

regularly
office.

CATTLE.

W. A. Babb of Blooming Grove marketed in St. Louis this week 1049 pound feed steers at \$3.35.

T. Davidson of Victoria says that a Devon bull will breed the enormous pizzle off a Brahma quicker than any other style of bovine, or words to that effect.

Meyer Hall is feeding a bunch of beavers on his Bee county ranch. He has a silo stack, and gives them meal in connection with the silage. Says it is a great combination.

Some of the Western papers do not fail in with the Mexican cattle. The Amarillo Champion says: "By letting down the bars and flooding this country with Mexican 'dogies' who are benefited? Nobody but the men who are importing Mexican cattle into this country, to the great detriment of hundreds and thousands of smaller stockmen, especially in Texas."

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

Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, is in the city again.

Major J. C. Burke shipped a bunch of cattle via the Santa Fe yesterday to Chicago.

Mr. Mayberry shipped several carloads of cattle yesterday over the Santa Fe.

Jim Smith shipped a train load of cattle to Lufkin yesterday.

Fencler Bros. will ship 3000 head of cattle from Fort Hancock tomorrow.

The Corralitos country will shortly ship 10,000 head of cattle from Fort Hancock.—El Paso Telegram.

Nat Powell says the cattle feeders are selling a good many bulls for him. They are so particular about what they buy to feed that the cattlemen are getting very particular about what they buy to breed. In cutting steers recently on a DeWitt county ranch, a feeder took some 800 pound steers and let a few 950 pound steers. The cowboys thought he was a fool, but he knew what he was about.—Stock Farmer.

The breeders who sold off their cattle at a sacrifice two years ago now see their mistake. Even yearling calves are scarce in the Chicago market. Now that the tide has turned the other way and prices have gone up, of course everybody will go to raising calves for beefing, and by the time they are large enough to slaughter everybody will be wanting to sell, and down will go prices again. "Tis ever thus. The wise man will keep a full supply of good breeding stock of any kind that he sees his neighbors crav'ing for. His turn is sure to come.—Ex.

No man who has closely observed the cattle markets of the last two years will dispute the statement that as a rule there has not been a proper relation between the prices of stock and feeding cattle and fat beefers during that period. Making one year with another, the buyer of stockers and feeders has most of the time paid a little more than he thought he could afford to pay for his purchases. In the light of what he could have gotten for his cattle when ready for the shambles. This is especially the case the current season. Men who buy freely of feeders at present prices understand that if they sell their beavers next season at a profit it will be because they have managed their business with the greatest care and circumspection. Indeed, so this makes good feeding cattle sell up to the choicest beavers that the feeder knows he can take few if any risks as to the outcome. The business of feeding has for many years been one of narrow margins at the best, but under existing conditions the chances of profit would seem to be even more slight than usual.—Crier's Live Stock Bulletin.

The Amarillo Champion says: Cattle shipping for this season is well on over, there being only three or four more large bunches to be shipped to market. The number of cattle now being fattened for market around Amarillo will not exceed 2000 head. When the returns are all in and the get the number added up, of cattle shipped to Northern feeding grounds and to market the number will be a little over 105,000 head. Our estimate in the early fall was 100,000 head. Amarillo the largest original shipping point in the world for cattle. In fact there is no other original shipping point in the United States that has shipped half as many cattle as Amarillo in the past year.

Among the recent shipments from Amarillo were 900 head of fat cattle shipped by the Texas and Pacific to the American Pastoral company, 500 head of feeder steers and cows shipped to Kiowa, Kan., by Robert Mings, to be fed, 300 head of cow and steers shipped to St. Louis by R. C. Temple, 250 fat cows shipped to Kansas City by John Hutson and eight cars of mixed cattle shipped to the same place by B. T. Ware.

THE "LUMPY-JAW."

If there is one animal which is the bane and worry of the life of the cowboy, it is that known as the "lumpy jaw" (to a few) or the "actinomycetosis" (to every one else). It invariably falls a prey to the ever watchful inspector, and unless its cause is pronounced harmless its fate is sealed. Perhaps there never was a time when inspection at market centers was as rigid as the present, and while it is in some cases may savor of the "Circumlocution Office," made famous by Dickens, it is a means to an end, the accomplishment of which is of vast importance to both our home and foreign trade. Any one who will read the latest report by the secretary of agriculture may learn how many million pieces of meat were put under the sharp eye of the microscope the past year, how many million head of livestock were inspected, and may know the general system which is followed out in order that diseases among livestock may be detected and stamped out. That of lumpy jaw (actinomycetosis) was made a special study by the lamented Rusk, and some three or four years ago he shared the satisfaction of all parties concerned that not only was this a non-contagious disease, but curable by simple methods.

MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of the "blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. This time reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free. ERIC MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

ods when attended to in its early stages. The place for the lumpy jaw animal is not at the market. It should be kept at home and treated until all trace of his big jaw has disappeared. This, of course, must be done when the lump first appears. Any delay is naturally disadvantageous to the owner. It is next to impossible to reform an old toper or keep a hardened old sinner in the straight and narrow path, and so it is a hard matter indeed to stop the ravages of disease once it has obtained a strong hold on its victim.

When a lumpy jawed animal is detected at the yards it is "tagged" by the inspectors. He is then weighed up to the "state board," and pending the decision of that august body calmly waits in confinement. The day of examination arrives and the veterinarian inspection of a regularly appointed veterinarian surgeon. If he is declared sound the lump, a mere "extraneous excrescence"—in other words, an unsightly growth, local in its nature, no connection whatever with the flesh of the animal apart from its hold on the inner skin he is "passed," and may go at the same market price as other animals of equal size and quality. But, if on the other hand, this lump is found to be hard and immovable, so that there is danger or evidence of its affecting the internal organs, "condemnation proceedings" are entered against it, and the animal is at once sentenced to be tanked. For this process of disposal \$2.50 is charged. The yield of tallow and the weight of the hide largely determine what the animal is worth to the "tanker." A steer that will bring \$5 net has to be a good one, while \$3 is about the limit. A while ago we handled a condemnation of cows in which was one poor old shelly emaciated creature, who after several days of suspense, was finally tanked and netted her owner the proud sum of 13 cents.—Live Stock Reporter.

ACTIVE CATTLE.

Mexican cattle are active, and have just tempers, as was displayed near Colorado City a few days ago. The Times reports the following entertainment with one of them: On Tuesday night of last week, as Dan Pass and Glenn Polsgrove, two employees of Holloway & Weddell, dairy, and Orville Holloway, son of the above named Holloway, son of turning from town when near the gate at Westbury's ranch, the two were attacked by a vicious bull which had been dropped from a herd of the Cañada, (Old Mexico) cattle. The night was chilly, and young Holloway and Dan Pass were walking toward their horses. The bull first attacked Polsgrove, knocking his horse to the ground and unhorsing the rider. He then turned his attention to Pass, who had mounted but could not get away the way. He unhorsed Pass and cut quite a painful gash in the neck of the horse. Pass took to a tree and saved himself. The bull then turned on Holloway (whose horse had broken away) and struck him full force in the back, knocking him down. The bull ran over him and tried to gore him. He caught his horn in the neck of Holloway's pants, tearing through the pants and drawers and at the same time throwing him through a wire fence. Holloway climbed a tree to save himself. The bull then tried to unseat him by butting the tree. Polsgrove in the meantime had regained his horse and made his escape from the hostile proceedings, and securing his horse from the house, drove the bull away and landed the boys safely on "terra firma." No serious damage to any of the boys. The horse will probably recover. The bull is still at large.

POOLED ANGUS.

Austin, Travis County, Tex., Dec. 8.—Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Dear Sir: You say you would like to hear from stockmen who have tried the pooled Angus breed of cattle. I have raised them both here and in England. They are hardy, and they are very hardy, and being hornless, take up less room in a car, or in stall feeding than the other breeds. Some of them are very sweet tempered, and a mule's head is not the softest cushion to sit upon. Very truly yours, F. G. SMITH.

TOM GREEN COUNTY NOTES.

Will Seymour sold 100 fine mules to Lon Fowler at \$33 per head. H. G. Deering shipped ten carloads of fat cattle to Kansas City last Sunday. C. T. Turney of Ozona shipped forty-eight fat cows to market Monday. Will Seymour bought from M. Z. Smisson 100 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$15 per head. Philip Wilson & Bro. of Ballinger sold to Lee Good 121 fat cows at Ballinger last Saturday. Wilson Bros. bought 60 head of cow and calves from Judge Wingate of Ballinger. Terms private.

The two cars of cows shipped by W. H. Collins to the Cumm-Plato Commission company, held over by the car at Brownwood and landing in a blizzard struck a \$2.20 and \$2.40 market and showed a profit of about \$1.25 by not selling at the price offered in San Angelo. H. W. McKoy, proprietor of the Bar 8 ranch, left yesterday for his home in Oskosh, Wis. He shipped Thursday for San Angelo three trainloads, 902 head, of feeders to Mr. Corn of Weatherford, who will feed on meal and hulls.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES.

Ben Masterson of Wheeler county has turned several thousand head of cattle into the Rocking Chair pasture. Oscar Smith will look after them this winter.

A. J. Laycock will hold down the Rocking Chair headquarters this winter and look after the ranch property in general.

Last Thursday Commissioner T. C. Atkinson informed us that he and his boys had already picked about twelve bales of cotton and had enough in the field to raise it to fifteen bales. This is Mr. Atkinson's third crop of cotton here, and he is certain that cotton raising is a success here.

On Saturday we visited the home of Mr. Blossom in the Newwood settlement and found he had about 60 bushels of Kafir corn in crib and about 100 tons of feed stuff in his stack yard. About sundown he drove up his cattle, and it would be hard to get a finer bunch of calves, yearlings and cows. Their appearance proved to our mind the wisdom of feeding, but as appearance does not always prove the fact, we ate the fact that cowmen have offered \$2 a head more for Mr. Blossom's yearlings than they pay for range stock. It is only a few years since Mr. Blossom came to Collingsworth county with only a few milk cows. He now has some seventy-five head and is on the sure road to wealth.

EAT YOUR CHRISTMAS TURKEY AT HOME.

On account of the holidays, tickets will be on sale from all Texas points to all points on the Queen and Crescent as far north as Chattanooga, also to all points in the Southeast via Queen and Crescent at half fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale December 20, 21, 22, with extreme limit thirty days from date of sale for return. Ask your nearest ticket agent for further information, or address J. H. HARDY, G. P. A., New Orleans, La. T. M. HUNT, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending December 3, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

BULLS.

Carlise Pogis, 30064, F. M. Meekins to J. A. Steele, Millican, Tex. Dan Keyser, 32209, J. D. Richardson to R. Attaway, Black Oak, Tex. Jim Cranfill, 30721, R. Attaway to J. D. Richardson, Willsboro, Tex. Kendrick, 33184, C. and J. Lockett to J. F. Dabney, Ciba, Tex. Mark Signal of Lawn, 33980, Platter & Foster to R. N. Robertson, Willsboro, Tex.

Myrtle Pogis, 42350, W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex. Proctor Beau, 42525, A. Robinson to S. B. Blackwell, Walnut Springs, Tex.

Rosa's Fancy Pogis, 42427, G. W. Sisson, Jr., to G. L. Schumaker, Dallas, Tex. Selby's Choice, 42445, W. W. Penn to C. A. Shell, Mount Vernon, Tex. Sonny S., 32043, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel, Tex. Texas Royalty, 40712, W. Jones to J. D. Cook, Waco, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Angie May, 109732, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell. Bate's Farm Pennywise, 97022, J. D. Gray to C. F. Falkner, Waco. Belle Lad, 92550, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell. Clara S., 60693, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel, Tex. Gemely of St. Lambert II., 411777, Miller & Sibley to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Tex. Debby Pogis, 84839, W. A. Ponder to A. C. Owensley, Denton.

Dora's Choice, 97382, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex. Fair Huntress, 99086, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell. Patsy, 97382, W. A. Ponder to A. C. Owensley, Denton. Fresh, 91738, Miller & Sibley to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Tex. B. Campbell to M. C. Brown, Houston. Guizee of Briar Field, 84273, B. Campbell to M. C. Brown, Houston. Jennie Lamar, 51395, T. H. Hall to M. C. Brown, Houston. Katie Catona, 109734, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Lady Anna Pogis, 52734, Miller & Sibley to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Tex. Lady Ann R., 108722, E. R. Ray to R. Talbot, Temple. Louise Sneed, 62394, Terrell, Harris & Hardin to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell. Lovely of St. Lambert, 84700, Terrell, Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell. Mild of Riesel, 91472, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel. Marigold of Briarfield, 101664, W. P. Mallory to M. C. Brown, Houston. M. C. Brown, Houston. May Windle, 83557, W. Jones to J. D. Cook, Waco.

Mild of Idylwild, 74129, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel. Modena of Abbott, 108710, W. A. Ponder to J. D. Gray, Terrell. Myrtle of Idylwild, 67738, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel. Nelly Brewer, 80791, B. Campbell to M. C. Brown, Houston. Normandy Queen, 81202, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel. Onkhatta, 24497, B. Campbell to M. C. Brown, Houston. Pet of Riesel, 52671, Schlarlach Bros. to H. A. Schlarlach, Riesel. Sidney Landseer, 97573, Terrell, Harris & Hardin to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell. Wanda Landseer, 95901, B. F. Church to J. D. Gray, Terrell. Winkle II., 83579, W. Jones to J. D. Cook, Waco.

Wanda's Welcome, 105616, Terrell, Harris & Hardin to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell. It is well and healthful for the cow to be out of the stable for an hour at least every day that it does not storm. The fallacy that a cow may be put in the stable in November and kept there until May, without impairing her health has had its day.

Nature knows her business and can be imposed upon. It is now quite a common custom to put calves away from the cow and feed them. This can be easily done if the change in the food is not too great. If skimmed milk is given in the morning, and the calf is given the Sour milk nor cold milk should be given. The stomach is delicate, and when too much shocked will often throw off the incongruous contents in the shape of diarrhoea.—Exchange.

There is no advantage gained in allowing the calf suckled to be raised for the dairy to suck its dam more than a day or two after birth. The calf is strong even that privilege is unnecessary. It can be quite as successfully and with much less trouble reared by feeding the calf. Teaching the calf to drink is very easy at first; the difficulty increases with age. A properly prepared ration furnished at suitable times will insure better thrift and growth than any other method. Milk should be deferred until later. Milk drawn by the calf from its dam, in the natural way, for several weeks or months, will make a fatter calf but for dairy usefulness it is no better for the calf than a useless expense, for in weaning an older calf most of the fat and surplus flesh is lost in the process.

The bull used in a dairy herd is of the utmost importance, while the cows produce but one calf annually, every calf may represent 50 per cent of his blood, therefore he should come of an ancestry of known butler qualities, particularly should his dam and his sire's dam be cows of the highest dairy type, abundant and rich milkers, capable of enduring heat and cold, and well apart from the milk should be prominent and well apart; the eye full, bright and clear; the inner surface of the ears yellow, indicating richness, also base of the horns, which may be strong but not coarse. Such sire with such an ancestry may be depended upon to produce dairy cows that will increase the average yield of milk and herds to the highest possible standpoint of profit.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

To milk a cow intelligently a man must do so from the side of the quarter. The cow has to do with the quarter as a mother. To milk the cow is to usurp the place of the calf and secure for commercial purposes the substance called milk that nature provided for the offspring. This operation then comes a method of treaty with the cow and the inducement for her to continue the supply of milk and even prolong it until the signs of old age appear. The operator should proceed by nature. The milking is a pleasure to the cow, and one in which she realizes as nearly as possible the emotions of pleasure that she feels when she suckles her calf. The milk in nature's way. The best milker is the man who establishes a sort of sympathy with the cow and becomes a friend of hers. The cow should be in turn to bestow in her own way a bovine affection. If the milking is a quiet, painless manipulation of the udder, and a soothing sensation follows, the cow will be in a receptive connection with it, nature pours out its abundance alike to calf and man, and

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., 3 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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the cow is well milked. It is now pretty well settled that milk-getting is a result of nerve force and that all the nerve energy expended in other directions than the elaboration of milk causes a proportionate loss of milk and the worried and fretted cow gives less milk than the milk that what she would do if she had quiet and restful conditions. Thus the milking should never be of a character that irritates the cow. She has her attention from the fact of milking; the milker should, with quiet movement and assuring way, take his place at the side of the cow, and after a preliminary handling of the udder, taking and squeezing hold of the teats, without tugging or jerking and with a gentle pressure draw the milk. The plan of milking out all the milk of the quarter before changing to the next quarter. The four quarters should be as nearly even as possible—a sort of round and round movement, until the udder is emptied. The milking should be performed with full hand and never with thumb and finger and should be continued until the udder is emptied. The operation should close with milking round teats with the hand and a gentle handling of the udder stimulates the nerve glands to renewed action in milk secretion; and it is thus that one gets yet a little more milk. It is this that is being called the milking fact that is emphasized by the poor milkings and faulty milking out of the strippings by the indifferent owner or helper, which results in the early drying up of the cow and puts her, often justly, into the non-paying class of cows. Cows, of course, should be milked at regular intervals and in regular order. While milking, the cow should not be a cryer of strange noises or of strange people and one person should at each time milk the same cow, only on extraordinary occasions being changed, and all the peculiarities of those with whom he is brought in contact than those who have a herd of cows to care for, the perfect care and handling of which is what is called advanced dairymaking. The dairyman who recognizes these peculiarities in his herd best ministers to these notions and aims to keep the cow in the best of profitable account. In no other place is greater judgment to be used than when man, cow and calf are brought into contact.

Clean milking, with a view of getting all the milk at one sitting, is of the highest importance, and to accomplish this ought to be the earnest aim of all dairymen. The cow should be left until the last drop is drawn. "Stripping" is, for the most part, to be avoided; it encourages a habit in the cow of retaining part of her milk, which is a habit that is not only a loss to the farmer, but it is a source of trouble to the milker, and besides, it is a source of trouble to the system, the health of the cow is affected. This is the only good reason why the result from the practice of stripping is the check it forms upon careless milkers, where a number are employed, and there are those of them who are not intelligent enough to know that it is much better to milk the cows in a large herd thoroughly and at one operation, but if stripping must be resorted to, it ought to be continued, or an actual lessening of the milk yield, as well as probable injuries to the milking properties of the cow, will follow.—Jersey Bulletin.

A FEW DEFINITIONS. Not long ago a reader of a prominent dairy paper, in making some inquiries through its columns, complained that a common used in referring to the composition of foods were too scientific to be understood by the average reader. The paper in question devoted a great deal of space to assure the reader that there were no other terms suitable to use, but offered not a word by way of simple definition. It is true that the words in general use, as applied to analysis of foods, are unintelligible to the unfamiliar with the subject, but it is the attention to the subject meaning of a few words, and their application, will make the matter clear.

There are five substances, or groups of substances, that may be considered as composing the food of herbivorous animals, viz., water, ash, fat, carbohydrates and proteins. Water. The proportion of water varies largely in different feeding stuffs, and is of no value except as it adds to the palatability of a food. As a rule, the solids left after burning away the combustible part of a feeding stuff, it enters chiefly into the formation of bone, and consists of lime, potash, soda, manna, iron and chlorine. Nearly all nutritious foods contain a proper proportion of ash, with the exception of corn. Fat—Fat hardly needs defining. When taken into the body as food it either builds up the fat of the body or is burned to furnish heat. Carbohydrates—Carbohydrates include starch, sugar, gums and cellulose. Cellulose is the constituent of the walls of vegetable cells. Coarse fodders, like hay and straw, contain large amounts of carbohydrates in the form of fiber. Grains contain it in different form. It composes the largest part of all vegetable food. Protein—A certain group of materials containing nitrogen is designated by the general name of protein. It is the flesh forming part of the food, and enters into the composition of blood, skin, wool and the casein and albumen of milk. If the readers of agricultural literature will bear these few definitions in mind, a great deal that is now obscure or sounds unnecessarily scientific will quite simple. They are common terms with which every farmer should be familiar.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEE KEEPING.

Few people in America realize the importance of the bee keeping industry. It is estimated that Europe produces about \$18,000,000 worth of wax and honey, and that a similar sum results from the benefits conferred by the fertilizing habits of the bees. So highly is this industry esteemed abroad that Germany has 1,800,000 hives; Spain, 1,500,000; Austria, 1,350,000; France, 950,000; Holland, 240,000; Russia, 110,000; Denmark, 90,000; Belgium, 200,000; Greece, 3,000. These countries practically consume their own honey crop. There is no reason why our consumption should not be proportionately great. The chief obstacle is the general ignorance of the value of honey as food and the use of it only as an occasional treat instead of an article of daily food.

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.

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 20th, 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 at Fort Worth, C. W. BEIN, L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

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

The Runnels County Ledger says: Judge J. P. Sprinkle of the Cayote country was in town the first of this week and reported quite a serious loss he incurred during the cold weather of last week. Mr. Sprinkle had sixty head of fine fat mutton to freeze to death. On Sunday the sheep got very wet during the rain and did not dry out before the snow on Tuesday, and, like only a sheep will do under similar circumstances, they died dead.

MORPHINE, OPIUM AND WHISKY.

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Patients' Testimonials and Our References. Tobacco, the Torbaço Cure, St. Agur's wanted, G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

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ESTABLISHED JULY 11, 1884.

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DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

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

Daily. Sunday except Sunday. nSunday only.

W. C. FORBES, G. F. P. Agent.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
GEO. R. LOVING, Pres. and Mgr.
A. J. SANDGARTH, Treasurer.
H. L. OLDHAM, Secretary.

Offices—107 Main St., Opposite Doherty 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 mat-
ter.

The charter of the Chicago and Fort
Worth Packing company has been re-
ceived and the arrival of President
Dec is expected soon.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and
Northwestern railroad has been doing
a splendid live stock business this year,
having handled about 20,000 cattle and
fifty or sixty cars of hogs.

The Gwaltney Bros. at Honey Grove
are said to have an exceedingly fine
bunch of steers in their feeding pens,
and probably these cattle may be
drawn on for shipment across the wa-
ter.

W. R. Moore and Burk Burnett are
feeding a fine bunch of steers at their
oil mill at Ardmore, on cotton seed
meal and crushed corn, and Mr.
Thompson, the exporter, says they are
good enough for the Queen of England,
and it is likely that these cattle will
be shipped over the deep blue sea.

An earnest effort is being made
to establish stock yards and a packing
house at Aransas Pass, and with this
in view a meeting was held at
Beville last Tuesday and the matter
discussed. The stockmen of that sec-
tion realize the benefits to be derived
by packing houses and they are mov-
ing in the matter.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards com-
pany are offering a prize of \$100 to be
contested for on the 18th inst. to mem-
bers of the State Swine Breeders' as-
sociation, and it is expected that a
fine hog show will be made on that oc-
casion. The Stock Yards people are
always planning to interest the raisers
of all classes of stock, and especially
the hog raisers.

Through the efforts of W. E. Skin-
ner, manager of the Fort Worth Stock
Yards, the first horse sale will be made.
It will be arranged to have sellers and
buyers from everywhere possible, and
the sale will take place at the yards
on the 19th inst. George L. Amos, an
experienced horse market man, will
have charge of the horse department,
and the Journal hopes these sales will
be kept up.

A band of Indians from the San Car-
los reservation in Arizona are out on a
killing expedition, and will likely com-
mit their fill of outrages and then go
back to the reservation and draw their
rations. The time has come when the
Indians should not be dealt with as
children and only reprimanded for their
raids. The Indian is not ignorant of
right and wrong, and it does seem that
by this time some plan might have been
devised whereby the chiefs of the dif-
ferent tribes could be held to a stricter
account for these raids.

Last Saturday Colonel A. R. Jones,
general live stock agent of the Katy,
took a party of cattlemen over to Al-
varado to look at a fine bunch of 6600
cattle which are being fed there. There
are 150 head of 3 and 4 year old steers,
and they have been on feed since Sep-
tember 20. Some of these cattle will
be exported to England in fulfillment
of a deal made by Mr. Thompson, the
Canada exporter, who was in Fort
Worth recently. Interested in this
project are men of means, brains and
pluck, such as S. B. Burnett, E. B.
Harrold and Windford Scott.

Congressman Bell and G. W. Simpson
of the Fort Worth stock yards called
upon Secretary Morton last Tuesday to
ask that he suspend the operation of
that section of the general quarantine
law which prevents the exportation
of all live stock from Texas.

This section is a remnant of the old
superstition that Texas fever was pec-
uliar to the state and infested all of
its cattle. Texas stockmen desire to
ship their live cattle direct from Gal-
veston and Velasco, hence this request
upon the secretary. Mr. Morton prom-
ised to take the matter under advisement
and to give it favorable consideration
if possible.

Chairman Reed of the executive com-
mittee of the Texas Live Stock associa-
tion is in correspondence with officials
of the Mexican Central railroad, and
it may result that a change will be
made in the itinerary of the trip, where-
by so many side excursions will not be
made, but Tampico will be visited
instead, which is of much more interest
on account of the great coffee planta-
tions there. The railroads on which
the excursion will be made are going
to give a rate of one fare for the round
trip.

Major W. E. Lewis of the Santa Fe
has made an estimate of the number
of cattle being fed in Texas this year.
His calculations are based upon the
number on feed at the mills and an
estimate of the number being fed by
farmers. He also makes an estimate
from the amount of money that has
been let out by commission men for
the purpose. The amount is reported
to be about equal to that of last year,
and, as it is believed that about \$7
more per head was paid this year than
last, Major Lewis concludes in his es-
timate that the total number on feed
this year are 40 per cent less than those
of last year. The feeders are as a rule
found to be unusually good.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EX-
CHANGE.

Texas stockmen should feel as proud
as a peacock over the successful effort
to secure the next meeting of the Na-
tional Live Stock Exchange. At a re-
cent meeting in Chicago Fort Worth
was selected as the next meeting place
over St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha
and other places. This will be no in-
significant meeting, as the exchange
is composed of the best and shrewdest
men of the land, and while they special-
ly represent the live stock interests
they are looking after every character
of business. Texas live stock interests
in shipping and packing are attracting
attention such as it never had before,
and the decision of the National Live
Stock Exchange to hold a meeting in
Texas may mean more than can at this
time be even surmised. By the time
this meeting takes place from twenty
to thirty feet of water may have been
procured at more than one of our ports,
and a line of steamships making regu-
lar trips to foreign ports with our
products may have been established,
and the inducements for more pack-
ers in our midst may appear so inviting
that these men will turn loose capital
and help build up our growing enter-
prises.

To W. E. Skinner of the Fort Worth
stock yards is due the credit of induc-
ing the National Live Stock exchange
to meet in Texas. Mr. Skinner is a
wide-awake man, and when there is
anything good for the stockmen, and
others, of Texas he is always reaching
out after it. He may not be fully re-
warded in this life for all his good
works, but he shall have an extra slice
when that good day comes for a final
settling.

Around Beaumont a great deal of
rice has been raised for the past few
years, and those who are engaged in
it are inquiring why it is that there is
such a difference in the prices of rough
and cleaned rice. A Beaumont special
says: "Colonel B. D. Cravy, a director
of the Texas Tram and Lumber com-
pany, has returned from a trip to New
Orleans, whither he went to investigate
the causes of the depression in rough
rice. He declares that the rice pro-
ducers are the victims of a combina-
tion of the big mills and commission
men. Rough rice has dropped 50 cents
to \$1 per sack under last year, while
cleaned rice is at the same price.

There is no doubt that an organiza-
tion will be formed probably in the near
future, including all the principal rice
planters of this section, as the future
of the industry depends on fair prices
for the product."

The meeting of the Texas Live Stock
Association in San Antonio on the 14th
of January is talked of more than any
meeting of recent years. Great prepa-
rations are being made for a good
time there and on the excursion. Cap-
tain A. S. Reed, chairman of the ex-
cursion committee, has completed the
program for the trip and it will
include the following places: Leaving
San Antonio January 15 at 1:30 o'clock
in the morning the party will arrive at
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, at 7:15
a. m., and will in turn pass through
Monclova, Javal, Agnas, Calientes and
Salado, reaching the City of Mexico
at 2 o'clock a. m. January 13. Return-
ing the party will leave the City of
Mexico at 8 a. m. January 21, going to
Guadalajara and stopping en route at
San Juan, Del Rio, Queretaro, Salama-
nca and other points of interest. The
party will leave Guadalajara in the af-
ternoon of January 23 and will stop at
the Niagara of Mexico, the falls of
Juanaacatlan and thence to Silado,
Zacatecas and Terreon will also be
visited, and a side trip will be taken
to Durango, and returning the party
will reach San Antonio at 2 p. m.,
January 26. Captain Reed expects that
a good crowd will go, and is very anx-
ious that all who intend to go should
write to him, as it is essential that he
know who and how many will compose
the party.

THE ERADICATION OF THE PRA-
IRIE DOG.

(Communicated by Bill Watson.)
There is no one other pest of so seri-
ous detriment to at least a very vast
area of Texas as the prairie dog. He is
not only a merciless foe of the cowmen,
but a persistent menace to the farm-
ing interests of sections where he now
abounds. As a consequence of his con-
sumptive habits he has incurred the
merciless ire of man, and some effec-
tive method for his complete annihi-
lation will be received as a blessing. The
hundreds of fruitless schemes that
have been tried have almost completely
disgusted the people with further at-
tempts to kill out these pests. Many
of these schemes were worthless, others
were impracticable, and others that
were perhaps of merit, were not judi-
ciously manipulated. The prairie dogs
rapid reproduction is one of the great
hindrances that must be overcome be-
fore his destruction can be accom-
plished by any of the methods so far
attempted. Over this law of nature
man has no control, consequently the
prairie dog doth still prevail. Destroying
him in one locality is no benefit
whatever to that or any other adja-
cent territory, for the old town is soon
repopulated, a new city council formed
and the farming business goes on;
therefore to effectually benefit the
country this nuisance must be assailed
throughout the whole country where
he resides, and this, too, in a united
and systematic way. The question
here arising would be, is such a thing
possible? Can it be done by legislation
or individual effort, and would the re-
sult justify the expense. It would cost
at least \$2,000,000 to get them com-
pletely killed out, and it is hardly pos-
sible that such a sum will ever be
raised or granted at one time for such
purpose. But there is one proposition
that needs no argument to substantiate
its merit, it is give the prairie dog a
commercial value and he will soon dis-
appear. If his destruction can be made
sufficiently profitable to induce a uni-
ted crusade, his bark will soon have
ceased and his former residence will be
for rent.

It is a well-known fact that he is at
most all seasons very fat and that a
great amount of grease or oil can be
rendered from this fat. His hide is also
of a superior quality and fineness. The
oil is superior to neat's foot oil. Then
he must possess at least two qualities
of commercial value. I killed two prairie
dogs, rendered them in an ordi-
nary cooking stove, not the proper
method. Sent the samples to the Shoe
and Leather Reporter of New York,
official organ of the leather dealers and
manufacturers of the United
States, and received the following re-
ply:
New York, Feb. 7.—Dear Sir: Yours
received. I read your letter to the
firm of Wells & Knight (card inclosed).
They say send them the oil or a sam-
ple and they will pay you twice the
sum you name and probably more.
Also that the skins are probably worth
more than the oil.
Neat's foot oil is worth 50 to 75 cents
a gallon. Yours truly,
SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER.
The address of Messrs. Wells &
Knight is 84 Gold street, New York.
It certainly seems that the result
would justify a thorough experiment,
and if any one interested wished to
further try, my permission and en-
couragement is gladly given. Respect-
fully,
BILL (WILLIAM) WATSON.

PACKING HOUSES.

Texas people and Texas papers have
been talking hog and hominy for a
good many years, and this talk is now
bearing fruit. The fruit is not yet so
plentiful that the supply is equal to the
demand, though, and until this condi-
tion is reached let more hogs be raised.
But twenty cars of hogs in one day in
one of the Texas markets is a note-
worthy event. This was the receipts
at the Fort Worth stock yards last
Wednesday. Now, if one hundred cars
could be run in every day it would only
add life to the hog business without
endangering the demand, because if
one packing house couldn't handle them
another would be erected. The diffi-
culty in getting capital into packing
houses in Texas has been the fear that
sufficient stock could not be obtained to
keep them running. If they run only
part of the time the prices they must
get for their products to make ends
meet are such that they can't compete
with concerns running on full time.
Shippers soon learn the value of their
stock in the different markets, and if
packing houses at home fail to pay
market prices they will not get the
stuff and will be compelled to shut
down. Being business men they know
this. May the good time come when
Texas will have packing houses at all
convenient points.

TEXAS CORN TO IRELAND.

New fields are ever and anon being
opened for the products of the Lone
Star state. Just now two very im-
portant moves are on foot that are of
no small import to our state. One is
the exportation of cattle to Liverpool
and the other the exportation of corn
to Belfast. This week the steamship
Helen is taking on a cargo of 170,000
bushels of corn for a large distillery
in Belfast. It is the only exclusive
cargo of corn ever shipped across the
ocean from a Texas port. It is now
believed that the export business will
be kept up, and that not less than 10-
000,000 bushels of corn will go through
the port of Galveston, and demon-
strates the fact that something be-
sides cotton can be exported. The Helen
will cross Galveston bar drawing
twenty feet of water, a greater draft,
perhaps than that of any other vessel
which ever crossed that bar. Deep
water is being obtained at several
points on our coast, and with a depth
of water sufficient to admit the large
vessels the import and export affairs
of Texas will assume immense pro-
portions. The Journal is eagerly
watching these movements, and ex-
pects in the near future to see the ship-
ping from St. Louis, Omaha, Denver
and Topeka go through Texas ports.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

It is predicted by those claiming the
right of authority on such matters that
the days of the noblest beast that has
ever served the wants and uses of
man, the horse, are nearing their last
numbers, this being due to modern
progress—the invention of various ve-
hicles and appliances of locomotion
and transportation. This may be so or
it may not be so. It depends. This is
especially a time when the existence
or uses of a thing, no matter in what
sphere the compulsion be made, de-
pends upon its superiority of merit.
If the quality of the horse be made
such as to commend him to the admi-
ration and uses of man, then as a
factor fulfilling a natural law, his
continued existence is not only assured,
but his increased value a certainty.
As a burden bearer he is yet of in-
estimable importance, and as a con-
tributor to man's enjoyment he still
holds first place. The scrub is not in
it with the thoroughbred or the full
blood, neither is the scrub man a suc-
cess. The scrub horse is simply less
fortunate than the scrub human, for
the divine and statutory laws have
failed to give him sacred protection.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-
son's eye water. Carefully examine the
outer wrapper. None other genuine.

TO HOG FEEDERS.

Have Your Hogs Here on the 18th
and Get \$100 Prize.

The following circular addressed to the
several feeders of the Texas Swine
Breeders' Association explains itself.
To Members Texas Swine Breeders'
Association:
All feeders desiring to show in com-
petition for the \$100 prize offered by the
Texas Swine Breeders' Association should
members of the association for best car-
load fat hogs will please have your
hogs at Fort Worth to be judged on the
18th inst. Don't miss the date or
miss this opportunity to win a hand-
some prize.

H. E. SINGLETON,
President T. S. B. A.

The fruit growers at and around
Alvin want better freight rates, and
concerted action is being taken to
bring about such things. A dispatch
of the 1st says: The fruit and truck
growers of this place intend to camp
right on the trail of the Santa Fe ex-
press from now until the shipping sea-
son commences next spring in an en-
deavor to have the railway officials
give them the best possible service in
transporting their products to North-
western ports. At their regular meeting
of the Alvin Horticultural association held
in the opera house yesterday, the
question of rates and service was
brought up and thoroughly discussed.
The secretary was instructed to cor-
respond with every shipping point on
the Santa Fe from Richmond to Gal-
veston and invite the growers to meet
at Alvin the second Saturday in De-
cember to consider this important
question and by unity of action try to
induce the railway officials to grant
them fast freight service. The Santa
Fe has shown what it can do in the
matter of fast freight by breaking the
record of banana transportation, and
the horticulturists argue that it would
pay the road well to grant them a
similar service. If ever at a loss the
first year, as it would build up the
early fruit and truck shipping business
and make this part of the coast coun-
try the leading point in that industry
in the United States. The absence of
a fast freight service has lost many a
dollar to the strawberry growers of
Alvin within the past few years.

A charter was filed last Tuesday
of the Gulf Coast Canning and Preserving
company of Alta Loma, Galveston
county, capital stock \$25,000. The pur-
pose of this organization is canning,
evaporating and otherwise preserving
and packing fruits and vegetables; also
for the manufacture of vinegar, cat-
sup, sauces, salad, jams and pre-
serves, and of the disposing of such
products by sale or barter, and to deal
in real estate and build warehouses,
factories, etc., as may be necessary for
the proper conduct of the company's
business, and it has the right to issue
bonds for the construction of build-
ings. Incorporators: R. T. Wheeler,
B. E. Edson, H. J. Runge, Geo. H.
Parks, Edwin W. McCarthy, S. D.
Fletcher and Jules Perthes.

Houston Age: A Washington county
farmer, the Everham Banner, says, sold
three hogs for \$43, nearly \$15 a head.
If a farmer could raise a hundred head
a year and sell them at that figure, he
would have a handsome revenue.

Harper's Magazine
IN 1896.

BRISSE, a new novel by William
Black, written with all the author's
well-known charm of manner, will be-
gin in the December Number, 1896, and
continue until May. A new novel by
George du Maurier, entitled THE
MARTIAN, will also begin during the
year. It is not too much to say that
no novel has ever been awaited with
such great expectations as the success-
ful RECOLLECTIONS OF JOAN OF ARC
will continue and will relate the story
of the failure and martyrdom of the
Maid of Orleans. Other important fic-
tion of the year will be a novelette by
Mark Twain, under the title, TOM
SAWYER DETECTIVE, a humorous
three-part tale called TWO MORMONS
FROM MUDDLETY, by Langdon El-
wyn Mitchell; and short stories by Oc-
tave Thanet, Richard Henry Stoddard,
Mary E. Wilkins, Julian Ralph, Bran-
der Matthews, Owen Wister, and other
well-known writers.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson will contribute
six papers on George Washington and
his times, with illustrations by How-
ard Pyle. Poultnery Bigelow's history
of THE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR
LIBERTY, illustrated by R. Stanton
Woodville, will be continued through
the winter. Two papers on St. Clair's
defeat and Mad Anthony Wayne's vic-
tory, by Theodore Roosevelt, with
graphic illustrations will be printed
during the year.

A noteworthy feature of the MAGA-
ZINE during 1896 will be a series of ar-
ticles by Caspar W. Whitney, describ-
ing his trip of 2000 miles on snow-shoes
and with dog-sledge trains into the un-
explored Barren Grounds of British
North America in pursuit of wood-
bi-son and musk-oxen. Mr. Whitney's
series will have the added interest of
being illustrated from photographs
taken by himself.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE be-
gin with the Numbers for June and De-
cember of each year. When no time
is mentioned, subscriptions will begin
with the Number current at the time
of receipt of order.

Remittances should be made by Post-
office Money Order or Draft, to avoid
cheques or loss.

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United States, Canada and Mexico.
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KANSAS CITY.

Drovers' Telegram and Red Book.

Something Every Live Stock Man
Should Have—Made for Carrying
in the Vest Pocket as a Reference
Book.

It costs only twenty-five cents, and
every live stock man should have one
in his vest pocket. It is covered with
flexible cloth and will last any year
one year. It contains sixty-four pages
is a compact, well-classified mass of
reference figures which the stockman
always needs. We haven't room to tell
all of the good things it contains. Re-
ceipts, prices and disposition of live
stock on the four great Western mar-
kets of Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha
and St. Louis for many years, besides
prices of wheat, corn, oats and pork for
fifteen years. There are no statistics
relative to the marketing of stock that
are not contained in it, and many use-
ful facts besides.

Many years have been expended by
the Telegram in compiling it, and all
the figures are positively accurate. It
will be issued early in January, but in
order that we may know how many
to have printed all orders must reach
us by December 25, accompanied by the
cash. The orders will be filed and the
books sent as soon as printed. Order
at once when you see the one your
neighbor will have you will want one,
and it may then be too late. Write
your name and address plainly and
send 25 cents to

RED BOOK DEPARTMENT,
Drovers' Telegram,
Kansas City, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Shred by Taylor's Black
U. S. Guy Wilks, Jr., and
Claud Sanders. B. P.
Rocks and M. B. Turkeys.
We ship on the U. S. M. K. & T.
and Wabash roads.
H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
Roanoke, Howard, county, Mo.

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

Royal Baking
Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—100 well-bred and good-
sized mares from two to seven years
old, in fine fix will sell for cash or
trade for cattle. Address S. Cross,
Odessa, Texas.

FARMS AND LAND—We will sell fine
tracts of unimproved sandy post-oak
timber lands in Tarrant county, of 150
acres each, at \$7.00 per acre. Unim-
proved black waxy prairie land at
from \$15.00 to \$18.00 per acre. This is
the very best in the state. Sandy land
farms at from \$10 to \$15 per acre;
black waxy farms at from \$17.50 to \$25
per acre. All kinds of terms given and
any sized tract of land for sale. Hunt-
man & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have a large list of all kinds
and classes of cattle for sale, including
feeding steers, yearlings for spring de-
livery, and she stock of all ages. In
addition we have several stocks of
cattle above and below the line. We
can fit up anyone wanting cattle, and
in the meantime business will be glad
to submit prices.

WE WANT

To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If
you have anything to sell for immedi-
ate 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.

I HAVE FOR SALE five thousand
beefes, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised,
well graded to Durham and Hereford;
every steer full fat now. Will sell in
lots to suit purchasers, delivered on
cars at Beville, at \$25 per head. No
trouble to show cattle to purchasers.
Will sell on ninety days' time to re-
sponding parties to feed. Geo. W.
West, Oakville, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000
acres of land in Shelby county, about
half a section 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 Shel-
by 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.

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
black colt, two years old, a bluish dun
branded D. One bay horse, four years
old, swaybacked, branded W. on left
shoulder. One blue mule with blotched
legs, two years old, a bluish dun
dark iron gray, five years old, a small
white spot on rump. Three mare mules
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
terms of which stock of mine I will
pay twenty-five dollars.
D. FLOYD, Handley, Tex.
Or E. A. EULESS, Fort Worth.

EDL. OLIVER,
—BREEDER OF—

Large English Berkshire

Swine, Black Prince II, 33,343, at head
of herd, winner of first and sweep-
stakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight,
30,063, the champion of the breed, at
the World's Fair, Cooper, Delta
County, Texas.

I am booking orders for pigs from
Prince II.

HOME FARM HERD.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Also Large Bone English Berkshire
Swine.

J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

TO CATTLE BUYERS.

1000 Kaufman county ones coming
tws, good steers, at \$12.50.
500 good Limestone county cows,
spring delivery at \$12.50.
2000 choice Panhandle steer yearlings,
spring delivery, at \$15.00.
2000 well bred West Texas stock cat-
tle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00.
2500 good Western Texas mixed stock
cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50.
2000 well bred Northeastern New
Mexico stock cattle, next year's de-
livery 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 twos and threes, now in
Southern Texas at \$9.00 and 12.00.

6000, one of the finest and best bred
herds in the Panhandle, will deliver
immediately or hold until spring, at
\$14.00.

800 choice steers, twos and three,
coming threes and fours, now on
grazing in Comanche county. A choice
lot of 825 pound steers at \$21.00.

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

1600 Wharton county twos and threes
coming threes and fours for immedi-
ate delivery at \$14.00 and \$16.00, or for
reasonable remuneration will make de-
livery 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 class-
es of cattle not included in the above.
Buyers should not fail to call on us
before purchasing. Very respectfully,
GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.,
Commission Dealers in Cattle.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain
until January 1, 1896. Three grand-
sons of the 350 Guy Wilks, second
1777 at \$3 each, three to four months
old, pedigree with each. Brown Lig-
hans, \$1.50 each. Two Black Lang-
shan hams, \$1.50 each. One pair game
hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams,
\$3.00. Address with cash early for these
prices will move them quickly. My
object.

J. W. SMITH,
Kosse, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM
C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.
WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HERD OF PEDIG-
REED POLAND
CHINA and
Berkshire Swine
upon one farm in the United States.
POLAND CHINAS
No expense has been spared in pro-
curing foundation stock of the best and
most fashionable strains.
INDIVIDUAL
MERIT
backed by good
and well known
pedigrees has been
always insured
upon.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE
Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Individually we will state that we are
proud of our Herefords.
Mail orders will receive prompt at-
tention of the manager, who has been
a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more
than a quarter of a century.
Any correspondence addressed to Mr.
Cross, President of the First National
Bank, or to myself, will receive most
careful attention.
H. LEIFRIED, Manager.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANNEDIM, No. 46

agent clears \$20 every day for six months. Permanent position in town, city or country. A good chance. Address CLIMAX MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

PERSONAL.

M. C. Hancock of Seymour, was in the Fort Monday.

W. B. Hayes of Adair, I. T., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

L. D. Watkins of Knox county was in the Fort this week.

B. T. Jones of Wichita Falls was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. F. Crowley, a Midland cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week.

J. W. Hinton of Knox county was in Fort Worth Thursday, and called on the Journal.

E. P. Keach of Texas Farmer, Dallas paid his respects to the Journal Wednesday. He is attending the poultry exhibit.

W. F. Henderson of Franklin brought in a car of cattle to the stock yards here this week.

Wash Fields of the Texas Commission company was in the Fort from San Angelo Thursday.

Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche was in Fort Worth Monday to pick up a bunch of hogs to feed.

H. E. Siders, an inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, a. Amrillo, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Secretary Loving of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association is spending a little time on his ranch in ask county.

Don Bell of Abilene was in the Fort this week and promised to call at the Journal office, which he promptly failed to do.

Tom Martin, a prominent cattleman of Midland, and formerly a member of the state sanitary commission, was in the Fort Tuesday.

John Shawver of Baylor county was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route home from Kansas City, and was in the Journal office on biz.

Geo. B. Loving & Co. are after 'em this week. Mr. Loving is in south Texas and Mr. Wall in the west. Look out for reports of some good cattle deals.

J. S. Johnson of Pecos paid the Journal a pleasant visit Tuesday. Mr. Johnson is largely interested in the Pecos Valley, and reports conditions good in that section.

J. S. Eads of Palo Pinto paid the Journal a business visit Tuesday. He reports everything in splendid shape in his section, and says the grass is better than he ever saw it there.

C. C. Daly of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company is back from a trip to Waco. He reports that outside of the 200 head of cattle held at that place by Swift & Co., nothing but rather small bunches are on feed there.

Geo. T. Keith of this county was in the Journal office this week looking for an ad. of an incubator. He takes the Journal, but found no ad. He says he wants to try hatching chicks on a different plan from the old way.

John S. Kerr, the Sherman nurseryman, paid the Journal office a visit this week. Mr. Kerr has furnished the Journal some valuable information in times past, and we shall expect to hear from him again.

W. J. Jordan of Quanah, United States quarantine inspector at that place, is in the city. Mr. Jordan reports that the movements of cattle from the Panhandle country to market will soon cease.

Max Hans, proprietor of the Fulton market at Dallas, was at the yards Monday. Mr. Hans is seeking to encourage the butchers by offering \$125 in prizes in a killing contest, points and time to be considered.

J. M. Barkley, one of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here Monday en route to the Territory with a witness whom he was carrying from Mills county to testify in a case in one of the Territory courts.

W. E. Skinner of the Fort Worth stock yards returned this week from Chicago, where he had been attending the meeting of the National Live Stock exchange, of which he was an executive committee member, of which he was made one of the vice-presidents at this meeting.

D. O. Lively dropped in on the Journal this week, and the writer regrets not being at his post at the time. Mr. Lively is turning lots of hogs to feed the Fort Worth stock yards, and says there are more hogs in Texas than has been supposed.

S. H. Bromley is back from Chicago, where he went with a recent shipment of fourteen loads of 6000 grass cattle. The cattle arrived there the day of the remarkable large receipts, but not withstanding they sold for \$25, topping the market for the day over everything by 40 cents. They averaged 1237 pounds.

W. H. Easton of Stuart, Iowa, and N. L. Easton of Greenfield, Iowa, paid the Journal a visit Thursday and subscribed. These gentlemen are prospecting, and have found a place near Fort Worth which they will probably buy. They are tired of so much cold and are seeking a more congenial climate. They will find a hearty welcome.

Mark Alfred Carleton of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at this office. He is looking after plant diseases, and especially to ascertain whether rust in wheat lives through the winter. He found anything of importance in this line he has promised to furnish the Journal an article on it.

The National Sewing Machine company of Belvidere, Ill., have placed in the Journal office one of their beautiful show cards, the beauty of which is a reminder of their beautiful sewing machines and bicycles, and as it hangs above his desk our cashier looks at it and wishes that his best girl was only half so beautiful.

F. G. Gay, general agent of the Hicks Stock Car company, who has been absent from Fort Worth for six months, has returned. He says his company who has been absent from Fort Worth for six months, has returned. He says his company has not been able to furnish all the cars that were wanted in the Northwest this fall, but that they will have plenty for the Texas and Territory business this winter and next spring.

D. P. Gay was in Fort Worth Tuesday, having just returned from Chicago. He will go to Elkhorn to receive and put on feed 2000 head of cattle that are to come from the Live Oak ranch. Mr. Gay does not see anything in the northern market to be alarmed at, and believes that it will reassume a stronger tone and fully recover from the decline occasioned by too heavy receipts.

L. J. Caraway of Granbury called on the Journal the other day, and in a conversation we gathered a few points

ers which we have stored. Mr. Caraway is a fast friend of the Journal, and paid it a high compliment in saying that it was the best and most practical of all the farm and stock papers he took, and that it forms the only substantial link between the stockmen and the farmer. Mr. C. says he regards the packing house at this place of more importance than any other one thing, because it gives us a home market. He also says that in the High-tower Valley, in the lower edge of Parker county, an abundance of corn has been raised, and buyers are wanted, or perhaps feeders could make profitable deals for feeding there.

It will be noticed that our advertising columns contain the advertisement of "Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke," manufactured by E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa. This article is highly recommended by those who use it, and their common testimony is that it is an indispensable article in every family who smoke their pipe or cigar, also to meat curers, as it will preserve good meat and keep it solid and free from insects, skippers and mould, and give a good, wholesome smoke. It is far better than you can obtain from wood, as Liquid Extract of Smoke is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless on meat. It is wholesome, as it contains the constituent parts of wood and bark in a concentrated form. Consequently you have no further use for a smoke house, or burning wood, bark, or coals, endangering your life and property, and your meat of being burned up or stolen, as you can hang it in the garret—a more secure place than in the smokehouse.

M. C. Caulfield was in Fort Worth Tuesday and a train load of Mexican cattle that he was carrying to the northern market from Colorado City, where they have been grazed, he stated that Mr. Caulfield would have marketed about three carloads of them here, had it not been for the fact that the cost of switching them from the depot to the yards would have been 35 per car or about 20 cents per head, which he thought too much. They will be offered on the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. Mr. Caulfield thinks that the total number of Mexican cattle brought into the United States for this year will not be more than 100,000 most of which came from Sonora and Chihuahua. Mr. Caulfield's stuff from the former state, where he and his associates have a ranch, and are imported through Bisbee.

George Pemberton of Midland was in the Fort Monday on his way home from St. Louis, and it was the pleasure of this scribe to meet him. We first met Mr. Pemberton on Oak Creek in Bernalillo county in the fall of 1890, when he was just recovering from a shock given him the fall before by a part of our outfit striking camp with in a few miles of his and turning loose on the range a lot of cattle bearing the same brand that he was running. There was no bloodshed, but on the other hand a warm friendship sprang up, which has lasted, and will last, we hope, until the end of time. We are glad that he has been successful.

T. C. Slaughter of Prosper was in the market Thursday with a choice lot of hogs, and topped the market at \$3.25, which is very near the Kansas City market. Mr. Slaughter is a breeder of choice hogs and takes great pride in always having the best, and he is undoubtedly a close competitor for the one hundred dollar prize on the 15th.

Geo. H. Stahl of Quincy, Ill., advertises the Evans-Snyder-Buel incubator in this issue of the Journal.

G. S. White of Weatherford was in the Fort Wednesday en route to Childress county.

Geo. Ertel & Co. of Quincy, Ills., have placed an ad. of their Victor Incubator in this issue of the Journal.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions.

The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Myster, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English; Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Myster and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cooke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position.

It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor.

The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Having everything in readiness, the process of budding may be described under six heads:—

1. At a smooth place in the stalk—preferably two or three inches above the ground—an upright incision, an inch or over in length, is made clear through the bark.

2. Across the upper end of this incision a short, horizontal one is made. The usual way for the latter is at right angles, but it will be found better to make it obliquely, in which case the tying material cannot get into the upper incision, but must cross it, as is best.

3. The bark is then raised by pressing the thin piece of ivory (or the rounded point of the knife) against the cut edges with a kind of lifting movement, beginning at the upper end of the incision and proceeding to the lower end, one side at a time. In this operation special care is required to avoid touching the layer of soft, new wood immediately under the bark. To touch this soft, new wood checks the growing process, which fastens the bud to the stalk, and this check renders success very uncertain.

4. A bud is now cut from the prepared scion, the knife entering about half an inch below the footstalk and coming out three-quarters of an inch or more above it, taking as thin a slice of the wood with it as may be. The practice of some is to remove this thin piece of wood, but if not done with the greatest care the bud will be spoiled, while success is not endangered in the least by allowing the wood to remain.

5. The bud is now taken by the piece of footstalk left for the purpose, and under the bark at the upper end of the incision and pushed gently down to the lower end. If part of the upper portion of the bud projects above the cross incision, it is to be cut off, making a neat fit.

6. Tying is the next thing in order. This is to hold the bud in position and to exclude air and moisture. It should be done at once, beginning at the lower end of the incision and covering every part of it, but leaving out the footstalk and the point of the bud.

The work is now complete. If the stalk is growing rapidly the tying may cut into the wood before bud adheres properly. Should this occur, the tie, to be removed and immediately replaced, but not so tight. In three weeks from the insertion of the bud the tying may be removed permanently.

Ten days or so after budding, it may be known that the operation is successful by the piece of footstalk dropping off on being touched. If instead of this it is dried and sticks fast, the work has failed. But if the bark still peels freely, the budding may be repeated, selecting a new place on the stalk.

Most of the hardy roses can be budded on each other. The wild running rose—the Michigan rose—makes a prettily stalk, but the best for the purpose is the Manetti rose, a vigorous growing kind brought from China over half a century or more ago, which multiplies readily by cuttings. In advance of budding, the spines should be rubbed off the bud and on two where the bud is to be inserted.—The Examiner.

Mr. J. H. Hale, one of the greatest peach-growers of the United States, in speaking of the manner in which he makes a success of the business is reported as saying that one must thin by hand. He puts stepladders under the trees and puts a ladder on each side of the trunk, and the large limbs are supported by ropes. He begins when the peaches are three-quarters of an inch in diameter and takes everything that is curculionid, and all the diseased. These he carts away and burns. The rest that are taken off are dropped on the ground and left there.

In future, he says, 3 or 4-year-old peach trees shall not bear over 250 peaches; 4 or 5-year-old trees not over 300, and full-grown trees not over 600. That means six inches apart, 500 peaches on a tree will make six or eight baskets of fancy fruit. Three thousand peaches to a tree won't make more, or sell for more money, and the trees are ruined.

Peach trees are planted on good ordinary corn or wheat land in a fair state of fertility. The holes for the trees are dug about twice as far apart as necessary to receive the roots and a big handful of fine ground bone is scattered at the bottom of the hole and two or three more on the surface. The dirt is worked in around the tree, and the time the tree is planted. Then is put on muriate of potash. The next year is worked in around the tree, and from 100 to 1500 pounds per acre of fine ground bone, and from 400 to 800 pounds of muriate of potash, or its equivalent, and this is kept up every year whether the trees bear or not. It is pretty liberal feeding, but it pays to be liberal with trees," says Mr. Hale.

A nicely trimmed hedge is an ornament to any place, and there are many different styles of pruning. One of the prettiest is exemplified on the grounds of the University of California, where the Monthly, and forms the subject of a sketch. The hedge in question is of California privet and was planted three years ago. The owner says: While pruning the bushes ago the idea struck me to try something of this kind. To make arches, a flat top hedge is best. When pruning, I measured 40 inches in diameter and left enough wood to form a good arch. The heads together and tied in the center with string. The two gateways are arched in the same way and look very pretty. The hedge is done here after the wood becomes hard, say in August, then again in the fall after the general rule for established hedges. Hedges intended to be cut away back should be done in the spring.

THE KIEFFER PEAR. Apparently the most valuable pears for general culture that have been introduced for years are the Le Conte and Kieffer. The Le Conte is the money producer, and the Kieffer, but the Kieffer, which is steadily gaining favor in the central and northern markets, succeeds even north of the cotton belt. As a late fall pear, there is no variety that gives such a large production, or such profitable and sure returns, as the Kieffer. It is evidently ranked with the Concord grape in point of popularity. It does very well for preserving purposes. Its attractive yellow appearance has greatly aided in creating an unprecedented demand for it. The trees are early bearers and produce from two to three bushels of fruit the fourth year after setting them in the orchard.

The foregoing is from the pen of a Virginia correspondent of American Agriculturist. He might have added that the Kieffer is a coarse grained pear and of inferior quality to many other varieties. It is, however, popular in some sections, and is excellent for canning purposes. The Le Conte is also coarse grained, but of better quality than the Kieffer.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Dec. 3.—On the 28th we boarded the cars for Alpine. Leaving the black lands, we soon reached Rock, noted as the place where Sam Bass ended his career and Marshall killed him. We were in the protection of the community from the great outlaw. We moved on south, skirting the foot-hills of the Colorado mountains. We soon reached Austin, our grand state capital, where our legislators meet and enact our laws for the

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in—

CATTLE AND RANCHES.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

FEED MILLS,
—If you want the best buy—
THE IDEAL!
For Horse or Steam Power. Write
TEXAS MOLINE PLOW COMPANY,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

tion of our homes, and get much cursing for doing some things and leaving some undone. Anyway, we went to the south again, leaving the Colorado behind, with its cedar-clad mountains, and still on the roughs to the west, where on the east we had a fine state of cultivation, and dotted with many homes, till night shut out our vision. On the train we met King, of Taylor, with his big engine crank of the Fort Farm and Ranch. We had on board our train a friend—a man of much experience in this world, who had seen the cattle trail from one end of the state, and all the large cities, and shook hands with the president and traveled much. He said the Southern hotel was the place to go when we stopped in San Antonio. We got on a bus and rattled away and after awhile it backed up to a building. We looked out and said, "here is the Southern." The door of the bus was opened by a sister of charity, clad in the garb of her order. We stepped out. Away went the bus. We walked in the office and called for the register and about this time it dawned on the mind of our friend that he had made a mistake. He asked, "Is the Southern hotel?" "Oh, no; this is Santa Rosa hospital." A laugh all round. A telephone for a bus, another dollar for fare. We landed all o. k. at the Southern, where we were supplied with a fine, clean bed. An early breakfast and away to the west we went. The Alamo City on the Southern Pacific, and soon ran into a stockman's paradise. The country is largely covered with mesquite and nutritious grasses, making a fine stock range, and too dry to farm, the typical two saloons and store, and plenty of stock pens making a show not to be forgotten. On we went by Balde, Sabine and to Del Rio. Here the scene began to change. Up the valley of the Rio Grande, sometimes on the river's brink, up to the mouth of Devil river, winding in and out of canyons, with great columns of stone cut by force of the elements to all the shapes imaginable. It carries one back to table lore, to castle, stone and battlements, a country wild, rough and uncanny, only fit for tourists and antelope. Across the Devil river and away to the Pecos. Over a high, rolling mountainous country, with very little grass in sight, but many of the mountains covered with satol, a species of bear grass, or Spanish dagger, of which many conflicting claims are made.

Some say it is cabbage-like stalks are the best of food and will fatten a horse. Others say they have seen cattle and sheep starve on mountains covered with it. The first thing of note was a bridge across the Pecos. A span of 2250 feet long by 321 feet high. This is one of the world's wonders. Here, water there, but how cattle can get to it I don't know.

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.
Half-Fare Tickets

from all H. & T. C. stat ons, December 20, 21 and 22, to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, etc., and return. Tickets good thirty days. Enormous new engines to pull big trains with through coaches via Houston and New Orleans. Get ready and go with us on this big excursion.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBERTS, Gen. P. & T. Agt. C. D. LUSK, Houston, Texas. W. T. ORTON, Ticket Agents, FORT WORTH, TEX.

A message to the Corpus Christi Caller from Sinton, San Patricio county, says: "Colonel John Willacy, well and favorably known throughout Southwest Texas as a popular and far-seeing business man, has filed two statements with the county clerk of this (San Patricio) county for the construction of two dams across Nueces river, one to be built at the Henrichson place, the other dam to be built two miles below Hearn's ferry. It is proposed to construct a canal to run from the last named dam to Portland on the north side of the Nueces bay. The dam near the mouth of the river will be under the control and management of the Nueces Bay and Irrigation Canal company, and the other under the management of the Nueces Valley and Irrigation Canal company."