

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

at only 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels. This is much smaller than usual, and England must get from abroad fully 120,000,000 bushels per week to meet its home requirements. This has been done mainly until now by imports of wheat from Russia and the Danubian provinces. But with all this English stocks of wheat have begun to decrease instead of increasing, as they usually do at this season of the year. If there were large crops in Argentina and Australia, England would still have to call upon America for supplies. The

On quite extensive plots, have been carried out longingly, with results that are astonishing even to those who entertained the highest opinion of the Pecos Valley as a sugar beet country. The analyses were made of beets grown in about twenty different places in the valley. The results are remarkable. Beets were analyzed which ran as high as 21.10 per cent in sugar and 38.90 per cent in solids, which is an average. In one entire field was 19.40 per cent sugar and 34.66 per cent purity. These high percentages were found in almost every part of the valley, the only exceptions being a few places where care and cultivation had been denied.

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

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

The legitimate place to breed any class of horses, says the Standard of the West, is on the farm. They have there too many people in the cities and towns attempting to make money by breeding trotters. No matter how good a market there is for horses, the costs are too high here to make it profitable, except on the farm. The city man can afford to buy them when ready for sale much better than he can raise them. There is no room here for the horse and the good mare and the city and raising a nice colt now and then where one is interested in horses. But to go into the business, either by owning several horses or by breeding, is a very tall order to keep in the city as an investment, is out of the question and the expense too high.

tion Jim, b. g., by General Ben-
ton 2:23 1-2
..... fastest of his
Dance Winnie, P. Alto, whose work
2:03 3-4 was made to high wheel sulky.
Not only was he a great race horse,
but breeders are beginning to realize
the loss they sustained by the untimely
death of this illustrious horse.
..... very few mares,
and has proven himself to be a sire of
extreme and early speed, and would
undoubtedly have been a credit to his
sire had he lived to a ripe old age.

The horsemen of Kansas are com-
mencing to be secure in the service of
himself. There is no reason why
his get should not have as much speed
as his full brother, Palo Alto, 2:03 3-4.

CATTLE.

Cattle at Kansas City last week, \$9.90, the largest December receipts on record.

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

M. Z. Smissen has received from Fort Stockton 350 steers, which he will feed this winter.

Anson & Verner of Tom Green county are making arrangements to feed 300 big steers at Temple.

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

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

Receipts at Chicago a year ago this week, 61,770 cattle, 174,675 hogs and 62,583 sheep, and two years ago 63,224 cattle, 175,190 hogs and 57,547 sheep.

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

C. C. Lane of Santa Anna sold 400 head of steers, 45 to 100 lbs., at Weatherford for \$22.75 a head. Mr. Lane has 400 head of steers left, and Mr. Coon will fatten these at Weatherford for \$3 a head.—Concho Herald.

Of the 847,736 cattle and 1,907,758 hogs slaughtered in Kansas City the first eleven months of this year, Armour killed 301,802 cattle, 738,026 hogs; Swift, 252,364 cattle, 411,465 hogs; Slaughter, 222,981 cattle, 69,639 hogs; Dole, 32,681 cattle, 261,653 hogs; Fowler, 25,781 cattle, 353,486 hogs.

Receipts at the four markets last week compared with previous week increased 46,300 cattle, 72,600 hogs and 14,100 sheep, and compared with a year ago cattle increased 27,700, hogs increased 16,400 and sheep decreased 2400.

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

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

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

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

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

Harry Lander, chief inspector for the Montana Stock Growers' association, reports the number of Montana cattle received at Chicago this season 215,534. A few bordering cattle belonging to Continental, Borden and Powers outfits are counted in the number reported. During the season he forwarded \$135,258.31 to the secretary of the association for estrays.

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

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

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

The following dispatch was recently published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Chihuahua, Mexico: "The authorities of the state of Chihuahua have been investigating the number of cattle exported to the United States and the number still remaining in the state available for exportation. According to best estimates obtainable, there have been over 300,000 head of cattle exported from this state during the past year and there are still remaining in the state about 1,200,000 cattle."

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

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

Lee L. Russell bought from J. W. Ellis & Co. 100 three and four year old steers at \$25, and 125 yearling calves at \$10.—Menardville Enterprise.

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

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

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

One of the biggest single strings of cattle ever sent to the Kansas City market was that of the Matamor Land Cattle company of Trinidad, Col. There were 988 Texas cows, weight 733 pounds, that sold at \$2.30.—Denver Field and Farm.

Dock Simmons bought from S. H. Luling 291 head of stock sheep at \$1.00 a head. W. R. Rudick bought 1,000 Martin's one-half interest in the 1,000-acre ranch in the Robbins & Martin ranch on Buffalo Draw this week for \$2700. There are about 175 head of cattle in the brand.—Devils River News.

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

The government investigation into the alleged beef combine ordered by Secretary Weston some time ago, came to the Federal grand jury last week at Denver, which failed to bring in any indictment against the members of the combine. The 20 per cent. bounty on imported beef which was hoped to be taken off the tariff had the lining of the jury been different, will probably remain as it is.

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

J. W. Earnest, of Hays county, says: "No Mexicans will be brought into Hays county, but there are quite a number being settled on the ranches around Colorado City. This business has been greatly exaggerated by outside parties who are trying to effect a sale of the land. It is the scarcity of money in country banks, and many farmers have been obliged to sacrifice their cattle because they could not get help to tide them over.—Drovers' Journal."

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

The use of large quantities of cotton seed meal and other feed stuffs by Texas cattlemen in the past three or four years has given the cattlemen a market for those products from six to eight cents in the year, while formerly the great bulk of Texas cattle were of necessity forced on the market during the winter months in the year. Texas feed lots have been a great factor in making a market and in increasing the value of Texas cattle. In speaking of this subject a writer in the Texas Cattleman says that the way for their northwestern brethren to follow: That way leads to the feed lots, with a large proportion of their cattle, instead of from the ranges directly to the market. A thing has ever before made such a pronounced appreciation in the value of all cattle in Texas as has been brought about by recourse to cotton seed meal and corn feeding.

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

A herd of horned cows was bred to a polled bull whose mother wore horns; 90 per cent. of the calves had no horns. These young hornless heifers never had a horned calf. This shows how easily the horns may be bred away, and although slow, this way is the best of them all. Horned cattle require twice as much stable room as polls, for the young cattle of the latter kind can be herded in a pen like sheep until ready to drop their first calves. No chains, stands or halters; never disturbing one another as they crowd around the feeding trough. If we look around stock yards we shall find the horned cattle are nine-tenths of the stock bought there.

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

The Catfield Mexican cattle from Colorado, Tex., 283 head, 933 pounds average, sold at \$2.90 to Nelson, Morris & Co.

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

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

Never before in the history of the American cattle trade has the big steer sold at such a discount as now. The simple fact is that the great, tall, bulky bullocks represent a pure waste of good feed. Repeated tests at the various stock shows have demonstrated that a nicely ripened long yearling or a fat two-year-old steer will cut up to infinitely greater advantage on the block than the 1700-pound, bulky steer in the market. The big, fat, sappy young steers of the sort now preferred by the butchers can not be produced except by the use of good food. The sooner the American feeders abandon the big 3 and 4-year-old cattle the better for all parties concerned. Baby beef has come to stay; and it can only be advantageously produced by curing well-bred calves and young steers by forcing them rapidly forward. The older a steer grows the more feed is required to produce a pound of gain. Good, thrifty calves of the right kind and the right feed will reach an early age if the "hey-day of their youth" is not frittered away around empty feed troughs or barren pastures, or in seeking shelter from wintry storms alongside a wire fence.—Breeder's Gazette.

The American polled shorthorn is a modern achievement in cattle breeding. It is a breed that has been created on the founders of the type. They sought to establish herds essentially possessed of shorthorn characteristics, but without horns. They sought to combine the best of the shorthorn and the best of the polled shorthorn. To reach this end they selected the native muley cows as the foundation of the breed, and the horns began to disappear. When I had finished the third bottle I was entirely well and felt as well as ever in my life. I can heartily say that I believe Peruna saved my life.

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

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

Will Collins of Water Valley bought 300 head of steers, 35 up, this week at the sale of 300 steers owned by Sterling county at private terms.

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

The Live Oak Cattle company, from the west end of Tom Green county, has a herd of 300 steers close to San Angelo, which is now being prepared for shipment to Cleburne, to be fed on meal and hulls. They begin shipping out today.

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

The Stanton News furnishes the following cattle items: Joe Graham sold McWilliams for Bert Simpson 125 cows and steers at \$18. There were very fine. Bert Simpson bought of Morgan Peake of Texarkana three cars of very fine steers, at average price of \$18. A. Borden and Winfield Scott shipped thirty-nine cars of cattle in November, and will ship forty cars more in a few days, from the Odessa stock pens.

Ed Elliott bought of John Shabauer 1000 head of cattle last week, at private figures.

W. G. Stiles sold to J. C. Smith of Big Springs the cars of fat cows for \$15.

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

John Talbot and Ed McGraw came in from St. Louis last Friday night with cattle they have been with cattle.

Colonel William A. Lancaster left the Stanton stockpens last week with a train of cattle for the northern market.

G. S. Jones left for Dublin with cattle several days ago. After leaving, the shippers changed the program, and he will stop to St. Louis, returning Saturday.

The L. F. D.'s are making a large shipment this week to northern markets.

L. P. Glasscock sold to Tom Bros his car of nice fat cattle, and will not feed them through the winter.

Henry Harding shipped select two year old to Godard, Hard & Co. last week, which they sold for him at a net price of \$20 all around. They were sold, too, on a hard market.

That little drop of 20 cents per hundred in cattle does not suit Major Wells. He is no special hurry to sell.

BUCHANAN'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 BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

They would consent to handle the shipped-in carcasses and quit slaughtering their competitive markets were destroyed. That is what made Pe combine in the beef trade. The beef cattle had to find markets where there was slaughtering. For a few years of the first of this new order of things, there were only three or four slaughtering places, and therefore but three or four cattle markets, in place of many thousands of them all over the country. Competition is growing now, and the number is increasing, but it will require the concentration of capital at many other points yet to give adequate competition. The railway partially drawbacks and snatches of privilege augmented the monopoly for long time enough to build up a few centers which makes it the harder now for competition to get a footing at new points.

The probability is that the free admission of Mexican cattle will hurt the American cattle growers far more than it will the cattle combine. It was not beef cattle that was needed to reduce beef by the pound to consumers, but freer distribution and more markets.—Indiana Farmer.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

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

Mrs. Mary Alexander of Piper City, Ill., writes: "My health had been failing for seven years. The doctors pronounced my case one of bronchial catarrh. I could get no hope of recovery from any of my physicians. My case was so bad that I had to leave my home and take Pe-runa. At this time I was confined to my bed. After taking one bottle of Pe-runa I was able to sit up and the swelling on my body and limbs began to disappear. When I had finished the third bottle I was entirely well and felt as well as ever in my life. I can heartily say that I believe Pe-runa saved my life."

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

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

THE LARGEST MAIL IN AMERICA.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—Postmaster William Hastings, referring to the Chicago Postoffice, in a recent speech at the auditorium, made the following statement: "This office is not second to, but is equal to New York in its importance, and the character of mail handled in the volume of the same and in the number of registered packages. Be not astonished when I tell you that the largest patron of the postoffice in the United States is in Chicago—McIntgomery Ward & Co."

CONGRESSMAN NOONAN.

Congressman Noonan is now in the city of Washington. He is accompanied by his wife. Before leaving to enter upon his duties he delivered himself to a reporter in this wise: "After consulting with wool growers all over the state and district he had concluded to present a bill to congress for an import duty on wool of 10c per pound. He claims that if such a bill is not weighted down with other tariff legislation it can be passed through both houses of congress and the president may allow it to become a law."

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

He said as to the financial legislation he did not know what was contemplated, but he supposed that some legislation would present some scheme.

He was opposed to any general revision of the tariff, as it might be harmful to the business interests of the country.—Bloom Post.

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

DOTS BY THE WAY.

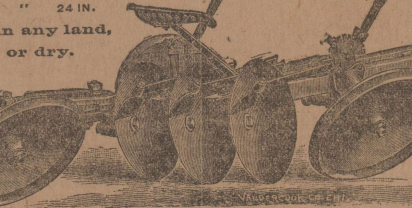
Georgetown, Tex., Dec. 13.—On December 11 I moved southeast. The first man to know a road thing when he met it was Alf Menial. He has about 2000 acres of as fine black land as can be found.

USE THE HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW.

YOU CAN MAKE BETTER CROPS.

SINGLE DISC CUTS, 12 IN.
DOUBLE " " 16 IN.
THREE " " 24 IN.

Cleans in any land, wet or dry.



THE MANAGER OF THE CAPITOL SYNDICATE RANCH, WRITES:
"We are using your disc plows in making fire breaks. We have plowed ninety miles and they work all right."

Address **TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.,**
C. A. KEATING, President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Three courses, Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy. GRADUATES IN GOOD POSITIONS. We solicit correspondence with those desiring thorough business education in a city where good positions are secureable.

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Galvanized No. 24 iron roofing at \$2.50 per square.
Steel No. 24 iron roofing at \$2.50 per square.
Galvanized 4-inch eave trough at 5 1/2-cents per foot.
Galvanized 5-inch eave trough at 6 1/2-cents per foot.
Galvanized 6-inch eave trough at 7 1/2-cents per foot.
Wrought and galvanized pipes, downspouting, ridge caps, roof glass, nails, tools, troughs, tiling, scales, etc., etc., guaranteed as good as new, for sale by.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
Purchasers of World's Fair buildings, 3015 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.
Best of references.

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Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure. Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of **LOST MANHOOD** Sterility, Impotence, Falling Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Enlarged Organs should send 5 cents for his **MEDICAL TREATISE** which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. **CURE GUARANTEED** in all Private, Syphilis, Blood, Nervous Diseases. **ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.** Address **DR. E. A. HOLLAND,** PENNY BLOCK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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TEXAS BREWING CO.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

C		W		F		S		Su	
Ch	W	Ch	W	Ch	W	Ch	W	Ch	W
11:40 A.M.	5:40 P.M.	11:40 A.M.	5:40 P.M.	11:40 A.M.	5:40 P.M.	11:40 A.M.	5:40 P.M.	11:40 A.M.	5:40 P.M.
12:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central rates apply.

Daily, except Sunday.
Sunday only.
W. C. FORBES, G. F. & P. Agent.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the **Chicago & Alton R. R.**

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, High-better intermediate points. All shipments of this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt service will be given.

J. NESBITT,
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FRED D. LEWIS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

J. H. LANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mineral Wells, Ill.

AUSTIN NURSERY.

35 years experience on this black land. Everything tested. No dummies in the orchards we select. Large stock. Prices reduced. Catalogue free. For tunes in our Texas varieties. We pay express.

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SHERMAN COMMERCIAL NURSERY

21st YEAR.

THE BEST of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door.

JOHN S. KERR,
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Successor to A. W. & J. S. Kerr.

DON'T GET MAD

If a fence agent claims our \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre better than used in any other fence. Make him prove it. Do not do for us. We will prove him. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,** Adrian, Mich. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex.

STEEL WEB - Picket Lawn Fence

Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Ties, Flower and Roman Guards; Galvanized Field and Hog Fences; Steel and Wrought Iron Fences; Catalogue free. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,** 146 1/2 St., Detroit, Mich.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.

SOLD ON MERIT. Send for Special Introduction. FREIGHT PAID BY US. **MOSELEY & PRITCHARD** Chicago, Ill.

WEAK MEN CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to neglect this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive guarantee to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

MARKETS.

Notwithstanding this has been holiday week, the receipt of hogs on the yards has been liberal, the offerings consisting largely of feeders and in the feeder market. The feeder trade on this market has been quite large during all of December, and in fact, all season, a branch of the industry which is of no little importance. The supply of fat hogs is still far short of the demand. From authentic sources it is gathered that the hogs are in the country, but as feed is plentiful, their owners are holding for better prices. Those who watch the market freely predict that but little improvement will take place in prices, and think it a bad policy to hold back, expecting where hogs are in marketable condition.

A point generally overlooked when comparing this market with the larger centers North is that the bulk of sales at those places is the covering price, 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 be the same as elsewhere, 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 from \$3.10 to \$3.25 for fat hogs, with medium and inferior grades in proportion. 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 has been 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, Oakwood; P. L. Holton, Alto; H. G. Carter, Jr., Marlin; H. B. King, Stephenville; J. M. Wilson, Llano; C. L. Martin, Itasca; J. W. Coon, Mustang; J. H. Beasley, Crockett; G. S. De Wolf, Iowa Park; W. L. Lanum, Pauls Valley; T. J. J. Garrett, Grainger; Sam Downing, Atoka; I. T. Jot Gunter, Toga; W. J. Clifton, Sulphur Springs; J. W. Knox, Chillicothe; Pittson, Miner; Wolsky, J. E. Emberson, Pilot Point; Meek & Persons Co., Grand Saline; H. A. Fitzhugh, Meridian; J. C. White, Marietta; I. T. A large number of market 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 a nickel higher.

RANGE OF PRICES—NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.76	7.81	7.76	7.81
February	7.83	7.90	7.83	7.90
March	7.96	8.00	7.96	8.00
April	8.03	8.07	8.03	8.07
May	8.03	8.06	8.00	8.05
June	8.07	8.11	8.07	8.10
July	8.08	8.12	8.08	8.12
August	8.12	8.14	8.07	8.14

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The Hog Market Advances Another Five Cents.

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

W. J. Boaz had a few hogs on yesterday'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 load lots, \$3.00@3.15.

Cattle—Prime fat steers, \$2.50@2.60; butcher steers \$2.25@2.50; fat cows, car load lots, \$2.10@2.25; medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.10; canning cows, \$1.75@1.90; bulls, \$1.50@1.75; light fat veal calves, \$3.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Afternoon Report.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23.—Cattle nominally unchanged. Texas steers, \$2.70@3.50.
Sheep—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

Afternoon Report.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23.—Texas steers, \$2.25@2.35; grassers, \$2.50@2.60 for fed. Sheep—Steady at \$2.00@2.00.

SWINE.

FEEDING COTTON SEED TO HOGS.
The following correspondence has been submitted to the Stock and Farm Journal for publication:

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

Dear Sir—From what I can learn of your experiments with cotton seed meal for hogs, they seem to have been conducted with a view to determine how many you could kill and how soon you could kill them. I would like to know what amount of feed is safe to give hogs of different ages and sizes, where they have other food and more particularly where they run out on the range and get green weeds, acorns, etc. That is the real amount of cotton seed is beneficial 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. Any information you can give me on these points will be of great advantage to many farmers and ranchmen, very few of whom feed meal at all, and who 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 hogs that run on ranges 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 fat 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 feed as the other. I do not say they would not do better

on corn if allowed all they would eat, but what I do say is this, you can feed them a good feed of cotton seed and let them run out, or feed roughage and let them choose them to the same amount (measured, not weighed) 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 conditions, you will do them a great service. I once fed one quart cotton seed and 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 used. Respectfully,

C. G. BURBANK.

REPLY.

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

Dear Sir—I have your esteemed favor of 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. Our experiments 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 the extreme. 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, and the meal I have fed cotton seed in a number of ways to hogs for many months without bad effect. 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 importance of this question and we have spent 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 investigation to the question of economic use of our cotton seed and its products. Following publications have been issued upon the facts developed by our investigations:

Bulletin No. 6, June, 1889.—Cattle feeding; effects of dehorning, shearer and different rations of cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, hay silage, corn meal, etc. Analysis of ensilage.

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

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

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

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

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

Bulletin No. 23, December, 1893.—Effect of cotton seed and cotton seed meal on butter, beef tallow, lard and sheep suet. A study of the melting points of the fats in cotton seed fed animals and the chemical tests of fat.

Bulletin No. 33, December, 1894.—Report upon three experiments to note the effect and cost of several milk producing rations containing cotton seed, cotton seed meal, corn meal, silage, prairie hay, cotton seed hulls, and alfalfa. Recommendations of other rations 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 cotton as horse and mule food for general use until we are better able to control the amount consumed by the stock. We have noticed no injurious effects in feeding cotton seed or cotton seed meal to work stock, and we do not anticipate that any bad results will follow in any case.

I am satisfied that at some time in the 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, Director.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEBRASKA HOGS.

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

The sales were well advertised, the weather fine, the attendance good, there being buyers from six different states, and another remarkable feature of these sales was that up to the time of opening them, Colonel Woods, the auctioneer had filed with him sixty orders by letter and telegram to buy certain animals at a given limit. It was a series of three sales of Poland Chinas in the vicinity of Kearney. First, a closing out sale by E. H. Andrews, Tuesday, December 12, 1895, followed next day by a closing out sale by Bischoff Bros., and winding up Saturday, the 14th, by a contribution from the herd of W. S. Hormel. Mr. Andrews' hogs were some of them bred to the great Chief of Commerce II, 9115 (S), and seven were of 1895 farrow. 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 a Corn Wilkes 58,250 (A), 4 years old last March, taken by John Tyson, Mound City, Mo., at \$300, and the next highest price was \$200, paid by George Richards, Prairie Center, Neb., for a 2-year-old sow last March, named Free Wilkes 31,515.

ENGLISH BACON.

Unlike the American Article—How to Increase Consumption.
Every American who goes abroad comments upon the inevitable sight of English breakfast table. He does not understand the national fondness for it and generally eats it something else. But he gradually becomes accustomed to the inevitable and partakes of it regularly after a time, generally preferring the request for another slice with the remark, "Somehow, I don't care much for bacon at home." He never stops to analyze the quality of

the dish before him, yet that is really where the difference lies. The foreign bacon is well streaked with lean and has a sweeter flavor and a milder cure than the American article. We have been so busy producing weight that we have had no time to bestow any attention to what that weight was made up of, and as a result there are very few good bacon hogs in the country. This is largely due to our habit of feeding exclusively on corn instead of the more nutritious foods, such as wheat, middlings, beans, peas, grass, milk, etc. These will make size rather than fat and will go far toward producing well-streaked bacon rather than the solid fat which we have hitherto termed "American bacon." The cure of the standard hog, but it could 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 the curing done, the meat sold and the money in our pockets. In order to preserve the natural sweetness of the meat, the curing should be slow. This we do not do, and it is to our haste and impatience that the smallness of our returns are due. American bacon cured in the present manner usually disappoints, 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 than the foreign article. Housewife is tempted to its purchase through motives of economy, if forced to get rid of or at least to lessen the rank flavor so objectionable to English palates, by steeping it over night in 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 Doble in the Ohio Farmer, presents some very sensible advice on wintering for pigs. He says:

"In providing shelter for hogs it is not at all necessary that it be an elaborate, expensive affair. In fact, these complicated pigsties are usually a detriment to their owners. It may be ever so cheap or temporary, so it is dry, clean and wind proof, and has a reasonable amount of suitable bedding."

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

"We have used corn fodder in part, for many years. The pigs will 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 needed food, keeps them warm and dry, and thus 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 is a building that will always be dry and warm is to have the bottom nearly on a level with the ground, double weatherboard the sides, with budding planks and a floor of 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 board it with cold air beneath. Some 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 a sleeping apartment 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 piglets are a different matter. 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."

"I 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. The floor of each room is divided by 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 solid bedding from the bed is moved to one side, and 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 partition board every time before depositing his droppings?" But such is the fact. Try it and see."

To the Journal: What is the matter, cause and remedy with my pigs? I think the first indication is a weak eye, looks pale, his head droops, his ears almost closing down. After awhile he looks like he is cold and chilly, shivering. Then he will stand around with his nose to the ground like he is studying it out. He 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 whine. His breathing is hard; his sides thump, then he will not last long; eats heartily up to the time attacked, after which he will not eat at all; lives generally 24 to 48 hours.

I lost eighteen in one night; lost twenty-nine out of forty-four. The last one that died lingered longer than the rest; looked as if he had caved in all over. Lost thirty-four in the same way; as they weighed 60 to 90 pounds, and the thirteenth die first. The hogs are generally somewhat constipated.

C. A. RITCHIE, Harrold, Texas.

Answer—This same disease has proved very fatal among herds of hogs all over the country. Two years ago 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 is like hog cholera while in other herds the evidence seems to be absolutely to the contrary. In some cases treatment 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 use, 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 let the rest to another. Feed plenty of milk and allow clear, pure water to drink. Give them a dry place to sleep and to shelter. Put linseed meal in soft food for them so as to keep bowels relaxed. Those that are loose at the bowels and not allowed to become constipated, are most apt to recover.

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

We are well aware of the fact that 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 research as any they have yet issued, the most efficacious formula which has been tried is the following:

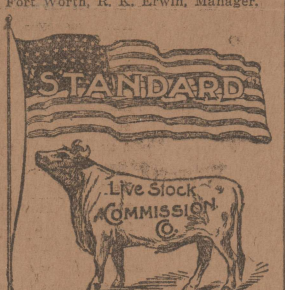
Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hypophosphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony, sulphide, 1 pound. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and well mixed. Dose, one large tablespoonful to each 200 pound weight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

The Kansas City Drivers Telegram says: A. S. Spickard, 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 Kansas as a producer of first-class hogs.

Breed good hogs—those which mature early and have large frames. Keep old sows mostly for breeding purposes. Stop the spring pigs from the time they begin to eat until new corn is hard enough to feed them, when they can be finished on corn. For sows, I have found a good 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, fall pigs will have to be sold for a 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 early in the spring a splendid forage crop. It can be pastured or harvested and thrashed, the mixed grains, after adding a little corn, making a first-class chop.

Fall pigs will have to be sold all winter if they are to be grown successfully. It costs more in time and labor; also better buildings are needed to successfully raise fall pigs than those farrowed in spring. Feed sows warm, but not cooked. Turn sows out early on rye or blue grass pasture, and give all the soaked corn they will eat up clean. They will then sow for 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 accomplish this much, and a good profit can be realized on the corn chop—Iowa Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

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



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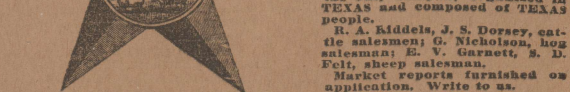
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SHEEP AND WOOL

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

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

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

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

Fred Oswald, a big sheep breeder of Nebraska, says in the Chicago Drivers 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 engaged 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 recently made by the British government will make a difference of \$1 per cwt. to the American shipper, and the outlook does not seem very favorable for the next two or three months. I believe that more sheep are on feed now than were ever on feed before in this country."

The following taken from the Drovers Telegram, explains itself:

Linsburg, Kans.—Editor Drovers Telegram: I am in receipt of a letter from one of our railroads, giving rates on double-deck shipments to Kansas City and Chicago. I notice that these rates are quoted per 100 pounds and minimum weight 22,000 pounds per car. You please state in your valuable paper if any double-deck sheep cars have been received at Kansas City to contain 22,000 pounds weight of sheep? Can a railroad company arbitrarily place a minimum weight 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 without being taxed \$5 to \$8 more than the law allows. Respectfully,

M. B. GOLDENBERG.
It is possible to put 22,000 pounds of sheep in a 26-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. There is no law, so far as we are able to ascertain which permits the railroad companies to charge the minimum weight when it is impossible to put the minimum weight in a car. The rules of the railroad companies, however, do permit it and that is the reason the charge is made. This trouble will not be had much longer since the new regime of freight charges goes into effect January 1, by which mode charges will be by weight instead of by the carload.—Editor.

"Feeders of sheep have not been buying freely for the past month. They have reached the conclusion that there will not be enough improvement in the market by the time they return the sheep to pay them for the expense and trouble. Good 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 goods. But even these prices were so low that feeders could not resist the temptation to buy. Dealers say that there are lots of sheep in sight for the next three or four months and that the quality will be better than usual."

The number of sheep in Texas is reported as being less than any year since 1876. 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 "hairly" sheep she has turned off.—Drovers' Journal.

THE SHEEP OF THE WORLD.

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 mutton sheep breeding interests. The department of agriculture in the United States reports 42,294,004 sheep, January, 1895, a decline of nearly three million since the year for 1894 was 298,057,284 pounds, with an average weight of fleece of 5.42 pounds, as against 5.33 pounds in 1893.

Australia, the largest sheep breeding country, has 118,438,063 sheep, a decline of two million head from the year before. Their sheep are chiefly of native scrub and fine wool sheep raised in large flocks on wild ranches. Such wool must always be cheap.

The Argentine Republic has 100,000,000 sheep, showing a decline of 3,000,000 since the last report; these sheep also are of inferior native and fine wool breeds on the wild ranches.

Great Britain reports 30,027,318 sheep, showing a decrease of 1,737,000 head the past year. England and Scotland have developed the mutton breeds to the highest perfection, and on their high priced rich lands raise chiefly the large mutton sheep of the pure breeds specially adapted to the different localities.

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

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

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

See that every colony has a laying queen.

Raise a few good queens to take the place of the poorer ones.

All empty ewes that are away from the bees should be looked after.

Make a general clean up. Arrange

everything in its place while there is time.

Disturb the bees as little as possible now. Handling them now tends to make them consume their stores.

A cellar intended for bees should not be used for any other purpose, and it will be much better if it is away from a building that is occupied by a family, in order to lessen disturbance of the bees.

THE LEAD RANGERS.

A Curious Militia Which the State Supports For Special Purposes.

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

The governor of Texas is the chief officer of the rangers. What he says is law to them. The sheriff, the police, the militia must not stand in their way if the rangers have orders from the governor. The rangers hold individually as much power as any sheriff in Texas. They hold more. They are not bound by county lines. They may summon a posse at any time to assist them in making arrests.

The section which the rangers police is larger in area than all of New England, and it is of such a character that were it not for their work it would be given over to lawlessness and disorder. The rangers are sent to those sparsely settled sections of the country where opportunity for escape from the regular peace officers is afforded. Whenever a sheriff is unable to cope with lawlessness, he calls on the governor, and the rangers are sent to take charge. Many times in the past has the governor of Texas ordered the rangers to go to counties where the sheriff was in sympathy with the lawless element, and in such cases they have acted independently and without regard to the wishes of the sheriff or other officers.

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

AROUSING HIS SUSPICIONS.

Conditions Which Made the Small Boy Distrustful of the Major.

It was in an up town playhouse. The major, who was managing the show, came in with his wife and a small boy. The boy was just the size boy to ask questions. There were not more than 100 people in the house, and vacant seats were everywhere. The major and his wife and the small boy had just got seated when the small boy whispered:

"How is this for a house, major?"

"It's very good, my boy," said the major, and Mrs. Major smiled.

The boy was silent for a few minutes.

Then he whispered again:

"Say, major, are all the seats sold?"

"They are all sold, my boy," said the major, looking toward Mrs. Major, who couldn't repress a smile.

Again the boy was silent. He looked all around gravely and finally got up and changed his seat to one next to Mrs. Major. The major had in the meantime whispered to his wife:

"It doesn't draw. The house is all paper."

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

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

Mrs. Major only smiled, and the boy said:

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

"I do not, my boy," said the major.

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 millionaire.

A few days ago a well dressed young man rushed excitedly into a fashionable flat house up town and addressing the first woman he met, hurriedly exclaimed:

"Madam, your son has just been run over by a cable car at Broadway and Fortieth street, and is dying."

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

He ran up stairs and again told the story.

"My God!" the frightened woman answered, and she rushed out of the house and was running breathlessly down Broadway when, by chance, she met her son.

Forty sixth street discussing politics with some friends.

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

One of Naples' Peculiarities.

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

So Natural.

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

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

SEND IN YOUR CATTLE.

Competitive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and Light hogs in demand.

SEND 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.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER,

President.

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a turn led 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.

N. THAYER, JOHN B. SHERMAN, E. J. MARTIN,

President.

Vice Pres.

2nd Vice Pres.

J. C. DENISON,

Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY,

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,172,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	9,916,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	408,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MCREE, V.P. & Gen. M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

In Bulk or Glass. Imported or Domestic.

We buy for spot cash, and can sell you good goods for little money.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods. Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Celebrated Oyama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Kentucky Star.....	\$2 00	Brockwood.....	\$3 00
Corn Whisky (white).....	2 00	R. H. Parker (Spring of 1890).....	3 50
King of Kentucky Whisky (red).....	2 50	O. P. C. Taylor Whisky.....	3 00
New Port (barrel goods).....	3 00	Old Crow.....	4 00
Proctor Knott.....	3 00	Oyama Whisky.....	4 00
Kentucky Derby Sour Mash.....	3 00	Montreal Rye.....	4 00
Melwood.....	3 00	Rich Grain (Spring of 1895).....	5 00

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

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS.

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

BLAIR BROS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year.....\$1 10
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year.....1 50
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic for one year.....1 50
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer for one year.....1 10
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World for one year.....1 50
This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Ballinger Ledger says: N. J. Wardlaw will cultivate eighty acres in watermelons, next year, of the Thompson 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 al-

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

A. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

DONT GET LEFT THE KATY FLYER A NEW FAST TRAIN



FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.



"Sunset Route."

DOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

.. ATLANTA, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI .. AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

.. SHORTEST TIME AND MOST SUPERB SERVICE ..

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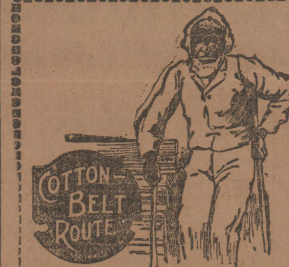
Semi-weekly Vestibuled Fast Trains, made up of Luxurious Sleepers, Composite cars, with Barber Shop, Baths and Special Ladies' Compartment Car, with ladies' maid in attendance, making the round trip between San Francisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours.

ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPER TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexican points all the year round.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of Steamers to and from New York, all points east and west.

For information, call on local agents, or address, H. A. Jones, G. P. A.; L. J. Parks, G. P. & T. A.; C. W. Bein, T. M., Houston, Texas.



A LAME EXCUSE

You'll have if you fail, to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you miss it, the WORLD'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

S. C. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Agt. in Tex., TYLER, TEX. A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX. E. W. LABEAUME, Gen. Pass. and Tr. Agt., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE GRE Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions.

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Only first-class trade accommodated.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

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A. J. SANDEGARD, Treasurer.

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Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

RALPH R. McKEE,

Special Eastern Representative,

47 Times Building, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

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

Bro. Brown, assistant secretary of the Texas Livestock Association, is doing his part of the work to make the meeting of the association on January 14 in his city, San Antonio, "a good place to be."

Fully \$50,000,000 was represented in the recent mass-meeting of stockmen at Beville, the purpose of which was to form a stock company for the establishment of stock yards at Aransas Pass.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the recent Fat Stock Show held at Norwich, England, the cross-bred heifer, Highland Maid, owned by W. E. Learner, of Dilham Hall, Norwich, took first prize in the class for cows or heifers of any breed other than shorthorn or Red Polled—and also the champion prize of \$75.00 for the best cow or heifer in the show. When exhibited this heifer was two years, eight months and three weeks old and weighed 1783 pounds, showing an average daily gain of 1.73 pounds.

The bureau of statistics has just issued its report of the exports of cotton for the months of November, 1934 and 1935. The following are the exportations of Texas ports: Corpus Christi, 1934, 6555 bales, weighing 3,546,592 pounds, worth \$216,091; 1935, 9226 bales, weight 1,101,827 pounds, worth \$151,806. Galveston, 1934, 297,577 bales, weighing 177,004,226 pounds, worth \$8,723,644; 1935, 158,493 bales, weighing 84,172,064 pounds, worth \$6,841,749. Sillara, 1934, 3150 bales, weighing 1,885,955 pounds and worth \$102,424; 1935, 550 bales, weighing 292,388 pounds and worth \$25,113.

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

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

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

EXPORTS FROM THE GULF PORTS.

A permanent organization of the deep water utilization committee, which was the result of the western states' conference at Topeka last October, has been effected, with Tom Richardson as secretary. The object and purpose of this committee is to divert freights from the long haul on the Atlantic coast to the more direct and natural haul on the gulf ports, and the exportation of grain from Galveston, as noted in our last issue, has already commenced. Recent soundings have shown a steady increase in depth of water over the Galveston bar, the last survey showing a depth of twenty-one feet through the entire channel, with a smooth bottom, which will enable large vessels to be loaded at the wharf. It would appear then that with favorable railroad rates there is nothing to prevent our Texas products seeking outlet at the nearest and most natural points, namely, the gulf ports of Texas.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

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

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

FEEDING CATTLE.

What is the best and cheapest feed for fattening cattle is a matter that has received a full share of attention for several years, and the general verdict has given the premium to cotton seed meal and crushed corn. The feed has been fixed at five pounds of cotton seed meal and fifteen pounds crushed corn for one steer, and ninety days is long enough to feed. This would make 450 pounds of cotton seed meal, which at \$15 per ton would make \$6.75, and the crushed corn would be 1350 pounds, and at 25 cents per bushel would make \$3.38, a total of \$10.15 for feeding one steer ninety days. It is claimed that it would require seventy-five bushels of corn to produce the same effect. It is also claimed that a steer fattened on cotton seed meal and crushed corn makes better meat, as it fattens faster, the meat is tenderer, and consequently brings a better price. The northern and western states produce no feed equal to it. Bulletin No. 11, United States department of agriculture, furnishes the following analysis of protein and fat constituents.

Mill products.	Protein	Fat	Total	Rank in feed-ing value
Pure cotton seed meal	50.81	18.01	68.82	1
Pure linseed oil	32.90	7.90	40.80	2
Buckwheat feed	28.30	7.10	35.40	3
Grano Gluten feed	29.40	6.30	35.70	4
Gluten meal	29.41	6.25	35.67	5
Fresh dried brew-ers' grains	19.90	5.90	25.80	6
Clean malt sprouts	22.20	1.60	23.80	7
Oat feed	16.00	7.10	23.10	8
Winter wheat mid-dlings	15.00	4.00	19.00	10
Clean standard wheat bran	15.40	4.00	19.40	13
Standard hominy feed	9.80	8.30	18.10	14
Germ meal	9.50	7.40	17.20	15
Clean coarse wheat bran	12.90	3.50	16.40	18
Screenings	12.50	3.00	15.50	19
Clean barley screenings	12.30	2.80	15.10	20
Corn and oat crop No. 1 straight	9.60	4.40	14.00	23
Fancy heavy wheat middlings	10.48	2.07	12.55	25
Corn meal	9.17	3.17	12.34	26
Rye feed	10.39	1.71	12.10	29
Winter wheat mid-dlings	10.68	1.22	11.90	30
Clean corn bran	6.94	3.97	10.91	32
Cotton seed hulls	4.76	3.80	8.56	37
Fresh wet brew-ers' grains	5.40	1.60	7.00	39

Note—"Protein" is the nitrogen-containing albumen-like substance of plants, similar in composition and character to the white of an egg. It is the most costly form of food, and generally speaking has for its function the foundation of flesh and muscle.

Fat is the fat of oil of the material, and its office is the production of fat and heat in the animal system.

THE PRAIRIE DOG QUESTION.

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

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

BUILD COTTON MILLS.

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

The advantages of such industries are too numerous for recital, not the least of which might be mentioned

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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

NOLAN COUNTY NOTES

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

Several car loads of cattle arrived here last week from the east.

J. H. Fowler returned from Louisiana last week with about seventy head of cattle.

One or two cars of cattle have been received here for Kent county ranchmen.

Doc Powell unloaded two cars of cattle for his ranch in Sterling county. They were shipped from East Texas.

J. S. and J. D. Douthitt bought thirty head of ones and twos, eastern cattle, last week.

J. C. Montgomery sold thirty mules this week to Harris & Colquitt of Shreveport, La. He took cattle in payment.

The A. K. X. pasture caught fire last week. The fire was extinguished after considerable time and work.

Martin Bradford traded horses this week for eighty-five head of hogs to Mr. Herndon of Shreveport, La.

Harris & Colquitt, the Louisiana cattle men, returned home today. They will return soon to locate in our midst.

Mr. Igo had a car of mixed stock, consisting of two fine jacks, a pair of Jersey hogs, a pack of hounds and about thirty head of Durham yearlings which he purchased in Kentucky. The cattle are pure bred and as fine stock as were ever shipped to West Texas. He carried them to his ranch out on the plains.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

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

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.

Thorp Springs, Tex., Dec. 13, 1935.—Editor Journal: I am pleased to send up the name of A. B. Cowan, who wants the Journal and by the way, one of our practical and solid farmers of Erath county.

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

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

L. J. CARAWAY.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

As usual the Southern Pacific has authorized half rates from Texas points to the principal points in the South-east via New Orleans. Round trip tickets to be sold December 30th, 21st and 22nd, good to return within thirty days at one fare for the round trip.

For further information call on your nearest ticket agent or address:

C. W. BEIN,

T. M. Houston, Texas.

L. J. PARKS,

A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

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

Brownwood Stock and Irrigation Farmer.

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

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

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

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, Texas.

WE WANT To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If you have anything to sell for immediate or future delivery, correspond with us, and we will 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, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address

J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex.

or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

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

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

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

ED L. OLIVER, BREEDER OF Large English Berkshire

Swine, Black Prince II, 32,243, at head of herd, winner of first and sweepstakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 30,002, the champion of the breed, at the World's Fair, Cooper, Delta County, Texas.

I am booking orders for pigs from Prince II.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires, each two years, 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 sweepstakes and World's fair. Pigs from these herds and sows of equal blood for sale.

HOME FARM HERD. Thoroughbred Ho'stein-Friesian Cattle.

TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine.

J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs.

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

PURE BRED BULLS.

JERSEY, HOLSTEIN, GALLOWAY.

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

100 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS 100

\$3.00 Each \$5.00 a Pair.

Look all first premiums at Fort Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 95 points. Address W. R. Mickie, Birdville, Tex.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red & Poland China Eggs. James, Governor & John Cattle. Thoroughbred Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey and Home Bred. Catalogue, S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

H. C. TAYLOR & SON, Roanoke, Howard, county, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO CATTLE BUYERS.

1000 Indian county ones coming two, good steers, at \$12.50.

500 good Limestone county cows, spring delivery at Mexico, \$12.50.

2000 choice Panhandle steer yearlings, spring delivery, at \$15.00.

2000 well bred West Texas stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00.

2500 good Western Texas mixed stock cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50.

3000 well bred Northeastern New Mexico stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00.

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 two and three, now in Southern Texas at \$8.00 and 12.00.

8000, one of the finest and best bred herds in the Panhandle, will deliver immediately or hold until spring, at \$14.00.

choice steers, twos and three, coming three and four, now on sorghum in Comanche county. A choice lot of 825 pound steers at \$21.00.

5000 choice well bred, 1000 pound steers, four to six years old, strictly fat. Will sell on terms and in numbers to suit purchaser at \$25.00.

1500 Wharton county twos and threes coming three and four for immediate delivery at \$14.00 and \$16.00, or for reasonable remuneration will make delivery in the spring.

These are only a few of the many lots we offer. We have a big list of feeders and in fact all kinds and classes of cattle not included in the above.

Buyers should not fail to call on us before purchasing. Very respectfully, GEORGE B. LOVING & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grandsons of the 950 Guy Wilkes, second 1777 at \$3 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Langshans, \$1.50 each. One pair game hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, \$2.00. Address with cash early for their prices will move them quick. 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 grey 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 horse mule two years old, mouse color. One black horse colt, two years old. For the delivery of which stock to me I will pay twenty-five dollars.

D. FLOYD, Handley, Tex.

Or E. A. EULISS, Fort Worth.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

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

WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND CHINAS

upon one farm in the United States.

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

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

An Angelic Husband—
There are husbands who are pretty. There are husbands who are witty. There are husbands who in public are as smiling as the morn.
There are husbands who are healthy.
There are husbands who are wealthy.
But the real angelic husband—well, he's never yet been born.

Some for strength of love are noted.
Who are really so devoted
That when 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 wife'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—
He has never been discovered, and he won't be, so they say.
—T. B. Aldrich in the Forum.

A Girl—
She can talk on evolution;
She can proffer a solution.
For each problem that besets the modern brain.
She can punish old Beethoven,
Or she dabbles 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 charming.
With an intellect alarming,
Yet she cannot, oh, she cannot, fry an egg.
—Washington Star.

I hope every member of the Household has had a joyful Christmas and will now settle down to a happy New Year. This is the time of year to make good resolutions, 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 sometimes think some of us have very hard time keeping up our faith in ourselves. It is 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. A reader has remembered us at Christmas times with another letter. The only fault we find with her letters, they 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 again wish every member of 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 opportunities for kinder acts and broader living. May we all have the strength to improve them.
Could I have time I would wish to each one individually Christmas happiness, but this is for all, and I will come again soon with much more to say. But I must bid you adieu for this time. I 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 leader.

Well I have stayed much longer than I intended, but I 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. I 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 an 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 sewing by hand, and they could not see why the women of that day could not do so. At the same time they were mortgaging their crops in many instances to buy improved cotton planters, riding plows and cultivators, implements their fathers never dreamed of. This feeling, however, has all passed away, and having recognized the good they do, and money they save, are willing to invest in that direction.

One of the greatest drawbacks toward buying a machine heretofore has been their cost, and even today the most of those who buy pay twice and sometimes three times as much as they should. There is no sense in this kind of a proceeding, and the man who pays out \$10 to \$60 for a sewing machine is actually throwing away \$20 and \$40 respectively. When it was discovered that the few concerns manufacturing sewing machines were piling up fortunes so 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 teams and other expenses, there would be little use in their competing. As necessarily is the mother of invention, expenditure was 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 machines 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 cost, and 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 the old-fashioned and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on the readers, often making 100 per cent on the amount invested.

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would class it 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 of others misled, and confidence in us would be destroyed and we would be the losers in the long run. In LADY READERS—A SHORT common with other leading publications we sell a sewing machine, and we stake our reputation on its thoroughness and excellence. And we go further, and prove our own belief in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years; anything less fair? You have all seen the illustration of the "Stock Journal" sewing machine and our offer that after fifteen days trial if it is not found to be the equal of any other we will refund all money paid out on it.

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 factory 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 the letter of 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 offer.

WHOLESALE RAT KILLING.
This is given as a good method to dispose of rats when they trouble the country. Get some coarse, heavy barley flour and place it at first spunging in a small heap at some spot frequented by the rats. On examining it in the morning it will be seen that if any portion has been eaten, let it remain night after night until you find they have consumed the greater proportion. Now place more, but not too thickly; you will find that as the rats move toward the flour, it will increase in numbers, but never give more food than appears to be well eaten up. In the next place, provide yourself with some plaster-of-paris made into a fine powder, and mix it with the flour. 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 night's supply. Carefully managed after such lengthened treatments, 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, though they will instantly take it if within reach. The great advantage over "poison" of this plan is that after the death of a mouse or rat, even should cats or other domestic animals eat the carcass, no injury will arise to them, as the plaster has become powerless altogether, and they are left 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 office.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.
The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. 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 trifling cost. 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, Tenn., on the 19th inst., of Mr. John Drew, who was found dead in his bed at the hotel at that place. He had been drinking for some time previously and retired about 1 o'clock the previous night. An empty bottle which contained choral 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 Mobetie in 1875, where he established the Y. L. ranch, which he conducted some 12 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, in which he sold his ranch, 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 company began to close up its business. He had been a man of large experience and ample means for many years, but unfortunately 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 where the deceased was expecting soon to join her.

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

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 91; second, Julius Jockusch, score 91; third, Charles Lester, Dallas, 88.
Hens—W. J. Reagan, Galveston, first, 88; second, W. J. Reagan, Galveston, 84; third, W. J. Reagan, 83.
Cockerels—J. S. Dowell, McKinney, first, score 83; second, T. C. Andrews, Jacksonville, 80; third, A. Hamelin, Galveston, 80.
Pullets—W. J. Reagan, first and second, score 84; third, J. S. Dowell, score 83; fourth, T. C. Andrews, second, 82; T. C. Andrews, third, 82.
Hens—W. J. Reagan, first, score 187; J. S. Dowell, second, 185; Julius Jockusch, third, 178.
Black Langshans:
Cock—C. G. Glass, Houston, first, 82; Kirkpatrick, McGregor, second, 81; F. A. 2, 80.
Hens—Savage Bros., first, 84; C. G. Glass, second, 83; Robert I. Kirkpatrick, third, 82.
Cockerels—A. S. Mann, LaGrange, first, 85; C. G. Glass, second, 83; Robert I. Kirkpatrick, third, 80.
Pullets—C. G. Glass, first, score 84; C. G. Glass, second, 82; A. S. Mann, third, 81.
Pen—A. S. Mann, first, score 186; C. G. Glass, second, 186.
Dark Brahmas:
Cocks—Charles Lester, second, score 88; Charles Lester, first, 87; pull, Charles Lester, score 83.
Pit games:
Cocks—H. W. Abbott, Galveston, first; Leibold, Galveston, second; J. H. Spencer, third.
Hens—William Hermes, Jr., LaGrange, first and second; H. W. Abbott, third.
Stags—F. K. Leibold, first and third; William Hermes, Jr., second.
Pullets—F. K. Leibold, first.
Pen—William Hermes, Jr., first.
Golden Wyandottes—Cock and hen, J. J. Ringness, Nore, second, score 88; G. G. Nolan, Oak Cliff, third, 82.
Dark Brahmas—Cock and hen, Charles 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 88; hen, first, score 82; hen second, score 80; hen third, score 87; all to F. A. Redmon, Galveston.
Buff Cochins—Cockerel third, score 85; hen first, score 80, both by J. R. Glass, Houston.

Partridge Cochins—Cock first and second, score 92 and 91, to E. H. Vasmor, Houston. Hens—First, second and third, score 90-1-2 and 90-1-2, to E. H. Vasmor, Houston. Cockerels—First, Miss Mamie Brannan, Galveston, score 92; second and third, score 87 and 87, E. H. Vasmor, Houston.
Pullets—First, second and third, score 92-1-2 and 91-1-2, E. H. Vasmor.
Hens—First and second, score 184-1-2 and 183-1-2, E. H. Vasmor.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock first, Lou Mackensen, San Antonio, score 82; second, R. Gregory, LaGrange, score 80; third, J. S. Sneed, Galveston, score 81.
Hens—First, Louis Mackensen, score 81-1-2; second, Robert Stewart, score 80-1-2; third, J. R. Glass, score 80.
Cockerels—First, John W. Stewart, Jr., Sherman, score 83; second, G. G. Nolan, score 81-1-2; third, John W. Stewart, Jr., score 81-1-2.
Pullets—First, John R. Glass, score 82-1-2; second and third, score 81, John W. Stewart, Jr.

Pen—First, John W. Stewart, Jr., score 185-1-2; second, Louis Mackensen, second 180-1-2; third, J. W. Eckman, Richmond.
White Plymouth Rocks—Cock first, C. C. Deane, Houston, score 84-1-2; second, C. H. McMaster, Galveston, score 84-1-2; third, C. C. Deane, first, score 85-1-2; second, P. H. Burney, Waco, score 85; third, C. H. McMaster, score 83-1-2.
Cockerels—First, P. H. Burney, score 85; second, C. H. McMaster, score 81-1-2; third, T. B. Gregory, LaGrange, score 81.
Pullets—First, McMaster first and second, score 86 and 83; third, T. B. Gregory, score 80.
Pen—First, P. H. Burney, score 187; second, C. H. McMaster, score 184-1-2; third, T. B. Gregory, score 183-1-2.
Hens—C. C. Deane, first, score 90-1-2; Deane, score 85.
Cockerel—Second, Mrs. A. McNulty, Cleburne, score 84-1-2; third, C. C. Deane, score 84.
Pullets—Mrs. A. McNulty, first, second and third, score 80-1-2, 80-1-2 and 80.
Pen—First, Mrs. McNulty, score 178-1-2; Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, second, S. W. Samuels, Houston, score 88. He also took first and second on cockerels, score 82-1-2 and 82.
Pullets—First, second and third, S. M. Samuels, score 86, 85 and 82.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, first, second and third, score 85, 85 and 82. He took first on cockerel, score 91, also first and second on pullet, score 93-1-2 each.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—First, John W. Surghor, Belton, score 90; second, B. R. Hogan, score 88-1-2; third, same, score 86-1-2.
Hens—L. Mackensen, San Antonio, first, second and third, score 85, 82 and 81.
Cockerels—First, John W. Surghor, score 91; second, A. S. Mann, score 91; third, L. Mackensen, score 83-1-2.
Pullets—First and second, John D. Surghor, score 84 each; third, B. R. Hogan, San Antonio, score 83-1-2.
Pen—First and second, John W. Surghor, score 182-1-2 and 182; third, A. S. Mann, score 181-1-2.
Buff Wyandottes—First, John T. Bonner, Tyler, score 88.
Pen—Second, John T. Bonner, score 88-1-2.
Indian Games—Cockerel, first and second, Savage Bros., Belton, score 83-1-2 and 82-1-2; third, W. Hennessy, Jr., score 81.
Hens—First, Savage Bros., score 82-1-2; second, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 80-1-2; third, Savage Bros., score 80.
Cockerel—First, second and third, R. I. Kirkpatrick, McGregor, score 84, 82-1-2 and 80.
Pullets—First, L. K. Smoot, Austin, score 82-1-2; second, Savage Bros., score 83; third, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 82.
Pen—First, Savage Bros., score 184-1-2; second, R. I. Kirkpatrick, score 181-1-2.
Hens—Cockerel, third, Mrs. Charles Hanson, Galveston, score 85-1-2.
Hens—First and second, Mrs. Charles Hanson, score 80 and 83-1-2.
Pullets—Third, Mrs. Charles Hanson, score 87.
Silver Gray Dorkings—Cockerel, first, Savage Bros., score 82.
Pullets—First, Savage Bros., score 82-1-2.
Black Games—Cockerel and hen, third prize, score 85 each, Savage Bros.
Black Game Red Games—Cock, first, Savage Bros., score 90-1-2.
Hens—First, R. H. Coleman, Plano, score 92; second, Savage Bros., score 91 and 90.
Hens—First, R. H. Coleman, score 91.
Pullets—First and second, R. H. Coleman, score 90-1-2 and 89.
Breeding Pen—First, R. H. Coleman, score 181-1-2.

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, also two sweepstakes and three specials; at Fort Worth entered 11 birds and won 29 prizes. Eugene Ferrell entered 4 birds and won 3 cash prizes and a special, consisting of a pair of Buff Cochins bantams, offered by Mr. French of Dallas for the highest scoring bird in show owned by a boy under 15 years.—Granbury News.

MITES AND LICE.

Perhaps no chicken pest is as troublesome 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. Peete and Editor McReynolds. Wrong you are, Editor McReynolds. Though not to the credit of the breeder I have seen lice (mites) in great numbers on the walls, sides and shingles of a poultry house, so it is an advantage 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' too, but never lice—and to a house."

A large tract of land of about 2100 acres on the lower Mlders, 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 cattle range. William Major, of New York City, who spent several weeks in this city last spring, seeing the great possibilities for cattle raising in this country, immediately set to work to organize a company for this purpose, with the result as above stated.
Some of the noted capitalists of New York City 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 coming months, when operations upon their big farm 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 exchange today some specimen bolls of the top crop of cotton, the interior of

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weighty one against the Asiatics, but as hundreds of chicks are necessarily hatched 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 hardy and vigorous, and while they do well in confinement, when properly cared for, much better results are secured by giving them their full liberty, and this is the case with all kinds of poultry, whether full blood or not. Birds of this kind, well up in the "fancy" show, have clear yellow legs and beaks, though there are but few specimens which have the legs and beaks of that color and entirely free from blotches, discolorations, or cloudiness, even those sent out by breeders who claim that they have and year, as well as sell, only such birds as have clear yellow legs and beaks.—Exchange.

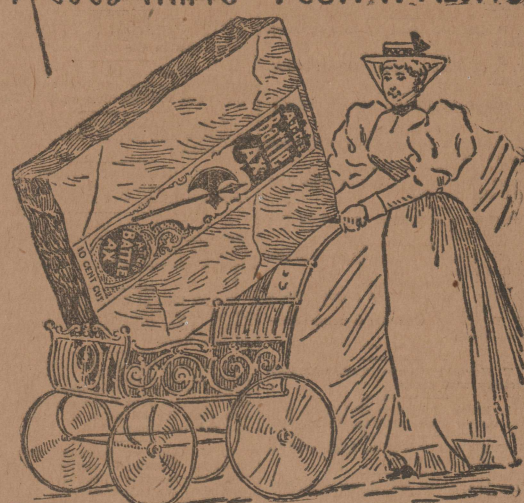
We will use round numbers and place the eggs for 1899, or rather 1898, at \$17,000,000 dozen, and try and estimate at some average price. Eggs sell as high as 40 cents per dozen in some places in winter, while at other places the price is at times down to 10 cents per dozen. At 12 cents per dozen for the \$17,000,000 dozen it gives \$20,400,000, but we will say \$100,000,000. Here we have \$100,000,000 worth of eggs produced in one year, or the sum of \$100,000,000 per year, enough to pay off one-half of the national debt. At 15c per dozen we have \$122,500,000, and at 20 cents per dozen \$170,000,000. If to this we add the value of the poultry sold in the country, which is placed at \$200,000,000, we get the large aggregate of \$492,500,000 as the annual product of the poultry yards of the United States. The department of agriculture reports the wheat crop of 1893 at \$15,949,000 bushels, valued at \$22,111,881, from which it appears that the poultry product of the country is of a greater value than the wheat product by nearly 30 per cent. If the actual figures of the poultry statistics could be obtained it is more than likely that they would exceed by 35 per cent, the value of the wheat crop in the country. The Scotch proverb that "many mickles make a muckle" applies with singular force to some of the sources of wealth in the United States.—Ex.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas, Louisiana and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.
Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La Grange, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live 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 market.
Facilities for feed water and rest in travel are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texas, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.
For further information call on nearest agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

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A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG



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

HO! FOR ATLANTA.
Don't fail to see our splendid Exhibit at the great Exposition. The same class of goods that took the highest awards at the World's Fair. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, BICYCLES, HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC., at factory prices. 40 manufacturers save you 25 to 50 per cent. All work guaranteed. Send for our latest and biggest Catalogue, showing new styles, improvements and low prices. Write to
ALLIANCE CARBAGE CO., MANUFACTURERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Send for the name of this paper when you write.

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.
Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.
MORGAN JONES, Receiver.
Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Dec. 15, 1895.
Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:20 p. m., passing through
TRINIDAD.
PUEBLO
And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.
For further information address D. B. KIEBLER, G. P. and P. A., F. W. and D. C. R. Fort Worth, Texas.

FEED MILLS.
(Sold with or without Elevator).
Medal Awarded—World's Fair.
Crush ear corn and grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired. Use official standard grinders. An entire departure from all other mills.
Lightest running, most substantial and handiest to operate. Three sizes: 3 to 6 to 8 to 12 h. p.
Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with chucks on. In great favor with grainers and large feeders.
At Atlanta Exposition.
In the Transportation and Implement Bldg at Column 9 1334.

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

CATARH 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 country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients in what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. 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 office.
No system of farming has ever paid over an even penny which does not give the hog a most important place in the economy of the farm.

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 at the low price of \$20 and \$40. We 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 ask for them.

Does ALL NATURE DESIRE TO YIELD
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 postage on same to anyone who may be interested enough to send their address to Challenge Windmill and Feed Mill Co., Austin and Pacific avenues, Dallas, Tex. Main office and factory, Batavia, Ill.

Atlanta Exposition
—GREATLY—
Reduced Rates
—VIA—
Queen and Crescent
ROUTE.

Quick time, through sleeping cars 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 Birmingham without change, making close connection for Atlanta.
Schedule as follows:
Leave Shreveport, Q. & C. 8:45 a. m.
Leave Vicksburg, Q. & C. 4:50 p. m.
Leave Jackson, Q. & C. 1:00 p. m.
Leave New Orleans, Q. & C. 7:30 p. m.
Leave Meridian, A. G. S. 1:10 a. m.
Leave Birmingham, Sou. Ry. 6:55 a. m.
Arrive Atlanta, Sou. Ry. 11:40 a. m.

For full information write
T. M. HUNT, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.
W. E. McGOARTY, T. P. A., Jackson, Miss.
R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.
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PERSONAL.

Sid Webb of Decatur was in the city Monday.

S. B. Burnett went up to the ranch Friday.

W. L. Gatlin has returned from Philadelphia.

J. Rhome of Rhome was in the city Tuesday.

Sid Clark, a Greer county cattleman, is in the city.

Oscar Thompson of Big Springs was in the city Monday.

Jot Gunter of Dallas visited in the Fort Monday.

J. W. Carter of Texarkana was in the city this week.

Charley McFarland of Aledo was a visitor Tuesday.

W. R. Curtis was down from Henrieta Monday.

J. T. Harris of Center, Tex., was here Thursday with cattle.

J. L. Black of Irving Hill, Tex., was also a visitor with cattle on the market.

E. T. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., was in Fort Worth last week.

Tom Waggoner was down from Decatur, Tex.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City spent Sunday in the Fort.

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

Jot J. Smyth of Grandview was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

T. F. Smith of Crockett was amongst Monday's visitors here.

J. L. Pennington returned last week from a trip to Weatherford.

T. F. Smith of Crockett was amongst the cattlemen in town last week.

Captain A. S. Reed returned yesterday from a trip to Kansas City.

R. R. Wilson of Ringgold was down Monday circulating among the cattlemen.

F. W. Flato, Jr., and wife of Kansas City also visited here Sunday and Monday.

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

Captain William Way, a San Antonio commission man, is expected in the city soon.

Geo. Beggs has returned from a trip to Hill county. He reports feeding there rather blue.

E. K. Gill of Coalgate, I. T., became a member of the Cattle Raisers' association 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 yesterday.

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

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

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

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

Ed Penelon, a prominent cattleman from Midland, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

C. M. Bradshaw of Abilene, farmer and stockman, was in town Tuesday on his way to Bowie to spend the holidays.

J. C. Loving, who is on a hunting trip in Jack county, writes that he is having a big time out there and lots of sport.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, who has large cattle interests at that place, and also in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

Ed and Harry Halsell returned Saturday to their homes in Vinita and Henrieta, 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 Sunday. 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 point, together with his wife and child, were in Fort Worth Monday.

A. P. Crowley & Co. of Midland had in four cars of cattle billed for Kansas City, with the privilege of selling at that market.

Wash Fields, representing the Texas Commission company of Dallas, was here Saturday, having just returned from a trip to the West.

Henry Sayles, one of Abilene's principal and most progressive citizens, and who is devoting considerable time and study to the irrigation question, was here this week.

C. A. Creamer of Iowa Park was in the city Monday. Mr. Creamer is a typical and successful stock farmer, raises a little of everything and has a thousand peach trees in his orchard, from which he will derive big revenue in the near future.

Sam Downing of Akota, I. T., was in the Fort on Monday with a consignment of hogs to the stock yards, and took the opportunity of calling at the Journal office to renew his subscription. Mr. Downing reports grass good in his section and cattle looking well, but the owners feeling rather blue over the present outlook.

George B. Loving returned Monday from Live Oak county, where he went to close the sale of 1200 head of the George W. West cattle that were sold to M. Sansom of Alvarado and Jot J. Smyth of Grandview at \$25. They are an exceptionally fine lot and a part of them will be fed on the Jim Reed farm north of Fort Worth, and the others at Alvarado. Mr. Loving stopped a day in San Antonio in the interest of the meeting of live stock men there next month, and finds that extensive

preparations have been made, as a big meeting is expected there.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight visited Fort Worth Thursday.

James S. Rizer of Meridian, collector for the Lone Star Commission company, was in the Fort last week.

T. L. Farris of Cherokee county, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, is in the city visiting his son, C. E. Farris.

W. J. Carnahan, a Bear Creek, Tex., stockman and farmer, was in the city Thursday.

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

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

Frank Kell of Clifton, vice president of the Lone Star Commission company, was in town Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

J. L. Pennington, general livestock agent of the Santa Fe, returned from a trip to Temple last week. He says the cattle on feed there are in fine fix, and that the oil mills will run about two months longer.

E. U. Good of Quanah was also amongst Tuesday's visitors. Judging from the marriage license notices last published we rather suspect that Zeke was down "on matrimonial thoughts intent."

W. D. Tullis of Quanah, member of the state sanitary board, and who has considerable cattle interests in Greer and Hardeman counties, was in the city Tuesday.

S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association, returned last week from Paul's Valley, I. T., where he succeeded in convicting two negro cattle thieves, both of whom got a term in the pen.

Mr. R. P. Levy of Oak Grove, Tex., was also a cash customer here Saturday, and notched his subscription up a year. Mr. Levy is specially interested in hog raising and incidentally expressed himself as much pleased with the Journal.

Pat Stevens returned Saturday from San Angelo where he has been attending court. He and his wife will return to his home at San Antonio. Mr. Stephens has recently been in the territory on cattle business.

Clarksville, Tex., was well represented in Fort Worth last week by John Doyle, J. W. Dawson, Charles Robbins and G. W. Robbins, all of whom were in the city with cattle in transit to Carls.

M. R. Birdwell of Amarillo Wells was in town Saturday on his return from Kansas City. Mr. Birdwell has considerable oil mill as well as live stock interests in his section of country.

I. D. Squires of Enon, Tex., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday, and renewed his subscription. Mr. Squires votes the correct ticket for the insurance of prosperity—namely, diversified farming.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, the well known cattleman, joined the Ardmore excursion party Sunday on his return from Kansas City, where he has just marketed twenty-five cars of cattle. The doctor is now feeding about 4000 head of cattle at Temple.

Colonel B. B. Groom of Panhandle City favored the Journal with a call last week. Colonel Groom is apprehensive that grass is considerably injured by the recent wet weather and severe changes of temperature.

W. Q. Richards of Paducah, Tex., who has been absent from home about a week, returned Sunday. Mr. Richards says he fears the rains and recent blizzard have been very damaging to grass in his section.

William Harrell was down from Amarillo Friday and Saturday. He reports a heavy snow in that section—says no cattle moving there at present, and that grass is badly damaged by freezes which followed the rains.

G. B. Magruder and wife are spending Christmas with their relatives at 405 East Weatherford street. Mr. Magruder is the efficient agent of the Denver at Wichita Falls and well known and esteemed by stock shippers for his urbane and businesslike qualifications.

I. T. Pryor, the well known banker and cattleman of Columbus, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Pryor is president of the Texas Live Stock association, and is taking great interest in the work. He thinks the coming convention at San Antonio will be largely attended and prove a big success.

I. C. McCracken, a prosperous stockman of Childress county, was in town Friday with a car of fat cows. Mr. McCracken said 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 cattle that he was taking from Cabot, Ark., to Quanah to winter. Mr. Howard is a noted breeder of Jersey cattle of excellent 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 story of Granbury in the Gazette's organ contest. In a fraternal 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 Granbury; I. M. Coffin of Hasco; W. J. Wilson of Cameron; W. J. Clifton of Sulphur Springs; A. T. Holt of Naples; S. G. Soong of Aysa; M. R. Persons of Grand Saline; J. E. Emberson of Pilot Point; G. W. McCormick of Midland; Tom Montgomery of Mount Blanco; Tom Morton of Midland; John 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 & Texas Live Stock Commission, with selling departments in each of the three leading markets. It will be observed that the entire selling and working force of the Texas company will be retained. The new combination is a strong one and thoroughly equipped in every respect to handle all business entrusted to them.

The Stock and Farm Journal had a pleasant call Thursday from Mr. P. H. Hart of Cleburne, the winner of the stock yards first prize for hogs. Mr. Hart believes in hog raising and evinces his faith by his works. He thinks that even at present prices there is money in the hog business. He says "one should command a good price next year, as so many will go in

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

E. Wilson, treasurer of the Drummond-Plato 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.

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

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

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE offers advantages in this regard that few can equal and none surpass. The course of instruction there is very high, and it is taught with remarkable thoroughness. Those who are expecting to teach can find no better place to obtain the careful training and accurate knowledge that they must have to do successful work. But one of the striking advantages of the Polytechnic is the reasonable prices that are charged. The price of board is only \$10.50 per month for young men, and \$12.50 for young ladies. But young men can make it still cheaper than that. By joining the Mess Hall club, they can get their board for about \$6.00 per month. Quite a number of the best young men at the college now are members of the club.

The prices of tuition are correspondingly cheap.

The Polytechnic college teaches almost everything—Literature, Language, Mathematics, Science, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Music, Art, Elocution, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Banking, Wholesale, Commercial Law, Business Forms, etc.

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

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

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

One of the best residences in Fort Worth has been placed in our hands for sale. It is located in the most desirable part of the city, immediately on electric car line. Contains eight or ten rooms, splendidly built with all modern improvements. Lot 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., 550 Main st., Dallas.

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

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.

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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in

CATTLE AND RANCHES.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

LARGE STAMINATE STRAWBERRIES.

After the advent of the old Wilson now run out, the earnest efforts of propagators to produce a variety which was a staminate or perfect bloomer, and at the same time highly productive of large berries long met with only partial success. The reason is evident.

The staminate bloom having a double function to perform, that of producing both stamens and pistils both pollen or impregnating dust and fruiting 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 pistillates like Greenville & Co., a variety rich in pollen, which bloomed just with them and was also productive of large berries matching the pistillates in size.

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

Where it is not desirable to plant pistillates the above four varieties are highly profitable market varieties themselves. I have no monopoly of them. They are generally grown and well known.

Impregnating 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 susceptible to improvement and none so variable as to have to run down under neglect.

To improve them one should follow the course pursued by successful breeders of fine stock and poultry bred up by selecting the most perfect individuals to raise from. Just before the berries ripen go yourself over the best rows of each variety and carefully select young plants conspicuous for vigor, earliness (if earliness is of value to you) productiveness and general excellence and symmetry of fruit. Pull all fruit and blooms from these plants at once. Then with a wooden trowel remove as large a clod as practicable, containing the plant and set in rich soil well prepared, each variety separate, of course. From these well cultivated 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 plan will soon be manifest. It cannot change bad varieties into good ones, but it will surely make good varieties better. Having tested it for years, I can speak from experience.

When it is not practicable to remove the selected plants they can be marked with stakes and 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 explained by the New York Sun as follows:

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 registration 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-

ment. Furnished with this certificate, a land owner who wishes to sell or mortgage his property goes to the nearest registration office—there is one for every small fraction of the population—and here the registrar inscribes in the proper book and on the back of the certificate the name of the grantee; if a sale is intended, or, in case of the mortgage, the name of the mortgagee and the amount of money loaned. The transferring or incumbering of title is effected in a few minutes, about as long as it would take to procure the discounting of a note at a bank. Now for the fee. This was intended not only to reimburse the state proportionately for the original cost of the system, but for the current expenses of maintaining a corps of registrars, but also to provide an insurance fund against the results of the discovery of flaws in the titles guaranteed. From the outset the belief was entertained that the 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 wide awake to its own interests, while some of its rivals sleep.

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

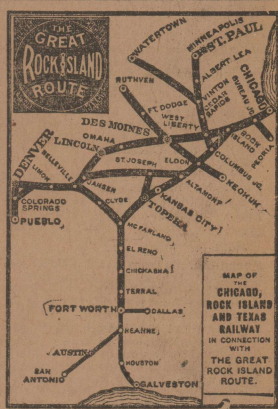
"Fourteen sweet potatoes that tip the beam at 104 pounds, the largest weighing a trifling over 11 pounds, is what F. E. Wheelock brought to town last week. Don't this sink your cork? It beats anything we ever heard of in the potato line. They are on exhibition at the Nicolett hotel, and they look like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

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 Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old Reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.



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

IT IS THE Great Rock Island ROUTE!

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a m Lv. Bowie.....1:31 p m Lv. Ringgold.....2:09 p m Ar. Kansas City.....8:20 next a m No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 p m Lv. Bowie.....10:40 p m Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p m Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p m Ar. Chicago.....9:55 a m Ar. Denver.....7:25 a m Main streets. W. T. ORTON. C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis.