, and owing to the suprelority of the Egyptian product, it is being purchased in quantities for export to the United States. The sales, which ten years ago amounted to but 3,815 bales, have increased until, from the best estimates, it is believed that during the year beginning September 1, 1895, no less than 50,000 bales wil be shipped to the United States, and as these Egyptian bales are 50 per cent, larger than the American, the exports to this country will really amount to 75.000 beles ac-cording to our standerd. Mr. Panfield urges that the efforts be made by our planters to grow the Egyptian leng staple cotton in this country, holding that there must certainly be some por tion adapted to its growth, probably the Mississippi valley of the Brazos river section in Texas.

From the developments of the past year the Panhandle shows some prospect of yet becoming the grain producer of the state. Milo maize will do what wheat falled in.—Stockman and

AND MULES. HORSES

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 nutri-ment that should go to the animal. There are four species of them in the horse, the long, round worms, t'ey in-habit the small intestines and are sometimes twelve inches lond. 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 th.ead-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 allowed the feeble animals. troubled with them; they take considerable unmasticated lood into the stomach, the gases from which make good food for the worms.

good food for the worms.

Pasturing in low, marchy grounds, eating poor hay, and often the germs come from drinking impure water from ponds, etc., are the causes of worms being present. It is not an easy matter to dispel worms, and many times very severe measures are resorted to with poor results.

The horse troubled with marchy grounds.

The horse troubled with worms requires very close attention, and sometimes ai.er clearing the worms, a few eggs may remain and in a few weeks signs will appear that the horse has worms, but if proper attention is given for a few weeks, the worms, eggs, etc.,

can be expelled.

The following is a cheap, harmless remedy, and if given according to directions, will result favorably. Take two pounds of good air-slacked lime and 10 cunces of common salt, poud over it two gallons of water. Stir well until lime and salt are dissolved: then can be expelled. over it two gallons of water. Stir went until lime and salt are dissolved; then place same in a jug to keep pure; at night give two or three ounces of the mixture in a half pail of water to drink; feed shorts or bran with little cats and use four current more of the oats and use four ounces more of the liquid with fresh water, enough to make a good mash; repeat 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. This remecy will seldom be found to fail. It cleans the stomach and will be beneficial to the animal in 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 horse in his native state, is in Fort Worth with a carload of highly bred pacing horses representing great Hal families and other fashionable strains. The following is a partial list of the breeding of a few of them:
"Black Pointer," black stallion sixteen hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, a

horse of magnificent appearance, high style and blood like, and one that would attract attention in any community, "Black Pointer" has never been handled for speed, but can show any day and time a 2:30 galt to road cart. The fellow should make a great race horse if placed in the hands of a competent trainer, and he has already early and extreme speed. While none 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" "Black Pointer" is gilt edged, being sired i y Brown Hal, 2:12 1-2, one of the greatest sires of extreme speed pacing living or dead, dam, "Pick" (dam of Lena H. 2:221-4) by Earnhart's Brooks, second dam by Brown Luke, son of Kittrelle, Hel. son of Kittrells' Hal.

Another good one is the brown yearby Black Pointer, dam by Burgess Hardee, second dam (dam News Boy) by Prince Pulaski. T This filly is a natural pacer, has only been broken to halter, but can show enough speed while being led to convince any one that if handled she will make a race mare.

A brown filly two years old by Black Pointer, dam, Lena H., 2:22 1-4, by General Hardee, second dam, Pick, by Earnhart Brooks, third dam by Brown Duke, son of Kittrell's Hal. This filly is an exceptionally fine individual, never been broken to harness, but can show considerable speed to halter. Another one is a chestnut filly one

year old by Chestnut Hal, dam Hal, by Tom Hal, second dam, Grandina by La Grande, third dam, Susie C., thoroughbred by Jack Malone. This filly when seen standing still without knowing her breeding would be taken for a thoroughbred, but so soon as put in motion then the great pacing Hal blood shows itself.

Besides the above mentioned horses Mr. Buford has sixteen others, including a few comfined mares and the fast weaning colt, Litle Tommy, that showed a 2:40 gait at the Texas State fair at five months of age. Little Tommy is sired by Fly Tom, a son of Bay Tom, Jr., dam by Bob Hal, he by Tom Hal, second dam by Brooks, sire of Bousetter, 2:19, etc. This fellow is an exceedingly fast colt and together with one or two others of Mr. Buford's youngsters is entered in The Review closed on December 10 Mr. Buford informed the Journal that if he did not sell his stallion Black Pointer he would make a season with him in Fort Worth, after which he would be placed in the hands of Captain John Bostick to be campaigned

and given a fast mark. New York, Dec. 21.—The steamship Manttoba, which sailed for London this afternoon, carried a string of thoro breds, the property of Duke and Wishard, the southern turfmen, who will try their luck on the English turf The string includes Ramapo, Helen Nichols, Wishard and Hugh Penny. Jockey Reiff was also a passenger and will ride the horses.

The man who buys now and tree's his Lorses intelligently will in 1913, when the youngsters are ready for the market, have them to sell whe will be plenty of men willing to buy, A Scotch syndicate has opened its drors at Billings, Mont., for the purchase and slaughter of horses for for foreign trade. A contract has been made with parties for the delivery of eco coo head of horses in the next eighteen months.

A Sacramento veterinary surgeon has started what he calls a "horse plant." He will buy up horses of small value, kill them, and by drying the flesh convert it into hog and chicken feed. hides will be made into leather. hoofs into neat's foot oil and the joi. The American horse export trade is

developing much faster than did the cattle trade to Europe, and yet our horses take only second rank there. We cannot afford this. Let us get the best sires of the English breeds and raise the best class of horses for home and foreign uses. The world has the

so is antitoxine 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 we 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 proves vexing to a great many owners of ing to a great many owners of hors s. We often hear a man say if I only knew where 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, if the services of a qualified veterinery sorrors. ices of a qualified veterinary sergeon are not obtainable. In examining a lame horse the examiner should carefully notice how the animal stands in fully notice how the animal stands in the stall, see whether it is resting one particular limb, watch if it points with a member of stands knuckled over on the fetlock. Then have the attendant lead from the stall, carefully observing its motions on first bing led out, as in many forms of lameness, the animal will go around after a little the animal will go around after a little

exercise.

Then let the examiner take a position, and have the animal walked by him, instruct the attendant to hold the halter shank about eighteen inches from the horses head, to give free action as far as that member is concerned. After carefully observing its motion during walking exercise, let it be trotted by, observing its motions as it moves towards passes by and present the content of the content it moves towards, passes by, and proceeds from the observer. In a case of lameness in a front limb the horse will be observed to nod the head as I moves, watch carefully and see which foot strikes the ground as t e head descends, when this is determined you descends, when this is determined you may be certain the lameness is in the other limb, the nodding of the head showing that the animal is trying to raise the weight from the affected member, and earry it on the found linb. In a case of lameness behind the side affected will be raised, the sound side appearing lower thin the other, and the step taken on the raised side will be shorter than that on the other. Again some horses may only show marked lameness on being turned shortly around, or on being made to back up, this will be taken into consideration, when we seem to particular. sideration, when we come to particular forms of lameness. The first thing for the examiner to do, is to locate in which leg the animal is unsound, and then to locate the particular spot where the cause for the trouble exists,-Colorado Farmer.

TEXAS FILLY.

Kansas City World.
"Henry Exall of Dallas, Tex., undoubtedly owns one of the fastest, if not the fastest, pieces of horse fiesh the world has ever known," remarked R J. Boylan, the well known turf writer of the Chicago Inter Ocean, Monday evening while seated in a stateroom of the car "Wanderer," at the Union dethe car "Wanderer," at the Union de-pot, "Yes, sir," he continued, "in Grace Boylan, who, by the way, is named after my wife, Exall has a wonder and the coming horse. During the Dallas fair the year-old filly was brought in from the country, fat and round, with long hair and a general unprepossessing appearance, but she didn't do a thing but pace an eighth at a 1:58 clip, to the wonder of all present. And she did it just like a top, 100, and carrying a driver weighing 160 pounds and 40-pound sulky. I tell you, the filly is a

"I offered Exall \$5000 for Grace, but he refused. She comes from great stock, her sire being Electrite by Electioneer and her dam by Dictator, Mr Exall wanted to send the colt a quar-ter, but I would not allow it. Grace will not be campaigned extensively until a 3-year-old. Next year she will probably be started about September in easy fashion in some of the circuit races, but in 1897 she will, if all signs do not fail, lead the world and put the pacing mark at two minutes or lower. In speaking of the great campaigners this season Mr . Boylan said: "l consider Joe Patchen the best all-round fast one, day in and day out, but John R. Gentry has the greatest burst of

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, II; dam thoroughbred.

Jeff Davis, 2:27, b. s. (7 yrs.) by Wedgewood, 2:19; dam by Hardwood, 2:24: second dam thoroughbred. Loudema 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 Fortunatur, dam by Advent. King bell, b. s. (6 yrs.) by Brown Wilkes, 2:21 3-4; dam Vesper Bell, by Bellmont, 64. Meh Lady, b. m. (7 yrs.) by Almont Boy.

Lois White br. f. (2 yrs) by Reno Deflance, 2:29 1-4; dam Meh Lady, by Almont Boy.

George White, b. c. (1 yer.) by Alcy
Wilkes, 2:16; dam Meh Lady, by Al-

mont Boy.

Texas Prince, r. s. (4 yrs.) by Topsy
Thomas; dam Bell "D." by Wild Denmark; second dam Old Molly, by Tom Kawara, blk. f. (3 yrs.) by Artillery: dam by Blackwood, Jr.; second dam by

Allie West.
Marry Ball, b. f. (1 yr.) by Don Cyrol son of Wilkes Boy; dam by Brenner, son of Cuylor, 100.

A St. Louis turman writes home that racing in Mexico at the Pate track is not much of a success; that there are but two racing days per week. Thursday and Sunday, and that the latterday 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 was \$2000 in one 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.

There are so many runners stabled at New Orleans that the managers of the winter track there are suffering from an embarrassment of riches—or rather horses. Entries to a race have been limited to ten, and it is probable that owners will eventually be forced to draw lots, or adopt the barbers' rule of "next" to get a change to race "next," to get a chance to race.

thorses take only second rank there. We cannot afford this. Let us get the best sires of the English breeds and raise the best class of horses for home and foreign uses. The world has the cash when we can meet it with its lemands.

As vaccine is produced from heifers, it is get a chance to race.

The auction sale of horses at the stock yards last Friday, held as a first step to the establishment of a permanent horse market here, did not turn out as satisfactorily as it should have done, owing mainly to the inclemency of the weather, which was cold and drizzling rain all that morning. The

fact that but short and insufficient notice of the sale was given the general public also accounted somewhat for the small attendance. Amongst the sales made were a pair of blacks, to E. M. Daggett, a draft ho se to Maddox, Ellison & Co., a pair of greys to W. E. Skinner, and a pair of drivers to C. W. Simpson. 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, d.m Old Molly by Tom Hal. Mr. White is the owner of "Texas Star." a colt of great promise, out of Bell "D," that has te n driven in his yearling form this season a half mile in 1:12 1-2. Texas Star will will be campaigned in his 2-year-old form by Mr. Jno. A. Alexander.

Another good one out of Gell "D," is Texas Prince, a roan stallion four years old, that has a phenomenal amount of speed, and owned 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 reas in the reason.

says he thinks he will have a race horse in his roan weanling colt—"Abe Thomas"—by Texas Prince, dam Bettle Thomas, by Morgan Thomas, he by General George M. Thomas, second dam Miss Blackwood by Backwool, Jr. This youngster is double gal ed, and can show considerable speed at and can show considerable speed at either gait to halter.

Owing to complaints from abroad, that horsefiesh was packed and export-ed as beef, the secretary of agri ulture has issued an order that on and after January 1, 1896, the government ex-perts will brand each class of meats for export in a manner that will indicate whether it is beef, pork or horse flesh. This law will extend to all 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, and a sire of speed, and a check for \$90,000, for Nelson, 2:09—and Mr. Nelson and refused it. simply laughed and refused it.

According to the dispatches, Riley Grannan probably packed a Lexington fight or two in his value 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 Grannan had backed heavily, at the post, without cause. Three black eyes, a swelled nose ,and mutual apologies were the re-

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

THE COTTON SUPPLY. We have already seen certain indi-cations that the increased price of cotcations that the increased price of cot-ton this year may prove a curse in-stead of a blessing, says the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. The idea should be beaten into the head of every coton grower in the South that the increased price of cotton this year is 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 5 cent cotton. The truth is the coton acreage this year was entirely too large, and if the yield had not been short the price would have been low. If the crop next year can be kept down half and seven bales, there is no reasonable doubt that the lowest price of cotton for the sea-son would not be less than 10 cents. This could be accomplished by devo ing a large part of the land to the culture a large part of the land to the cultire of corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, 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 clear gain. Landlords, therefore, who are encouraging tenants to plant large cotton who are inducted them to concrops, who are inducing them to con-tract for the payment of increased rent on the theory that they are sure to get 8 cents for their cotton, are pursuing a very short-sighted policy. The lesson of diversified agriculture has not yet been so thoroughly learned that it may not be quickly forgotten if the de-lusion 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.

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 to cross with these crazy newspaper men, in order to get rid of their dim phool propensity 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 nothing suffer 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" Johnson grass out will get a perpetual move on, and his name will not be mud.

The Merkel Mall, 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 to do them another year. They have found out that keeping their smoke houses in Northern cities is an ex-pensive piece of business."

The manufacturers of the various preserving compounds, which are very numerous, do not fare well in Wis-consin. Any person having in his possession any butter, cheese, milk or cream, etc., which shall be found to contain borax, boracic acid; salicylle acid or other compounds containing them, are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction are fined meanor, and on conviction are fined from \$25 to \$100 for every offense. The law should be extended to cover eny and all food preparations. A national law on this subject is needed.

In the issue of November 29, the Tex-In the issue of November 25, 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 wail
that goes up all over the land about
"the passing of the horsa."—Stockman
and Farmer. and Farmer.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has contracted to deliver 1100 cars of Kensas 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 if not before the lst 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

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

The McCulloch County 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 averaged 1160 at \$3.55. These steers were from the 6666 ranch, and had been on feed only sixty days.

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

Messrs. B. G. Powell, W. B. Parkerson, Robt. Slight and A. Allen were with the Nations herd of cattle, which ame in from Mexico this week .- Al pine 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 market-

ed in St. Louis Tuesday 10 head of 1191-nound feeder steers at \$3.55. W. 1191-pound feeder steers at \$3.55. W. W. Brown of Denton sold on the same market 100 head of 1140-pound fed steers at \$3.40.

About 3000 head of cattle are reported to be wintering at McKinney, and these with other big herds that being fed in other parts of Co creates a good home market for the large corn crop, James Dougherty has sold his entire

to Ras Wilson of the Drumm-Flato company, and J. O. Curtis of Henrietta. The price paid was \$12.50. Mr. Daugherty bought this bunch of cows from George B. Loving, 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. Daugherty cleared \$30,000 on the cattle.

Kansas City journal says "Un questionably the tightness of money is exerting a baneful influence in the cat-Thousands are now coming, and have been for several weeks, be cause renewed loans were not to be A Texas cattleman is in the city and he says he has been at all markets and can't get money. The result of the squeeze is that half-fat stuff is forced in, and the supplies of the past few weeks were augmented by cattle that would have been held until 1896, had this calamity not ap-

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth stock yards, makes the following statement of business done at the yards up to November 30, 1895; six months ending November 30,1895, which cover the hot months of summer, when every one knows re-celpts of hogs are much lighter than in the winter months, there were received and sold on this market 32,440 hogs. And there were received 19,706 cattle, 5783 sheep and 1446 horses and mules, the greater portion of which cattle and sheep were sold here. At the Fort Worth yards last year's recepts of 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, I. T., Sunday for a day's outing and to inspect the fire herd of cattle now being fed that point by the Ardmore Oil Mill company. The excursion was gotten up by R. D. Yoakum, 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 oil mills, after which they visited the stock pens where the steers are being fed. Later on they were shown through the oil mill and returned to Fort Worth Sunday night after having enjoyed a most pleasant trip.

arming World: Two shipments of Australian cattle arrived at London last week, the most estonishing thing connected with them was that, out of 206 animals sent away from Sydney, only half a dozen dies on the pas-This is perhaps somewhat reassuring to those engaged in the trade is freely admitted on all hands that before business can be carried on to any extent boats will have to be expecially constructed or fitted for the purpose, and this will not pay. Cattle beats are not suited for the purpose of carrying any other cargo, and that they should have to go back to the Antipodes empty is quite out of the question. Besides the lagthy sea vovoge has a detrimental effect on the meat. Not even yet do we much fear the trade in cattle from Australia.

The strained relations between this country and England are not calculated to benefit our export trade very much. For a long time the stock raisers of England have been grumb ing because of our heavy shipments this country and have shown their disposition now and then by mild pressure on parliament to do something to check this rapidly-grow-ing trade. In the first place, cattle were required to be slaughtered within ten days after landing, and now the same restriction is placed or The agrarian interests are exceedingly strong in England, and the present controversy may sow the seeds greater discontent 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 rilk of cows inclined to be bad temhas been very materially creased by hehorning; and at the same time the cows have been made more agreeable to milk and to hendle. It is well known that the cow that quietly. peaceably, and contentedly feeds and chews the cud makes more milk-other things being equal-than the cow that things being equal—than the cow that is quarrelsome and in a turmoil. Dehorning nearly always has a remarkably quieting effect on bad temepred cows; and sometimes such a cow is a spiendid milker—too, valuable to be sacrificed when dehorning will make her tolerable and at the same time increase her milk yield. The most has teen said about the advantage of dehorning steers to fatter, but probably hornig steers to fatter, but probably the greatest gain is from dehorning cows.—American Agriculturist.

assessment list for 1895, just completed by the comptroller of the state, shows the number of cattle in Texas to be 4,873,893, against 5,289,974

The following recent dispatch from Chibushus is interesting:
"The althorities of the state of Chibushus have been investigation of cattle expected to the United States and the number still remaining in the state available for exportation.

able, there have been over 300,000 head of cattle exported from this state during the past year and there still remain in the state about 1,200,000 cattle. The 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 buy-ers here and some large purchases of stock for export to the United States have been made during the past few

Several high-bred Aberdeen-Angus buils were recently shipped from S ot-land 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 far as our observa-tion goes, have neither "lost courage" '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 superanuated quarantine law which stamps every bullock that comes from Texas as dangerous as a smallpox patient. Until Texas cattle raisers can get people to believe differently they will be badly handicapped in shipping their stock. A delegation is Washington now trying to induce the secretary of agriculture to suspend the operation of this law. It is said that a good many cattle would be shipped direct from Galveston and Velason if all restrictions were taken off. -Drover's 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 accomplished-but it has been and so far there appears to be no trace of either therves or cattle. Such a feat is startling, and it is hard to understand how 600 cattle could be stolen and in a body and both thieves and cattle disappear completely. The general publiculd use every effort to bring the should thieves to justice.—Hardesty Herald.

A stockman who makes it a business of traveling through Texas is just back from one of his trips. He was recently at Fort Worth, Ballinger and Baird and his observation is that not more than 50 to 60 per cent as many cattle are on feed in that section as last year. Grass is plenty but it has recently damaged by rain and frost .- Drovers' Telegram.

RAISING BEEF. The steers that bring \$100 per head in the 'Chicago market are not "scrubs." They are from well bred bulls out of good grade cows. You "top" cattle by any other can't make method. Neither is there any known process for increasing the supply of 2 and 3-year-old bullocks in one season. A shortage in hogs, sheap or rabbits can be made good in a comparatively short space of time, but there is no species of "rapid transit" that can be brought to bear to relieve quickly situation which has been about as a result of a wholesale aban-doning of beef cattle breeding. The breeding stocks of the West have been reduced to a point where every good cow or helfer and every pure bred bull available should now be prized as about the most valuable sort of property 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 pur-chasing power on the part of consumers, it seems clear that with the grad-ual revival of our great manufacturing and commercial interests now going on the demand for this necessary ar ticle of consumption must for several years at least more than keep pace with any possible increase of the supply. Present prices for breeding stock are by no means in line with present and prospective prices for butchers' stock. Those who buy pure bred bul s and cows have therefore as good a chance for profit as the most conservative wish, and the chances are that those who buy earliest will buy cheapest. It certainly looked as if we had "turned the corner" in earnest at last.

MITCHELL COUNTY NOTES. B. Thompson shipped three cars A. B. Robertson shipped two cars of

Southwestern Stockman.

cattle to Dallas. E. Wilson shipped two cars of fine bulls from Fort Worth for ranch pur-

Fifteen cars of cattle were received and eighteen cars loaded out for C. Coppinger last week. Three cars of cattle were loaded for W. V. Johnson for market.

Caufield loads two trains for mar-Charles Coppinger will ship eighteen cars of beef cattle to Chicago this

Corrolitas 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 off nicely and stock on the range are yet doing well.

Mr. Gordon from Richmond, Va., was in Perfucah Saturday looking after the Tongue river ranch, situated principally in Cottle county, which is included in the J. B. Pace assignment, whose failure was noted by the press a few days ago. Mr. Gordon says that all of Pace's Texas drafts and expenses connected with the ranch will be paid.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES. Captain McDowell has completed his new seven-section pasture. It joins his home ranch on the southwest. Henry Salter received two carloads of cartle from lower Texas last week.

N. 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 1210 pound steers at \$3.25.
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 \$3.25.

Karr & Webb, Be'lvue, one car 1076pound steers at \$3.25. Gordon Bros., Sulphur Springs, 1159pound steers at \$3.40.

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

I. D. Jackson, Marathon, 177 steers, 890 pounds average, at \$2.85.
Ellis Richardson, Baird, a train of 793-pound cows at \$2.15, and some

helfers at \$2.50. W. W. Bowen, Denton, 100 head 1140pound steers at \$3.40. H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 100 head 1191-pound steers at \$3.55.

Jot I. Smith, Grandview, 100 head 1154-pound steers at \$3.45. Hagler & Smith, Nocona, a lot of 985 and 994-pound steers at \$3.25.

CHARRGES, DOCKAGE, ETC., AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS. Diseased animals, including lump-jaw cattle and diseased meats, are condemned. Sales, unless other wise Texas to be 4,873,898, against 5,289,974
last year.

The following recent dispatch from Chibuahua is interesting:

"The althorities of the state of Chibuahua have been investinated and diseased meats, are condemned. Sales, unless other wise stated, are per 100 pounds live weight. Dead hogs, 100 pounds and over, 1-2 cent per pound, and less than 100 in the state available for exportation.

According to best estimates obtain—

CHARRGES, DOCKAGE, ETC., AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

Diseased animals, including lump-jaw cattle and diseased meats, are condemned. Sales, unless other wise stated, are per 100 pounds live weight. Dead hogs, 100 pounds and over, 1-2 cent per pound, and less than 100 pounds of no value. Broken ribbed and bruised cattle sell on their merits.

Public inspectors dock pregnant cows 40 pounds and stags altered boars, 80 pounds and stags aftered boars, so pounds. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 8c; sheep 5c per head. Feed: Corn, \$1 per bushel; hay, timothy, \$30 per ton; prairie, \$20 per ton. Commissions: Six dollar car load for single deck carloads of hogs and sheep, and \$10 carload for double deck car loads 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 of cattle, 25c per head for calves and 10c for hogs and sheep. Thirty head and over of hogs and sheep arriving at these yards in a single car to constitute one car load, to be charged \$6 per car; less than carload lots 50c head for cattle; 25c a head for calves. Public inspection of hogs, 10c per car.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF LIVE

STOCK. An ante-mortem examination of all animals arriving at the stock yards shall be made when they are weighed, or if not weighed the inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animal found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. condemned animals shall be placed in the pens set apart for this purpose and removed only by a numbered permit, signed by the inspector, to an abattoir or rendering works designated by the said inspector, where they shall be kill-ed under the supervision of an employe of the bureau of animal industry and rendered in such manner that their products will be made unfit for human

Animals rejected on account of the pregnant or parturient condition must be held in said pens during the gestation and for ten days thereafter, unless removed either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified.

The inspector in charge of said es tablishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering pen until it has been so All animals found on eithinspected. er ante-mortem or post-mortem exam-ination to be affected as follows are to condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:

Hog cho'era. Swine plague Charbon or anthrax.

4. Malignant epizootic catarrh. 5. Pyaemia and septicaemia. 5. Mange or scab in advanced stages. Advanced stages of actinomycosis

or lumpy jaw.
8. Inflamation of the lungs or of the intestines. 9. Texas fever.

10. Extensive or generalized tubercu-11. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently giv

en birth to young. 12. Any disease or injury causing ele vation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which

would make the flesh unfit for human Any organ or part of a careass which is badly bruised of affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore or tape worm cysts must be

NO MORE PASSES

condemned.

To Be Issued to Those Attending Cattlemen's Convention.

Local live stock representatives of the various railroads are in receipt of information from Chicago to the effect that Chairman Midgley of the press committee has ruled that no more passes can be issued to those attend-ing cattlemen's conventions, as it is against the press agreement. The ruling affects all the roads west, northwest and southwest of Chicago and of course applies to every road entering

Heretofore it has been the custom to grant a number of passes to cattlemen attending the various conventions, but under the ruling these will all be cut off in future

A live stock agent yesterday expressed a regret that the ruling had been made, and his regret will no doubt be shared by all of them. His view is that by issuing passes to these con-ventions cattlemen are all brought to gether so that business can be more easily done with them, or in other words it brings the cattlemen in a body to the agents instead of having the agent fgo to them.

MENARD COUNTY NOTES. W. W. Russell bought from I. W Ellis & Co. this week 20 head of stock yearlings at \$13 per head. L. L. Russell bought 40 head of 2's from the same at \$16.

John Nixon came down from Angelo Tuesday evening to spend the helidays. He has a horse which he will put in the quarter-mile race.
W. G. Stiles sold to J. C. Smith of

Big Springs five cars of fat cows for feeders at \$15. S. H. Murray sold to W. G. Stiles all he W Cross 4X and J4 cattle, range

delivery, at \$4000. Henry Harding shipped twenty-six select 2-year-olds to Godair, Harding & Co. last week, which they sold for him at a net price of \$20 all around. They were sold, too, on a hard market .- The Stanton Weekly News.

C. C. Slaughter has recently purchased a carload of thoroughbred shorthorn bulls for his ranch at Running water, Tex.

Tom Waggoner also imported a car of fine Durham bulls. Tim Byrnes says he never at this time of the year saw a smaller share of strictly ripe fat cattle the week before Christmas, When re indet that prices were so absurdly low for that class that feeders would be justified in doing still less feeding, he remarked that the day of heavy beef cuts was gone, never to return. "The bon-ton trade will not buy big heavy cuts now, and a steer of 1500 pounds is as heavy as should ever be made."—Drovers' Journal.

A. B. Wilson thinks the estimate of 40 per cent less fed Texas cattle this winter is not any too strong. He calls attention to the fact that the big corn crop did not act as it was expected to do in cheapening the cotton seed med and hulls. However, there is no telling how much higher the latter might have been if it had not been for the good corn crop. The very high price at which feeding cattle were held prevented many regular packers from stocking up.-Drovers' Journal.

CONCHO COUNTY NOTES. C. C. Lane of Santa Anna sold 400 head of steers, 4's and up, to — Coons, of Weatherford, for \$22.75 a head. Mr Lane has 400 head of steers left, and Mr. Coons will fatten these at Weath-erford for \$8 a head.

Dr. J. B., Taylor, who purchased 2500 heeves from A. B. Grank's Idaho ranch in this county, shipped the first train load of 500 head on Wednesday last to Temple to fatten on cotton seed meal Another train load will follow today, and in all 1500 head will be shipped to feeding points at once. The remainder of the cattle will remain on the Stone ranch, which Dr. Taylor has leased until the end of December.

TOM GREEN COUNTY NOTES. Sam Murray sold his cattle to Gor-

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

of history that one of the Mexicans was hung at Midland and two others were sent up for life.

Messrs. De Vitt & Scarborough shipped 600 head of mixed cattle to market from Amarillo, Texas, on the 7th inst. In Old Mexico cattle sell at the fol-lowing prices: Yearlings, \$5 in our 2-year-ld \$7 and 3-year-old \$10,

and it is said these figures will buy the very best cattle there.

About the finest lot of 2-year-olds that were ever shipped from Angelo were those that Anson & Verner sold to Campbell, of the Indiana Territory. They were shipped last Monday. Dr. J. B. Taylor shipped from his

Sutton county pasture to market last Monday 500 fat cows and stags. The mules sold by J. L. Chambers of the Buena Ventura ranch to J. S Miles are the finest lost of 2-year-olds ever raised in west Texas. There is twenty-three head of them averaging 15 1-2 hands high. They were raised on grass and don't know what grain is. Parties who have been in Kansas City and Chicago, say that according to age, they are as good as any mules

sold on those markets.
R. E. Tankersley, the affable agent of the Houston and Texas Central land office, returned this week from a trip up in the Panhandle. He says that cattlemen all over the West are thoroughly aroused over the immense amount of stealing that is going on and something is likely to "drap" with a dull thud very shortly. Cattle, he reports, are not in as good fix further north as they are in this section.

Will and Bob Foster, G. W. Conger, M. Z. House and I M. Hodges, all of Sterling, shipped four cars of cows to St. Louis Friday. Thirty thousand pounds of Texas wool sold last week in New York at 10

and 11 cents. Wolves are reported quite numerous in this section this year. Several ranch-men have recently started to try and get rid of the pests, but, as usual, only anticipate partial relief.

BREWSTER COUNTY NOTES. Uncle Cal Nations, after an absence of two or three months in Mexico buying cattle, came in home Wednesday night. He has a herd of 2600 cattle on this side of the river in this county, which have just been crossed

In August W. T Henderson was offered \$25 per head for 200 of his steers. but refused. He shipped this week and if the market is no better he will do well to get \$20, though the cattle are in far better condition than they were in August, and are expected to average about 950 pounds.

W. T. Henderson shipped eight cars of steers Wednesday, and Neighbours & Serna shipped about eighty head of mixed cattle which they bought of P. Deputy Customs Collector Henry Reynolds, and a cattle quarantine in-spector, left here Tuesday for the port

of Boquillas, where several hundred head of cattle are in waiting to be J. D. Jackson shipped Wednesday night five car loads of cattle to New Orleans, and G. W Davis shipped two loads, which he purchased of Nixon and

Harmon, to Galveston .- Alpine Ava-

CATTLE QUARANTINE.
Secretary Morton has directed a rigid quarantine for all cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine enter-ing this country from any part of South America. The action is the result of existing foot and mounth disease, contagious pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases in South America. All meat cattle imported from there hereafter will be quaran-tined ninety days. All sheep and other ruminants and swine will be quarantined for fifteen days. Persons contemplating importation of animals will be required to secure a permit from the secretary of agriculture.

A bill which Senator Vest is pushing is exciting much interest among steamship owners and shippers of cattle. This bill proposes to refuse clearance papers to any vessel carrying cattle from the United States if the responsible agent of the same shall refuse to receive cattle as they may be offered.

Any contract which is signed and which secures a monopoly of the vessel's carrying capacity will be punishable and injured parties may recover damages in any circuit court of United States.

J. W. Springer of Dallas, Tex., a member of the biggest cattle company in Texas, was here today on business. His company has 250,000 cattle. Springer says tight money will play smash with Texas feeders this winter -Drovers Telegram.

Notwithstanding the publication of the official imports of Mexican cattle

some Texas reporters insist in enlarging the number. There is traveling around that state the announcement that 300,000 head have come in-about

100,000 too many .- Drovers Telegram. IT. STANDS PRE-EMINENT.
America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but and Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife). Miss Holley's greatest work is undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarato-

It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centen-nial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great exhibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the impiration of a personal observation and intimate association during a season, amid the whirl of fashion, at Ameri-ca's greatest and most fashionable

pleasure resort.
Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same book free with a new subscription to

the Journal. It contains over 100 illustrations. G. F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck, which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny-its hu-mor is "just killing."

CATTLE LOAN COMPANY. Chicago, Dec. 12.—"This organiza-ion," said P. D. Armour today when asked about the proposed cattle growers' loan company, "is simply a development and capitalization, es it were, of conditions which have been in existence a long while. It will be run exactly as a bank is run, with the same kind of an organization and cor-

responding officers.

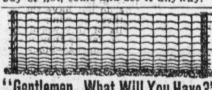
"It will work in harmony and collaterally with the banks, taking paper direct from them. The capital stock will hardly warrant discounting of paper." "What particular region do you ex-pect to benefit?"

"Everything tributary to Omaha and that section. Kansas City especially is a sort of gateway to all the southwestern area of cattle producing lands. The field will be large. My financial agent, P. A. Valentine, is now returning from Omaha, where he has been looking into the matter. Most of this season's lusiness is closed and there is no hurry about developing the scheme. The capital stock, it is thought, vill exceed \$1,000,000. E. A. Cudahy, Herman Kountze, John A. Creighton, J. M. Woolworth, Fred Davis, John A. Mc-Shane and W. A. Payton and Me. Shane and W. A. Paxton are also be-hind the matter. In addition to these, there will be considerable capital from eastern packers in New York, Boston and elsewhere. You see it is impossible for many western cattle towers to bridge over the vicissitudes of times as stringent as the present. This season especially is a hard one, and it is the purpose of the stockholders to help them over the shoals."

At present the outlook is that the headquarters will be at South Omaha, with, very likely, a branch at Kansas

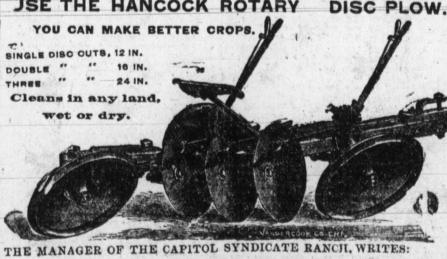
The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for something better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway.



"Gentlemen, What Will You Have?" This question always brings out a man's preferences. A railroad company asked it of the farmers along their line, and with one voice they answered, "We'll take Page, with coiled spring in it." PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.





"We are using your disc Plows in making fire breaks. We have plowed

ninety miles and they work all right." Address THIXAS DISC PLOW CO., DALLAS, TEXAS. C. A. KEATING, PRESIDENT.

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may attend a month on trial, then pa y your expenses monthly at \$19 per nonth for board, ladging ind outlon i n all departments. Most delightful cit-mate on earth. Full information free. Our rates and offers will surprise you.

J. F. SMITH. Founder, Galveston, Texas.

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Three courses, Business, Shorthan d and Telegraphy, THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES IN GOOD POSITIONS. We solicit correspondence with
those desiring thorough business education in a city where good po-

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Galvanized No. 24 from roofing at 2.50 per square. Steel No. 24 iron rooming at \$2.00 per

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and Northwestern Railway. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-ning ria the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Lonis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments v.a. this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates, and fast time. and fast time.

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Our Big 700 Page Catalogue and Buyers Guide proves that it's possible. Weighs 2% pounds, 12,000 illustrations, describes and tells the one-profit price of over 40,000 articles, everything you use. We send it for 15 cents; that's not for the book, but to no a not of the profits of t to pay part of the postage or expressag and keep off idlers. You can't get it to

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., The Store of All the People

ENGLISH SHEEP NOTES.

Argentina has drawn largely upon length stud flocks this year.

At a recent sole of Lincolns, 11 rams brought an average of \$245 each.

At a single sale in England 45 Shropshire rams sold at an average of \$205.

Mr. William Holland lately sold 23 head of his Market Deeping Shearling Lincoln rams for \$1,038.75, an average of \$45.25 per head.

At the late Ashford ram sales, 80

At the late Ashford ram sales, 80 Westbroke Romney Marsh rams were sold at auction in eighty minutes, the price per head ranging from \$21.25 to \$80.00. a late Border Leicester sale 30

shearling rams averaged \$245, one of them selling for \$755 and another for \$750. Most of them went to tennant farmers.
Mr. Vesty is arranging to build cold

storage on the Thames for 80,000 car-casses of sheep, and the Dock company has increased their cold storage ca-pacity to 440,000 sheep.

The value of sheep and mutton im-

The value of sheep and mutton imported into the United Kingdom increased from \$17,863,805 in 1892 to \$25,-731,110 in 1894. The price for mutton has increased correspondingly.

THE SHEEP PANIC IN RETRO-SPECT.

It has been some time since the agri-cultural public has been willing to hear much about sheep in general. In the estimation of many these animals went "to the dogs" over two years ago; meantime they have been under a cloud, deep, dark and dense, until quite recently. When the depression first evinced itself those holders who were inconsiderate and naturally "scary" fairly tumbled over each other to get rid of their holdings first, and let their animals go at any price that could be obtained. It was currently reported that one flockmaster even traded his flock of sheep for an even number of geese. Perhaps he should not be derided for this, because it is natural for "birds of a feather to flock together." and he must have felt much more at home with those of his kind. But he was not the only "goose" that had the sheep soare. Conservative sheep men very generally retained their flocks and availed themselves of the opportunity to weed out the inferior animals. And now we find that the whole number of the sheep of the country has been greatly reduced, but those remaining are of a superior quality, so as regards the latter the depression has been a blessing. Although wed continues very low most things At farmers' auctions early last spring I knew good grade sheep to sell for

ever brought. All the sheep men I know who retained their flocks have made some money out of them right along, and those who went out of the business would be glad to get back in again: but nobody cares to sell. It is a great temptation to me to say, "I told you so," but forbear because they feel bad enough now. I will only add a symposium of the views of several flockmasters, expressed recently in private letters received, and in "The Sheep Breeder," and several other papers. The names of persons will not be given, but simply their state to show he widespread the better feeling exists.

"The pullback to sheep husbandry will prove a blessing. It has extinguished thousands of worthless sheep and thriftless shepherds, and the country and the industry are gainers by the loss. A man too chicken-hearted to stem the tide of one sheep panic is not worthy the ownership of a flock. The business is too good for him ,and I hope he will stay out of it."-New Hampshire, "I still keep my flock and have no idea of parting with them."—South Dakota, "How some northern fools the sheep business! Sheep are the best paying farm property here."—Louis-iana. "Instead of selling short I have just added 100 sheep, and would buy more if I could get good ones."—Iowa. "Three years ago plenty of sheep all around us. Very few left now to remind us of a once flourishing industry."-Wisconsin. "What a fool I was try.—Wisconsin. "What a fool I was to sell off my sheep last year for a mere song."—Kentucky. "I shall increase my flock and improve their quality."—Maine. "Fully 70 per cent. of the flocks have been sold and shipped out of the country within the source. of the country within the past year, instead of the fifteen or twenty thousand lambs annually sent to market from the country it will be hard to find a car load of fancy lambs this year."
Tennessee. "I have bought enough ad-Tennersee. "I have bought enough ad-joining land to keep on raising sheep until they bring a good price."—Illinois. "Sheep pay a revenue twice a year in wool and lambs, and pay all the time as farm fertilizers and field scavangors."-Indiana. "I have kept on in-creasing my flock through all the panicky times."—Texas. "I never lost faith in my sheep."—Oregon. "This is the time to hold on to good sheep. We have passed the crisis and are on tenable ground."—Indiana. "Where can I buy a flock of good sheep. buy a flock of good sheep and not have to pay a fortung for them?"—New York. "My sheep are the best stock on to pay a fortune for them?"—New York. "My sheep are the best stock on the farm, even with wool at ten cents."—Vermont. "The golden hoof is the Dakotan's best friend."—South Dakota. We who have kept our flocks will be well repaid for holding on."-Indiana.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper, with the picture of the man and lish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00 TT & Bowns, Chemists, New York "We are getting very cheerful since the sheep business brightened up."—Ohio. "Sheep are very scarce in our country now. Not one-fifth as many as eigh-

now. Not one-fifth as many as eighteen months ago. Sheep owners were hunting buyers then; now they are hunting for one who wants to sell, but they look in vain."—Indiana.

I cite so much testimony because some require it before they will believe. Like everything else the sheep business has its fluctuations, but depression never continues long. For one who likes sheep and is situated to keep them. who likes sheep and is situated to keep them it is utter folly ever to sell at a sacrifice. A few sheep always pay on almost every farm, whether their price is up or down. They are needed to utilize certain kinds of feed which other live stock reject. I think this lesson learned by going out of the sheep business recently will last the present generation. Parents now should in-struct their children so they will not commit the same folly when they grow up, for other sheep panics will be sure to follow.—Galen Wilson in New York

COTTED WOOL. Here are the reasons given for cotted wool by one who has studied the mat-

"Almost every one who has kept or sheared sheep is familiar with this con-dition of fleece, yet there is no general agreement upon a cause or an explanation. Under a microscope a fiber of wool is seen to be perfectly smooth, as is a hair, but it is covered with scales not unlike the scales of a fish. Upon this feature of the wool fiber depends its felting property so val-able in some forms of manufacture. To prevent the fibers of a fleece from be-coming inextricably entangled nature coats each one with oil, thus enabling them to glide frictionlessly over each

The first step in the preparation for cotted wool is to check the flow of oil. This may be done by chilling the skin, in which case the pores are closed. This may result from washing in very cold water. A far more frequent cause however, of interruption of the natural secretion of oil is the fever that follows parturition.

The second step is a check in the growth of the wool so that a large number of fibers oiled by the moisture that arises from the animal effects the felting or cotted condition of the fleece But the important thing for the farmer is to know how to prevent it. The general direction for this is to keep the sheep in good health. I do not think it can be entirely prevented until we learn to keep sheep in perfect health. Succulent food, ensilage, roots, cabbage and pumpkins for the ewes

during pregnancy will go far toward preventing parturient fever." WOOL GROWERS' MEETING. The arnual meeting of the National Association of Wool Growers began in Washington, December 4. The annual address of President William Lawrence of Ohio, dwelt on the present distressed condition of the wool growing industry, and made various suggestions for re-medial legislation and for concerted action to secure better protection to the growers. Much of the session was occupled in addresses by representatives from different parts of the country, who told of the satisfactory condition of the wool industry in their localities.

During the day a resolution was offered that congress be asked to pass immediately, as a partial measure of re-lief, schedule K—wool and woolens of the McKinley tariff law. This, however, was objected to by some of those present, on the ground that the duties provided for by that schedule were not high enough, and the resolution after some discussion, was referred to a committee of five, whose duty it is to draw up a memorial to congress asking for relief for the wool industry.

The memorial adopted asks for a duty on Merino wools and wools of the mutton breeds of 12 cents per pound on unwashed, double the duty on washed and triple or covered thus method. ed, and triple or scoured, thus making but one class of these two kinds of wool. It also asks for a duty of 8 cents per pound on third class wools without reference to valuation. Judge William Lawrence drew up the me-

If the time, energy and money spent by the students of our great universi-ties on football and baseball was used in the raising of fine stock and fowls how many more would turn out to be honorable and useful citizens, and there would be fewer disappointed fathers and mothers. It is strange the good preachers of our country who could see the great sin there was in prize fighting do not have the courage to condemn these growing evils. True the great evils of this world are con-demned just so far as they may effect our purse or stomachs.-Stockman and

morial, and it is of considerable length.

This comment of the Stockman and Farmer is pointed enough, but we fear the editor is growing old. The Journal scribe is too old to engage in a game of football, and he does not approve of trips made from place to place by students of the schools to engage in games, but "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," it is said.

J. S. Taylor, of Laredo, Tex., who has been prominently indentified with the irrigation plant and farm at Laredo, and who is one of the directors of same, and W. T. Hollingsworth, a capitalist from England, is over here making preliminary surveys preparatory to build-ing a dam across the Nueces river just above the International and Great Northern railroad bridge, about a half a mile south of Cotuna. Mr. Hollingsworth says it will probably take a month to complete the surveying of lands suitable for irrigation purposes that would be accessible to and within reach of the reservoir erected by daming the river. Both of the above named gentlemen had considerable experience in irrigation plants in California and other places, and understand the business thoroughly. They speak very favorably of the success of the enterprise and say that 200,000 acres of land can be irrigated from the reservoir .-Stockman and Farmer.

WHAT AILS THEM. To the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. What is the matter with my hogs, also cause and remedy? The first indication is a weak eye, looks pale, rot bright, glue forms round the eyes almost closing them up; after a while he looks like he is cold, chilly and shivering, then he stands around with ricse to the ground, as if studying about semething, coughs very little but when he does it is deep and coarse and seems to hurt him; he invariably lays on his stomach and when stirred up will whine, and his greathing is hard, his sides thump then he will not last long, eats hearty up to the time stracked when he will not eat at all, lives generally 24 to 48 hours after taking sick. I lost 29 out of 44—18 of them in one night, lost 54 in the spring the same way, they will weigh 60 to 90 pands, and all the thriftiest die first—the bowels are somewhat constipated.

Harrold, Tex.
(Will some reader kindly give his opinion on the above through the Journal columns?—Ed.)

The prairie fire mentioned by our Dumas correspondent week before last was very destructive in its course and thousands of acres of pasture lands were burned over. The fire swept over a large portion of the Lit ranch, in Oldham county, and we learn that they will have to provide the county. will have to provide ther range for a large number of their cattle this winter. The fire also burned a good deal of grass in the Capitol Syndicate pasture.—Amarillo Champion.

DAIRY.

MILK CHEAPER THAN MEAT. The average of beef is estimated to con tain 35 per cent, of solid food, so one pound will give 5.60 ounces. Milk has thirteen per cent of solid food, and as a quart weighs 2.12 pounds, this will contain 4.41 ounces. Three pints of milk will supply 6.61 ounces of a sichols one ounce more than there is in a pound of beef. At eight cents a quart three pints of milk will cost twelve cents, and is cheaper than beef at twelve cents a pound. As pure milk contains all the elements of food in a soluble form, and these are almost the same as those found in meat and are more easily digested, it will be seen that milk is a cheaper and better article of diet than meat, and should be used more freely.-Southwestern Stockman,

TO PACK HOME MADE BUTTER. An excellent way of packing home made butter is to use stone jars, unless wanted to send off, when wooden tubs or buckets can be used and should be thoroughly soaked in brine before the butter is packed in them. Have the jars perfectly sweet and cold; sprinkle salt lightly in the bottom and on the sides. The butter should be worked the second time to insure all the buttermilk being drawn off, and then place in the jar and with the wooden potato masher press evenly and firmly; have a cloth about an inch larger than the far wrung out of cold water. La, it over the butter and press out the air and cover it with an inch of sait; sproad it evenly and press the cloth close to the side of the jar. When the next lot is ready to pack take off the cloth, salt and all, and lay in a clean dish or bowl to be used again. The object of the salt and cloth is to exclude the air. Over the top of the far another cloth of three or four inches thickness should be placed. When the jar is within an inch of being full, cut a cloth that will just cover the butter, being careful to keep smooth and exclude every air bubble, then cover with brine, strong as can be made. It does not matter if it be thickened with salt; then tie up with the cloth folded and cover all with a plate or wooden cover.

DAIRY MANAGEMENT ON THE FARM. An experienced dairyman says: tell you how I manage the dairy part of my farming. I have raised all my cows by breeding good butter cows to a thoroughbred bull. I prefer my cows when they are young, for I consider the first two years of a cow the best time to develop her qualities. In that time I feed to develop her udder, for you can't get a large quantity of milk from a cow that has but a small place to carry milk. As a matter of business, I want my ducing record. Don'a inbreed your stock by raising for use a scrub bull. If you breed a good cow to a thoroughbred from butter producing stock, you will likely get a good calf. If it is a helfer breed it back to its sire. This is not inbreeding, but line breeding and is one of the best possible ways to get a first class dairy herd. When cows are fresh, the calves suck for three days, and then are taken away and taught to drink. Whole milk is fed them until they are ten days old, when the cream is made into butter and the calves are fed skim milk, and a little oat meal. Have never lost a calf. The male calves are sold at three or four weeks and when so young the cow forgets all about them in a couple of days." the heifers raised. By removing the calves

On October 6, the popular Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company will put into service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesboro and Denison, train numbers 5 and 6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer."

The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars. Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m.

The Katy, always working to the in-terest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engrafting herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to ride in.

Enough for the whole family for one silver dollar. The Dallas or Galveston Semi-Keekly News. A page about farming matters that will please the A woman's page that will please your wife and grown up daughters. A page for the boys and girls that will please the children. Lots of state and general news that will please everybody. A pleased family for \$1 a year! Every Tuesday and Friday, twice a week, one hundred and four pages, only \$1. Send direct to A. H. Belo & Co., publishers, Dallas of Galveston, or order through your postmaster or local agent.

Planting Trees on Waste Ground— There is a great amount of lend on most farms which is practically waste. Some of this is hilly ground which it is not profitable to till, and of very little use as pasture. Such lands with a lit-tle care could have trees started on them which in a short time would require no attention. Then, there are also places where windbreaks would be desirable, and shade trees along the road and lanes. In view of the fact that our source of lumber and timber supply is gradually and surely being contracted and that these materials are constantly appreciating in value, it is the dictate of wisdom to provide a new supply. But do not plant fruit trees in such places. On account of the many diseases and insects to which these are subject, they should be planted only where they can have constant supervision and good cultivation.—Exchange.

Cork Trees in Georgia—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of the bark around the trunk under diin diameter. Last week it was stripped of the bark around the trunk under direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to t'e agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and one-half inches thick, and is good mare 121. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

Asparagus in Winter-It fakes very little to start asparagus into growth, and occasionally it is de trat le to replace beds of old plants with young taken up and placed in a cellar, or even a frame where they can be protected from the frost, and the aspara-gus sprouts will come into use a mon'h from the open ground. They can be obtained from the open ground. They can be set very closely together, so that large amounts of asparagus shoots can be amounts of asparagus smoots can be obtained from a comparatively small space; but these roots usually are not considered of much value after one crop has been taken from them in this way. Rhubard roots can be made to produce early stalks in much the same manner.—Meehan's Monthly.

MORPHINE, CP. U. HARIT WEISKY Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars Testimonials and Reference: Tobaccoline, the To-isco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-sen Chemica: Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Liention this paper.

VENO TAKING THE CITY BY STORM,

Rev. G. Wangerlin and Rev. M. Krey fent Joseph Roth, of No. 4059 Gar-field Ave., Who Was Totally Crip-pled, to Veno; in less than 40 Min-utes Veno's Heatrle Fluid Made him Lay Down His Crutches and Walk Amid the Cheers of Thou-

DOCTORS DUMFOUNDED.

The Avidity With Which Veno's Electric Fiuld and Veno's Curative syrup is revoured at Drug stores is Surpri ing.

These R medies Have in the World.

St. Louis Chronicle, 9th, May, 1895. No man has ever come

to St. Louis who has created such excitement as has Dr. Veno, European fame, and it is all due to remarkable cures of rheumatic and paralytic cripp es with medicines which he imports from Europe. Tuesday night, at his healing clinic, in the presence of thousands of ladies and gentlemen, Veno per-formed a miracle on Mr. Joseph Roth, of No. 4059 Garfield avenue, this city. who came to him with a letter from the Rev. G. Wangerlin, pastor of Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, and the Hev. M. Krey, pastor of Lutheran Church, who stated that Mr. Roth had

for over three years been a helpless cripple from rheumatism. Mr. Roth was lifted onto an operating table and Veno's Electric Fluid applied. In less than forty minutes he threw as de his crutches and jumped up and down, and walked around among his friends, who loudly applauded this wonderful result. This was another victory for Veno's Reme dies. Everybody was satisfied that no other

remedy could have done the same work. VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (50 cents bottle) is a positive cure for nervousness, malerial fever, weak stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, liver, kidney and blood diseases, sleeplessness and poor appetite, and when used with

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID (50 cents bottle) will cure the worst and most desperate forms of rheumatism, paralysis, spinal trou-bles, sciatica, neuralgia, stiff joints, weak muscles, numbness and all aches and pains Guaranteed to cure permanently. If your druggist has not got these medicines, ask him to get them for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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They say there is a sight of firrin' done at Sarat-ga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let to third a low.

it entirely alone.
But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashionable amongs" married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wus drettufashionable amongst pardners."
Wall," says I, "I-shall have nothin' to do with

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a youn, man, carried a cane, etc. But she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

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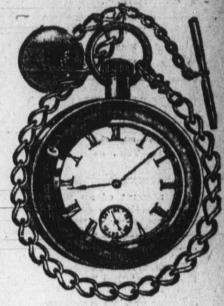
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On account of an unusual rush of work incident to getting out the tax rolls and other causes, this issue has been delayed, for which we beg our readers' indulgence.

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 Stockyards 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 morn-

Indications just now as to 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

The Journal is at all times pleased to hear and invite correspondence from its readers upon any subject of general interest pertaining to its colis after. Send them along and we will get them up in readable shape all

has a large circulation amongst the most intelligent and progressive state. It is therefore one of the best proposed meeting abundant success. mediums for making your wants in the way of live stock, poultry, etc., known, and also for advertising anything you have for sale. Try an ad in the Journal and see what 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 help the value of our farm products as much as many might suppose.-Drover's Journal.

Eminently correct; the patriotic individuals who are thirsting to shed blood in their country's defense need not unsheath 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:

Institute and Their

Work," by T. A. Evans of Hutto, "Orcharding for Home and Market,"

"Farmers'

by John S. Kerr of Sherman, president of the State Horticultural Society. "Horticulture of Texas," by E. L. Huffman, secretary of the State Horti-

cultural society. "Live Stock Raising and Marketing as a Necessary Adjunct to Farming." by D. O. . ely, secretary State Farm-

ers' 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 Klowa county (Kansas) rabbit hunt took place today, and the event is being celebrated tonight, near Mulinville, with the usual grand ball Mulinville, with the usua: and sixty-and banquet. One hundred and sixty-five farmers and cowboys on horse-back participated in the hunt, and 6000 rabbits were killed 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 brush during the daytime, but gets his work in good shape from a little before sundown till after sunrise next day. They may be ber of American cattle buyers are there seen in the vicinity of any wheat field slipping out and making for the feed-

ing 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 indorsed by the dealer payable in harvest. Besides, the fun afforded fu'ly 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 amonest 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 affilcted; some upon whom the sunshine of life rarely falls; some little children. whose pleasures and enjoyme ts 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, "he 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, umns. Don't hold back because of any for the purpose of organizing a Farsupposed deficiencies in writing or mers' institute. The call states that composition. Ideas are what the Journal they "recognize the importance and value of an interchange of views and experiences regarding the practical details of our business and believe this The Texas Stock and Farm Journal can best be accomplished through the organization of a farmers' institute. With the above sentiments the Journal stockmen and farmers all over the is heartily in accord, and wishes the

> 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 Granburv 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 rigid 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 numand large purchases have lately been made. Possibly the correctness of the above figures may be challenged. Ad-

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 somel by 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 been labor and others are such that under existing arrangements the flooding of the state with their cattle cannot fall to work a serlous and permanent hardship on Texas raisers and although at present but 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. 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 weightler 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 heifers 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 cases will have a most valuable herd and almost as good butter makers as registered Jerseys.

CATTLEMEN'S PROTECTIVE AS-SOCIATION.

Quanah Tribune. 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 appre-hension and conviction of any person or persons found in any manner molesting cattle or brands of any member of the association. The association 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 incalcu-

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

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trifling cost.

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FIRE GUARDS. A correspondent of the Live Stock In-

spector submits outline of a law that he deems needed in that country (Oklahoma), which will interest Panhandle settlers. Our western counties have sustained heavy loss last spring and this fall from prairie fires, and it would appear that greater uniformity of ac-tion 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 other persons that are liable for road work, to burn said fire guards. And if the overseer does not comply with all the requiements of the law he shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hunded dollars (\$100), and double all damages the settlers may from his neglect to do so. And each person who fails to perform his share of the work as required by the over eer, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25). The fire guards must be free from grass and weeds by the 1st day

September or before, if the overseer deems it necessary to burn said guards

VETERINARY. In connection wi. this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has se Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

Gertrude, Tex., Dec 13, 1895 .- Fort Worth Farm and Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.—Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for one years' subscription to your valuable paper. this section grass is good, water is plentiful and stock of all kinds in fine shape to stand the winter. ers are taking advantage of the fine season that's in the ground to do their winter breaking, and the prospects for both farming and stock interests are flattering. Yours truly, STEWART BROS.

Dozens of Texas Stock and 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 an issue in the next campaign. The Record says that Greenwood Bros. have lost over 200 calves and will organize a hunt for the depredators. Why not organize a general hunt, di-viding into sides, with a big supper for the side that wins at the expense of the

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Jour-

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

WE WANT To list all kinds of cattle to sell. you have anything to sell for immediate or future delivery, correspond with us, and we will find you a buyer GRAHAM & LOVING, Commission Dealers in cattle, 506 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ver 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 Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. 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 of buyers ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS,

above quarantine line-300 ones, deliv-Clarendon, one mark and brand, \$15.50: 300 twos, delivered Clarencon, one mark and brand, \$18.50; 4000 twos, located in Dawson county, to be de-livered on Denver, \$18; 1000 ones, de-livered Childress, one mark and brand, splendid cattle, \$15; 1000 twos, same as above, \$18. | STEERS, below line-200 coming twos,

Eastern cattle, but now located in Hunt county, \$12; 500 coming ones, Cor-Hunt county, \$12; 500 coming ones, Coryel county, \$12; 700 ones and twos past, natives of Coryell county, to be delivered in Abilene, \$12 and \$16; 1000 Encinal county ones, past, \$9,25; 300 Dallas county yearlings, \$10.25; 5000 East Texas ones and twos, spring delivery, on which we will make the right kind of price to those meaning business; 500 ones to be delivered at Sulphur Springs \$9.00. COWS-1000 cows, Trinity bottom cat-

tle, spring delivery, \$12; 1500 cows, Easterns, \$12.50; 1500 extra good South-west cows, \$14.00; 300 Hunt county,

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

We have lots of other cattle for sale,

sellers solicited. GRAHAM & LOVING Commission Dealers in Cattle, 506 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

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Large English Berkshire

Swine, Black Prince II, 33,343, at head fo herd, winner of first and sweep-stakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 30,003, the champion of the breed, at the World's Fair. Cooper, Delta County, Texas.

I am booking orders for pigs from Prince YL

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

HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle

TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine

J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex. THEROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES. **Foland-China**

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. TO CATTLE BUYERS. 1000 Kaufman county ones coming twos, good steers, at \$12.50. 500 good Limestone cou 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 Mexico stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$13.00.

8000 Western Texas, good cattle with free range, 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 \$9.00 and 12.00. 6000, one of the finest and best bred herds in the Panhandle, will deliver immediately or hold until spring, at

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

to suit purchaser at \$25.00.
1600 Wharton county twos and threes coming threes and fours for immediate delivery at \$14.00 and \$16.00, or for reasonable remuneration will make deliveny 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 respectful GEORGE B. LOVING & CO., respectfully, Commission Dealers in Cattle.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grand-sons of the \$950 Guy Wilks, second 17777 at \$8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Lig-horns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Langshan hens, \$1.50 each. One pair game hems, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, \$6.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quickly. My object.

J. W. SMITH,
Kosse, Tex.

NOTICE—Strayed or 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, swaybacked, branded W. on left shoulder. One blue mule with blotched brand on left shoulder. One mule, a dark iron gray, five years old, a small white spot on rump. Three mare mules mouse colored, two years old, two of which match. One horse mule four years old mouse colored striped legs. scar on leg close to breast. One i black horse colt, two years old. For will pay twenty-five dollars.
D. FLOYD. Handley, Tex.

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, Kaneas

Or E. A. EULESS, Fort Worth

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan. WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HERD OF PEDE
GREED POLAND
CHINA and
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upon one farm in the United States

POLAND GHINAS No expense has been spared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and nost fashions bis strains. IN DIVIDUAL

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

HEREFORD GATTLE

Consisting of Over 200 Mead.

Incidently we will state that we say proud of our Herefords.

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

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

WELL STREET, CAMPBELL STREET, SAN OFFICE AND ADDRESS. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANHEDRIM, No. 46.180, winner first
prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska,
Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs
as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at
World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and
high grade Hereford bulls and hel'ers
for sale. Large English Berkshire

for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex. O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten dollars I will de-liver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Teyas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with

each pig. Money to ac-company order, H. S. DAY. Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thor-ough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$:0 each; write for what you

Satisfaction guaranteed. Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Grif-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 llustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mam-moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this menth and get first choice.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, 10WA. Breeder of Improved
—CHESTER WHITE—
SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bertbreeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langstans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Sliver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the best breeding. Pigs now ready to at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per ship, at \$10 trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

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

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm

MARSHALL, TEX. Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our motto: Breed and sell only the best. M. LOTHROP, Owner.

Clue Mound 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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

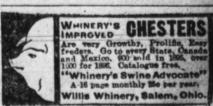
Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL. Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, 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.







N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, 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, sired by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faulties Wilkes. Write for prices. N. E. Mosher & S

HOUSEHOLD.

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

Correspondents are kindly to write on only one side ... 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;
There are husbands who are An Angelic Husband-

healthy, are husbands who are There wealthy, But the real angelic husband-we'l, he's never yet been born.

Some for strength of love are Who are really so devoted

whene'er their wives are absent they are lonesome and forlorn; And now and then you'll find one Who's a fairly good and kind one. Yet the real angelic husband—Oh, he's never yet been born.

So the wo's mated
To a man who is rated
As "pretty fair" should cherish him for
ever and a day; For the real angelic creature.

Perfect, quite, in every feature-has never been discovered, and he won't be, so they say.

—T. B. Aldrich in the Forum.

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
Till the neighbors file petition and complain She can paint a crimson cowboy, Or a purple-madder plowboy That you do not comprehend, but must admire, And in exercise athletic

It is really pathetic
To behold the young men round her
droop and tire. She is up in mathematics, Engineering, hydrostatics,

In debate with her for quarter you will beg. She has every trait that's charm-With an intellect alarming:

Yet she cannot, oh, she cannot, fry an egg. —Washington Star.

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, and may the time not come during '96 when they will be broken. The continual practice of breaking good resolutions, formed in all earnestness, has a tendency to weaken character. We lost faith in ourselves over resolutions many times broken, and to lose faith in ourselves is a sad thing. I some times think some of us have a very hard time keeping up our faith in ourselves. It sometimes harder than keeping

faith in others. 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 we will strengthen our character and faith in ourselves reader has remembered us at Christmas times with another letter. The only fault we find with her letters, are not often enough. Another welcome letter is from Luna Bonita. and one from a new member, Clara. Clara is very welcome. We have but few letters this week. Everybody was too busy with Christmas to write. I wish every member our Household and our readers a happy

New Year, a year of peace and plenty.
Archer County, Texas, Dec. 16.—Dear Household Friends: Just a word at this busy Christmas time to wish you all pleasures and happiness now and for the new year. The year contains so many opportun-

ities for kinder acts and broader liv-

ing. May we all have the strength to

improve them. Could I have time I would wish to each one individually Christmas happi-ness, but this is for all, and I will come again soon with much more to say. But I must thank Isabella for her wish to know me. It is mutual. And Mrs. B. for her many kind words and tell her that I have found much consolation in her assurance that it was generally impulsive, kind hearted active people who made the most blunders. For I sometimes feel that all my life is spent in making blunders and then making them worse by attempting to rectify them. This household should be glad this Christmas for its kind

Well I have stayed much longer than 1 intended, but wish one more wish for a glad Christmas and a bright new year, Good-bye.

A. READER.

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 my excuse for writing. I agree with Janette that it is a great deal better. to be an old maid than an unhappy wife. I work in my father's printing office, and every morning I ride from home, a distance of two miles, on horseback, which I enjoy very much. The

horse is my favorite animal.

In reading some of the letters of the household I found that the "new woman" was not thought of very well. do not agree with them in anything except about the bloomers. I think that all women have as much right to vote as the men have, but I will not take up the time to give my reasons, Hoping that I have not taken up too much of Mrs. B.'s valuable time I will stop. Good-bye.

CLARA. TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT. There are few households in this country that do not number among their possessions a sewing machine, and it is the hope of every housewife who does not to soon remedy the defect. It goes without saying that she needs it, and no man who cares for his wife or daughters—if he is able to buy labor saving devices for himself-will

deny them this necessity. As near as fifteen years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for families in the country to own a sewing machine. This writer remembers well when the first machine was brought to the farm house, and what object of interest it was, not alone to the family, but the neighbors. It cost \$65, and by a good many, especially among the men, was considered a piece of extravagance that they would not tolerate in their wives. Their mothers, they said, did all of their ewing by hand, and they could not see ewing by hand, and they could not see is well. At the same time they were nortgaging their crops in many instances to buy improved cotton plantars, riding plows and cultivators, iments their fathers never dreamed This feeling, however, has all passaway, and having recognized the od they do, and money they save, are willing to invest in that direction.

One of the greatest drawbacks to ward buying a machine heretofore has their cost, and even today the at of those who buy pay twice and neilmes three times as much as they ould. There is no sense in this kind a proceeding, and the man who pays ut \$40 to \$60 for a sewing machine is control of the sewing machine is intually throwing away \$20 and \$40 espectively. When it was discovered nat the few concerns manufacturing wing machines were piling up for the sewing machines as fast, numerous new factories

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. They knew that if they had to establish branch offices in every city of any size in the country, maintain an army of agents and state managers and besides fear dother expenses, there we have in them competing. As necessity is the mother of invention, expedient was the incentive to method, and the new manufacturers hit upon the plan of having the newspapers of the country

offer them as premiums.

At first it was slow work. The publishers knew they could not afford to take hold of anything that would savor of fraud, and raised up to believe that there were only about three ma-chines of any account, they did not have confidence in the new venture.
In a few instances it was necessary
to take publishers right to the factory
and show them that the cost of manufacture was only about one-third of the total necessary to dispose of it; that agents and the other expense of selling was the principal item. Little by little they got the knowledge out and today we see the result. An estimate of the money saved the people of this country every year by the papers offering sewing machines as premiums would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this method as there are for \$40 to \$60 through glib tongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, often making 100 per cent on the amount invested.

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would class tit in the category spoken of above. Were our disposition that way, as a simple business proposition we could not afford it. One person deceived and hundreds would hear the story; confidence in us would be destroyed and we would be the losers in the long run. In common with other leading publica-tions we sell a sewing machine, and we stake our reputation on its thorough-ness and excellence. And we go further, and prove our own belief, in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years; could anything be fairer? You have all seen the illustration of the "Stock Journal" sewing machines and our offer that after fifteen days trial if it is not found to be the equal of any machine we will refund all money paid out on

The "Stock Journal" sewing machine is as pretty and as serviceable as any machine made. It is highly finished inside and outside, is equally as pretty as any make on earth, runs light and noiseless, has every late improved attachment that is out, and last but not least, we lay it down at your nearest freight point, everything prepaid, for the sum of \$22. What is the use of saying anything more, or what more can anybody ask? We buy them direct from the biggest sewing machine fac-tory on earth, and they stand back of us in every assertion made. In order to get them at close figures we have to pay cash in advance, and consequently cannot ship them out C. O. D as we are sometimes requested. If in Fort Worth at any time in the near future call up at the office and take a look at our machine. If you have not seen them you will certainly be surprised. Write us any time and we will take pleasure in answering any question you may ask. We have sold dozens of these machines and we have yet to hear the first complaint. If in need of a sewing machine, write or call on Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex., and see what we have to

WHOLESALE RAT KILLING 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 spar-ingly in a small heap at some spot frequented by the rats. On examining it in the morning it will be soon seen if any portion has been eaten: if not, let it remain night after night until you find they have consumed the greater proportion. Now place more, but not too lavishly; you will find in a few nights onward the rats greatly increase in numbers, but never give more food than appears to be well eaten up. In the next place, provide yourself with some newly-made plaster of paris, If not good and recently manufactured, it is altogether valueless for this purpose. Mix, in a perfectly dry state, without any water whatever, in equal proportions, this ingredient with the same kind of meal previously used, but not in a greater quantity than the previous nightly supply. Carefully managed, after such lengthy enticements, rats or mice will consume ravenously their "last meal." for, in a very short time after eating it,, the plaster causes intense inflammation of the bowels to set in, with fearful thirst, while water instantly produces death, while water instantly produces death, though they will instantly take it if within reach. The great advantage over "poison" of this plan is this: After the death of a mouse or rat, even should cats or other domestic animals eat the defunct, no injury will arise to them, as the plaster has become powerless altogether, and they may eat it with impunity. The bait should be nightly laid for at least a fortnight to inspire thorough confidence and secure a full attendance.—Farmer's Voice.

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

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

The death is announced at Memphis, Tex., on the 19th inst., of Mr. J. John Drew, who was found dead his bed at the hotel at that place. He had been drinking for some time previously and retired about 10 o'clock the previous night. An empty bot-tle which contained chloral was found by his bedside, and it is supposed that an overdose of it caused his death.

Mr. Drew was one of the old time Panhandle cattle men. He located near Mobeetie in 1878, where he established the Y. L. ranch, which he conducted some five years. He then sold out, and shortly afterward organized the Rocking Chair ranch in Collingsworth county. After conducting this ranch several years he went to England and formed a stock company, to whom he sold his ranch, he retaining a one-fifth interest, and the management. They bought heavily in lands and did a successful business for several years. Some two years ago Drew was removed from the management and the moved from the management and the company began to close up its business. He had been a man of large experience and ample means for many years, but misfortune had of late borne heavily upon him: He has a son at Childress, J. J. Drew, Jr., who is fairly well to do, and who came up Thursday and attended to the burial of his father. Mrs. Drew is in New York, where she is now making her home and she is now making her home, and where the deceased was expecting soon to join her.

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Sara-toga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in an-

POULTRY.

POULTRY SHOW AT GALVESTON. The Texas State Poultry Show was held at Galveston, December 19, 20 and 21, and was fairly successful. Unfavorable weather deferred many visitors on the opening day. The exhibits were first-class, and as will be noticed from the awards, some of the successful exhibitors at the recent Fort Worth show, were also victorious in Galveston. Following are the awards: Light Brahmas:

Cocks-First, W. J. Reagan, Galveston, score 93; second, Julius Jockusch, score 91 1-2; third, Charles Lester, Dallas, 89. Hen-W. J. Reagan, Galveston, first, 95; second, W. J. Reagan, Galveston, 94; third,

W. J. Reagan, 93 1-2. Cockerel-J. S. Dowell, McKinney, first, score 93 1-2; T. G. Andrews, Jacksonville, second, 92; third, A. Hamelin, Galveston, 90. Pullet-W. J. Reagan, first and second, score 94 1-2 and 93 1-2; J. S. Dowell, second, 98 1-2; T. G. Andrews, second, 93 1-2; T. G. Andrews, third, 93.
Hen-W. J. Reagan, first, score 1871-4; J. S

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

Dowell, second, 185; Julius Jockusch, third,

Hen-Savage Bros., first, 94 1-2; Glass Bros., second, 94; Robert I. Kirkpatrick, McGregor Cockerel-A. S. Mann, LaGrange, first, score

95; C. G. Glass, second, 93; Roert I. Kirkpatrick, third, 90.
Pullet-C. G. Glass, first, score 94 1-2; C. G. Glass, second, 93 1-2; A. S. Mann, third, 93. Pen-A. S. Mann, first, score 186 7-8; C. G. Glass second, 186 3-8. Dark Brahmas

89; hen, Charles Lester, second, score 8; cockerel, Charles Lester, first, 90 1-2; pullets, Charles Lester, second, 89 1-2. Pit games: Cocks-H. W. Abbott, Galveston, first; F

K. Lebold, Galveston, second; J. H. Spencer, Hens-William Hermes, Jr., LaGrange, first and second; H. W. Abbott, third. Stags-F. K. Lebeld, first and third; Wil-

liam Hermes, Jr., second. Pullets-F. K. Lebold, first. Pen-William Hermes, Jr., first, Golden Wyandotte-Cock and hen, Ringness, Norse; second, score 88 1-2; G. G. Nolen, Oak Cliff, third, 82 1-2.

Dark Brahmas-Cock and hen, Churles W. Lester, second, score 8 and 87; cockerel first, score 0 1-2, and pullets second, score 89 1-2, all to Charles W. Lester, Dallas. White Langshans-Cockerel, score 86; hen first, score 92; hen second, score 90; hen third, score 87 1-2, all to F. A. Redmond,

Buff Cochins-Cockerel third, score 85 1-2; hen first, score 90, both by J. R. Glass, Hous-

Partridge Cochin-Cock first and second score 92 and 91, to E. H. Vasmer, Houston, Hens-Frst, second and third, score 92, 90 1-2 and 90 1-2, to E. H. Vasmer, Houston. Cockerels-First, Miss Mamie Brannan, Galveston, score 92; second and third, score 91 and 87, E. H. Vasmer, Houston.

Pullets-First, second and third, score 93, 92 1-2 and 92 1-2, E. H. Vasmer. Pen-First and second, score 184 1-2 and 182 1-4, E. H. Vasmer. Barred Plymouth Rocks-Cock first, Louis

Mackensen, San Antonio, score 92; R. Gregory, LaGrange, score 90; third, J. H. Sneed, Galveston, score 89 1-2. Hen-First, Louis Mackensen, score 91 1-2 second, Robert Stewart, score 90 1-2; third, J.

R. Glass, score 90. Cockerel-First, John W. Stewart, Jr., Sher man, score 93; second, G. G. Nolen, score 91 1-2; third, John W. Stewart, 90 1-2. Pullet-First, John R. Glass, score 92 1-2 second and third, score each 91, John W. Stewart, Jr. Pen-First, John W. Stewart, Jr.,

183 5-8: second. Louis Mackenson, second 180 1-8; third, J. W. Eckman, Richmond. White Plymouth Rocks-Cock first, C. C. Deane, Houston, score 94 1-2; second, C. H. McMaster, Galveston, score 84 1-2. Hens-C. C. Deane, first, score 95 1-2; sec

ond. P. H. Burney, Waco, score 95; third, C. H. McMaster, score 93 1-2. Cockerel-First, P. H. Burney, score second, C. H. McMaster, score 91 1-2; thirk R. Gregory, LaGrange, score 91.
Pullets-C. H. McMaster first and second

core 96 and 93; third T. R. Gregory, score 90.

Pen-First, P. H. Burney, score 187; second, C. H. McMaster, score 184 1-2; third, T. R. Gregory, score 182. Buff Plymouth Rocks-Cock third, C. C. Hen-C. C. Deane, first, score 90 1-2. Deane, score 85.

Cockerel Second Mrs A McAnulty Circle. ville, score 89 1-2; third, C. C. Deane, score

Pullet-Mrs. A. McAnulty, first, second and third, score 90 3-4, 89 1-2 and 89. Pen-First, Mrs. McAnulty, score 178 3-4. Silver Spangled Hamburg-Cock, second S. M. Samuels, Houston, score 89. He also took first and second on cockerels, score

Pullets-First, second and third, S. M. Sam pels, score 95, 94 and 93 1-2. White Wyandotte-Hen, A. S. Mann, La Grange, first, secon dand third, score 95 95 and 93. He took first on cockerel, score 91. also first and second on pullet, score 93 1-2

Silver Laced Wyandotte-First, John W. Surghnor, Belton, score 90; second, B. R. Hogan, score 83 1-2; third, same, score 86 1-2. Hen-L. Mackensen, San Antonio, first, sec ond and third, score 93, 92 and 92, Cockerel-First, John W. Surghnor,

91; second, A. S. Mann, score 91; third; L. Mackensen, score 89 1-2. Pullett-First and second, John D. Surchnor, score 94 each; third, B. R. Hogan, San Antonio, score 93 1-2. Pens-First and second, John W. Surghnor,

score 182 3-8 and 182; third, A. S. Mann, score Buff 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. Henness, Jr., score 91. Hen-First, Savage Bros., score 92 1-2; sec ond, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 90 1-2; third, Savage Bros., score 90. Cockrel-First, second and third, R.

Kirkpatrick, McGregor, score 94, 92 1-2 and Pullet-First, L. K. Smoot, Austin, scor 93 1-2; second, Savage Bros., score 93; third, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 92. Pen-First, Savage Bros., score 184 3-8; sec-

ond, R. I. Kirkjatrick, score 184 1-2. Houdans—Cockerel, third, Mrs. Charles Hanson, Galveston, score 85 1-2. Hen-First and second, Mrs. Charles Hanson, score 90 and 88 1-2, Pullets—Third, Mrs. Charles Hanson, score

Silver Gray Dorking-Cockerel, first, Savage Bros., score 92. Pullett First, Savage Bros., score 93 1-2. Black Games—Cockerel and hen, third prize

core 86 each, Savage Bros. Black Greasted Red Games-Cock, first, Savage Bros., score 90 1-2, Hen-First, R. H. Coleman, Plano, score 92: second and third, Savage Bros., score 91

Hen-First R. H. Coleman, score 21 Pulletts-First and second, R. H. Coleman, score 90 1-2 and 89. Breeding Pen-First, R. H. Coleman, score

Mrs. S. B. Ferrell has recently won prizes as follows at the poultry show: At Taylor entered 15 birds and won 12 prizes: at San Antonio entered 28 birds and won 28 prizes, siso two sweepstakes and three specials; at Fort Worth entered 41 birds and won 29 Eugene Ferrell entered 4 birds and won 3 cash prizes and a special, consisting of a pair of Buff Cochin bantams, offered by Mr. French of Dalles for the highest scoring b'rd in show owned by a boy under 15 years .-Granbury News.

MITES AND LICE. Perhaps no chicken pest is as troub-lesome as mites and lice, and how to get rid of them without killing the chicks and burning the house has

caused more than one head to be scratched. The readers of the Stock and Farm Journal may gather a little information by a controversy between M. E. Poete and Editor McReynolds: Wrong you are, Editor McReynolds. Though not to the credit of the breed-er I have seen lice (mites) in great

numbers on the walls, sides and shin-gles of a poultry house, so it is an ad-vantage to spray the walls, besides coal oil is a disinfectant and purifies the walls, which absorb foul odors.— M. E. Peete. To this McReynolds replies:

We have seen mites "on the walls"
toc, but never lice, and to free a house 10x10, 6 feet high with mite, "in great numbers on the wall, sides and shingles," would require fifty gallons of kerosene oil and it would have to

penetrate every crack and crevice, for they breed in them. Lice only stay on the fowls and breed only on the fowls. For nine years I have had no other occupation than that of cleaning hen houses and setting hens, and I have never seen a louse any where but on the fowls. We have never seen or heard of anything that would move mites so effectually as carbolic acid. Getting mites out of hen house wails is no small job. You have to kill more than one crop of them. It is a fact that Lake's exterminator will kill lice without coming in contact with them. The scent of it kills them, and I believe it will kill mites. Mr. Howard, Beeville, Tex., claims to have a preparation that tills lice, mites and a great pest in por-tions of Texas and Mexico called fleas
—"third party fleas" and "Spanish
fleas." They come into Texas from
Mexico. I have never seen it, People who have used it write that it does its work well. I believe one gallon of gasoline will kill more mites than three gallons of kerosine. And as for kerosine emulsion, unless applied hot and scalding hot, mites will sprout and grow in it.

A GENERAL PURPOSE FOWL While it is impossible to find any particular breed of live stock which possesses in an eminent degree all the desirable qualities and characteristics possessed by all of the others, it is possible to find a breed of fowls which has most of such qualities, and which can aptly be termed a "general purpose breed," and that breed is the famous Plymouth Rock. There may be other breeds which, in one particular, may excel them, but not in all, for they are most excellent layers of good a zed eggs, are as good winter layers as can be found, when given the best of food, care, attention and shelter, and make "heavy weights" under the same favorable condition, average as heavy, nearly, as the Brahmas, which are noted for their avoirdupols.

These Plymouth Rocks are not so gorgeous plumages as other breeds we might mention, though they are by no means unattrac-tive, many breeders preferring their quakerlike and substantial drab, "stands well," to brighter and easier solled colors. To breed them to particular shades of color is not very easy, as would-be exhibitors have found out but for the general profitable purposes of the farmer, these fine "points" are not of very weighty consideration.

One very great advantage which the Plychins is, that they feather up quickly, and seldom, if ever, are naked between the times they drop their downy coats and put on a permanent dress of feathers. In early hatched chicks, this objection is not a very weighty one against the Asiatics, but a hundreds of chicks are necessarily hatched rather late, each season, it is well to have a breed which is not apt to have the chicks suffer from the cold and wet night, when hatched late.

The Plymouth Rocks are harddy and vigor ous, and, while they do well in confinement, when properly cared for, much better results are secured by giving them their full liberty, and this is the case with all kinds of poultry well up in the "fancy," should have clear yellow legs and beaks, though there are bu few specimens which have the legs and beaks of that color and entirely free from blotches discolorations, or cloudiness, even those sen out by breeders who claim that they have and rear, as well as sell, only such birds as have clear yellow legs and beaks .- Exchange

We will use round numbers and pla the eggs for 1890, or rather 1889, at 817,-000,000 dozen, and try and estimate at some average price. Eggs sell as high as 40 cents per dozen in some places in winter, while at other places the price is at times down to 10 cents per dozen. At 12 cents per dozen for the 817,000,000 dozen it gives \$98,000,000, but we will say \$100,000,000. Here we have \$100,000,000 worth of eggs produced in one year, or the sum of \$1,000,000,000 for ten years, enough to pay off one-half of the national debt. At 15c per dozen we have \$122,550,000, and at 20 cents per dozen \$163,400,000. If to this we add the value of the poultry sold in the country, which is placed at \$300,000,000, we get the large aggregate of \$400,000,-000 as the annual product of the poul-try yards of the United States. The department of agriculture reports the wheat crop of 1893 at 515,949,000 bushels, valued at \$322,111,881, from which it appears that the poultry product the country is of a greater value than the wheat product by nearly 20 per cent. If the actual figures of the poultry statistics could be obtained it is more than likely that they would ceed by 25 per cent. the value of the wheat grown in the country. The Scotch proverb that "many mickles make a muckle" aopplies with singular force to some of the sources or wealth in the United States .- Ex.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, raylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Calro and St. Louis For further information call on near-

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

Palestine, Texas.

A large tract of land of about 2100 acres on the lower Mimders, was sold recently by Mr. Spaulding to a stock company organized in New York. It is the purpose of the company to turn this vast area of land into a canaigre

William Major, of New York City who spent several weeks in this city last spring, seeing the great possibilities for canalgre arising in this country, went back to his home and immediately set to work to organize a company for this purpose, with the re-

sult as above stated.
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. Several of the stockholders are expected to arrive in Deming shortly, when operations upon their big farce will, at once be commenced.-Deming Headlight.

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



Plug Tobacco
A Great Big Piece for
10 Cents



"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Cenver City

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

CHANGE OF TIME. Dec. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at

6:20 p. m., passing through

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

TRINIDAD.

PUEBLO

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

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C., R'y Fort Worth, Texas.

FEED MILLS. (Sold with or without Ele-water). Medal Awarded-World's

Fair. Fair.

Crush ear com and grind
any k nd o' smill grain at
the same time, mixing in
any proportion desired. Use
conical shaved grinders. An
entire departure from all
other mills.

Lightest running most
substantial and handlest to
operate Three sizes: 2 to
, 6 to 8. 8 to 12 h. p. styl

Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.

N. G. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind. At Atlanta Exposition. In the Transportation and Implement B, id'g at Column 0 1834.

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

tarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
J. F. CHENEY & CO.,
Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

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. Our consuls at foreign ports can help greatly in this work.

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

No system of farming has ever paid or ever can pay which does not give the hog a most important place in the economy of the farm.



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

-THE-

Exposition

-GREATLY-

Reduced Rates

ROUTE.

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

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

For full information write

T. M. HUNT, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex. W. B. McGROARTY, T. P. A., Jackson, Miss. R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New

. HARDY, G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

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. Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$20 more than we sak for them.

PERSONAL.

Sid Webb of Decatur was in the city

S. B. Burnet; went up to the ranch

W. L. Gatlin has returned from Phila-

J. Rhome of Rhome was in the city

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

Charley McFarland of Aledo was a visitor Tuesday. W. R. Curtis was-down from Hen-

riata Monaay. J. T./Harris of Center, Tex., was here

Thursday with cattle. J. L. Black of I retrie 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 De-

Sunday in the Fort. L. C. Wall, cattle feeder of Ardmore, I. T., was in town last week.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City spent

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 tow. last week. Captain A. S. Reed returned yester-

day from a trip to Kansas City. R. R. Wilson of Ringgold was down

Monday circulating among the cattle-F. W. Flato, Jr., and wife of Kansas

City also visited here Sunday and Mon-

John Gibson of the Territory was among the cattlemen in town last

Captain William Way, a San Antonio commission man, is expected in the city Geo. Beggs has returned from a trlp

to Hill county. He reports feeding there E. K. Gill of Coalgate, I. T., became a member of the Cattle Raisers' asso-

ciation last week. R. L. Ellison, manager of the Shoenail ranch, came down Sunday to spend

Christmas with his family. A. N. Chastain of the Panhandle country was a visitor in the city yes-

J. H. Wilson of San Saba was here yesterday, en rete home from the

territory. Mr. Anson of the firm of Anson & Verner, San Angelo, was here yesterday, arranging to feed 800 head of

Jim Daugherty, a well-known cowman of Abilene, was in Fort Worth

Lon Arnett of San Angelo and J. R. Rich of Jacksboro were visitors at the

Ed Fenelon, a prominent cattleman from Midland, was in Fort Worth

C. M. Bradshaw of Abilene, farmer

and stockman, was in town Tuesday on his way to Bowie to spend the holidays. J. C. Loving, who is on a hunting

trip in Jack county, writes that he is having a big time out there and lots 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 Sat-

urday to their ! mes 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 500 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 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 Abifene's principal and most progressive citizens, and who is devoting considerable time and

study to the irrigation question, was 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

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. Downing reports grass good in his section and cattle looking well, but the owners feeling rather blue over the present outlook.

George B. Loving r turned 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. Sansom of Alvarado and Jot J. Sm; th of Grandview at \$25. They are

preparations have been made, as a big

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight visited Fort Worth Thursday.

James S. Rizer of Meridian, rollcitor 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

W. Golston of Quanah, one of that city's earliest and most enter prising settlers, was in town Friday.

Thursday.

D. C. Kolp, Jr., of Iowa Park, was down last week. He reports the out-look for wheat in Wichita county as very good, and a large acreage plant-

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. Tulis 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, attorncy for the Cattle Raisers' association, returned last week from Paul's Valley, I. T., where he succeeded in convicting two negro

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 hog raising and incidentally ex-pressed 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 Robbins and G. W. Robbins, all of whom were in I.e city with cattle in transit

M. R. Birdwell of A. ral 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 subscrip-tion. Mr. Squires votes the correct ticket for the insurance of prosperity—namely, diversified farming. Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, the

turn from Kansas City, where he has just marketed twenty-five cars of cat-tle. 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

well known cattleman, joined the Ard-more excursion party Sunday on his re-

last week. Colonel Groom is apprehensive that grass is considerably injured by the recent wet weather and severe changes of temperature.

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 Amorillo Friday and Saturday. He reports a heavy snow in that section—says no

cattle moving there at present, that grass is badly damaged by freezes which followed the rains. G. B. Magruder and wife are spending Christmas with their relatives at East Weatherford street. Mr. Magruder is the efficient agent of the

Denver at Wichita Falls and well known and esteemed by stock shippers 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 association, and is taking great inter-est in the work. He thinks the com-ing convention at San Antonio will be

largely attended and prove a big suc-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 to count him in.

J. G. Howard was at the yards last week with 137 head of yearling catle that he was taking from Cabot, Ark., to Quanah to winter. Mr. Howard is a noted breedr 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 votes and g ctory of Granbury in the Gazette's organ contest. In a frater-nal chat 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 Granger; I. M. Coffin of Itasca; W. of Granger; I. 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 Blance; Tom Merton of Midland; John Scharbauer of Midland, and Ed. Cobb. Scharbauer 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 entire selling and working force of Texas company will be retained. The new combination is a strong one and thoroughly equipped in every respect to handle all business entrusted

The Stock and Farm Journal had a Sm; th 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 in hog raising and of humor? We are offering it free to subscribers of Texas Stock and Farm thinks that even at present prices there is money in the business. Also says in should command a good price next year, as so many will go in for the book. pleasant call Thursday from Mr. Pid Hart of Cleburne, the winner of the

heavy for cotton, to the neglect of own, owing to their relative high and low prices this year.

E. Wilson, treasurer of the Drumm-Flato Commission company of Kansas City, was down last week on business for his company.

Vories 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, 1896, the Chicago Live Stock Com-mission 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 Livestock Commission company will be retained by the Chicago Live Stock Com-mission company at each of the three leading markets, and the same high standard heretofore maintained in the selling of Texas wattle by the Texas Live Stock Commission company will be continued by the Chicago Live Stock Comm ssion company and improved upon if possible. The combination now formed will likely prove beneficial to the former patrons of the Texas company by ason of the fact that the Chicago Live Stock Commission company is an older and stronger organization financially, and better pre-pared 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 free of silesmen. The Kansas City office will be under the management and control of Mr. Thomas B. Lee, who will personally look after the sale of all Texas cattle consigned to the company on that market. Our St. Louis house will be under the management of Mr. E. B. Overstreet, who will be assisted by Mr. E. E. Overstreet in

cattle thieves, both of whom got a term It is the intention of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company to make an increased effort for Texas trade, 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 empany will remain with us in future. Their interest shall be our interest, and our appreciation will be shown by striving in every way possible to give them satisfaction. combination now announced puts us in the lead of any similar organization in the world, so far as volume of business is con cerned. We have a selling organization nov 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 retrogrades in ary respect we will not ask you to continue

the hardling of Texas cattle.

Cordially thanking you for past patrage, and hoping for its continuance, we remain yours very truly,

CHCIAGO 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 natural. Then it becomes the bounden "duty of all young people to secure as speedily as possible a first-class educa-

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

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

The prices of tuition are correspond-

ingly cheap. The Polytechnic college teaches almost everything-Literature, Language, Mathematics, Science, Political Sconomy, 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 defor sale. It is located in the most de-sirable part of the city, immediately on electric car line. Contains eight or ten rooms, splendidly built with all modern improvements. Lot 100x200 feet. Just the thing for any one wanting a beautiful and comfortable home in the live stock center of Texas. Will be sold on long time and at low rate of interest.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO. Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 250 Main st., Dallas.

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sew ing machine. It is almost unequaled an't there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk.

Commission Dealers in—

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are in correspondence with a larg 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 STRAWDERRIES. 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 stames and pistils (both pollen or impregnating dust and fructifying organs) its fruit producing powers 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 pollenizer for the largest pistilliates like Greenville & Co., a variety rich in pollen, which bloomed just with them and was also productive of

After testing all of promise in the jast ten years, I find Woolveston, Tennessee Prolific. Gardy Belle and Lady Thompson the nearest perfection. They are rich in pollen, will thoroughly pollenize the pistillates and come nearest matching the largest in size. Thus not lessening their market value by an admiture of swell berries.

Where it is not desirable to plant pist:"ates the above four varieties are highly profitable market varieties themselves. I have ro monopoly of them. They are generally grown Improving strawberry varieties by selection. While the following will apply to fruits of

all kinds it is specially effective with the strawberry. There is no other fruit so susceptable to improvement and none so variable and liable to run down under neglect. To improve them one should follow the course possed by successful breeders of fine stock and poultry bred up by selecting the nost perfect individuals to raise from. Just before the berries ripen go yourself over the best rows of each variety and carefully select young plants conspicuous for vigor, earlinesa (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. taining the plant and set in rich soil well prepared, each variety separate, of course, From these well cultivated raise 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 efforts of this p'an will soon be be manifest. It cannot change bad varieties

Lot 100x200 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 fields; but great care will be required to keep the young plants from running among and mixing with others.

O. W. BLACKNALL,

Kittrell, N. C. TITLE AND TRANSFER SYSTEM. A good deal is said about a system of land title transfers known as the Torrens system, and its operation is ex-plained by the New York Sun as fol-

Under this legislation the state, through officers designated for the purpose, undertakes an exhaustive and careful registration of the titles to all lands within its boundaries. The regis-

a land owner who wishes to sell or mortgage his property soes to the nearest registration office—there is one for every small fraction of the populationand here the registrar inscribes in the proper book and on the back 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 procupe the long as it would take to procupe the discounting of a note at a bank. Now for the fee. This was intended not only to reimbube 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 flaws in the titles guaranteed. From the outset the belief was entertained and acted on that a fee of a 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 as 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 results will probably be admired by all Americans by the opening of the twentieth century. No doubt Chicago is wideawake to its own interests, while some of its rivals seem asleep.

"Some pumpkins" is an expression of long and general use. "Some potatoes" is used sometimes. Out west in Lub-bock county the Press-Leader has found "some potatoes" and mentions

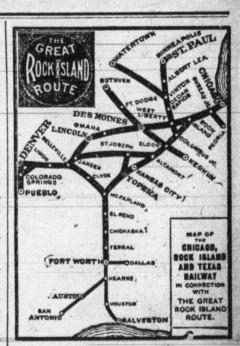
"Fourteen sweet potatoes that tip the beam at 104 pounds, the largest weighing a trifle over 11 pounds, is what F. E. Wheelock brought to town last week. Don't this sink your cork? beats anything we ever heard of in the potato line. They are on exhibi-tion at the Nicolett hotel, and they look like a 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.



All genuine Spoone Horse Collars have this trade mark. others are imitations and of inferior qual-

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The stock men of Texas when in ort Worth should not forget the old cliable Mansion hotel, which for so reliable Mansion hoteltration completed, a short, concise certificate is issued to every land owner, and to him, his heirs and assigns the validity of the title certificate is guaranteed by the state against impeach-



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

IT IS THE

Geat Fck Islan d ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fect that train No. 2 saves you a whole tusiness day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

Main streets.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Yestle

Galveston and St. Louis

point generally overlooked when comparing this market with the larger centers North is that the bulk of sales at those places is that the bulk of sales at those places is the soverning frice. and that a load of hogs which sell here for tops would be included in the former category elsewhere. Even granting that tops here would sell in the same class North, there has not for the past six weeks been a difference of over 5 and 10 cents here and there. Prior to Wednesday—Christmas day—the range in prices for hogs ran day—the range in prices for hogs ran from \$3.10 to \$3.25 for fat hogs, with medium and inferior grades in pro-portion. At the closing of this report, the market had not opened for

the after holiday run.
The demand for fat cows has been and continues strong, and quite an amount of inquiry for feeders in small and medium sized bunches is reported. There is a disposition on the part of feeder buyers to want stuff that has been on feed for a time, and those having this class of cattle should investigate.

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, Oak-Jones, Lampasas; B. B. Kimball, Oakwood; P. L. Holton, Alto; H. G. Carer, Jr., Marlin; H. B. King, Stephenville; J. M. Wilson, Llano; C. L. Martin, Itaska; J. W. Coon, Mustang; J. H. Beasley, Crockett; G. S. De Wolf, Iowa Park; W. L. Lanum, Paul: Valley, I. T.; J. Garrett, Grainger; Sam Downing, Atoka, I. T.; Jot Gunter Tioga; W. J. Clifton, Sulphur ter, Tioga; W. J. Clifton, Sulphur Springs; J. W. Knox, Chico; Jack Hittson, Mineral Wells; J. E. Emberson, Pilot Point; Meek & Persons Co. Grand Saline; H. A. Fitzhugh, Meridian; J. C. White, Marietta, I. T. A large number of wagon hogs were brought in and sold. The trade in cattle has been larger than for any previous week, but a list of the sellers was not secured. At going to press, the market for hogs was announced

RANGE OF PRICES-NEW YORK COTTON.

By F	G M	cPeak	& Co.		ı
	pen.	High.	Low.	Close.	l
January		7.81	7.76	7.81	l
February		7.90	7.85	7.90	l
March		7.96	7.90	7.96	ı
April	7.98	8.01	7.98	8.00	l
May		8.06	8.00	8.05	l
June	8.07	8.11	8.07	8.10	ı
July		8.12	8.09	8.12	ŀ
August	8.12	8.14	8.10	8.14	l
7 73753	STOC	T MAT	PKET		ı

LIVE STOCK MARKET. The Hog Market Advances Another Five Cents.

The light hog receipts on Eastern and markets has created a decided advancement in the prices. hog markets advanced 5 cents yesterday and 5 cents on the previous day. Kansas City Stock yards quoted prime packers yesterday from \$3.35 to \$3.47 1-2, and mixed packers from \$3.30 to \$3.75. Top hogs—that is choice packers—sell the home market from \$3.25 to \$3.35,

in car load lots. Coffin & Hamilton of Grandview had a car of hogs on the market.

J. B. Avant shipped in two cars of hogs from Tinzle. W. J. Boaz had a few hogs on yes-

terday's market.

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

The following is the list of markets furnished by the Fort Worth Packing

company: Hogs-Carload lots, \$3,20@3,35; wagon Hogs—Carload lots, \$3.20@3.35; wagon load lots, \$3.05@3.15.
Cattle—Prime fat steers, \$2.50@3.00; butcher steers \$2.25@2.50; fat cows, car load lots, \$2.15@2.25; medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.10; canning cows, \$1.75@1.90; bulls, \$1.65@1.75; light fat yeal calves, seed.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Afternoon Report.
Chicago, Ills., Dec. 28.—Cattle nominally unchanged. Texas steers, \$2.70@ Sheep-Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. Afternoon Report.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28. Texas steers, \$2.25@2.85, grassevs; \$2.85@3.67 for fed. Sheep-Steady at \$2.00@3.00.

SWINE.

FEEDING COTTON SEED TO HOGS. The following instructive correspondence has been submitted to the ock and Farm Journal for publica-

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. I would like to know what amount of cotton seed it is safe to give hogs of different ages and sizes where they have other food and sizes, where they have other food and more particularly where they run out on the range and get green weeds, acorns, etc. That a small amount of cotton seed is bepencial to hogs under these conditions, I know, but I do not know how much can safely be given them, or how long it may be continued.

In information you can give me on ny information you can give me on these points will be of great advantage to many farmers and ranchmen, very few of whom feed meal, but do cotton seed. An answer through the Fort Worth Stock and Farm Journal will reach me and many of them. That cotton seed can safely be fed to cattle that run on grass or have range feed cotton seed can safely be fed to cattle that run on grass or have range feed for an unlimited time, seems to be an established fact, and that it is a great fattening food under these conditions seems also to be true. I have fed it to sheep for several years on a small sheep for several years on a small scale, and also to milch cows, and I would just as soon have a bushel of cotton seed as a bushel of corn for purposes. I have changed from corn to cotton seed and from cotton seed to corn, and they do equally well with the same amount of one as the other. I do not say they would not do better

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; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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, not weighted) of corn, and they will do no better (not as well, I think).

If you can give the farmers of the state some information in regard to cotton seed (not meal) especially as regards hogs under different condi-tions, you will do them a great service. once fed one quart cotton seed two quarts corn twice a day to each of a pair of mules all winter with very good effect. Horses are cheap, and experiments on that line might be of great benefit if conducted with a view of learning how much could safely be of learning used. Respectfully, C. G. BURBANK.

REPLY.
College Station, Tex., Dec. 21, 1895.
C. G. Burbank, Fort McKavitt,

Texas: Dear Sir—I have your esteemed favor of December 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 experi-ments have not been conducted with a view of seeing how many or how soon we could kill 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. Thus far our results have been conflicting and inharmonious in that some hogs died out of every experimental lot while others, out of the same lot, were very slightly affected by the same cotton seed meal ration. Cotton seed is not so injurious usually, as is the meal. I have feed cotton seed in a number of ways to hogs for many months without This station has conducted some experiments other than reported upon in its publications and we are still trying to find just how much cotton seed meal can be used economically in the hog ration of the Texas farmer. (See bulletin No. 21, Texas station). We appreciate the economical imporspent more time and money upon it during the past three or four years, than upon any one question during that

time. The Texas Experiment Station has given much careful study and investi-gation 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 cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, hay silage, corn meal, etc. Analysis of ensilage. Bulletin No. 10, May, 1890.—Cattle feeding: Comparison of different ra-

tions for profitable feeding. Continua-tion of the work reported in No. 6. Bulletin No. 11, August, 1890.—Effect of cotton seed and cotton seed meal on butter product. Quality of sweet cream

butter as compared with butter made from acid cream. Bulletin No. 14, March, 1891.—Effect cotton seed and cotton seed meal in the dairy ration on gravity and cen-

trifugal creaming 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: Re-

port of a feeding test of cotton seed raw, roasted and boiled, corn, cotton seed meal, cotton hulls, sliage and hay in combination. List of publications to

Bulletin No. 29, December, 1893.-Effects of cotton seed and cotton seed meal on butter, beef tallow, lard and 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 the effect and cost of several milk producng rations containing cotton seed, cotton seed meal, corn meal, silage, prairie

hay, cotton seed hulls, and alfalfa. Recommendations of other rations than 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 somewhat 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 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 near future we will be able to safely 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,

HIGH PRICES FOR NEBRASKA HOGS. Nebraska Farmer:

Nebraska swine breeders have broken the record and this state has to its 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 de-pression, when stock hogs are selling at 3c per pound, and taking place almost on one side of the great corn belt, midway betwen 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 fea-ture of these sales was that up to the time of opening them, Colonel Woods, 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 three sales of Po'and Chinas in the vicinity of Kearney. First, a closing out sale by E. H. Andrews, Thursday, December 12, 1895, followed next day by a closing out sale by Bischel Bros., and winding up Saturday, the 14th, by a contribution from the herd of W. S. Hormel.

Mr. Andrews' hogs were sows, most of them herd to the great Chief Teach

Mr. Andrews' hogs were sows, most of them bred to the great Chief Tecumseh II. 9115 (S), and seven were of 1895 farraw. The number sold was thirty-five head, at an average of \$125.41, the highest price on record in the world. There were ten head that averaged \$193.60; twenty head at \$152.50, and thirty at \$134.06. The highest priced animal was Cora Wilkes 58,250 (A), 4 years old last March, taken by John Tyson, Mound City, Mo., at by John Tyson, Mound City, Mo., at \$400, and the next highest price was \$200, paid by George Richards, Prarie Center, Neb., for a 2-year-old sow last March, named Free Wilkes 31,515.

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 reconelse. But he gradually becomes reconciled to the inevitable and partakes of it regularly after a time, generally prefacing 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 at-tention to what that weight was made up of; as a result there are very good bacon hogs in the country. is largely due to our habit of feeding exclusively on corn instead of the more

renous foods, such as wheat, midunings, bean, oats, grass, milk. will make size rather that fat and will go far toward producing wellstreaked bacon rather than the solid fat which we have hitherto termed such. Of course, corn will remain the standard food, but it sould be given in much smaller quantities to produce first-class bacon.

Another obstacle to the popularizing of American bacon is its rankness. We are in too great a hurry to get 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 we do not do, and it is to our haste and impatience that the smallness of our returns are due. American cured in the present hasty superficial methods can never hope to become a national dish 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 housewife is tempted to its purchase through motives of economy, if forced to get rid of or at least to lessen the to get rid of or at least to rank flavor so objectionable to English palates, by steeping it over night in sweet milk. 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 Dobie in the Ohio Farmer, presents some very seasonable advice 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, complicated piggeries are usually a disappointment to their owners. It be ever so cheap or temporary, so it is dry, clean and wind proof, and has reasonable amount of suitable bed-

"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 fine up the stalks and so make them an excellent absorbent. If the fodder is green and bright, they will eat up nearly every blade. It furnishes need-ed 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 dry and warm is to have the bottom nearly on a level with the ground, double weatherboard the sides, with building paper between; then tamp clay in 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. good writers recommend dirt floors. We have tried them and do not like them. They are too damp and the hogs are apt to keep them rooted up; besides, they permit the loss of all or nearly all the liquid manure, soon becoming saturated and bad smelling.

"Every man who has ever tried to keep the sleeping apartments of pigs and young hogs perfectly clean in winter knows what a job it is. A sensible old brood sow is the cleanest animal about her bedding that I know of, but the pigs will scatter their bedding all over the room, carrying"in mud, and foul 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 now we avoid them all in a very simple manner. Our sleeping rooms are eight feet square. floor of each room is divided by a board six or eight inches wide, set up edgewise, one part for the bed, one for the droppings. Once a week the droppings are scraped out clean; then the soiled bedding from the other side is scattered over this space and a new, clean 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.. Strange, isn't it, that the pig will skip over this partion board every time before depositing his droppings? 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 awhile he looks like he is cold and chilly, shivering. Then he will stard around with his nose to the ground like he is studying about something; coughs very little, but when he does it appears to hurt him; it is deep and coarse; he invariably lays on his stomach, and when you disturb him he will wrine. His breathing, also, is hard; his sides thump, then he will not last long; eats hearty up to the time attacked, after which he will not eat at all; lives generally 24 to 48

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 90 pounds, and the thriftiest die first. The bowels are generaly somewhat consti-pated. C. A. RITCHIE, Harrold, Texas.

Answer—This same disease has proved very fatal among herds of hogs all over the country. Two years ago scarcely a 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 herds the evi-dence seems to be absolutely to the contrary. In some cases treatment was quite beneficial, while at other was quite beneficial, while at other times when as far as known treatment was applied just 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 a malignant typhoid character. We believe preventive treatment to be the only thing of real practical value, together with good care of tical 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

We are well aware that there are dozens of "guaranteed remedies" socalled, but in the outbreak referred to the action of several of these was closely watched, some of them with very reliable recommendations ap-parently, and without an exception they all failed. Some herds were handled by experts sent by "Hog Cholero 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 efficatous formula which has been tried is the following:

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sul phate, 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 Drovers Telegram says: A. A. Spring shipped from Ryan, I. T., today, a load of hogs that brought the top of the market. 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 ma-ture early and have large frames. Keep old sows mostly for breeding purposes. Slop 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 slop, I have found a chop made of equal parts of wheat, 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 run of a good pasture. Do not feed the sows any grain after the pigs are a month old. When two months old, wean the pigs and breed the sows for fall litter. Let them run on a good 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 fall 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 sowed early in the spring a splendid forage crop. It can e pastured or harvested and thrashed, the mixed grains, after adding a little eorn, making a first-class chop.

Fall pigs will have to be slopped all

if they are to be grown successfully. It costs more in time and abor; also better buildings are needed to successfully raise fall pigs than to successfully raise fall pigs than those farrowed in spring. Feed slops warm, but not cooked. Turn shoats out 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 can accom-plish this much, 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.



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good care is the what you desire then sand good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us. ANDARD LIVESTOCK

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Reference, City National Bank. DALLAS' TEXAS.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS,

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, representa-tive for this district, introduced last Tuesday a bill which, if passed, is sure to gladden the heart of every sheep-man 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 those having sheep a year hence will find a ready sale at good prices. Keep your

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, Newbraska alone having 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 Ster line for air months to come and Star line for six months to come and another all the space with another company. After these compacts 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 that reason light handy weights are likely to command

Fred Oswald, a big sheep breeder of Nebraska, says in the Chicago Drovers Journal: "We are feeling 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 en-gaged a space from Baltimore to Glasgow at the rate of 1000 head every boat, one of which will sail every ten days. I think that the restrictions re-cently 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 coun-

The following taken from the Drovers Telegram, explains ites!: Linsborg, Kans.—Editor Drovers Tele-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 mini-mum weight 22,000 pounds per car. Will you please state in your valuable pa-per if any double-deck sheep cars have been received at Kansas-City to con-tain 22,000 pounds weight of sheep? Can a railroad company arbitrarily place a minimum weight rate 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 low enough withbut 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, or 22,000 pounds, but the average sheep or stocker cannot be loaded so heavily. no law so far as we are abl ascertain which permits the railroad companies to charge the mini-mum 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.

FFeders of sheep have not beenbuying freely for the past month. They have reached the conclusion that there will not be enough improvement in the sheep to pay them for the expense and trouble. Good feeding sheep have not been over abundant this fall and competition for a while forced them up to a point even beyond the price of good mutton grodes. But even these prices were so low that feeders could not re-sist the temptation to buy. Dealers say hat there are lots of sheep in sight for the next three or four monhs and that

the quality will be better than usual.

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 in the Lone Star state as at present, and there were a million more two years ago. This shows that Texas sheep growers have been hit hard by low prices, drouth 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 state in the Union and ought to be ashamed of the many thousands of "hairy" sheep 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, win an average weight of fleece of 5.42 pounds, as against 5.33 pounds in

Australia, the largest sheep breeding country, has 118,438,063 sheep, a decline of two million head from the year pe-fore. 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 ranches.

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 watton sheep of the rure breeds specially adapted to the different lo-

a and Cormany are also de veloping the mutton sheep industry to supply the increasing home demand for more meat, deaving to the cheaper lands of other countries the production of cheap wool.

The marked decline in the great sheep breeding countr's muct soon im-prove the price of wool, while the great markets of the world eagerly call upon America for more good mutont sheep.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS. See that every colony has a laying

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 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.

everything in its place while there is

THE TEXAS MANGERS.

A Curious Militia Which the State Dopports 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 hed. 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 countles 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 unincumbered 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 disci-pline, 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 Dis-

trustful 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:
"How is this for a house, major?"

"It's very good, my boy," said the major, and Mrs. Major smiled. The boy was silent per. aps five 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 pa-

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

"Say, major, do you know whose seat

I'm sitting in?" "I do not, my boy," said the major.
Then followed a silence of ten minutes. 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 milliopaire. . A few days ago a well dressed young man rushed excitedly into a fashionable flathouse 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 For-

"You are mistaken," replied the woman he addressed. "I have no son. It may

tieth street, and is dying."

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 Her-

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 ser pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portemonnale from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentle-man passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickspecket. 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. -Town and Country Journal.

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 is now .- Philadelphia Amer-

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

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

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

IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes,

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horse 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 un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near hyperstandard and the statement of the same statement.

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 chipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lives terminate at Missouri river points; but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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IN AMERICA

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampitheater, with a funi eled 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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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hor es	Cars.
Cfficial Acceipts for 1894	99 646	2,050,784	387,570		107,494
Sold to Shippers:	409,965		45,730 503,116		

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

CORN, \$1.00 per bushel. NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED F. MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.

H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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Kentucky Star \$2 00 Corn Whisky (white) 2 00 King of Kentucky Whisky (red) 2 50 New Port (barrel goods) 3 00 Proctot Knott 3 00 Kentucky Derby Sour Mash 3 00 Melwood 3 00	R. H. Parker (spring of 1890) O. F. C. Taylor whisky Old Crow Oyama Whisky Montreal Rye

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ers 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. The Ballinger Ledger says: N. J.

Wardlaw will cultivate eighty acres in watermelons, next year, of the Thomson Bros. land, just across the river from Ballinger. The railroad company is putting in (or soon will) a switch to Wardlaw's field and he will have another 70 or 80 acres out there.

The first annual exhibit of the San
Antonio Poultry Breeders' association
was inaugurated last Tuesday and alof the doors a continuous string of people entered the building. This is San Antonio's first poultry show. There are 648 birds on exhibition, which includes some of the finest grades of fowls in the country. The judge is Loring Brown of Bolingborke, Ga., and the scoring is done according to standard rules. The scores so far average about 91. C. P. Randolph of Austin and E. T. Branch of Dallas have won several prizes, their chickens scoring 91 1-2 to 93 3-4. The show will hold through to Thurslay. Many strangers were in attendance. were in attendance



write FRANK B. WHITE CO...

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the COTTON STATIS and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Gr., Sep. tember 18 to December 31, 1895. If you mis. d the WORLL'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates

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