

will be accomplished by if not before
the 1st of January.

CATTLE.

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

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

The Ardmore Oil company are feeding 2,300 steers at their pens, and also have 4,700 head on grass about forty miles west of Ardmore.

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

Jot J. Smith of Grandview sold a lot of steers on the Chicago market last week which averaged 1160 at \$3.55. These steers were from the 6666 ranch, and had been on feed only sixty days.

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

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

Mexican cattle shipments from Deming last week were: Taylor & Brown, 1200 head; Israel King, 1100 head and Henry Martin, 100 head. The cattle were shipped East.

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

About 3000 head of cattle are reported to be wintering at McKinney, and these with other big herds that are being fed in other parts of Collin county creates a good home market for the large corn crop.

James Dougherty has sold his entire lot of L. O. A. cattle, 6500 in number, to Ras Wilson of the Drumm-Plato company, and has received a month's ago. The price paid was \$12.50. Mr. Dougherty bought this bunch of cows from George B. Loving, and it numbered then 6100, the calves not being counted, and received about a month ago. He had already sold 900 head of the best. It is stated that Mr. Dougherty cleared \$30,000 on the cattle.

A Kansas City Journal says "Unquestionably the tightness of money is exerting a baneful influence in the cattle trade. Thousands are now coming, and have been for several weeks, because renewed loans were not to be had. A Texas cattleman is in the city, and he says he has been at all the markets and can get money. He says the result of the question is that half the stuff is forced in, and the supplies of the past few weeks were augmented by cattle that would have been held until 1898, had this calamity not appeared."

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

"The six months ending November 30, 1895, which covers the hot months of summer, when every one knows receipts of hogs are much lighter than in the winter months, there were received and sold on this market \$2,440,000. And there were received and sold 6733 sheep and 1446 horses and mules, the greater portion of which cattle and sheep were sold here. At the Fort Worth yards, there were receipts of hogs in round numbers were 97,000 head. This year, it is expected, will increase these figures by at least 25 per cent."

A party of Fort Worth cattlemen, together with representatives of the press, went to Ardmore, I. T. Sunday for a day's outing and to inspect the fine herd of cattle now being fed at that point by the Ardmore Oil Mill company. The excursion was gotten up by R. D. Yoakum, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, and S. B. Burnett. Upon arrival at Ardmore the party were royally entertained by Mr. W. R. Moore, manager of the oil mill, after which they visited the stock pens where the steers are being fed. Water on they were shown through the oil mill and returned to Fort Worth Sunday night after having enjoyed a most pleasant trip.

Arriving World: Two shipments of Australian cattle arrived at London last week, the most astonishing thing connected with them was that out of 300 animals sent away from Sydney, only half a dozen died on the passage. This is perhaps somewhat reassuring to those engaged in the trade, but it is freely admitted on all hands that before business can be carried on to any extent boats will have to be especially constructed or fitted for the purpose, and this will not pay. Cattle boats are not suited for the purpose of carrying any other cargo, and that they should have to go back to the Antipodes empty is quite out of the question. Besides the ugly sea voyage has a very material effect on the meat. Not even yet do we much fear the trade in cattle from Australia.

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

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

The assessment list for 1895, just completed by the comptroller of the state, shows the number of cattle in Texas to be 4,373,898, against 5,289,974 last year.

The following recent dispatch from Chihuahua is interesting: "The authorities of the state of Chihuahua have been informed that the number of cattle exported to the United States and the number of horses and mules in the state available for exportation. According to best estimates obtained

able, there have been over 300,000 head of cattle exported from this state during the past year and there still remain in the state about 1,200,000 cattle. The governor of the state of Sonora estimates that there are about 300,000 head of cattle in that state. There are a large number of American cattle buyers here and some large purchases of stock for export to the United States have been made during the past few days."

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

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

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

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

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

MITCHELL COUNTY NOTES. J. B. Thompson shipped three cars of fine cattle from Florida. A. B. Robertson shipped two cars of cattle to Dallas. E. Wilson shipped two cars of fine bulls from Fort Worth for ranch purposes. Fifteen cars of cattle were received and eighteen cars loaded out for C. Coplinger last week. Three cars of cattle were loaded for W. V. Johnson for market. Caulfield loaded two trains for market. Charles Coplinger will ship eighteen cars of beef cattle to Chicago this week. Corollitas Cattle company received seventy-six cars of cattle here this week. Joe Stokes took charge of them for pasturage.

COTTLE COUNTY NOTES. Cattle county has had another snow, but it is melting off nicely and stock on the range are yet doing well. Mr. Gordon from Richmond, Va., was in Paducah Saturday looking after the Tongue river ranch and also the Tongue river cattle company, which is included in the J. B. Pace assignment, whose failure was noted by the press a few days ago. Mr. Gordon says that all of Pace's Texas draws are sold and connected with the ranch will be paid.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES. Captain McDowell has completed his new seven-section pasture. It joins his home ranch on the southwest. Henry Salter received two carloads of cattle from lower Texas last week. N. J. Bonner and son arrived the first of the week from Arkansas with a bunch of cattle.

RECENT SALES AT ST. LOUIS BY TEXAS CATTLEMEN. S. L. and W. A. Williams, Honey Grove, 1012 pound steers at \$3, and 1210 pound steers at \$3.25. J. B. Wilson of Dallas, 42 head of 1100-pound steers at \$3.70. Gwaltney Bros. & Bedford, from Paris, 400 head of 1084-pound steers at \$3.25. K. & Webb, Bellevue, one car 1070-pound steers at \$3.25. Gordon Bros., Sulphur Springs, 1150-pound steers at \$3.40. De Boord & Co., Sulphur Springs, 1120-pound steers at \$3.20. I. D. Jackson, Marathon, 177 steers, 890 pounds average, at \$2.85. Ellis Richardson, Baird, a train of 797-pound cows at \$2.15, and some heifers at \$2.50. W. W. Bowen, Denton, 100 head 1140-pound steers at \$3.40. H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 100 head 1191-pound steers at \$3.55. Jot J. Smith, Grandview, 100 head 1154-pound steers at \$3.45. Hagler & Smith, Novena, a lot of 985 and 994-pound steers at \$3.25.

CHARRGES, DOCKAGE, ETC., AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS. Diseased animals, including jump-jaw cattle and diseased meats, are condemned. Sales, unless other wise stated, are per 100 pounds live weight. Dead hogs, 100 pounds and over, 1-2 cents; and under 100 pounds, 1-3 cents; no value. Broken ribbed and bunched cattle sell on their merits.

Public inspectors dock pregnant cows 40 pounds and stage altered boars, 80 pounds. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 8c; sheep 6c per head. Feed: Corn, 81 per bushel; hay, timothy, \$30 and 40 per ton; prairie, \$20 per ton. Commissions: Six dollar car load for single deck carloads of hogs and sheep, and \$10 carload for double deck car loads of the same. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, real 25c in less than car lots not more than 25c a head. Mixed carloads of stock, 50c per head of cattle, 25c per head for calves and for hogs and sheep. This includes and over of hogs and sheep arriving at these yards in a single car to constitute one car load, to be charged 50c per car; less than carload lots 50c head for cattle, 25c for hogs and sheep. Public inspection of hogs, 10c per car.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF LIVE

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

Animals rejected on account of the pregnant or parturient condition must be held in ten days thereafter, unless removed either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified. The inspector in charge of said establishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering pen until it has been so inspected. All animals found on either of the following list shall be condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:

1. Hog cholera.
2. Swine plague.
3. Charbon or anthrax.
4. Malignant epizootic catarrh.
5. Pyæmia and septicaemia.
6. Mange or scab in advanced stages.
7. Various stages of actinomycosis or lumpy jaw.
8. Inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines.
9. Texas fever.
10. Extensive or generalized tuberculosis.
11. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to young.
12. Animals diseased or injured causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore or tape worm cysts must be condemned.

NO MORE PASSES

To Be Issued to Those Attending Cattlemen's Conventions. Local live stock representatives of the various railroads are in receipt of information from Chicago to the effect that Chairman Middley of the press committee has ruled that no more passes can be issued to those attending cattlemen's conventions, as it is against the press agreement. The ruling affects all the roads west, north and south of Chicago, and the result of course applies to every road entering Fort Worth.

Heretofore it has been the custom to grant a number of passes to cattlemen attending the various conventions, but under the ruling these will all be cut off in future. A live stock agent yesterday expressed regret that the ruling had been made, and his regret will no doubt be shared by all of them. His view is that by issuing passes to these conventions cattlemen are all brought together and the result is that the agents instead of having the agent go to them.

MENARD COUNTY NOTES. W. W. Russell bought from I. W. Ellis & Co. this week 30 head of stock yearlings at \$18 per head. L. L. Russell bought 40 head of 2's from the same party at \$16. John Nixon came down from Angelo Tuesday evening to spend the holidays. He has a horse which he will put in the quarter-mile race. If the responsible agent of the same shall refuse to receive cattle as they may be offered. Any contract which is signed and which secures a monopoly of the vessel's carrying capacity will be punishable and injured parties may recover damages in any circuit court of the United States.

J. W. Springer of Dallas, Tex., a member of the biggest cattle company in Texas, was here today on business. His company has 350,000 cattle. Mr. Springer says that money will play smash with Texas feeders this winter.—Drovers' Telegram.

Notwithstanding the publication of the official imports of Mexican cattle

CONCHO COUNTY NOTES. C. C. Lane of Santa Anna sold 400 head of steers, 4's and up, to Coons, of Weatherford, for \$22.75 a head. Mr. Lane has 400 head of steers left, and Mr. Coons will take these at Weatherford for \$8 a head. Dr. J. B. Taylor, who purchased 2500 head from A. B. Grant's Idaho ranch in this county, shipped the lot on Monday 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 lots at once. The remainder of the cattle will remain on the Stone ranch, which Dr. Taylor has leased until the end of December.

TOM GREEN COUNTY NOTES. Sam Murray sold his cattle to Gordon Siles, range delivery, for \$4000. Mr. Murray is the young man who was killed by a bear in the mountains. The latter was killed by Mexican horse thieves several years ago, between the head of Middle Creek and the Pecos. The point where the bear was killed was that he was riding a better horse than the Mexicans. It is also a matter

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

Messrs. De Vitt & Scarborough shipped 600 head of mixed cattle to market from Amarillo, Texas, on the 13th inst.

In Old Mexico cattle sell at the following prices: Yearlings, \$5 in our money; 2-year-old 47 and 3-year-old \$10, and 4-year-old 12. The figures will buy the very best cattle there.

About the finest lot of 2-year-olds that were ever shipped from Angelo were those that Anson & Verner sold to the Panhandle.

The mules sold by J. L. Chambers of the Buena Ventura ranch to J. S. Miles are the finest lot of 2-year-olds ever raised in west Texas. There is twenty-three head of them averaging 12 1/2 hands high. They were raised on grass and don't know what grain is.

Parties who have been in Kansas City and Chicago, say that according to the figures there are as good as no mules sold on those markets.

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

Will and Bob Foster, G. W. Conger, M. Z. House and I. M. Hodges, all of Steele, have sold four cars of cows to St. Louis Friday.

Thirty thousand pounds of Texas wool sold last week in New York at 10 and 11 cents.

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

BREWSTER COUNTY NOTES.

Uncle Cal Nations, after an absence of two or three months in Mexico buying cattle, came home Wednesday night. He has a herd of 2000 mixed cattle on this side of the river in this county, which has just been crossed to Texas.

In August W. T. Henderson was offered \$25 per head for 200 of his steers, but refused. He shipped this week and if the market is no better he will do well to get \$20, though the cattle are in August, and are expected to average about 850 pounds.

W. T. Henderson shipped eight cars of steers Wednesday, and Neighbors shipped about eighty head of mixed cattle which they bought of P. H. Pruitt.

Deputy Customs Collector Henry Reynolds, and a cattle quarantine inspector, left here Tuesday for the port of Boquillas, where several hundred head of cattle are in waiting to be crossed.

D. J. Jackson shipped Wednesday night five car loads of cattle to New Orleans, and G. W. Davis shipped two loads, which he purchased of Nixon and Harmon, to Galveston.—Alpine Avalanche.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Secretary Morton has directed a rigid quarantine for all cattle, sheep and swine entering the country from any part of South America. The action is the result of existing foot and mouth disease, contagious pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases in South America. All meat cattle imported from there hereafter will be quarantined ninety days. All sheep and swine imported from there will be quarantined thirty days. Every one contemplating importation of animals will be required to secure a permit from the secretary of agriculture.

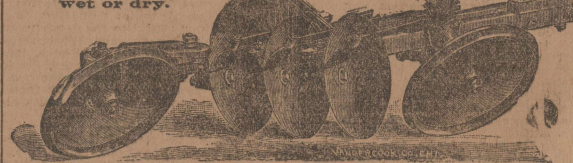
A bill which Senator Vest is pushing is exciting much interest among steamship owners and shippers of cattle. This bill proposes to refuse clearance papers to any vessel carrying cattle from the United States. If the responsible agent of the same shall refuse to receive cattle as they may be offered. Any contract which is signed and which secures a monopoly of the vessel's carrying capacity will be punishable and injured parties may recover damages in any circuit court of the United States.

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Notwithstanding the publication of the official imports of Mexican cattle

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Time	From	To	Time	From	To
11:15	Fort Worth	Weatherford	9:15	Weatherford	Fort Worth
1:15	Fort Worth	Mineral Wells	11:15	Mineral Wells	Fort Worth

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jackboro and Fort Worth stage lines. Standard central time.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

In reviewing the wool market the Boston Herald says: The statement is boldly made by several prominent wool dealers that before the end of sixty days the domestic wool market will have begun to improve in a way that will surprise manufacturers. The idea is that the Boston market will, very soon, have to conform to the conditions controlling the wool markets of the world, viz., the remarkably short clips, both in this country and in the foreign wool growing countries. The demand for wool in every manufacturing country on the globe is very great, while the shortage in the wool clips of the world amounts to more than 25 per cent of the average clip; it is put as high as 40 per cent by some statisticians. These are features already being felt in the foreign markets, as witness the recent cable from London.

ENGLISH SHEEP NOTES.

American Breeder. Argentina has drawn largely upon English stock this year.

At a recent sale in England, 11 rams brought an average of \$245 each. At a single sale in England 45 Shropshire rams sold at an average of \$205.

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

At the late Ashford ram sales, 30 Westbrooke Romney Marsh rams were sold at auction in eighty minutes, the price per head ranging from \$21.25 to \$30.00.

At a late Border Leicester sale 30 shearling rams averaged \$245, one of them selling for \$755 and another for \$750. Most of them went to tenant farmers.

Mr. Vestly is arranging to build cold storage on the Thames for 80,000 carcasses of sheep, and the Dock company has increased their cold storage capacity to 440,000 sheep.

The value of sheep and mutton imported into the United Kingdom increased from \$17,863,805 in 1932 to \$25,731,110 in 1934. The price for mutton has increased correspondingly.

THE SHEEP PANIC IN RETROSPECT.

It has been some time since the agricultural public has been willing to hear much about sheep in general. In the estimation of many these animals went "to the dogs" over two years ago; meantime they have been under a cloud, deep dark and dense, until recently when the depression first evinced itself those holders who were inconsiderate and naturally "scary" fairly tumbled over each other to get rid of their holdings. First and foremost, the price that could be obtained. It was currently reported that one flockmaster even traded his flock of sheep for an even number of geese. For a time, the sheep was not to be depended upon, because it is natural for "birds of a feather to flock together," and he must have felt much more at home with those of his kind. But he was not the only one who had the sheep scare. Conservative sheep men very generally retained their flocks and availed themselves of the opportunity to weed out the inferior animals. And now we find in the whole number of the sheep of the country has been greatly reduced, but those remaining are of a superior quality, so as regards the latter the depression has been a blessing. Although wool continues very low most things the farmer has to live on his own.

At farmers' auctions early last spring I knew good grade sheep to sell for very little. All the sheep men I know who retained their flocks have made some money out of them right along, and those who went to the business would be glad to get back in again; but nobody cares to sell. It is a great temptation to me to say, "I told you so," but for fear because they feel bad enough now. I will call to mind a few of the views of several flockmasters, expressed recently in private letters received, and in "The Sheep Breeder," and several other papers. The names of persons will not be given, but simply their state to show how widespread the better feeling exists.

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

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

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

50 cents and \$1.00

Scott & Bownes, Chemists, New York

"We are getting very cheerful since the sheep business brightened up."—Ohio. "Sheep are very scarce in our country now. Not one-fifth as many as eighteen months ago. Sheep owners will be hunting for one who wants to sell, but they look in vain."—Indiana.

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

COTTED WOOL.

Here are the reasons given for cotted wool by one who has studied the matter:

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

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

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

WOOL GROWERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Growers began in Washington, December 4. The annual meeting of the wool growers of Ohio, held on the present distressed condition of the wool growing industry, and made various suggestions for remedial legislation and for concerted action to secure better protection for growers. Much of the session was occupied by representatives from different parts of the country, who told of the satisfactory condition of their wool industry in their respective states. During the day a resolution was offered that Congress be asked to pass immediately, as a partial measure of relief, schedule K—wool and woollens, including McKinley tariff law. However, was objected to by some of those present, on the ground that the duties provided for by that schedule were not high enough, and the resolution after some discussion, was referred to a committee of five, whose duty it is to draw up a memorial to Congress asking for relief for the wool industry. The memorial adopted by the association, and which will be presented to Congress, is a duty on Merino wools and wools of the mutton breeds of 12 cents per pound on unwashed, double the duty on washed, and triple or scoured, thus making the one class of these two kinds of wool. It also asks for a duty of 8 cents per pound on third class wools without reference to valuation. Judge William Lawrence drew up the memorial, and it is of considerable length.

If the time, energy and money spent by the students of our great universities on football and baseball was used in the raising of fine stock and fowls many more would turn out to be honorable and useful citizens, and there would be fewer disappointed fathers and mothers. It is strange the good preachers of the great sin there was in prize fighting do not have the courage to condemn these growing evils. True the great evils of this world are consumption, syphilis, and the like, but our purse or stomachs.—Stockman and Farmer.

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

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

WHAT AILS THEM.

To the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. What is the matter with my hogs, also cause and remedy? The first indication is a weak eye, looks pale, red, blind, glue forms round the eye almost closing them up; after a while he looks like he is cold, chilly and shivering, then he stands around with rice to the ground, as if studying about something, coughs very little but when he does it is deep and coarse and seems to hurt him; he invariably lays on his stomach and when stirred up will rise and his head thing is to rest his sides thump then he will not last long, eats heartily up to the time attacked when he will not eat at all, lives generally 24 to 48 hours after taking sick. I lost 20 out of 44-18 of them in one night, lost \$4 in the spring the same way, they will weigh 60 to 90 pounds, and all the thirteenth die first—the bowels are somewhat constipated.

C. A. PICHEL.

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

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

DAIRY.

MILK CHEAPER THAN MEAT.

The average of beef is estimated to contain 35 per cent of solid food, so one pound will give 5.50 ounces. Milk has thirteen per cent of solid food, and as a quart weighs 2.12 pounds, this will contain 4.41 ounces. Three pints of milk will supply 6.61 ounces of solid food, which is one ounce more than a pound of beef. At eight cents a quart three pints of milk will cost twelve cents, and is cheaper than beef at twelve cents a pound. As pure milk contains all the elements of food in a soluble form, these are almost the same as those found in meat and are more easily digested. It will be seen that milk is a cheaper and better article of diet than meat, and should be used more freely.—Southwestern Stockman.

TO PACK HOME MADE BUTTER.

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

DAIRY MANAGEMENT ON THE FARM.

An experienced dairyman says: "Let me tell you how I manage the dairy part of my farm. The important thing for the farmer is to know how to prevent it. The general direction for this is to keep the sheep in good health. I do not think it can be entirely prevented, but we learn to keep sheep in perfect health. Succulent food, ensilage, roots, cabbage and pumpkins for the ewes during pregnancy will go far toward preventing parturient fever."

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

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

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

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

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson hotel, being two feet in diameter. Last week it was stripped of the bark around the trunk under direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark of this tree is one-half inch thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree of cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

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

MORPHINE. C.P.U. as WHISKY. REMEDY \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars Testimonials and References. Tobacco, the Tobacco Company, 111 E. 1st St., G. W. Wilson Chemical Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

VENO TAKING THE CITY BY STORM.

Rev. W. Wangerlin and Rev. M. Krey sent Joseph Roth, of No. 4059 Garfield Ave., who was totally crippled by Veno's in less than 40 minutes Veno's Electric Fluid made him lay down his crutches and walk amid the cheers of thousands.

DOCTORS DUMFOUNDED.

The Avidity With Which Veno's Electric Fluid and Veno's Curative Syrup is resorted at Drug stores is Surprising. These Remedies Have the Greatest Record in the World.

St. Louis Chronicle, 9th May, 1935. No man has ever come to St. Louis who has created such a small excitement as has Dr. Veno, of European fame, and it is all due to remarkable cures of rheumatism and neuritis. Dr. Veno, with medicines which he imports from Europe. Tuesday night, at his healing clinic, in the presence of thousands of ladies and gentlemen, Veno performed a miracle on Mr. Joseph Roth, of No. 4059 Garfield avenue, this city, who came to him with a letter from the Rev. G. Wangerlin, pastor of Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, and the Rev. M. Krey, pastor of Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit, who stated that Mr. Roth had for over three years been a helpless cripple from rheumatism. Mr. Roth was lifted onto an operating table and Veno's Electric Fluid applied. In less than forty minutes he threw off his crutches and jumped up and down, and walked around among his friends, who loudly applauded this wonderful result.

This was another victory for Veno's Remedies. Everybody who asked that no other remedy could have done the same work. VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (60 cents a bottle) is a positive cure for nervousness, material fever, weak stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, liver, kidney and blood disorders, sleeplessness and poor appetite, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID (60 cents a bottle) will cure the worst and most desperate forms of rheumatism, paralysis, spinal troubles, neuritis, stiff joints, weak muscles, numbness and all aches and pains. Guaranteed to cure permanently. Ask your druggist has not got these medicines, ask him to get them for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. "KATY FLYER." On October 6, the popular Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahatchie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Dalhart, McKinley, Lawton, train numbers 5 and 6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer."

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

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ter.On account of an unusual rush of
work incident to getting out the tax
rolls and other causes, this issue has
been delayed, for which we beg our
readers' indulgence.There are 131 Farmers' Institutes in
the state of New York.Foster predicts moderate weather
for the first half of January—followed
by snow and rain. Odds are in favor
of the latter part of the prediction be-
ing correct—in this section at any rate.Texas Stock and Farm Journal
trusts its friends and readers have en-
joyed a merry Christmas, and extends
to each and all its heartiest wishes
for a happy and prosperous New Year.In the persons of W. E. Skinner and
D. O. Lively the Stockyards people
have a brace of A. No. 1 thorough-
bred hustlers and the fellow that
beats either of them at the business
must get up mighty early in the morn-
ing.Indications just now as to Fort Worth
getting her new union depot are pretty
favorable. This will doubtless be agree-
able news to the traveling public and
more particularly to the many stock-
men and others whose homes or head-
quarters are at Fort Worth.If you want to send your friend a
New Year's gift that will be of benefit
to him, just have his name enrolled
on the Texas Stock and Farm Journal
subscription list. Only costs you a dol-
lar for twelve months, and he will
pleasantly remember you all the year
round.The Journal is at all times pleased
to hear and invite correspondence
from its readers upon any subject of
general interest pertaining to its col-
umns. Don't hold back because of any
supposed deficiencies in writing or
composition. Ideas are what the Journal
is after. Send them along and we will
get them up in readable shape all
right.The Texas Stock and Farm Journal
has a large circulation amongst the
most intelligent and progressive
stockmen and farmers all over the
state. It is therefore one of the best
mediums for making your wants in the
way of live stock, poultry, etc., known,
and also for advertising anything you
have for sale. Try an ad in the Journal
and see what satisfactory results will
be attained.Our best customer abroad is England,
especially for meats and live stock, and
war with her would not be likely to
help the value of our farm products as
much as many might suppose.—Drover's
Journal.Eminently correct; the patriotic in-
dividuals who are thirsting to shed
blood in their country's defense need
not unsheathe their swords just yet,
however. Their services are unlikely
to be required for many a long day
and it will be advisable for them to
direct their attention to something
likely to afford a more visible means
of support, even if more prosaic and
unromantic.The program for the proposed Farm-
ers' Institute meeting at Granbury on
the 30th inst. will include the follow-
ing subjects:"Farmers' Institute and Their
Work," by T. A. Evans of Hutto,
Tex."Orcharding for Home and Market,"
by John S. Kerr of Sherman, president
of the State Horticultural Society."Horticulture of Texas," by E. L.
Huffman, secretary of the State Horti-
cultural society."Live Stock Raising and Marketing
as a Necessary Adjunct to Farming,"
by D. O. Lively, secretary State Farm-
ers' congress.Hon. A. J. Rose of Austin is ex-
pected to attend and make an ad-
dress and Hon. L. J. Caraway will
also have something to say. Quite a
good deal of enthusiasm is being man-
ifested by the farmers of Hood county
and citizens of Granbury, and a big
meeting is expected.

EXTERMINATE THE RABBITS.

The following item clipped from the
Woodward, Okla., Live Stock Inspector
suggests food for thought by our West-
ern farmers, who annually suffer heavy
losses by depredations of rabbits.The annual Kiowa county (Kansas)
rabbit hunt took place today, and the
event is being celebrated tonight, near
Mulvillville, with the usual grand ball
and banquet. One hundred and sixty-
five farmers and cowboys on horse-
back participated in the hunt, and
nearly 6000 rabbits were killed. They
will be shipped free over the railways
and consigned to humane societies in
Chicago and Cleveland.The amount of green stuff which the
average farmer in our prairie sections,
and especially those located in the
neighborhood of mesquite thickets,
lose every season, is hardly realized,
from the fact that the loss is gradual
and not readily perceptible, but never-
theless, it is enormous. The nimble
"Jack" sleeps comfortably in the brush
or under a mesquite brush during the
daytime, but gets his work in good
shape from a little before sundown till
after sunrise next day. They may be
seen in the vicinity of any wheat field
slipping out and making for the feed-
ing grounds, generally by regular well-beaten trails, and this is kept up
throughout the season. In the Panhan-
dle country especially wheat planting
this season is general, but the acreages
smaller, so that the rabbit depredations
will be more damaging. Why then
should the farmers not organize—pro-
vide the necessary wire netting and
have regular rabbit drives during the
winter? Enough netting can be had for
about \$75 to make sufficiently large
wings, or \$100 will make extra large
ones. This amount will be but trifling
when divided up amongst eight or ten
farmers, and the wire can be procured
through local dealers at wholesale fig-
ures from manufacturers, who will, if
necessary, accept the farmers' joint
note indorsed by the dealer payable in
harvest. Besides, the fun afforded fully
compensates for the outlay. The pro-
ceeds of two or three drives should
pay cost of netting—as there is always
a market in St. Louis, Denver and other
large cities for the rabbits, besides
which a bounty is offered in many of
our counties for the scalps. After the
rabbits have been all cleared out of a
neighborhood, the netting could then be
divided amongst the owners to be
utilized for garden and orchard fencing.
The saving of grass, small grain
and fruit trees by the destruction of
these pests would be very great, and
the Stock and Farm Journal would be
gratified to see stockmen and farmers
unite and organize rabbit drives in
their respective neighborhoods."The poor we have with you al-
ways," so said the Great Apostle more
than eighteen centuries ago, and it is
as true today as then. At this season
of the year, when the sentiment,
"peace on earth and good will to men"
should reign supreme in every heart,
if you wish to be really happy, the sur-
est and most effective way is to make
some fellow being happy. Do you not
know of some poor, or destitute, or af-
flicted, some upon whom the sunshine
of life rarely falls; some little children,
whose pleasures and joys are to
very rare indeed? Extend to such, at
this time, a helping hand. You will be
surprised with what trifling expendi-
ture you can gladden many hearts, and
afford pleasure to destitute homes.
Teach your children, too, that it is
"more blessed to give than to receive,"
and train their young minds in that
direction. The consciousness of duty
performed and knowledge of the happi-
ness bestowed upon your fellow beings,
will bring its reward and render your
own life all the happier. Besides, "he
that giveth to the poor lendeth to the
Lord," and "the Lord loveth a cheerful
giver."FARMERS' INSTITUTES.
The Granbury News of the 19th inst.
issues a call for a meeting to be held
on the 30th inst. at Granbury, signed
by a number of Hood county farmers,
for the purpose of organizing a Farm-
ers' Institute. The call states that
they "recognize the importance and
value of an interchange of views and
experiences regarding the practical de-
tails of our business and believe this
can best be accomplished through the
organization of a farmers' institute." With
the above sentiments the Journal is
heartily in accord, and wishes the
proposed meeting abundant success.Systematic and united organization
is now the order of the day in all
branches and callings, and no intelli-
gent observer can fail to note the won-
derful power and influence exerted
thereby. Farmers as a body, whilst
all powerful numerically, have always
lacked unity of purpose and systematic
execution; of any plans devised by them
for their betterment and it is this lack
of organization that places them so
entirely at the mercy of speculators
and future dealers when attempting to
dispose of their products. "The farmer
feeds them all," as the old song
goes, and yet he in one sense is the
least independent. Organization, intel-
ligently and universally conducted and
properly applied, will change all this.
We, therefore, wish the movement in
Hood county all success, and hope to
see its example abundantly followed.
If after organization our Granbury
friends will only steer clear of the pol-
itical rocks upon which are now so many
similar alliances have been shipwrecked,
and not permit their bark to be
"steered by any of the numerous and
designing politicians out of a job, their
institute cannot fail to be a power for
good in the land. Political parties are
all right in their places, but whenever
a farmers' institute, established with
the avowed object of bettering their in-
terests by social intercourse, exchange
of ideas, and concerted action gener-
ally, permits the discussion of anything
of political nature excepting such
matters as strictly pertain to their
business (and those only under rigid
restrictions) then discussion, dissatis-
faction, disagreement and dissolution
will be the inevitable result.PROTECT HOME INDUSTRIES.
The importation of Mexican cattle
into Texas since removal of quarantine
restrictions has steadily continued.
Whilst at first it occasioned no special
comment, and even at this time many
stockmen claim that the business is
not, or will not be, of sufficient mag-
nitude to disturb or injure the interests
of Texas stock raisers, the Stock and
Farm Journal is of the opinion that the
time has now fully arrived when it be-
hooves our stock raisers to investi-
gate the conditions surrounding this
phase of the cattle business, and act as
may be deemed best for the protection
of their interests. From a report issued
by the secretary of agriculture it ap-
pears that 63,716 head of inspected cat-
tle crossed the line during the six
months ending June 30, 1895. But it
was with the removal of quarantine
restrictions that imports began in real
earnest, the number imported during
the past year being, according to the
report of the Mexican authorities,
over 300,000 head from the state of Chi-
huahua alone, and still remaining in
the state 1,200,000 head.The governor of the state of Sonora
estimates that there are about 300,000
head of cattle in that state and, ac-
cording to recent reports, a large num-
ber of American cattle buyers are there
and large purchases have lately been
made. Possibly the correctness of the
above figures may be challenged. Ad-mitting as a matter of argument that
they are extravagant, the fact still
remains that the business of importing
Mexican cattle to Texas is now (al-
though but recently commenced) well
under way, and likely under present
conditions to be continued and en-
larged. Just as long as there is a dol-
lar in the business so long will there
be buyers and importers, many of them
our own friends and neighbors, who
argue, naturally enough, that if they
were not in it somebody else would be.The Journal has endeavored to keep
posted on this question, and being now
convinced that a continuation of
Mexican cattle importations under the
present very slight restrictions im-
posed, namely, an ad valorem tax of
20 per cent, will be productive of injury
to our home cattle raisers, thinks the
time has arrived when an expression
to that effect in the form of a resolu-
tion calling upon our representatives
to introduce without delay a bill pro-
viding for the imposition of an addi-
tional tax upon all cattle imported from
Mexico to the United States should
emanate from the representative bodies
of Texas livestock interest shortly to
meet in this city and in San Antonio.
The Journal also recommends that all
who are interested in this, the largest
and one of the chief interests of the
state, both individuals and public
bodies, should work to the same end.
"America for Americans" is an oft
quoted text, and a good one to con-
jure by. Let us apply the principle near-
home and put it "Texas for Texans."
The conditions surrounding the raising
of cattle in Mexico, with its limitless
cheap range, its poor labor and others
are such that under existing arrange-
ments the flooding of the state with
their cattle cannot fail to work a ser-
ious and permanent hardship on Texas
raisers and although at present but
the thin edge of the wedge is inserted,
it is a forerunner of what may be
looked for. Like the "little cloud out
of the sea like unto a man's hand,"
which preceded the storm invoked by
the prophet of old and soon after over-
shadowed the earth so that the "heaven
was black with cloud and rain," so it
is with the danger with which we are
now confronted. The above remarks
apply with equal force to the horse and
sheep industries, and consistency alone
would suggest that they be included in
any demands made. The horse market
has been thoroughly paralyzed for some
time back, and the same may be said
of wool since removal of tariff restric-
tions. So far as the Stock and Farm
Journal is concerned it favors and de-
mands such legislative protection as
will enable our citizens engaged in the
various livestock industries the full
value of their productions.AUSTRALIAN BEEF.
The recent shipment of live stock
from Sydney, N. S. W., to Liverpool,
England, has excited much attention
and considerable speculation amongst
American exporters as to the ultimate
result of the experiment, or rather
as to the probabilities of its repetition.
Whilst it may be claimed, per se, to be
a success, the Stock and Farm Journal
opines that our shippers need lose no
sleep yet awhile over the prospects of
competition from that direction. The
cattle cost something over \$75.00 a head
delivered in Liverpool, and at this
figure it is hard to see where the profits
come in. A matter of greater impor-
tance and worthy of a weightier con-
sideration at present is the removal
of the arbitrary restrictions now placed
by foreign governments upon the im-
portation of American beef. Consider-
ing the flimsy excuses advanced as rea-
sons for those restrictions it is evident
that the real object of the governments
was to extend protection to the home
raisers. It seems, therefore, unlikely
that any relief will be afforded in this
direction for some time to come.IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.
The progressive dairyman will be
fully as desirous and recognize equally
with the progressive stockman the ne-
cessity for grading up and improving
his milk stock. Take for example a
man who owns a bunch of scrub cows.
If he will procure a thoroughbred Jer-
sey bull, the helpers of the first cross
will give him a finer quality of milk
and butter and about 50 per cent, more
of the latter than their mothers give.
It is a generally admitted axiom that
the bull is half the herd, and grades
of the second and third cross may com-
monly be seen that the unimproved or
casual observer could not tell by looks
from registered Jerseys. Another com-
mon mistake is to breed from a half
breed bull. The thoroughbred bull ele-
vates the grade, the half breed the re-
verse. The female offspring of common
cows and pure bred bulls should be
bred to another thoroughbred bull. In
one cross a man will have cows that
will increase his butter yield, and in
three cases will have a most valuable
herd and almost as good butter makers
as registered Jerseys.CATTLEMEN'S PROTECTIVE AS-
SOCIATION.
Quannah Tribune.
It has been suggested to us by Mr.
J. M. Bailey, one of our oldest cattle-
men in this section and sanctioned by
a number of others as a good scheme,
and that is for our cattle men to or-
ganize themselves into an association
for mutual protection, and offer a
standing reward of any amount they
may see fit, say \$200, for the appre-
hension and conviction of any per-
son or persons found in any manner
molesting cattle or brands of any mem-
ber of the association. The association
can be formed and officers elected
without any cost attached to it for
membership fee, if thought proper,
and members will be well served by
such an association are inculcated.
The suggestion may be all right, but
would it not be more economical and
business like, and likely to be pro-
ductive of better results for the cat-
tlemen in question to join an associa-
tion already established and in opera-
tion for the same objects, with its
inspectors at every shipping point, its
organization complete and its facili-
ties for the detection and arrest of
cattle thieves unequalled? The Cattle
Raisers' association of Texas is the
organization referred to, and its bene-
fits can be obtained at comparatively
trifling cost.Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-
son's eye water. Carefully examine the
outside wrapper. None other genuine.

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

Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PUREFIRE GUARDS.
A correspondent of the Live Stock In-
spector submits outline of a law that
he deems needed in that country (Okla-
homa), which will interest the Panhan-
dle settlers. Our western counties have
sustained heavy loss last spring and
this fall from prairie fires, and it would
appear that greater uniformity of ac-
tion in the matter of burning fire
guards is needed there. We reproduce
copy of the law referred to:
A law compelling each settler to
break and keep in good order a fire
guard of at least 8 feet in width on
all sides of his claim or any land he
may hold in lease or in any other way.
A law giving the road overseer the
same right to warn out the settlers, or
any other persons that are liable for
road work, to burn said fire guards.
The overseer does not comply with
all the requirements of the law he
shall be liable to a fine of not less than
one hundred dollars (\$100), and double
it damages the settlers may incur
from his neglect to do so. And each
person who fails to perform his share
of the work as required by the over-
seer, shall be subject to a fine of not
less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).
The fire guards must be free from
grass and weeds by the 1st day of
September or before, if the overseer
deems it necessary to burn said guards
earlier.VETERINARY.
In connection with this department
Texas Stock and Farm Journal has se-
cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-
kins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-
nounced ability, and invites its readers
to write whenever they desire any in-
formation in regard to sick or lame
animals, and thus assist in making
this department one of the interesting
features of the Journal. Give age,
color and sex of the animal, stating
symptoms accurately, or how long
standing, and what treatment, if any,
has been resorted to. All replies
through this column are free. When
veterinary advice is desired by mail
and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should
be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed
to secure prompt attention. All other
inquiries should be addressed to Texas
Stock and Farm Journal, and will be
answered each in turn.Gertrude, Tex., Dec. 13, 1895.—Fort
Worth Farm and Stock Journal, Fort
Worth, Tex.—Gentlemen:—Enclosed
find check for \$1.00 for one year's sub-
scription to your valuable paper. In
this section grass is good, water is
plentiful and stock of all kinds in
fine shape to stand the winter. Farm-
ers are taking advantage of the fine
season that's in the ground to do their
winter breaking, and the prospects for
both farming and stock interests are
flattering. Yours truly,
STEWART BROS.Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm
Journal sewing machines have found
their way into Texas homes, and there
has never been a single complaint from
a purchaser. This is a pretty good
record, and it is in need of a sewing
machine the best made for the least
money can be obtained. Address a
letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and
Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.The Del Rio Record complains of the
wild animal pest in Kinney county,
and says that a scalp law should be
made an issue in the next campaign.
The Record says that Greenwood
Bros. have lost over 200 calves and will
organize a hunt for the depredators.
Why not organize a general hunt, di-
viding into sides, with a big supper for
the side that wins at the expense of the
other side?ONE OF MANY.
Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895.
Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Jour-
nal:
My wife has received the Stock Jour-
nal sewing machine, and is well pleased
with it. She says you do not recom-
mend it high enough. Yours truly,
J. S. WEBBER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses,
mules, sheep or hogs can find out where
they can be had by addressing, Hutto,
Tex., and enclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto,
Tex.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.WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000
acres of land in Shelby county, about
half Sabine bottom, balance hill
land. Divided in 100 to 400 acre
blocks. Also eleven half sections in
Huntsford 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.CATTLE FOR SALE.—Below will be
found a partial list of the cattle we
have for sale, to which we invite the
attention of buyers:
ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS,
above quarantine line—300 ones, deliv-
ered Clarendon, one mark and brand,
\$15.50; 300 twos, delivered Clarendon,
one mark and brand, \$15.50; 400 twos,
located in Dawson county, to be de-
livered in Denver, \$15; 1000 ones, de-
livered Clarendon, one mark and brand,
splendid cattle, \$15; 1000 twos, same as
above, \$15.
STEERS, below line—300 coming twos,
Eastern cattle, but now located in
Hunt county, \$12; 500 coming ones, Cor-
vett county, \$10; 700 ones and twos
past, natives of Coryell county, to be
delivered in Abilene, \$12 and \$10; 1000
Einzel county ones, past, \$9.25; 200
Dallas county yearlings, \$10.25; 6000
East Texas ones and twos, spring de-
livery, \$9.00.
COWS—1000 cows, Trinity bottom cat-
tle, spring delivery, \$12; 1500 cows,
Easterns, \$12.50; 1500 extra good South-
west cows, \$14.00; 200 Hunt county,
\$12.50.We have lots of other cattle for sale,
and if you don't see what you want
here, write us. In stocks and herds we
have some "good things" which will
bear investigation.
Correspondence with both buyers and
sellers solicited.
GRAHAM & LOVING,
Commission Dealers in Cattle, 506 Main
street, Fort Worth, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BERKSHIRES Finely bred, Aug., Sept.
prices and Oct. pigs at lower
prices than ever; have too many to
winter. Write for bargains.
E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.ED L. OLIVER,
—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,
30,002, 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. Two bears, each
winning first in class and first and second
in sweepstakes and stock head of four herds,
winning three firsts and one second. An-
other is full brother to sire of sweepstakes
sow at World's Fair. Pigs from these bears
and sows of equal blood, for sale.

HOME FARM HERD.

Thoroughbred Ho'sein-Friesian Cat-
tles, TEXAS RAISED
Also Large Bone English Berkshire
Swine.

J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

THROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES,
Poland-China
and
Essex Hogs.Very best stock. Catalogue on ap-
plication. Address W. L. POSTER, La.
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, Profes-
sor of Agriculture, College Station,
Brazos county, Texas.100 MAMMOTH
BRONZE TURKEYS 100\$3.00 Each \$5.00 a Pair.
Took all first premiums at Fort
Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 94
points. Address W. R. Mickle, 14-
th Street, Dallas, Tex.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO CATTLE BUYERS.
1000 Kaufman county ones coming
twos, good steers, at \$12.50.
1000 good Mexican ones, 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 \$12.00.8000 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
cows 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.
16000 Wharton county twos and threes
coming threes and fours for immedi-
ate delivery at \$13.00 and \$15.00, or for
responsible 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 classes
of cattle not included in the above.
Buyers should not fail to call on us
before purchasing. Very respectfully,
GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.,
Commission Dealers in Cattle.LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain
until January 1, 1896. Three grand-
sons of the \$250 Guy Wilks, second
1777 at \$8 each, three to four months
old, pedigree with each Brown Lig-
horns, \$150 each. Two Black Lang-
shan hens, \$150 each. One pair game
hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams,
\$8.00. Address with cash early for these
prices will move them quickly. My
object.
J. W. SMITH,
Kosse, Tex.NOTICE—Strayed or stolen from the
undersigned near Hightley, Tarrant
county, Texas, eleven head of stock,
seven mules and four horses. One
brown mare about 14-15 hands high,
six years old, branded J. L. on left
shoulder, white spot in one eye. One
horse colt, two years old, a bluish dun
branded D. One bay horse, four years
old, swaybacked, branded 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, Hightley, Tex.
Or E. A. EULESS, Fort Worth.I will contract or buy on commission
blotched cattle of any breed for future
or immediate delivery.
J. D. DUCKWORTH,
211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas
City, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM
C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HERD OF PED-
IGREED POLAND
CHINA AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE
upon one farm in the United States.
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 insisted
upon.

BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a com-
parison 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.
Incidentally 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
Stock Congress, will receive most
careful attention.
H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANDHEIM, No. 46,180, winner first
prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska,
Illinois, and the great St. Louis fair
as a 2-year-old in 1893, and sweep-
stakes over all breeds, and 5th at
World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and
high grade Hereford bulls and heifers
for sale. Large English Berkshire
hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard,
Manager, Henrietta, Tex.O. I. C. \$10.00.
For ten dollars I will de-
liver one of my Ohio im-
proved Chester pigs of either
sex, 8 to 12 weeks old,
freight paid, to any ex-
press office in Texas, pigs
from registered stock and
pedigree furnished with
each pig. Write to ac-
company order.
H. S. DAY.

Dwight, Morris, Conn., Kan.

Wm. O'Connor, Taylor,
Tex., breeder of thor-
ough bred Poland China
swine, choice, pure
bred stock, eligible
to registration, for sale
at all times. Pigs, \$5 each; write for what you
want. Satisfaction guaranteed.Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Grif-
fith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has
shipped fowls and eggs to almost every
state. Twenty years experience in all
the leading varieties of thoroughbred
poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue.
Prices to suit hard times of the best
Eastern stock. The sire to my man-
moth bronze turkey weighed 45 lbs.
Order this month and get first choice.B. R. VALE, DONAPARTE, IOWA.
Breeder of Improved
—CHIESTER WHITE—
SWINE. The oldest and
leading herd in the West.
State fair record unexcelled by any
breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Fentress, Texas.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best
breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.FOR SALE I have for sale, and
hand a good stock of thoroughbred
Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-
Friesian Cattle.Non profits write to
P. C. WELBORN, - Hantley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.

From the best strains of Light Bra-
hmas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-
mouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots

PERSONAL.

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

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

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

Louis Hastings of Lubbock was in the city this week.

M. Davis of Seymour was among the visitors this week.

George D. Oaks was here yesterday on his way to south Texas.

George J. Simmons came in from Weatherford during the week.

Tom Pennington of Quanah was in the Fort during the week.

W. D. Jordan, quarantine inspector, was in the Fort Wednesday.

John Gibson, of Waggoner, I. T., was in the city during the week.

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

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

Graham & Loving sold to W. D. Oaks 600 head of cows for spring delivery.

Samuel Wilson, of Morgan, Tex., was among the cattlemen here this week.

R. R. Sanderson, a Big Springs stockman, was in Fort Worth during the week.

Tarleton Embury of the Cincinnati stock yards was among Tuesday's visitors.

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

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

J. S. Todd of Chisnol, I. T., was among the cattlemen in Fort Worth this week.

T. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville was among the Fort Worth cattlemen Wednesday.

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

To C. Karmer, an extensive cattle raiser and dealer of Mexico, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county called and added a shiner to the Journal's bank account during the week.

J. M. Daugherty was in the Fort this week after a four day's rest at his home in Abilene. Four days is a long rest for Jim.

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

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

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

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

L. C. Holt, Newark, Wise county, Texas, was in the Fort this week, and moved his name up a notch on the Journal's cash register.

W. F. Youngblood of Midland was in Fort Worth during the week. He reports the outlook for stock and business good in his country.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, who has been in Fort Worth some time with his brother, C. L. Ware, who has been quite sick, returned home this week.

W. Q. Richards of Cottle county was in Fort Worth this week. He says his "law business" has kept him off the range a good deal for a few weeks past.

Z. T. Elliston of Jack county, was in Fort Worth this week. He reports stock in good shape in his county, and says they still have plenty of grass.

D. E. Sims of Paint Rock was in Fort Worth this week, making inquiries about cattle. Mr. Sims never lets his ears flop. He is always on the alert and knows a bargain when he sees it.

J. F. Dunlap of Benbrook called at the Journal office and cemented the link of friendship which heretofore existed between himself and our cashier. Mr. Dunlap is a prosperous farmer and stockman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. O. Lively, one of the traveling representatives of the stock yards, came in yesterday from a trip east over the Cotton Belt in time to see the hog show. He will remain long enough to attend the horse sale also. Mr. Lively is enthusiastic over the outlook for the Fort Worth market, especially the hog business.

He says that there are enough hogs in the territory tributary to this market to continue the good receipts of the last ten days until the middle of next June, and that time those that are now

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

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

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

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

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

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

The packing company yesterday bought about 1000 hogs and practically cleared the yards of all suitable stuff. The packery is now slaughtering about 600 hogs per day on an average. The prices paid ranged from \$2.90 to \$3.35, the latter being the highest figure paid.

J. W. Ferguson was in from Douglas, Kan., with a load of thirty-eight head of yearling Durham shorthorn bulls that he was taking to Stephenville. At that place he expects to dispose of a part of them, and the rest he will take to his ranch near Breckinridge. Mr. Ferguson is a great believer in Shorthorn cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

E. H. East of Archer City was in the city Saturday, having just returned from Kansas City. He reports having seen at that market the anomaly of thin cattle selling for more than fat, as buyers seemed to be after meat instead of tallow. He also saw one yearling that weighed over 1200 pounds, which sold at 8 cents.

Mr. East is a great believer in sorghum and Kaffir corn, and although some insist that they are injurious to land, he is ready to take the risk, and will plant about 2000 acres.

W. L. Foster of Shreveport, La., a breeder of thoroughbred Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Essex hogs, introduced himself to the Journal readers in this issue. Mr. Foster has the blood lines and quality in his herds second to none. He claims a larger percentage of high priced and priced-winning blood than can be found in the south, and at lower prices than the same breeding can be bought elsewhere. Write him for full particulars regarding his herd.

L. L. Moore is back from a trip through Hall, Cottle and Childress counties and reports fine cattle prospects there. There is an abundance of good grass and more young calves than he ever saw.

W. Q. Richards of Cottle county yesterday, made similar reports and says that with one or two more seasons like the present there will be no occasion for a cattle shortage in that part of the country. Cattle will winter well if there is no heavy rainfall to injure the rank grass.

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

John Scharbauer, a prominent cattleman of Midland, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Scharbauer has just finished delivering to Dr. Elliott & Son of that place 500 head of cattle that he recently sold at \$15 a head, which he regards as fair prices, considering the condition of the market.

The excursion party of cattlemen and their families who are to go on a trip to Ardmore to see a fine herd of feeders there has been made up, but as a number of them are out of the city for other reasons, it has been postponed from today to next Sunday.

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

George B. Loving is back from a trip to Corpus Christi and the adjacent country where he went a few days ago in company with M. Sansom of Alvarado, and Jot J. Smyth of Grandview. While away Mr. Loving as agent closed a cattle deal with purchasers, in which \$125,000 was involved. Some of the details of the sale are yet to be arranged and have not yet been made up. The same three gentlemen will return to that country next Monday to arrange the final details. While away Mr. Loving visited the famous Laurin ranch in Corpus Christi, twenty miles from Corpus Christi. He also visited the ranch of George W. West in Live Oak county. He found the grass as green as a whetstone, and that there having been no frost in that

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

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Perhaps the greatest need of a young man or woman in entering on life is a good education. More and more it is coming to pass that people without an education are at a fearful discount in the struggles of life. Except in rare instances the educated push the uneducated aside. The untrained cannot stand before the trained. This is but natural. Then it becomes the bounden duty of all young people to secure as speedily as possible a first-class 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 \$8.00 per month. Quite a number of the best young men at the college now are members of the club.

The prices of tuition are correspondingly cheap.

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

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

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

POULTRY.

I practice a very simple and very effective way of keeping my fowls free from vermin, and I have been successful. For the use of thirty fowls running at large I have in my hen house a box about three feet square and eighteen inches deep, open at the top to this I put a half of and of road dirt, a half of air-slacked lime, a half of wood ashes, five pounds of sulphur and one pound of insect powder (pyrethrum). About once a week I stir this a few quarts of corn, and then it is fun to see the hens get in and scratch. No kind of vermin that infests fowls can survive this treatment. Scabby birds, plagued with a few minute insect, are also prevented by it. I have a roosting place for my fowls to occupy in the summer in an unheated hen house. This is more comfortable and healthful for them than a close, sheltered room and less liable to breed vermin.—New York World.

MOULTING.

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

THE POULTRYMEN'S CONVENTION TO THE JOURNAL.

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

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,

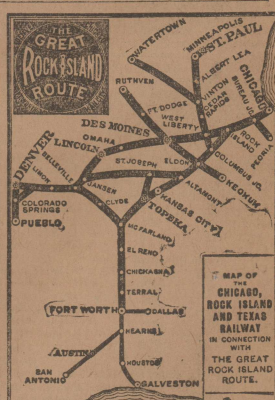
GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Half-Fare Tickets

from all H. & T. C. stations, 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, Gen. P. & T. Agt. C. D. LORON, Ticket Agents. W. T. FORT WORTH, TEX.



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.....3:20 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.

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 10, 1935, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.
Charles Touche, 42422, E. C. Dickson to C. Touche, Gum Island, Tex.
Drean's Dandy Pogs, 38724, M. Lathrop to J. L. Thompson, Willard, Tex.
Fair's Landseer, 35504, J. C. Jeffries to J. E. Walker, Palestine, Tex.
Fair's Landseer, 35504, J. E. Walker to A. Cartmell, Palestine, Tex.
Florence's Broga, 38733, J. F. Burleson, Smithville, Tex.
Madame's Prince Melrose, 42386, E. E. Green to E. Von Boeckman, Geronimo, Tex.
Mallie's Stoke Pogs, 27705, J. B. Donoho to J. B. Lassiter, Clarksville, Tex.
Myone's Pogs, 42350, J. A. Pryor to J. E. Brecken & Co., Honey Grove, Tex.
Pogs' Eclipse of C. H. 32496, B. Campbell to M. B. Chastain, Alpine, Tex.
Texas Pogs, 20194, C. M. Bivins to Harris & Hardin, Terrell, Tex.
Texas Sawyer, 14219, A. Robinson to T. Rogers, Reagan, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Arella of St. Lambert, 84693, Terrell, Harris & Hardin to S. C. Bell, San Antonio, Tex.
Belle Ethel, 103931, J. H. Carpenter to S. N. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Bisson's Pearl Onan, 109598, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Bisson's Signala, 109457, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Bisson's Tomalema, 109597, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Buttermilk of Texas, 62790, I. Sellers to B. T. Palmer, Lockhart, Tex.
Christian of St. Lambert, 76184, Terrell & Harris to J. A. Smith, San Antonio, Tex.
Countess Gilderoy, 2d 78075, J. L. Whitworth to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Cowboy's Cremona, 91234, J. L. Pritchett to C. Jauke, Galveston, Tex.
Goldie Tormentor, 105020, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Harry's Nina, 109332, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Ida Braxton, 109339, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Ida's Bonnie Yost, 104694, M. Lathrop to J. L. Thompson, Willard, Tex.
Lady's Sargeant, 91232, J. L. Pritchett to M. B. Christain, Alpine, Tex.
L'Allegro's Lady, 57375, W. B. Wells to M. S. Gordon, Weatherford, Tex.
Leon's Alice, 109506, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Margaret Lee, 102313, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Marie M. 92292, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Moon Ralphie, 33612, W. B. Montgomery to A. W. Terrell, Austin, Tex.
Moon Ralphie, 33612, A. W. Terrell to T. H. Jones, Austin, Tex.
Princess Raela, 101168, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Roter's Rebekah, 102310, F. Burton to S. W. Parlier, Calvert, Tex.
Signala, 101174, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.
Tullulah Lil, 83311, R. L. Chapman to E. Duke, Galveston, Tex.
Vandana Bisson, 109596, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex.

THE SIMMENTHALER CROSS.
For the Stock and Farm Journal.
A chief of Jersey breeders, with a herd 300 strong, after nearly twenty years' experience, makes the following statement:

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

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

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

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

He proposes to put new life in the Jerseys by crossing them with Simmenthalers, a breed from Switzerland. What are its characteristics? From a report on this breed to our state department by Consul Mason of Bosle, Switzerland, I quote and condense: "A cow exhibited at Lucerne in 1881 attained a weight of 2494 pounds, and the average weight of thoroughbred cows being about 1400 pounds, though many choice herds average 1700 pounds, and cows of 1900 and 2000 pounds weight are not uncommon."—At Roneck, the insane asylum of Canton Soleuse, I have seen a herd of twenty choice cows, kept by the Cantonal government, to supply the asylum with milk.

From careful records kept by Superintendent Marti it appears that these cows average 21 pounds of milk daily or 7665 pounds each during the year. This is a maximum record for an entire herd. "In the Alps where the grass is savory and richest 25 pounds of their milk yield a pound of butter; in the valleys the quantity required for the same purpose varies from 23 to 29 pounds."—They grow rapidly and are mature in the fourth year. They are of enormous size, compactly and cleanly built, and their flesh is fine-grained, tender and savory.

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

The impression is strong that Mr. Havemeyer might have found breeds nearer home more suitable for his purpose. The Ayrshire is a beautiful animal of unquestioned health and stamina; the cow gives nearly or quite as much milk as the Simmenthaler, and it is as rich. The Red Poll, with equal stamina, is not behind in any dairy quality. And last, though not least, the Holstein-Friesian gives as rich milk and more of it.

A private letter lies before me from one of the largest breeders of California. He writes that he has largely crossed the Holstein-Friesian on other cattle. He says, "I have a half-bred Jersey and Holstein, thoroughbred on both sides, which produced 62 3/4 pounds butter last year my Babcock test."

I have advocated the crossing of breeds for several years, and have made inquiries on the subject. From what information I have been able to gain, and from my own very limited experience, I am led to the tentative conclusion that a cross of medium-weight Holstein-Friesian bulls with Jersey cows is a successful one. A cross made by me resulted in no difficulty of birth, and the produce was a large and very rich milk. I sold her to a large dairyman who has often said to me, "She was the best cow I ever owned." I cannot recommend the opposite cross—that of Jersey bulls on Holstein-Friesian cows. As breeders say, "It does not seem to be a good idea." I think our agricultural schools might confer a boon upon our dairy interests by a liberal offer of premiums for cross-bred cattle.

S. HOXIE.
Yorkville, N. Y.

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

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

When it is known that a cow has eaten largely of meal or grain, one of the very best remedies is a few quarts of water, not perhaps over a gallon, at any one time; in half an hour let her have another gallon, and continue every hour until her thirst is quenched. The first time the water is given stir into it a heaping teaspoonful of ginger, and a tablespoonful of salt and vinegar, and add the ginger and vinegar every second time the cow is given drink. With this treatment many a cow would be well in half an hour, and that would have died had the water been entirely withheld. If there is bloating, use warm water injections every hour, and if it is not reduced in six hours, give a pound dose of Epsom salts, and continue the injections, also the ginger, until the cow is well on the way to recovery. This I give as a simple, rational, farmer's remedy; the veterinarian can prescribe a better one, but the treatment recommended will save a large per cent when the veterinarian cannot be had.—Dr. Smead, in Practical Dairyman.

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

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

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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.

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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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 a stock market. This will not deprive you of 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 turneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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President, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr., 2nd Vice Pres.
J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY,
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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

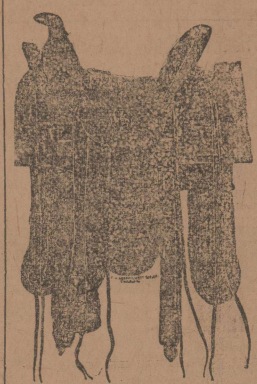
—ARE THE—
MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1934.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	569,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	9,946	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	400,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1934.....	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. MC RESE, V.P. & Gen. M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.



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Write to us, or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork.

We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only better. The saddles will adjust to a horse's back, easy to rider and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years.

The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the bars and cantle.

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PADGETT BROS.,
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