

CATTLE.

During the two months ending December 15, the importation of Mexican cattle through the port of El Paso reached 12,000 head.

The state sanitary live stock commission met in Austin Thursday of last week, discussing minor amendments to the cattle quarantine laws, which they propose to call to the attention of the twenty-fourth legislature.

Fed Texas steers weighing 1075 pounds, sold at St. Louis for \$2.30 Saturday, an advance of about 12 cents prevailing. On Tuesday, a year ago, fed Texas steers weighing 1075 pounds, sold at \$2.35. This comparison gives this year's market decidedly an advantage.

From Kansas City last week there were 357 cars of cattle taken to the country to feed, the largest number taken in five weeks, and the largest ever made in the week preceding Christmas. The same week last year 274 cars were taken, two years ago 142 cars. The low price of all grades of cattle enabled feeders to pick up choice lots for short feed, which probably explains the unusual activity.

El Titus has returned from a south-western tour of nearly a month's duration. He went from here direct to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. He says a man near Chihuahua owns 130,000 cattle and has made a contract to deliver between 9000 and 10,000 in the City of Mexico. The cattle are in good condition, in condition to ship to the open markets, and the conclusion has been reached that it is most profitable to ship them to the range north and there fatten them before shipping to market.—Drovers' Telegram.

A stockman up from Texas says: "The bulls of the breed are used for roughness. The production of the meat from a ton of raw cotton seed amounts to 750 pounds; the oil to thirty-five gallons and the balance hulls. A full feed is eight pounds of meal mixed with twenty-five pounds of hulls. It will, therefore, be seen that the proportion of meal to hulls is smaller in this feed than in the production and there is where the trouble comes in. In this country corn is mixed with the meal for roughness. There is plenty of meal in Texas. Only the other day I heard some oil men grumbling at the lack of demand. The feed cattle will not be marketed from Texas at a profit this season, but will be coming until May."—Drovers' Telegram.

A correspondent at Childress, Texas, writes as follows: U. S. Weddington, of Childress county, has sold to the Matador Land and Cattle Co., of Childress county, forty-one head of young thoroughbred Hereford bulls of their own raising. This herd is getting to be of some importance to the Panhandle, and the fact that the Matador people bought a lot of young bulls from this herd three years ago, and comes again this year for another and larger bunch, is in itself a recommendation. They also received a car load of young Hereford bulls from Colorado. The Matador people always keep their range stocked with good bulls, and can show as good a class of range cattle as any ranch in the Panhandle. There is a decided movement among the ranchmen in this country to improve their herds by the use of good bulls, and the Hereford appears to be preferred for range purposes.

The example of Germany in placing an embargo on American beef is being followed by other European countries in rapid succession, until the export trade, which amounts approximately to \$150,000,000 a year, is materially threatened. Nelson Morris, who has lately returned from an extended trip to Europe, says that the only way out of the difficulty is for sugar to be placed on the free list, and that the vast cattle interests of the West, led by P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris and Swift, will do battle with the sugar trust in the present Congress, and will before the people afterwards if redress is not found there. The cattle raisers, the cattle killers, and the meat distributors, who have been in a state of continuing warfare with each other, have combined against the common enemy, and as the meat interests are more important than sugar, the Niagara cannot appropriate, or anything else that can come up, the meat men feel that they can command the aggressive support of the supporters of every Western and Southern state, and put up a combination that will be invincible.

The Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, says in their Saturday issue, quoting the following press dispatch: "Splenic fever is said to be raging among the cattle of Texas and the Governor Hogg issued a proclamation establishing a state of quarantine against Mexico and no cattle will be permitted to enter Texas until inspected by an officer of the United States agricultural department."

When asked this morning what he knew of Texas fever, Albert Dean, local agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said he had no information on the subject, but he was not surprised to find in the above dispatch that fever was abroad in the land. When the entry of Mexican cattle was first talked of the department subjected all Mexico to a government inspection, irrespective of whether they were imported into the "safe" district or into the "infected" district. The quarantine for the season expired on November 15 they were still subject to inspection for the "safe" district, but all restrictions were removed on those destined for the "infected" portion. There has been some opposition in Southern Texas to the promiscuous entry of Mexican cattle and it may be that the proclamation of Governor Hogg is merely the culmination of the popular sentiment into official action.

A new market for American cattle has been opened, according to a telegram dated last Sunday from the City of Mexico. It is announced there officially that the government will grant a concession to T. R. Jones and O. H. Nelson, cattlemen of Pueblo, Colorado, and Kansas City respectively, for the establishment of an extensive stock yard in that city. It is the intention of the originators of the enterprise to take large numbers of fine American cattle into the country, place them on exhibition in some locality especially designed for the purpose and dispose of them to Mexican breeders and shippers. It is believed that the enterprise will be successful for some years that Mexico is virgin.

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New leather always new if you use Vacuum Leather Oil.
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ground on to which improved breeds of live stock can be introduced to the best advantage. The markets of the United States now being open to the cattle raisers of Mexico may be an incentive to breed up their stock, but whether such market will remain until the maturity of the offspring of the improved breeds, about a year is introduced, is a question that cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy at this time. This new market for the improved breeds, about a year is introduced, is a question that cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy at this time. This new market for the improved breeds, about a year is introduced, is a question that cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy at this time.

MEXICAN CATTLE BARRED.

The daily press of Saturday had the following:

The live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas having received reliable information that a contagious and infectious disease of a malignant character, known as splenic or southern fever, exists among cattle in a large portion of the republic of Mexico, and that said republic has no sanitary laws, the commission has decided to affect from coming in contact with other cattle in said republic not so affected; and further, having received reliable information that the number of cattle from said republic of Mexico are about to be transported or crossed over into that portion of the state of Texas situated west and north of the California line, now established against splenic or southern fever in the state of Texas; and that said cattle if transported into this area, attended to in agriculture in so far as they are applicable to the state of Texas, and has established and determined the following quarantine line against splenic or southern fever, beginning at the southwestern corner of Pecos county, on the north or Texas bank of the Rio Grande; thence running up the soil of Texas to the northwestern corner of the north of Texas bank of said Rio Grande to the point where the same intersects the boundary line between the state of Texas and New Mexico.

The commission further orders that hereafter no cattle from the republic of Mexico shall cross said quarantine line without having been inspected by an inspector of the United States department of agriculture and having first obtained from such inspector a certificate showing that he has previously inspected each head of cattle so intended to be crossed over said quarantine line, and that he has found the same free of all splenic or southern fever, and is not liable to communicate splenic or southern fever to any cattle in the state of Texas.

In accordance with the above the governor today issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, the governor is required by the laws of the state of Texas, approved April 20, 1893, entitled, "An act to provide for the protection of domestic animals, etc.," to issue his proclamation, prohibiting the crossing of the quarantine line around such diseased stock and the orders, rules and regulations prescribed by said commission, and whereas, the governor of the state of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act of the legislature, do hereby call attention to the said act, and the commission establishing such quarantine line, and I hereby declare and proclaim the above described quarantine boundary lines, rules and regulations by said commission to exist and be in full force as far as the same may be applicable within the limits of the state of Texas and so far as they are not in conflict with the laws of Texas.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name and cause the seal of the state to be affixed at the city of Austin on this 21st day of December, A. D. 1894.

J. S. HOGG, governor of Texas.
By the governor:
GEORGE W. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

STATE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Governor-elect Culberson has made the following appointments for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission: R. J. Kleburg of Nueces county; M. J. Moore of Galveston county; F. Hall of Cooke county. With the cattle business in its present condition, the work of the sanitary commission for the coming year will be very important and the appointment of Messrs. Kleburg and Moore is to be commended, as their familiarity with the work in hand will prove valuable. These gentlemen, in connection with Mr. Martin, have served the interests which they represented well, and the cattlemen of Texas will regret the loss of the last named gentleman from the commission.

Florence J. Hall of Gainesville, the new member of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, is an old hand at the business. He is a well known and justly appreciated for his thoroughness and honor, as well as for his knowledge of everything pertaining to the cattle business. In the general cyclone which hit the cattle interests a few years back, he was caught with the balance, but with his faith strong in the ultimate outcome, he stuck to his cattle and built up his business to its old time proportions. Mr. Culberson made no mistake in appointing Mr. Hall for a place on the board.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Heard Bros. & White sold to Maj. Wells 108 3 and 4-year olds at private terms.

Heard Bros. & White sold to A. F. Crowley five cars of cows at \$12.

W. E. Connell bought as feeders for the Dubois Cattle Co. oil company as feeders, 300 4s at \$15.

A. F. Crowley shipped nine cars of cattle from Monahan to Goddard, Harding Co., and two cars from here to that same firm.—Midland News.

Last week L. C. Dupree shipped a car load of horses to Ogden at Willis, Montgomery county.

Seaton Keith sold all of his cattle, about 1200 head, to R. R. Russell of Menardville, at \$10 per head.

Dr. J. J. Taylor shipped five train loads of cattle last week to the market and three to feed on cotton seed at Temple.

McWilliams & Allen, Colorado City, bought fat cows from the following Crockett county ranchmen, delivered at Angelo: From Sowell Bros., 58 head, \$11; from Perry Bros., 117 head, \$12; and from Gentry & Drake, 35 head, at \$12. Also from Mart Tankersley 21 cows, at \$12; R. F. Tankersley 58 at \$10; Gus Thomas and Bice Duncan 64 at \$12. Leo and Ben Jones 31 at \$12. All these cows were shipped from San Angelo to St. Louis and Chicago on the 15th and 14th.—San Angelo Standard.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

At a meeting of the Illinois sheep breeders lately the following points were agreed upon: Rams under one year old should not be used because their offspring are nearly always weak. Yearlings will get as many and as strong lambs as older ones if not required to serve too many ewes. The best time to have mutton lambs come in is in January and February if prepared to take care of them. A number of other shepherds are feeding in this locality, which furnishes the farmers a market for their wheat and hay. The consumption of that country expected to get the large wheat crop for a song and make a big thing; but the sheep men spoiled their game and put the wool in the pockets of the farmers. There should be more of this kind of business done in Texas than there is. If the Coloradoans can make money by feeding, why can't the Texans do it? Texans can do better, as the climate affords better opportunities, and tallow can be put on at a smaller cost. There is much money sheep fed in Texas, why, it is hard to say.

Southworth, who is backed by Swift, the great meat packer, is feeding 37,000 head of sheep in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Col. He feeds alfalfa and wheat, the latter costing him only 70 cents per 100, or 42 cents per bushel. A number of other shepherds are feeding in this locality, which furnishes the farmers a market for their wheat and hay. The consumption of that country expected to get the large wheat crop for a song and make a big thing; but the sheep men spoiled their game and put the wool in the pockets of the farmers. There should be more of this kind of business done in Texas than there is. If the Coloradoans can make money by feeding, why can't the Texans do it? Texans can do better, as the climate affords better opportunities, and tallow can be put on at a smaller cost. There is much money sheep fed in Texas, why, it is hard to say.

With the slaughter of American flocks going on at the rate of 5,000,000 sheep a year, a strong probability that the export trade will require 250,000 fat sheep within a few months. The consumption of mutton steadily increasing, the next problem to be solved by the flockmasters of the country will be an adequate cotton supply. The domestic consumption of old-time prices or even better. That such a contingency as a short supply for the home and fast increasing foreign demand for government purposes in the near future requires no remarkable forecast to determine. It is simply the logic of conditions and facts occurring in the country, and all rapidly tending to one only result, viz., a short cotton supply, high prices, and a general scramble among the housewives and panicky and foolish shepherds who have sold their flocks "for a song," to get back into the business again at any cost.

CROSS BREEDING.

It is a fact to be thought of by sheep breeders that the best breeds have been the result of judicious crossing. There is no doubt that the best breeds have been those that have not been brought to perfection by skillful crossing, made in such a way as to develop inherent but not unqualified by the influence of the required alloy, or to get rid of the corrie or otherwise objectionable characteristics by the same means. If we seek for the best breeds, we find them in the old-fashioned breeds, or rather varieties, which were drawn before the present monstrous fashion of distorting what infallible makes makes sense into fashion, was introduced by the modish artists, we see animals vastly different from our present breeds. It is in vain to look for the smooth, round barrel, the fine head and small bone, and the smooth, even, silky fleece which mark the present breed, rightly so-called because the progeny, but generally by so like their parents as to appear as if cast in the same mould by the same

skilled artist. Let us consider the Southdown, the Cotswold, the Shropshire, the elephantine Lincoln and the elegant Leicester, and not forgetting our own Merino, all the progeny of ancient breeds, and go through the history of them, we find that it is to the life-long study and work of men whose names are household words in the sheepfold that we owe all these improvements, and that one of them were the result of judicious crossing. The Southdown has been made the most use of in this work, and the most popular of the breed. It is in fact all modern, the little remnant of the old Merino common sheep, of which the present is the only remnant, is buried under the results of crossing with Southdown, the Cotswold and the Leicester. We have the smooth, fine head and small bone, and the heavy fleece of the Cotswold, and all these refined and mingled by elaborate selection and the result is the modern form. So it is with the present Leicester, upon which Blackwell exhausted his earliest efforts, and left the present Leicester as a result of the work of men in no way inferior to the present Leicester. Are we to think all the English breeders are to be blamed for this? No, by no means, for we have now a greater demand than ever for wool of various qualities, for the new and improved breeds, on which modern manufacturers have spent years of money in efforts to meet the demands of modern luxury in dress. And thus it is that the sheep-breeder is ever less open to the sheep-breeder in which to exercise his talents and ingenuity in crossing the right breeds for the purpose of improving the quality of the second greatest manufacturing industry in clothing fabrics. And in this field the Merino will play the first part, for its wool is the most valuable basis on which the varied, we can not say improved, staples will be founded. Already much has been done toward a progeny of the breed in the work. We have the cross of the Southdown and the Shropshire, the Leicester and the Lincoln, as well as the Cotswold, which is the basis of the present Leicester. This animal is such that this breed, the fourth cross still shows distinctly the fineness, the curl and the strength of the wool of the sheep-breeder, whose business it is not only to produce a healthy sheep, but to work hand in hand with the manufacturer and not the fashions as they appear, or rather be in advance of them.

SHROPSHIRE.

This breed, though long and favorably known abroad, is comparatively new to the United States. It was first imported were made forty years ago, but is only within the last few years that the sheep breeders have learned its profitable and peculiar value for crossing purposes—two characteristics which have pushed the breed rapidly to the front and made it the farmers' choice in many sections.

THE PECOS VALLEY.

What the River Contains—What the Plains and Mountains Furnish.

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 11, 1894.

Having told your readers in my rambling way something of this country, I am now going to tell you of the Pecos valley, to describe the products of the streams and fields for the sake of your readers who enjoy an outing with the gun and gun.

The Pecos river is a rapid-running stream, as is also the Honda, North and South Spring rivers and the three branches of the Rio Grande, the latter of which waters with the Pecos within a few miles of Roswell, and together with the numerous lakes that are fed by the streams or discharges in the valley, furnish a fine fishing ground for the lover of good fishing some of the finest sport to be enjoyed anywhere. As is the case with the other rivers of the west, the Pecos is a game. The bass, channel cat, blue cat and perch are most numerous, and except in extremely low water are always ready to take the bait. Fishing parties in fair weather are always out, and nearly all the ways are rewarded with a fine catch. The Pecos is a game. The bass, channel cat, blue cat and perch are most numerous, and except in extremely low water are always ready to take the bait. Fishing parties in fair weather are always out, and nearly all the ways are rewarded with a fine catch.

There are a number of old fishermen in Roswell who delight to entertain a stranger with "fish stories" and to their credit be it said the accounts of monstrous catches are not without foundation. I have seen a line of fish similar to those elsewhere, but the catch was not so large.

It has not been my fortune to try my luck, because high winds and a want of a companion, and gun has prevented, but there must be very fine fish here, for the water is clear, the currents rapid, and the signs are all right. At this season of the year the lakes are alive with wild geese, and generally the shores are low and furnish no chance to stalk them for a safe gun shot. The geese and ducks are the best shooting comes with a hard freeze when the ice drives the fowl to the heads of the streams where they can have in warm spring water, or into the open ditches for the same purpose. There the hunter can stalk them till an easy shot is obtained, and a good day's sport is the result. These farm springs are inviting places to detain them in season of ducks and geese on their migration southward in the fall and they spend the winter there, and a number of the ducks also make their summer home here, and raise broods in the course grass and marshes about the valley. Having returned from a hunting excursion, the Captain Martin, a hunter for black-tail deer, bear and turkey, I am compelled to testify that this character of game was not at home to us. Not a sign of bear or turkey did we see, and nothing more than a few deer tracks were found to encourage the party.

We spent a busy day in climbing over granite boulders and toiling up the prominent peaks to see what the lower lands had to offer, and finding nothing, we turned in toward the rugged cliffs around us and wondered how and why they came.

Great masses of dull-gray granite stand out here and there like towers of ice, and on the higher peaks, some of which reach an altitude of 10,000 feet, while the intermediate ridges were made up of masses of disintegrated boulders that were worn round by long continued grinding one upon the other of some far-off period, when the volcano had them in its grasp and tossed them as toys in its mighty throes.

The narrow gorges and occasional tall valleys of tables are covered with juniper trees and splendid pine, but one would be forced to live in these places to make them useful. The best cannot be brought out by any known means. What is known as the foot-hills extend for several miles to the southward, but they are covered with scant grass and are treeless almost to the base of the main range. These hills are the homes of some of the best cattle I have seen in the country. In fact, the best blooded stock seen in the country is here, and the foot-hills, and the mountains, and it is but just to say that there were high grade Shorthorns and Herefords there, that a stockman would show with pride in any of the old states.

Our trip to the mountains led up to what is known as the Blackwater "arroyo," a distance of fifty miles from Roswell. The last dozen miles was rough riding, but the road was well worn by hauling wood all this distance for fuel for houses where the roots are not satisfactory. I could not understand why common lime was selling at 60 cents a bushel in town until I learned that the road was well hauled over this long road. A few miles out of town I saw some splendid building stone that is being used freely now, the stone of the old mission has outgrown the adobe, and at short intervals over the whole route were some of the best cliffs of both lime and sandstone, and the mountains proper are full of granite. A few miles to the west of our luckless hunting grounds some valuable coal fields are to be seen, and the proposed railroad extension to the White Oaks is completed the people of the valley.

The undulating land between the mountains and the valley proper yet abound in antelope, but these are by nature shy, and since every traveler carries a gun and uses it at sight, they are now so wild that only a long-range rifle in the hands of a good shot can take them down.

Our secure and sure writer, when questioned, remembered the shining example of G. Washington, Esq., and did not claim the killing, but replied that he taught the boy to shoot who did kill it.

The arroyos and canyons abound in blue quail that are easy prey to a fleet-footed hunter. The birds never fly over the grass, as do the common

prolific of all breeds, while it stands at the head of the English mutton breeds for crossing upon the common sheep of this country. The lambs resulting from the cross are blocky and can be got into good shape for selling at four or five months old. The crosser breeds require longer to fit for market, as the lambs are coarser and larger boned. This early maturity of the Shropshire cross is a matter of importance for profit.

CHECKING UP.

Every business man who keeps track of his trade and holds his business well in hand, and keeps his books to find out how he stands with the world. This balancing up is considered absolutely necessary. The merchant who does not do this, no man could know whether his business is profitable or not, it helps to rectify mistakes or to detect them. It brings order and peace to the business, and is valuable to the man who watches his affairs closely.

If this is such an important thing for the merchant, it is equally so for the farmer. The farmer's books should not be so hard to balance, for as a rule there are not so many items. His expenses should be so hard to take, for his stock in trade is not composed of so many different things. While values are 100 cents harder to get at than those of the merchant, the books of the average farmer are usually not kept in the best manner and a balancing up of the accounts may detect errors that are important.—Exchange.

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qual of Central Texas, but run like

and thunders till the land is high, and then take to flight. They love the high rocky bluffs in proximity to small brush, where they can find protection from the hawks and eagles that prey upon them.

We killed and eat of these until they were no longer a luxury, and divided over 100 among our friends on our return. The country over which we had traveled and climbed can never be other than a stock range, but the quality of the water and the Pecos valley is testimony to its fitness for this purpose. Only such lands as can be irrigated can be relied upon to produce any of the crops that sustain mankind.

From the gushing fountains and the rivers fed by them millions of fertile acres will be converted into gardens of all kinds, and the Pecos valley, that grows in the temperate zone may be raised in abundance.

The experiment has been a success. At thousands of miles from home, and disappointed in the coming of the "early and the later rain" in the plains country of Texas, Kansas and Colorado have looked to the Pecos valley, where they can control the water supply without relying upon and being disappointed by the weather clock.

J. H. D.

Private parties are beginning to irrigate on a small scale. Two pumps are being used to irrigate a few acres of the Colorado river, one by G. H. Martin on the M. E. Cox place near Milburn, and one on Sim Whitfield's farm at Brownsville. It is the opinion of the irrigation question has not been a waste, for every few days the report comes that some one is preparing to irrigate land at prices very low. Let the work go on.—Brownwood Bulletin.

Texas is fast becoming a fine stock state. The general climate, the perpetual grass and abundance of rich food has made live stock the chief source of agricultural prosperity. The improved breeds have been introduced with a liberal hand, and the ranches are giving way to improved farms that are extensive breeds of improved stock.—Western Agriculturist.

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2-12 days to Los Angeles, Cal.
3-14 days to San Francisco, Cal.

On November 1, 1894, the Southern Pacific will inaugurate their new train, "Sunset Limited," with a complete Pullman's most luxurious appointed cars, consisting of Composite cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitán," each embracing sleeping, baggage, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Paso Robles," "San Antonio," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "Del Monte" and "Castle Cragg," gems of palatial perfection, in which meals will be served à la carte.

This magnificent train, vestibuled throughout, lighted with Pintsch gas system, the most perfect of modern appointed passenger trains, will leave New Orleans once a week, every Thursday, at 8 a. m., reducing the time 40 hours, or 2-12 days, to Los Angeles, and 72 hours, or 3-14 days, to San Francisco.

Connections will be made at New Orleans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all live diversifying lines.

Special attention is called to the fact that the finest passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is thus being inaugurated by the "Sunset Limited" over the famous Sunset Route.

No extra charge whatever will be made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, single or round-trip tickets, beyond the regular Pullman charges for sleeping car accommodations, as charged on regular trains.

For further information, circulars, time tables, etc., apply to

J. S. SCHRIEVER,

Traffic Manager, New Orleans, La.

L. J. PARKS,

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

S. F. E. MORSE,

G. P. & T. A., New Orleans, La.

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM

Palo Pinto, Tex., Nov. 28, 1894.

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen: I received my machine on the 21st, and have tried it and am well pleased. I must admit that I was greatly surprised when I saw the machine and saw how nicely it did its work. I regard it as good as any machine sold in this country. I am more than pleased with it.

I

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Holiday week is always dull in a stock market, and the week past has been no exception here. The cold snap which blew up Christmas will likely start a flow of hogs, as that kind of weather and pork handling go together. Hog values were a few cents off during the week, with the demand strong for tops and killers. Cattle values show no material change, with a slight upward tendency at the close of this report. The following representative sales are reported by J. F. Butz & Co:

No.	Aver.	Dock.	Price.
68	264		\$4.05
102	264	360	3.30
40	264	200	3.05
10	264	80	4.05
71	264	80	3.95
3	264	80	3.80
7	264	80	3.80
24	264	80	3.80
5	264	80	4.05
5	264	80	4.05
1	264	80	3.30
18	264	80	3.95
27	264	80	3.40
4	264	80	3.40
16	264	80	4.05
19	264	80	3.95
78	264	80	3.99
69	264	80	4.00
61	264	80	3.99
21	264	80	3.99
13 pigs	121		3.25
5	264		3.35
5	264		3.95

24 cows 729 \$1.55
4 cows 610 1.45
1 bull 1250 1.85
10 cows 700 1.85
2 cows 762 1.50
11 cows 830 1.25
2 cows 830 1.25

SELLERS' AGENTS:
T. C. Staughter, Aubrey, L. S. Richardson, Boyd, W. Parker, Burk, H. Hulbert, Pauls Valley, Cato & Harmon, Taylor, B. H. Starr, Grapevine; shipped hogs.
The drive ins among the hog sellers were W. B. Spikes, L. Maier, R. B. Teague, A. W. Atkinson, R. A. Williams, G. W. Helm, L. A. Richardson, J. S. Wisdom, G. T. Crump, W. M. Leonard, P. M. Burke, P. R. Milan, F. G. Leslie, C. P. Williams, O. W. Gillespie, J. A. Egan, W. J. Isaac.

E. M. Daggett and R. Boaz of the local market sold some cattle. J. Corbin of Itasca had a mixed bunch of cattle in. B. H. Starr of Grapevine was in with cattle. Geo. Abbott of Ballinger was in with cattle.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 4600; shipments 2000. Market steady to strong; Texas steers \$2.20@2.40; Texas cows \$1.60@2.00; Texas hogs \$3.00@4.00; native cows \$1.20@2.00; stockers and feeders \$1.85@2.10. Bulls \$1.10@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts 5100; shipments none. Market strong to 65c higher. Bulk of sales \$4.15@4.30; heavies \$4.15@4.45; packers \$4.10@4.45; mixed \$4.00@4.40; light \$3.50@4.00; yorkers \$3.90@4.00; pigs \$2.75@3.00.

Sheep—Receipts 1400; shipments 1200. Market steady to strong.
W. S. Tougler, manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards company's horse and mule department, report the market this week as being very satisfactory for both buyers and sellers, except for poor thin and old stock. There were a goodly number of buyers from most all points South, East and West. The demand was mainly for good, smooth Southern mares and geldings, young, sound and fat, and well broken, good draft drivers and chunks and as long as that class were offered prices were fair and brisk.

pluggy stuff, if anything sold lower than the previous week. Mules seemed to be stronger, with a good fair demand. All stock was pretty well covered up, nothing remaining over in first hands. The prospects are that there will be a good steady demand from now on, and that the supply will continue good.

CHICAGO MARKETS.
Union Stockyards, Ill., Dec. 26. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.
Cattle receipts, 11,000. Market 10c to 15c lower; fed Texans beginning to come and selling from \$3.60@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; Market 10c higher.
Hogs—Receipts, 20,000. Market slow, bulk \$4.20@4.50; demand light for all classes of live stock. Usual holiday dullness.

TEXAS L. S. C. CO.
St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 1500. Market active, 10c to 15c higher. Native steers, 1200 to 1300 pounds, \$3.10@4.20; 800 to 1000 pounds, \$3.00@3.75; cows, \$2.75; Texas steers, light, \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 440; shipments, 2300. Market active, steady, 10c to 15c higher; good heavy, \$4.45@4.50; medium and mixed lots, \$4.30@4.40; good light, \$4.20@4.40; pigs, common and rough, \$3.85@4.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 100. Market active, 10c to 25c higher. Native mixed, \$2.50@3.10; lambs, \$3.35.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.
New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1894.
The receipts of beef cattle continues only moderate and the market has ruled firm and values are well maintained, but owing to the approach of the holidays, and the low prices of game and poultry, trading is slow. Calves and yearlings continues to rule active and steady, and good stock in demand.

Hogs, weak, dull and in full supply. No inquiry for shams. Beef cattle, 246; calves and yearlings, 146; hogs, 328; sheep, 243.

GOOD MEAT.
Good smooth fat fed beaves per lb gross 3 @ 13.4
Fair fat fed beaves per lb gross 2 1-2 @ 12.3-4
Good fat grass beaves per lb gross 2 3-4 @ 13
Fair fat grass beaves per lb gross 2 1-2 @ 12.1-2
Thin rough old beaves per lb gross 1 1-2 @ 12
Good fat cows and heifers per lb gross 2 @ 12.4
Thin and rough old cows, each \$ 6.00 @ 9.00
Bulls, per lb gross 1 1-2 @ 12.2
Good fat calves each \$ 9.00 @ 10.00
Thin to fair calves each 6.00 @ 8.50
Good fat yearlings each 11.00 @ 13.00
Thin to fair yearlings each 7.00 @ 10.00
Good milch cows 30.00 @ 35.00
Common to fair 15.00 @ 25.00
Springers 15.00 @ 20.00

HOGS.
Good fat corned per lb gross 4 @ 12.4
Common to fair per lb gross 1 1-2 @ 12.1
Ouchas 1 1-2 @ 12.4

SHEEP.
Good fat sheep, each \$2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair, each \$1.75 @ 2.00
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO LETTER.
Chicago, Dec. 24.—Receipts of cattle from Texas since a week ago foot up about 8300 head. Most of this was fed cattle, though only a few of them were finished. The demand lately has been quite good, and all that were received sold at stronger prices, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a marked depression in native

cattle of the same description. There seemed to be an indifference feeling among buyers for nearly all kinds of cattle, and business was much quieter than usual at this season of the year. Good fat cattle were especially neglected, and sold at a decline of 50 cents in the past few days. The market has braced up some, owing to lighter receipts. It is generally believed that business will revive through the opening of the new year, but, on the other hand, a good many cattle are in sight for the first part of January, which may hold the market down. It ought to be better by the time fed Texas cattle begin to come freely, and we believe that they will, unless feeders rush in too many at one time and glut the market. The following were among the sales of the week:

21 steers, 712 pounds.....	\$1.50
55 steers, 955 pounds.....	2.30
143 steers, 243 pounds.....	2.90
232 cows, 775 pounds.....	2.10
194 cows, 775 pounds.....	2.20
163 cows, 765 pounds.....	2.30
53 heifers, 482 pounds.....	3.40
50 heifers, 919 pounds.....	3.40
66 steers, 1020 pounds.....	3.85
221 steers, 1020 pounds.....	3.30
104 steers, 1020 pounds.....	3.45
160 steers, 1020 pounds.....	3.35

The sheep market has again been over supplied and prices declined 25c. Horn steers, 1020 pounds, 3.45; 160 steers, 1020 pounds, 3.35. The general trade in a badly demoralized condition. No direct Texas shep were received, though a me good 100 pound price Mexicans brought 8c. Exporters have sold at \$3.00@3.50, but the bulk of the natives went at \$1.50@2.50. Lambs ranged from \$2.50@4.00.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.
St. Louis Produce.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.
Wheat—Gained 1-1/2c principally on professional buying. No. 2 red cash, 51 3-4c; December, 52c asked; January, 51 1-2c; May, 51 1-4c@51 3-8c bid.

Corn—On light offerings ranged up 1-1/2c to 2c. No. 2 mixed cash, 43c; December, 43 1-8c; January, 43c bid; May, 44 1-4c@43 3-8c bid; July, 45 3-4c bid. No. 3—Steady to firm. No. 2 cash, 30c; December, 30 1-4c asked; May, 31 3-8c@31 1-2c bid.

Rye—No. 2 on call 50c bid for regular; 54c asked; choice to arrive as the track. No. 3—Firm at 54c.
Barley—No trading.
Bran—Quiet; 6c sacked east track. Flaxseed, \$1.40; clover seed, \$7.75@8.25.

Timothy seed—\$4.90@5.25.
Hay—Dull, without change.
Butter—Quiet, unchanged.
Eggs—Firm, steady.
Cornmeal—\$2.35@2.10.
Whisky—\$1.22.
Cotton ties—6c.

Bagging—5-1/2c@1-1/2c.
Port—Standard mess jobbing, \$12.00; Lard—Prime steam, 50c; choice, 55c.
Bacon—Packed shoulders, 30c; loins, 35c; 12-1/2 ribs, 35c; short clear, 36c@37c.

Dry salt meats—Louse shoulders, \$4.75; loins, \$5.75; ribs, \$5.87 1-2; short clear, \$5.90.
Hams—Sugar cured, 10 1-2@11 1-2c. Receipts—Flour, 7000; wheat, 19,000; corn, 17,000; oats, 45,000; barley, 32,000. Shipments—Flour, 5000; wheat, none; corn, 47,000; oats, 14,000; barley, 1000; rye, 15,700.

New Orleans Produce.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Dog products dull and easier.
Pork—12-1/2c.
Lard—Refined choice, 50 1/2-1-3/4c; Lard—Refined—Dry salt shoulders, 5c; sides, 6 1-8c.
Bacon—Sides, 7c.
Hams—Choice sugar-cured, 9 1-4@10 1-2c.

Rice—Ordinary to good, 3 3-8c.
Coffee—Rio, ordinary to fair, 17@19c; Santos, Extra fancy, \$2.40@2.60; No. 2, 2 1/2c@2.40; No. 3, 2 1/4c@2.20.
Cornmeal—Dull, \$2.15.
Bran—Easier, 7 1-2c.
Corn—Steady, No. 2 sacked white, 50c; mixed, 50 1/2c; yellow, 55c.

Oats—Quiet. No. 2 sacked Western, 37 1-2c; Texas, 39@40c.
Hay—Firm; prime, \$14.00@15.00; choice, \$16.00@18.00.
Sugar—Steady; open kettle, fair to fully fair, 2 1-16@3 1-16c; common to good common, 1 15-16@2c; inferior, 1 3-4@1 7-8c; centrifugal, choice white, 1 1-4c; off white, 1 1-16c; gray white, 2 15-16c; choice yellow clarified, 2 15-16c; prime yellow clarified, 2 7-8c; off clarified, 2 1-16@2 15-16c; seconds, 1 1-2@2 1-2c.

Molasses—Strong; open kettle, strictly prime, 4c; good prime, 16@18c; prime, 16@18c; fair to good fair, 16@18c; good common, 8@9c; centrifugal, strictly prime, 11c; good prime, 9c; prime, 7c; fair to good fair, 5@6c; common to good common, 4@5c.
Syrup—10@15c.

Kansas City Produce.
Kansas City, Dec. 26.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 1 1-2c higher. No. 2 rejected, 40@47. Sample sales, f. o. b. Mississippi river; No. 2 hard, 50c; No. 2 red, 51 1/2@52c; No. 2—Slightly lower. No. 2 mixed, 31 1-2@32c; No. 2 white, 40 1-4@40 1-2c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 30 3-4@31c. No. 2 white, 33c.
Rye—Firm; No. 2, 49c.
Flaxseed—Dull; \$1.31@1.35.
Bran—Firm; 68@69c.
Hay—Weak; Timothy, \$8.00@9.00; prairie, \$7.00@8.00.
Butter—Dull; creamery, 16c; dairy, 12@15c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c.
Receipts: Wheat, 19,000; corn, 8300; oats, 23,000.
Shipments: Wheat, 5000; corn, 4000; oats, none.

New York Produce.
New York, Dec. 26.—Wheat—Receipts, 7400 bushels; exports, 46,600 bushels; sales, 660,000 bushels; futures, \$3.00; No. 1 hard spot, 90c; No. 2 red spot, 81c; elevator, 60 1-8@60 1-4; float, 61 3-8@61 1-2c; f. o. b. 62@62 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 63 1-8c delivered; No. 1 hard, 70 5-8c.

Options very dull all day but ruled generally firmer on light northwestern receipts, sympathy with corn and covering by shorts, closing at 1-4 net advance. No foreign markets nor orders. Seaboard exports small. Trading entirely in May. No. 2 red January closed 61c; February closed 61 1-4c; March closed 62c; May, 62 1-4@62 5-8c, closed 62 5-8c; June, 62 3-4c, closed 62 3-4c; July closed 63c; December closed 60 1-8c.

Hides—Steady.
Leather—Quiet.
Wool—Steady.
Pig Iron—Quiet. Scraps, 19@20c; American, \$2.50@13.00.
Tin—Quiet and easy. Straights, \$13.75; plates quiet.
Lead—Quiet, brokers' price, \$3.00; exchange, \$2.95.
Copper—Steady. Brokers' price, 9 3-4c; exchange, price, 9 5/8c. Sales on change 25 tons. March tin, \$13.65; 50,000 pounds January copper, \$9.90.

Cottonseed oil—Featureless and inactive with no demand except for small lots. Off crude, 23 3/4c; yellow prime, 24 1/2c; 1-1/2c; yellow off grades, 24 1/2c; prime white, 31 3/4c.
Coffee—Options opened irregular at 5 points decline to 10 points advance. No sales up to 2:30 p. m. and only 5000 bags for whole session. Market featureless, closed dull.
5010 points net advance. Sales, 5000 bags including: December, 1379; January, 13,500@13.55; March, 12,800@12.85; July, 12.55.

Spot coffee—Rio dull. No. 7, 15 1-2c. Mild market quiet. Cordova, 18 1-4@19 1-8c. Sales, 24,000 bags Rio Nos. 7 and 8, at 13 3-4 and 239 Caracas and 52 bags Merida Pt. Santos quiet; good

average Santos, 13.40c. Receipts two days, 22,000 bags; stock, 304,000 bags; cleared December 23, 21,000 bags. Hamburg holiday. Have closed steady. December, 3-4 net decline; others, 1-4 net advance. Total sales, 13,000 bags. Rio quiet; No. 7 Rio, 12 1/2c; exchange, 10 3-4c; receipts two days, 8000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 265,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 15,750 bags; New York stock to-day, 258,901 bags; United States stock, 236,077; afloat for the United States, 245,000 bags. Total visible for the United States, 531,077 bags against 419,823 bags last year.
Sugar raw, quiet; refined dull.

Visible Grain Supply.
New York, Dec. 26.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, December 22, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 89,011,000 bushels; increase, 989,000. Corn, 8,835,000; increase, 1,608,000. Oats, 9,000,200; decrease, 126,000. Rye, 452,000; decrease, 7000. Barley, 3,305,000; decrease, 207,000.

New York Cotton.
New York, Dec. 26.—Spot cotton steady, middling uplands 5 1-16c; middling gulf 5 15-16c.
Cotton—Futures closed steady: sales 37,000 bales. January \$5.44; Feb. \$5.50; March \$5.54; April \$5.58; May \$5.64; June \$5.69; July \$5.73; August \$5.78; Sept. \$5.83; Dec. \$5.44.

New Orleans Spot Cotton.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 50 1/2-1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; for three receipts, 52-150 gross, 53,570; exports, to Great Britain, 10,500; to France, 10,600; to the continent, 4080; coastwise, 3610; sales, 6750; stock, 443,034 bales.

New Orleans Futures.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Futures steady. Sales, 313,000. January, 5 1/2c; Feb. 5 1/2c; March 5 1/2c; April 5 1/2c; May 5 1/2c; June 5 1/2c; July 5 1/2c; August 5 1/2c; September 5 1/2c; October 5 1/2c; November 5 1/2c; December 5 1/2c.

St. Louis Cotton.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; for three receipts, 52-150 gross, 53,570; exports, to Great Britain, 10,500; to France, 10,600; to the continent, 4080; coastwise, 3610; sales, 6750; stock, 443,034 bales.

Galveston Cotton.
Galveston, Texas, Dec. 26.—Cotton dull; middling 5 1-16c; sales none; receipts 2620; exports 5686; stock 300,190.

St. Louis Wool.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Wool—Steady and unchanged.

NEWS AND NOTES.
Waco sustained a \$50,000 blaze Wednesday.
China has sent two commissioners to Japan to sue for peace.
Heavy snow storms are prevailing in some of the Southern states.
A mad dog at Salem, N. Y., bit fourteen people in less than an hour.

Vernon, Texas, shipped two car loads of hogs to St. Louis last Tuesday.
Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator Jas. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, is dead.

The validity of the income tax law is being tested in the New York courts.
The Standard Oil magnates, will, it is reported, come to Texas and give bond.

Wheat in Knox county is dying for need of rain. The range is in fine condition.
A crazy Texan, on his way to kill Grover Cleveland was arrested at New Orleans.

Terrific snow storms have been prevailing all over the northern states and territories.
A part of the Cock gang is reported to be in hiding in the neighborhood of Cleburne, Texas.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the noted English diplomat and statesman, is said to be dying.

The British Isles were visited by a heavy gale Saturday which did a great amount of damage.
A regular reign of terror is in force near Savannah, Ga., where wholesale slaughter of negroes resulting.

Secretary Herbert has accepted the Carnegie armor plates which were declared to be defective in a recent trial.
Rain is badly needed in a great part of West Texas. The farmers are much discouraged, and the farmers are much discouraged.

The Turkish government has refused to allow a representative of this country to investigate the outrages against the Armenian Christians.
Both houses of congress adjourned Saturday for fifteen days to give members time to go home for the holidays.

R. D. Wellborn, the Henrietta lawyer who created a sensation by shooting two men in Chicago, was discharged upon trial.
A large band of counterfeiters have been operating extensively in Mexico. The number arrested is 280, with more to follow.

Bill Cook, the noted outlaw, is said to be dying from the result of two wounds sustained in a recent fight with United States marshals.

The Cotton Palace at Waco will be given next year on a grander scale, with more attention to horse racing, live stock and horticultural exhibits.

China is trying to buy war ships, and wants the Netherlands, which has a large dynamite gun, with which they hope to play havoc with Japan's war ships.

The United States gold reserve is considerably below the \$100,000,000 mark, and unless some kind of a financial measure is passed more bonds will have to be issued.

Little Alk failed to lower her record in a trial at Los Angeles, Cal. Directly went against the world's two year record of 2:07 3-4, but 2:08 was the best he could do.

Samuel C. Seelye, the Sheriff of the county who collected the shoe and leather bank of New York for \$354,000, pleaded guilty and was given eight years in the penitentiary.

Sunday was a day of blood all over the United States, the columns of Monday's daily papers having been filled with accounts of robbery, murders, suicides, murders and casualties.

War is expected between Mexico and Guatemala. A number of British cruisers are watching the outcome of the threatened struggle, and much curiosity is excited over their presence.

George Wing, a desperate negro, who fired on a constable and crowd who sought to arrest him at New Orleans,

Sunday, was burned out of a barn in which he took refuge, shot and hanged.

The photograph of Geo. W. Dewey fixed in the eye of a murdered woman caused his arrest for the murder at Jamestown, N. Y. The eye was removed and the photo remained intact.

Corpus Christi will build an iron trestle 4000 feet into the gulf where deep water will be reached. The cost of the work will be \$200,000, and will begin February 1, and be completed in three years.

Over a thousand people collected around the jail at Augusta, Ga., demanding Wiggins, a negro who shot and killed two officers who attempted his arrest for murder committed in North Carolina.

Governor Hogg has sent a requisition to the governor of Florida for Henry H. Flagler of St. Augustine, Fla., the Standard Oil magnate, who with others has been indicted by Texas courts for violating the anti-trust laws.

The Tarrant county grand jury indicted Geo. Sullivan, John Phillips and John Ward, charging them with the robbery of the Texas and Pacific train at Benbrook on December 6. Sam Evans and Walter Gardner were released.

A mass meeting at Guthrie, O. T., declared in favor of demanding statehood, and asked the legislature to call a constitutional convention early in May. The work necessary will be pushed with vigor by the leading men of Oklahoma.

Miss Fannie Nesbitt, night operator at the Union Pacific depot at Banner Springs, Kas., refused the demand of a mob to let the train pass, and the mob safe. She was struck over the head with a pistol, but the robbers did not get the money.

A crank tried to bluff the president of a bank at Toledo, Ohio, into giving him money, claiming he would explode a bomb in the bank building. The bank president, seized him and found the supposed bomb to be an orange wrapped in brown paper.

A south-bound passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and a west-bound train on the Houston and Texas Central collided near one mile north of Waxahatchie where the roads cross. The wreck was caused by the rail refusing to work on the M. & T. engine, which ran into the rear coach of the Central train. Seventeen passengers were injured, two of whom it is thought will die.

Seven negroes were killed in twenty-four hours near Quitman, Ga., Sunday and armed bodies of whites and negroes 300 strong each were expecting to meet in battle hourly. The trouble originated over the killing of a prominent farmer, Mr. Joseph Isom, by an organized gang of negroes, who had planned to kill the whites who bore the brunt of the arrest of one of their number who was guilty of murder.

POTATO CULTURE.
Potato culture, in essential respects, is the same everywhere if we would get the heavy yield, says the Rural New Yorker. Let us assume that our friend's soil is well drained and rich. He has only to prepare his land perfectly, to plant the seed pieces, at the right distance apart, and to give clean cultivation. To insure a perfect stand, is among the foremost considerations.

See to it, then, that every piece has at least two eyes with an eye which can be economically given to each piece. Potatoes delight in a pulverulent soil, so that the roots may spread and the plants may grow so long as the cultivator may be run without harming the tops, the vital portions to which we must always look for heavy yields. The last thing can be no such thing as a heavy yield of tubers from feeble plants. As to varieties, we may scarcely advise. Varieties that yield well in certain soils and climates, often yield poorly in a different soil and climate.

MORE TREE PROTECTION.
In answer to inquiries as to the best way to keep rabbits, hawks, mice, sheep, etc., from barking or otherwise injuring trees, I give you the method used by me for many years. I use a wash made of fresh lime slaked with rain water (old soap suds are best). Make the wash of the thickness used for whitewashing purposes. Take one peck of lime, half gallon crude carbolic acid costing 5 cents, half gallon gas tar costing 1 cent, and four pounds sulphur. Mix when the lime water is hot. Three to four thousand apple trees from three to twenty years old are best, plum, pear and cherry trees, and never had a tree barked by rabbits when

Don't fail to write to the Fort Worth Business College for their beautiful catalogue.
A Watch for \$1.50.
That's just what we've got, and we warrant it to be all right and to run all right. It is American made, quick, clean, quick train, and a good time-keeper. A delay of ten minutes has cost many a thousand times the price of one of these watches. See advertisement elsewhere, send \$1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a watch free by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm.

Young men and ladies entering the Fort Worth Business College on or before the first of the year will be entitled to a full course of telegraphy free. Write for full particulars.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.
The Fort Worth and Denver City railway will sell round trip tickets between stations on their line within a distance of 200 miles at a rate of 4 cents per mile, dates of sale December 24, 25 and 31, 1894, and January 1, 1895, limited for first return to date and including January 2, 1895.

For full information call on or address your nearest local agent, D. B. KEELE, or General Freight and Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. F. BUTZ & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS,
Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office, Texas Stock and Farm Journal office, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio.)

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

I wish the readers of the Journal a new year better than the old.

Appropos of what I said last week about holding back the plow on account of dry weather, here is an item from the Cisco Roundup: Mr. Edwin Findley has forty acres of wheat looking as fine as you ever saw it. He says the excuse some people have about it being too dry to sow is all stuff. He prefers to sow his wheat in the dust.

Some paper complains that the country people have made a camp yard of the courthouse grounds, and look their fun in the courthouse. Well, is not that a better use than a good many courthouses are put to?

Thomas B. Lee of the Texas Live Stock Commission company, is here hobnobbing with the cattle fellers. He regards the horses as the best sign for the future, indicating a good, strong demand for cattle.

If the government indorsement will make bank notes good without a big gold reserve, why can't it make its own notes good without a big gold reserve?

Maybe you can't do it on a big ranch, but on a small ranch you can make the long two's weigh a thousand pounds.

Cotton seed and sorghum are both reasonably sure crops in Western Texas, and as a cheap beef ration, they form a combination that cannot be beaten, unless it is by cotton seeds and the run of a mesquite pasture.

But for the wolves and dogs small flocks of sheep are the best way to near the cities and large towns of Texas would pay.

Meyer Half thinks the bicycle fad is bad on two counts. It is demoralizing to the horse industry for one thing, and then he says, as a result of bicycle riding, the next generation will be a race of humpbacked consumptives.

Mr. John M. Campbell sent a car of Liverpool salt, at \$20 for the car of 20,000 pounds delivered at his station. Pretty cheap salt. He does not like rock salt for cattle. Says they spend too much time.

Major James Moore is here from the Medina county ranch. Has those steers on cotton seed and sorghum. Is well satisfied with the results so far. Puts them in small pasture till they take to the cotton seed, then he gives them the run of the pasture. He would like to know if anybody who is making cheaper beef than himself. So would I.

Geo. W. West, of this office elsewhere some big, fat feeders. Look up his ad, and write him. It will require very little feed to finish these cattle.

Greenwood Bros., of Kinney county, last week delivered a bunch of big steers to Mr. W. R. Moore of Austin. They will go into the latter gentleman's Hill county feeding pens.

Up in Tom Green county they seem inclined to go back to first principles on the grass question, namely, to free grass. Their idea is that if the state does not reduce the rental rate of her lands, the people will throw up their hands and then they will get the grass for nothing. It is the idea.

If the powers that be—the powers that persistently ignore the live stock interests of the state, should suffer by the arrangement, I do not see how the same faction from seeing them squirm. But they would lose nothing; not even a little sleep. The state pays them, and if she loses in the matter of manhood, as a result of their damnable indifference to the interests of the people who pay the taxes, what concern of theirs? They can make the thing all right by a raise in the tax rate. See? On the other hand, the school fund would suffer under a free grass regime, civilization would be set back twenty years, and the people who should get the benefit (7) of the free grass would be no better, if as well off, as if the state would make them a lease rate commensurate with the times, the condition of the business or the lease rate that is asked for private or corporation lands. But as the state, in the matter of manhood, has always been a failure, and as her state government is still made up of men who know little and care less about the industrial and agricultural state, the prospect for any immediate change for the better is very unpromising. The threat of free grass does not affect them, for the reason, as before suggested, it is easier to raise the tax rate than to utilize a little gray matter in the evolution of a plan to enhance taxable values.

I have had, from time to time, a good deal to say about fall farming in Western Texas, having observed that when the spring and summer are very dry, we generally have early and abundant fall rains. The subject was brought to mind again by the following clipped from the Kansas County News: W. H. Calloway was up from the Kansas last Monday with cotton. He says the fall crop of cotton in his neighborhood is immense, being equal to and in some instances more than the spring crop. He says he has made 50 bales on 60 acres, though his crop is a little better than the average. This is certainly a splendid yield and there are plenty of others who have done as well.

If the guarantee of the government can make bank notes good without a hundred million gold reserve, why can't the government make its own notes good without the hundred million gold reserve? Is this a fair question? Then let the advocates of the Baltimore plan answer it.

Somebody asks Mr. White of New York why the government should guarantee the note of the banker any more than the note of the merchant or the farmer. He answers because the note of the banker circulates as money, while the notes of the other people do not. He never, apparently took time to think that the guarantee of the government would make the note of even a newspaper man circulate as money.

The following paragraphs appeared over my signature in the Daily Express. Hoping that they may be of interest to the Journal readers, I send them.

In the exploitation of his currency "plan," Mr. Carlisle, in reference to the state bank feature thereof, says that

the state bank issue would be the "currency of the masses," which suggests the question as to why there should be any except a "currency of the masses."

If a large idle gold reserve is requisite for the preservation of the national credit, and if, as is generally admitted, the persistent raids upon that gold reserve are for the purpose of forcing sales of bonds to replenish it, and if Mr. Carlisle is anxious to save his gold could he not do it to the people's taste, by the exercise of his lawful prerogative of giving the raiders a few doses of silver?

With a frankness that must have taken the breath away from Mr. Carlisle and other currency reformers, who have been depending upon the bankers to unravel the currency tangle, Mr. Carlisle, president of the Second national bank of Baltimore, gave them to understand that the object of the Baltimore bankers' convention was not to assist the treasury department in keeping up a gold reserve with which to redeem greenbacks, nor yet to aid in maintaining gold and silver at a parity, but when asked his objection to it said it "compelled the bankers to put up 30 cents every time they issued 75 cents." A plan that would permit them to "isolate" their gold, and "put up" a cent would doubtless be more to the liking of Mr. White. He saw no objection to state banks, provided they were subject to his own supervision, and that the national banks. When asked if these conditions would not "do away" with the state banks he said they would. They ought not, Mr. White every two or three days.

This suggests a question by no means new, namely, that if it requires the government guarantee to make a bank note good, why not the government guarantee its own money, as it does to the extent of its present outstanding legal tender circulation? They pass current today, where national bank notes will not go, and go a deal of the time during the panic of the last two years have stood at a premium over every other kind of money, including gold.

Mr. White of New York was very interesting—I may say even breezy. He did not seem to like Mr. Carlisle's plan, but when asked his objection to it said it "compelled the bankers to put up 30 cents every time they issued 75 cents." A plan that would permit them to "isolate" their gold, and "put up" a cent would doubtless be more to the liking of Mr. White. He saw no objection to state banks, provided they were subject to his own supervision, and that the national banks. When asked if these conditions would not "do away" with the state banks he said they would. They ought not, Mr. White every two or three days.

I observe that there is a good deal of talk about "elastic currency." Do you know what they mean by an "elastic currency"? Did it ever occur to you that if the banks issued all the circulating medium they would control its volume absolutely? In other words, if they should desire to start a speculative craze they could inflate beyond the wildest dreams of the uninitiated silver advocate. And then, on the other hand, if the interest rate should get too low to suit them, or for some other reason they could turn the crank the other way till every man who owned a dollar might as well be in Mexico with his bank broke. Nobody will deny that this organized body of bankers, devoted to their own interests, and acting collectively, would have this power over the life blood of the nation. But there are many who may claim that there are no such powers, and that they might cause them to use this power against the interests of the masses.

Let us see. When the funding fight was up in congress a few years ago the Eastern and most of the Western and Southern bankers favored the proposition to fund the maturing bonds on long time, until the enemies of the measure in the lower house mangled it beyond recognition by its nearest and dearest friends. In this way the national bank interest opposed its passage by the senate, and the threat was openly batted about that if the amendment was passed, a large number of the national banks would retire their circulation and precipitate a panic. Indeed, they even made a bluff in that direction, by several of them, notably the large Buffalo bank and one of the large New York banks, making application to go into liquidation. Of course, there was a panic in Wall street for two or three days, and the only reason that it did not catch the whole country just as it has been caught the last two years, was because John Sherman, for some unaccountable reason was not into the scheme, and put a stop to the foolishness by turning loose \$10,000,000 in two days in redemption of government bonds. And, as mean as is the St. Louis Globe-Democrat upon all questions where the interests of the people are at stake, in a double-headed and double-loaded article a column long, literally flayed the banks for their action on this occasion referred to. Among other things it said, in substance, that if the national banks were ever a necessity they were a necessity of the war, and as that necessity no longer exist, and as they had clearly shown that they will not hesitate to use their power over the circulation of the country to further their own selfish aims and against the interests of the people, the sooner they are done away with the better. You may think it strange that such a thing was ever said by the Globe-Democrat, but it is a fact. And so you see that the American advocates of the "elastic currency" plan talk about an "elastic currency" he does not mean the same sort of elasticity that common people have in mind when they consider the term.

The business man, the farmer and the mechanic understand, by an elastic currency, one that will stretch a little in times of crop or commercial activity, without too much stretch in the interest rate, and in times of hard times, it ever means a currency, the volume of which he can control, thereby enabling him to stretch or contract it as his purpose may be suited. To cut this down to the interest of the money-lender that the interest rate should be high, while it is to the interest of everybody else that it should be low. Then the people give the money-lender control of the currency, will they manipulate it in their own interests. Unless they are a few bankers who are not very enthusiastic, they will devour the pudding and "chaw the rag" because there is not more.

But it may surprise a good many people to be told that there are a great many bankers in the West and South especially who are not very enthusiastic over currency reform as elucidated by Cleveland, Carlisle, Horace White and the Baltimore cabal. These honest bankers of the West and South interior bankers—men in close touch with the real commercial and industrial interests of the country, and who know about how much square the people can stand—are getting afraid of the money mongers at the Eastern centers of cash congestion.

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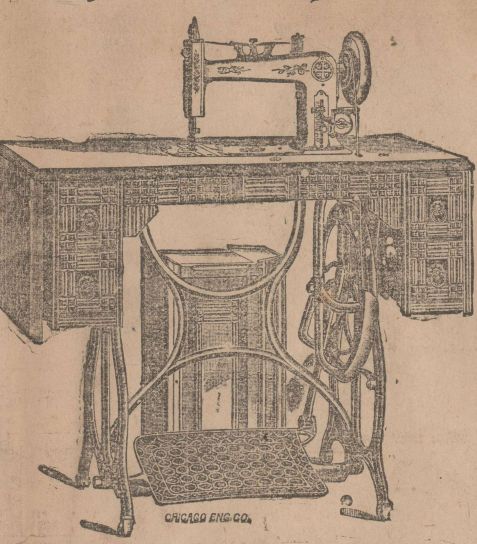
THE STOCK JOURNAL SEWING MACHINE is one possessing great merit. The combination embodied in its construction is the result of 25 years' experience in manufacturing and selling machines. Nothing that is at all experimental has been allowed to creep in, thus insuring to the buyer that the features of this machine are reliable and durable. The greatest care has been exercised in making the construction extremely simple, and yet the proper proportion of parts to give strength and easy running qualities have not been overlooked. It has an eccentric movement causing the shuttle to travel in a circular course, a noiseless double four motion drop feed, operated positively in a very simple yet unique manner, and it is the only feed motion ever invented where the movement of any of the parts does not exceed the length of the stitch. The advantage in this is striking, as wearing of the parts is almost entirely done away with. The length of the stitch is regulated by a thumb screw in front of the upright arm; a very convenient place for the operator and it can be regulated so as to make a very long or short stitch. The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock stitch. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper tension is reliable, and is fitted with a liberator, which enables the operator to remove the goods without danger of bending or breaking the thread automatically. The take-up handles the thread automatically and requires no change in sewing heavy goods with a long or short stitch. The shuttle is a marvel of simplicity, is self-threading, carries a very large bobbin and is made of the finest of steel. The needlebar is round with adjustable steel bearings packed above and below with felt, which retains the oil so that it does not run down and soil the thread or work. The needle is self-setting with short blade and large shank, which gives the needle strength. The machine is fitted with a loose hand wheel which enables the operator to wind the bobbin without running the machine and the work need not be removed, nor is it even necessary to untread the machine, as, by removing the spool from the pin and replacing it with a new extra spool, the bobbin can be again filled with thread. The machine is so reliable that an imperfectly wound bobbin is impossible. The arm is high and correspondingly long, and gives plenty of room for handling all kinds of work. The head of the machine is firmly hinged to the table, and the bedplate is in-laid or counter-sunk into the wooden table. It rests on rubber cushions, which absorb all the jar and noise. All the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel and carefully hardened and so fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed without injury or danger of getting out of order. The general design of the machine is very pleasing, and great care has been taken to have the japanning and ornamentation of the highest character. The fly wheel, all of the bright parts, together with the under parts are polished and nickel plated. The material used in the cases is either black walnut or oak as desired, and the trimmings are all nickel-plated. The stand is light and graceful, yet so proportioned as to give it great strength. It is nicely finished throughout and both treadle and drive-wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers, and it is mounted on four nickel plated castors.

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There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us \$22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight and post. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifty dollars additional, \$25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and \$20.00 to pay for same, and \$8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid.

NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will be sent as proposed.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,740,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,773
Slaughtered in Kansas City	996,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,656,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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H. P. CHILD, Asst. General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

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RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1885	114,163	130,887	18,985	1,950
1886	144,467	189,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	240,169	1,283,600	158,503	6,095
1889	467,340	1,206,095	159,053	7,995
1890	606,699	1,672,314	158,185	8,518
1891	593,044	1,455,425	170,849	8,592
1892	738,136	1,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893	852,642	1,425,271	242,551	12,269

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While they may not care to say much about it because they hardly know what to say, I feel sure that right here in San Antonio there are several bankers who look with greater or less degree of distrust upon the various currency schemes proposed to a crazy congress, largely dominated by a presidential coup, in charge of a presidential pie counter. If, moreover, these bankers of ours, could be induced to talk, or for publication, but "between ourselves, you know," they would discuss to us to some honest, old-fashioned ideas of finance and banking.

For instance, while opposing the idea of having this country dumping ground for all the silver in Latin America, they would probably offer no objection to a reasonable increase in our circulation. Certainly they would favor the coinage of the silver seigniorage, in lieu of bond sales for revenue with which to run the government.

They would no doubt agree that if Mr. Carlisle had paid the coin certificates in silver, as he had the right to do, the act would have discouraged the raid on his gold reserve, and saved the wreck from which the country still suffers; also a hundred million bond issue.

As to a banking system, it would be just like them to suggest that about as good luck as any would be for the government to keep on issuing money, whether of gold, silver or paper; just as, for the most part, it does now. And as to banking, let anybody who can

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

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Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY.

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

CURE FOR LOCK JAW.

A writer in Clark's Lock Jaw Review gives his experience in curing lock jaw, in which he says: "If a nail is picked up by the foot, or caught in the hoof, it is not so much the nail as the infection that is the trouble; then get a half pint of hot water—as hot as the horse can possibly stand it—pour in plenty of vinegar and also plenty of salt. This is all you can do so hot that at first when you put the horse's foot into it he will pull the foot out of the water; put it in again, and keep on doing so until you can hold the foot in steadily. Hold it in half an hour or longer and repeat it again after two hours. Do this at least four times or more the first day, and repeat the process the next day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse. It has been tried on man and I used it myself on my own horse. Some one may say that this remedy is no good, but if I had a valuable horse it is the remedy I would try. Nothing will kill the blood poison quicker if taken in time."

A BALKY HORSE.

A balky horse is incorrigible under the treatment of the ordinary "horse man." In a case reported recently, after all the infallible methods had been tried without success, an ardent admirer of the horse, and a very kind and long student of his peculiarities, in his usual kindly manner, requested the driver to get a stone and hammer on the bottom of a forefoot. Having had a stone he raised the foot of the "incorrigible" and gave it several taps on the iron shoe. "Drive it a few more nails," and again the driver hammered the bottom of the hoof with the stone. "That will do; put down the foot and lead away your horse. This crowd has been wasting time long enough." The driver put down the foot, took hold of the bridle, and gave the starting signal. The horse responded willingly, pulling the load up hill as steadily as if the balking instinct to it was unknown. The crowd cheered and dispersed. "What is the philosophy of that?" asked a delighted spectator. "Mental diversion, and I have never known it to fail," replied the amiable gentleman.—Exchange.

THE BEST GAIT.

The most useful gait for a farm horse is a good walk. It is the same for heavy teaming. The steady, good, four miles an hour walk is the gait that gets there with the least amount of wear and tear of team and vehicle. The team that walks steadily and well, and is not required to make the walk by trotting over part of the road, invariably reaches the destination before the one that divides the distance into periods of brisk trots and very slow walks. This fact is well known to country people everywhere. The advantage of a brisk walk is just as great in cultivation. It is claimed by some that good work cannot be done with the plow at a faster rate than two miles an hour. By the use of suitable plows, and of fenders, nearly every such case can be eliminated from the cultivation. It should be borne in mind that a team drawing a plow three and a half miles an hour will do as much work in six and a half hours as one walking two miles will in ten and a half hours. This is too great a saving to be overlooked. To improve the walk of a team it should never be worked at any other pace. To alternate the walk and trot spoils both.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

It is well known that horses have been ridiculously low in price for some time, and for this reason the following incident will not seem improbable: There was a horse auction held in a small town in Iowa not long ago and a man bid off a team at a very low price. He called for the horses, paid for them and was about to lead them away when the auctioneer remarked, "You haven't got the colt yet." "I was not aware that there was any colt with this team," answered the buyer. "O, yes," was the reply, "there is a colt and it is understood that the colt goes with the team." "But I don't care for the colt," the

buyer insisted. "I didn't expect to get more than the team when I bought it." "I can't help that," the auctioneer replied, somewhat tartly. "It was your understanding that we were selling the colt with the team, and we must insist upon your taking it." "Very well," said the buyer, "I'll take it since you insist upon it so strongly, but I would like the privilege of asking one question." "Certainly, go ahead."

"Then how does it happen that that colt is a part of this team when both of these horses are geldings?"

TEACH HIM TO STAND.

Many horses have the foolish habit of fretting and worrying after they are hitched to a vehicle and are not allowed to start at once. This may be overcome often by using the most gentle treatment—by patting and caressing them and by making them feel at ease as much as possible. Kindness is sometimes of no avail, and a course of treatment or discipline seems necessary. When nothing else will do harness and hitch the animal up just as if you were going to take a drive. Put good strong harness on and hitch to a vehicle that will not be easily broken. Drive to the front gate or wherever you are in the habit of driving to wait for others to get in. Be patient and keep quiet when the horse becomes restless. Talk to the animal and distract his attention from the surroundings as much as possible. Take time to make these lessons long enough and repeat them until the horse is thoroughly convinced that he must stand and can keep quiet when in the harness and hitched up ready to start.

If kind treatment does not do, a little chastening with the whip may be beneficial. The main point is in taking time to make the lessons thorough. Make him stand still and take a whole day to do it. When you have no time to spare do not try to give lessons in patience to a dumb animal that is not supposed to know as much as you do yourself.

WHAT A HORSE WOULD SAY.

Don't hitch me to an iron post of railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my tongue. Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't stand it because I am a horse. Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it in my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need it. Don't think because I go free under the whip that I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip. Don't think because I am a horse, that iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hay. Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road. I will get next time and perhaps make trouble. Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself some time. Run up a hill with a big load. Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't say "whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at that word. I may check me if the lines break, and save a runaway and smash-up. Don't make me drink ice-cold water, nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body. Don't ask me to back with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck. Don't put on my blind-bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my forehead that it will be in my eyes. Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to it.

Don't lend me to some blockhead who has less sense than I have. Don't forget the old book that is a friend to the oppressed, that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—Kansas Farmer.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth, Texas.

References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Mackinac Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

SWINE.

Vary the feed for your hogs as much as possible, and by keeping them supplied with clean water there is little danger of cholera or any other disease. Human cholera originates in these countries where the people live in about the same condition, as regards sanitary legislation as does the average hog. In the line of changing the hog's feed, that of the other farm animals, attention is called to the value of cooked food. The value of cooked food once a day, or occasionally, is only its promotes appetite in the animals and improves digestion. Cooking feed makes it go farther and makes the uncooked food do more good. Cooking also makes food that would otherwise be almost of no value a nutritious and much relished article in the diet of farm stock.

In speaking of the advantages offered to settlers in that country, the Texas Press-Leader of Lubbock, Texas, has the following to say: "A gentleman living near the line of Lubbock and Hale counties has a hog fourteen months old that weighs over 400 pounds. The hog was fattened on corn, wheat, milo maize, pumpkins and milk, and is so fat he can't stand up to eat." A little further on it appears that somebody has told the editor, only it is not farmers say that when an editor runs out of everything else to say, he begins to tell the farmers how to farm, and get rich, and they justly assert that they know about as much about farming as an editor, and sometimes hint that if the gentleman of the quill would farm it would be a waste of time.

As to the kind of hogs to raise, the writer would say by all means thorough-bred. Get rid of the old splitters as soon as possible and consider only the hardiest and most fertile of your thorough-breds for breeding purposes. While thorough-breds cost more to start with they will more than repay you in the end. They will be found to make much quicker gains and attain much greater weights. They will also be more profitable and will breed much more readily, and make further better use of the foods given them, so that it is not exaggerating to say that, in many instances, by judicious management, two hogs can be grown where one is at the present time. The thorough-bred being docile, is easily handled, and makes a good subject for the butcher. Then the superior quality of the meat must not be overlooked as the thorough-bred produces a better grained and more tender meat, and is more energetic and juicier, is much sought after. For these reasons the thorough-bred hog is to be preferred to his more numerous and less satisfactory counterparts. Start moderately, however, and work up gradually, always remembering that "Rome was not built in a day." As to the breed that is a sound business proposition, the United States has done much for the improvement of swine, and can fairly lay claim to have originated several superior sorts of the improved breed. There are many who stand up on nearly equal footing, and the farmer who selects one of them will not be far astray.

CURING HAMS.

Have good meat to begin with, and the next important thing is to have good salt. Take a glass tumbler and fill it with soft, clean water. Put in a tablespoonful of salt and stir. If the water turns milky it is a sign of lime in the salt and should be discarded. Salt which is fit for hams should leave the water clear, without sediment. The meat needs no weighing. Lay the hams on a clean surface, and rub them with fine salt, especially around the hip bone, and let them lie for twenty-four hours. Then pack in good cask or barrel.

Make a pickle as follows: Six pounds salt, one pound good sugar, two ounces saltpetre, and one ounce of sal soda, for every gallon of water (soft water is the best). Boil the pickle and skim clear; when cool, pour over meat and weight it down so the pickle will cover the meat.

For light hams, three to four weeks, heavy hams, five to six weeks, according to size, is long enough to remain in the pickle. Take a glass tumbler and fill it with soft water, and add a tablespoonful of salt and stir. If the water turns milky it is a sign of lime in the salt and should be discarded. Salt which is fit for hams should leave the water clear, without sediment. The meat needs no weighing. Lay the hams on a clean surface, and rub them with fine salt, especially around the hip bone, and let them lie for twenty-four hours. Then pack in good cask or barrel.

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THE PORK INDUSTRY.

It must be apparent to all who have given the matter any thought that our swine industry is capable of great improvement. There are those who continually cry down diversified farming and stilling the land with the tenacity of despair. Why they should do so is a problem hard to solve. The reason in large measure of the unhappy condition of our agricultural interest is due to the fact of the one-sided system that has been practiced so long. Cotton farming has served to develop only one thing—namely, the cotton gin. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

Has the unhappy agriculturist to do, go on the same old rut? Not never, but branch out in other lines and develop general agriculture so that in a time of great depression he will not be pushed so sorely as the present instance. Where diversified farming is practiced some one thing will always be found profitable and will serve as a money crop while the others may be made supplementary to the one. For these reasons, therefore, the writer believes that the low price of cotton is a blessing in disguise to the Southland, for it is only the attendant circumstances following its failure as a money crop that will serve to stimulate and develop the other branches of general agriculture for which nature has so admirably adapted our soil and climate.

The question then arises, how to diversify? It is claimed that many farmers are in such financial straits that it is quite impossible for them to branch out. Now, this is a hard question, and it is not a feasible aspect. At the present time we do not raise enough pork to supply our home markets, but instead we push it so sorely as the present instance. Where diversified farming is practiced some one thing will always be found profitable and will serve as a money crop while the others may be made supplementary to the one. For these reasons, therefore, the writer believes that the low price of cotton is a blessing in disguise to the Southland, for it is only the attendant circumstances following its failure as a money crop that will serve to stimulate and develop the other branches of general agriculture for which nature has so admirably adapted our soil and climate.

How can the farmer ever expect to either make good money or to diversify? It is claimed that many farmers are in such financial straits that it is quite impossible for them to branch out. Now, this is a hard question, and it is not a feasible aspect. At the present time we do not raise enough pork to supply our home markets, but instead we push it so sorely as the present instance. Where diversified farming is practiced some one thing will always be found profitable and will serve as a money crop while the others may be made supplementary to the one. For these reasons, therefore, the writer believes that the low price of cotton is a blessing in disguise to the Southland, for it is only the attendant circumstances following its failure as a money crop that will serve to stimulate and develop the other branches of general agriculture for which nature has so admirably adapted our soil and climate.

Here, then, is one of the openings that everyone can avail himself of. There is no branch of husbandry that can be engaged in on less capital than swine husbandry. Good stock with which to start can be secured for less money than in any other branch. Then, being so prolific, it will not be long before a fine herd of breeding sows can be possessed. The food for these can all be grown on the farm and so the cost of production will be small. As to the kind of hogs to raise, the writer would say by all means thorough-bred. Get rid of the old splitters as soon as possible and consider only the hardiest and most fertile of your thorough-breds for breeding purposes. While thorough-breds cost more to start with they will more than repay you in the end. They will be found to make much quicker gains and attain much greater weights. They will also be more profitable and will breed much more readily, and make further better use of the foods given them, so that it is not exaggerating to say that, in many instances, by judicious management, two hogs can be grown where one is at the present time. The thorough-bred being docile, is easily handled, and makes a good subject for the butcher. Then the superior quality of the meat must not be overlooked as the thorough-bred produces a better grained and more tender meat, and is more energetic and juicier, is much sought after. For these reasons the thorough-bred hog is to be preferred to his more numerous and less satisfactory counterparts. Start moderately, however, and work up gradually, always remembering that "Rome was not built in a day." As to the breed that is a sound business proposition, the United States has done much for the improvement of swine, and can fairly lay claim to have originated several superior sorts of the improved breed. There are many who stand up on nearly equal footing, and the farmer who selects one of them will not be far astray.

After the improved hogs have been secured the proper treatment must not be forgotten. It must be remembered that it is only by superior handling and management that they have been brought to their present high standing. And if they are neglected when surrounded by new environments it is only natural for them to revert to their original type. In other words, it will not do to get improved hogs and turn them out to seek a living on the plains, nor to neglect to give them proper treatment in a way that makes the owner a severe lesson, in the light of diminished returns. But where they are properly treated they never fail to respond in a way that makes glad the heart of the owner. He who would be successful as a breeder of thorough-bred swine must always remember that the more thought and study he gives to making comfortable the surroundings of his animals the more pains he takes to secure for them the best kind of food and the better condition they are in, the greater profits he may look for. In short, the secret of success lies in treating them more like human beings. The breeder considers them in that light and the more of "the milk of human kindness" he exercises toward them, the greater the success he will attain. At least such has been the past experience of successful breeders, and it will doubtless hold true in the future.

As to food, how could one wish for a greater variety than we have in this country. Hogs do especially well when fed on green fodders and corn. The

most of the improved breeds are good grazers, and thrive well on sorghum, rye, alfalfa and other green fodders. Artichokes take kindly to our soils, producing abundant crops, and which there is no better food for fattening swine, and when supplemented with corn they make rapid gains and produce a fine quality of meat. Wheat and corn both yield abundant crops, and their value for this purpose is well known. Spanish peanuts grow freely, making large crops, and nothing better could be wished for to produce fine pork, as they give it a rich, nutty flavor, highly prized by both butcher and customers. Of course, the hog industry can be overdone more easily than some other branches, owing to the rapidity of increase. But there is little danger for sometime yet. And if the industry is made a stepping stone to wider and broader fields, as it should be, the danger is very remote.

A. M. SOULE,
Texas Experiment Station.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE.

San Antonio, Tex., offer the following live stock list:
150 head of grade Durham steers,
170 head of small blocky steers at \$15.50.
700 fours and over, an extra good lot, that can stay where they are till spring.
700 extra good big steers, mostly reds.

350 steers, a little under size, but a good lot for the money.
900 fours and over, mountain cattle, and worth the money asked for them.
1000 good cows, on good grass, and lots of them good enough for the market now.

1600 to be cut out of 1900; a good lot, at \$15.50.
2000 good cows, at \$8. They can stay where they are on good grass till spring if desired.

4000 grade sheep, 1600 muttons in the lot, at 75 cents per head.
4000 good, heavy shearing sheep, 1300 muttons in the lot, at \$1.20. This is a bargain.

2200 high grade sheep, 1300 wethers in the lot, at \$1.10. These would be a bargain at \$1.25.
1500 sheep, a good lot, half wethers, at \$1.35.
800 heavy weight ewes and wethers, a good lot to feed, at \$1.25.

If interested in anything in this list write for particulars. We have some cheap ranges for lease and sale.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE.

San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known ingredients, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Proprietors, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists. Price 75c.

"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor and intelligent research to make up the list of the best books published on subjects covering points of great interest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treatises on any and every subject, but to make a list of them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work. See another column.

Breeder's Gazette.

The price of the Breeder's Gazette, which is the standard breeders paper of this country, is \$2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of that excellent paper we are enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeder's Gazette both twelve months for only \$2.50. Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

You do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

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A Farmer's Encyclopedia. Beautifully Illustrated. Should be in every farmer's home.

THE FARMERS MAGAZINE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

If so, will you buy a first-class ticket and go by rail, or will you buy from some wandering tramp, a right to "count the trees" to your destination. This is a very cheap method as you "do the work yourself, you know." All the elasticity of such a journey would be right at the first end, for all the world just like a soft straight wire, once with a clock spring and a fast end.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

THE STAR COIL SPRING SHAF SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLE.

Patented. Always gives satisfaction. No matter how long a spring is used, it will not break. The STAR COIL SPRING SHAF SUPPORT CO. is the only one of its kind in the world. It is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for ever.

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Decatur, Ill.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

By ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 6 to 10 cents daily. First order receives agency. FOLDING SAW MACHINE CO.,
241 to 249 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

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ALL DRUGGISTS. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR WOMAN'S SAFE STOMACH GUARD. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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PUMPS, PIPES, CYLINDERS, FITTINGS, HOSE, Belting, Packing, ENGINES, BOILERS, Mill, Gin and Well MACHINERY.

Largest FOUNDRY MACHINE and TANK SHOPS in the State.

Best quality Brass and Iron Castings.

REPAIRING OLD MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower on Earth is the

"STEEL STAR."

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At 1/4 Price

Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cards, Slips, Marbles, Gun Toys, Bells, etc.

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OUR RODS, Spanish Needles

are the best instruments for hunting minerals. E. G. STAUFFER, Harrisburg, Pa.

DOUBLE BREECH LOADER \$5.00

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100 Main St., Chicago, Ill.

THE LOWING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY

COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel

Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE

We have at all times a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. We make a specialty of buying and selling feeding steers and contracting for the future delivery of any required number or class of cattle. Our extensive acquaintance and correspondence with buyers, together with the large list of cattle constantly on hand and for sale, enables us to make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through our agency.

HORSES AND SHEEP

We handle in large lots all kinds and classes of live stock, and make a special feature of horses and sheep. The former in lots of not less than 200 and the latter in flocks of not less than 1000.

RANCHES

We make a specialty of handling ranches of all kinds, with or without the stock, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

WILD LANDS

We represent over a million acres of wild lands in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, suitable for speculation, ranching or colonization purposes. We have among these some rare bargains.

STOCK FARMS

We have a few rare bar gains in improved stock farms, containing from 2000 to 10,000 acres each. These are especially suited for fine stock or feeding farms, and will be sold very cheap.

IMPROVED FARMS

We have improved farms of

PERSONAL.

A. D. Lightwood of Matador, was in Fort Worth Friday.

J. M. Mathis of Goliad, a stockman, was in this city Monday.

Hon. J. L. Perry of Tascosa was among Friday's visitors to this city.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was a visitor to the great and only Saturday.

H. S. McEwen, representing Clay, Robinson & Co., came in from a rustling tour Monday.

The Christmas number of the Western Horseman is one of the best publications of its kind ever issued.

W. D. Jorden of Quanah, Texas, inspector for the National Bureau of Animal Industry, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

W. Brinkley, representing Keenan & Sons, live stock commission merchants of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

The Kentucky Stock Farm comes out with a beautiful cover and an unusual amount of bright horse lore as a Christmas offering.

W. W. Johnson, of Strawn, Tex., was in the city Tuesday. He was inquiring for about 200 grade cows, which he stands ready to buy.

G. H. King of Gonzales county, wants to trade land for horses. Read his ad in the "For Sale" column and write him if you have horses to sell.

W. L. Tamblin of Chicago of the well and favorably known live stock commission firm of Seaton & Tamblin, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

J. W. Lackey, of the firm of De Bord & Lackey, of Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Friday, on his way to the Northwest, to look at some cattle.

T. H. Schuster of Lubbock county, among the most popular young cattlemen who visit Fort Worth, paid the Journal office an interesting call Saturday.

Geo. B. Loving & Son report the sale of 900 4-year-old feeder steers to Malloy, buyer for the Nease Morris, who were the property of C. T. Herring, and will be put on feed at Waco.

The Christmas edition of the Breeder's Gazette is a beauty typographically, besides containing valuable information for every stockman and farmer, none of whom should be without it.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of a box of very fine cigars, the compliments of the Kansas City Stock Yards company, through their urban and popular representative, Miles French.

Col. C. C. Poole of the Texas Stock Journal, published at Fort Worth, was in Alvin this week. Col. Poole is one of the best newspaper men in Texas, and represents one of the best papers in the state—Alvin Sun.

The Colled Spring Hustler, published monthly by the Nease Morris, of Wire Fence company, suggests that the agricultural papers start a fence department, and wonders why this important matter is ignored.

Ed E. Dismuke of Waco, advertises his famous French nerve pill in the Journal. This remedy is the discovery of a Texas man, and his accounts is a worthy and efficacious remedy for the diseases for which it is intended.

H. W. Buckles, the well known seed farmer and merchant of Rockford, Ill., who advertises in the Journal, sends a large and beautiful catalogue of seeds and garden accoutrements handled by him. Write for a catalogue and see what he offers.

J. H. Miller, a wealthy farmer and stockman of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Saturday looking for some feeders. He has a bunch on feed at present on his farm in Ellis county, besides an interest in a large bunch being fed at Farmersville.

W. L. Gatlin, Abilene; Capt. W. J. Gooden, Quanah; Capt. W. J. Archer, City; Geo. W. Haynes, representing Evans-Snyder-Buel company, were among the callers who were in this city Thursday morning.

J. M. Dougherty, a wealthy cattleman of Abilene, was in this city Monday on his way home from a business trip to St. Louis, and said: "Cattle are desperately low on the market just now, but the commission men say they will do better when the Christmas goods and turkey are off the earth."

E. S. Seay of Abilene, a well-to-do cattlemen, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday. Said Seay was fine in his section and cattle looking better for the time of year than ever before. "Cattle are going through the winter in elegant shape, and will get fat early next spring, at which time I expect cattle to go up, but not before."

Ben L. Welch & Co., live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, make a bid for Texas business in this week's issue of the Journal, where they have an advertisement. This is an entirely reliable and competent firm, and any business consigned to their care will receive first-class attention.

Jas. L. Harris, travelling solicitor for the Texas Live Stock Commission company, returned Wednesday from an extended rustling tour in North Mexico and Arizona. Said there were not many cattle in that part of Mexico, and very few will be shipped to Texas. Cattle looking well in Arizona, with good range.

Jno. Hoehn, Jr., of Abilene, one of the best known and most popular newspaper men in Texas, was in this city Saturday, and in answer to inquiries said: "The irrigation scheme on foot in the Abilene country will go through as soon as the laws are modified a little. We are at a point where we have to have irrigation, and we are going to have it."

The Wonder pump is without doubt one of the best pumps manufactured and the Journal readers who live in the semi-arid regions should write the National Pump company at Kansas City and get a circular describing the work of their pump. It will handle an immense amount of water per hour and is the pump for all purposes. See their ad in this issue.

D. R. Fant, a wealthy cattleman of Goliad, with cattle at Midland, in the Indian Territory, and South Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way south from Midland. He had lately returned from Kansas City, where he said that the market was very bad. "The way cattle are held here it would pay to buy stuff at Kansas City and ship it here rather than pay the home prices. I do not look for cattle to go up soon."

In this issue of the Journal will be found the advertisement of the Trumbull Seed company of Kansas City. This is the oldest seed house in Kansas

City, having been established in 1872, since which time it has built up an enviable reputation all over the West and South. Their stock is very complete, consisting of a full line of seeds, seed grains, garden and tree seeds. Their Illustrated catalogue is now ready and is being sent free to all applicants. Write for one.

Collins & Armstrong C., the largest wholesale and retail plant and organ dealers in the entire Southwest, have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. This house is an institution of which Fort Worth is proud, for by their honest, open dealings, with the best goods obtainable, they have built up a reputation and a business which is a credit to them and their state. If you contemplate the purchase of anything in the musical line, do not fail to write them, as it will pay you to do so.

Henry W. L. Jackson and W. C. Reed of Beatrice, Neb., and W. T. Hamilton of Oxford, Neb., were callers at the Journal office Wednesday. These gentlemen are land owners and farmers, and are engaged in inducing farmers of their stricken state to locate on lands they own and represent in Texas. They have local seventy-five people, and say that two cars of immigrants would arrive in a day or two to locate in Johnson county. They are strong in the belief that the purchase of the great agricultural state in the Union.

Col. C. C. Poole, one of the best newspaper writers in Texas, now representing the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of Fort Worth, was in Arcadia last week on a tour of investigation of the Gulf coast country, its agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries, and advancing the claims of the Stock and Farm Journal, as the greatest journal of its class and the best advertising medium in Texas. Col. Poole being a practical farmer and stockman, knows just how to present the claims of his journal to the masses. His large acquaintance and knowledge of human nature eminently qualify him to meet the work in detail and make friends for his paper of all with whom he meets—Arcadia Journal.

O. T. Love, a wide awake cattleman of Henrietta was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. He said: "I am changing around I let my subscription to the Journal expire, and I find that I need it in my business, so I called in to renew. Cattle are certainly looking fine everywhere in West Texas, and grass is good. I believe that cattle are being held a little bit high just now, but they will be higher in May. The feeders are making a little money this year, which causes two's and three's to be held a little higher than the market warrants. We are needing rain in the immediate neighborhood of Henrietta, but good rains have fallen east and south of us. We have not had enough rain to sprout the wheat that was planted some time ago."

John Wagner and H. W. Oleott of Lincoln, Neb., were in Fort Worth Wednesday. Both of these gentlemen are cattle feeders. Mr. Wagner being considered one of the heaviest feeders of that state. Mr. Wagner said: "We came down here to buy and feed some cattle on meal and hulls, the fame of that kind of feed having reached us, but it looks like we will be unable to get hulls. We can get any amount of meal, but the hulls seem to have all been contracted. The short feed crop with its curtailed feeding to a great extent, and we have to look elsewhere, but seeing that Nease Morris and other feeders are buying meal and shipping it North we may do likewise, especially as hulls are scarce. We can get what roughness is needed and with meal from here can fatten at home. I am feeding a good bunch of cattle over in Oregon on oats, barley, wheat and wheat straw. They weighed 1200 pounds when put on feed, and by next June, when finished, they will average up pretty high."

Jesse Evans, an old time Texas cattlemen, but for the last seventeen years a resident of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday, from where he went to Big Springs to look after some cattle he has near there. Mr. Evans said: "All this talk about being in the feed stuff. Cattle are getting lower every day, and while prices may look up a little after the holidays, it won't be a much. The only way to get out of the yards for short feeding was very large, and they will be coming in pretty steady from now on. The market is no higher than it was last year at the same time, and the big packers have a great deal more meat in cold storage. You know that the packers have been using the use of the terrible amount of beef that has been coming in, and are not going to let the market get high as long as they can help it. Cattle are being held too high in this state, and if some of these buyers don't look out they will get caught like a great many feeders did last season."

A. L. Houston, a cattleman of Glasscock county, was in Fort Worth Friday last week, and called to see the Journal force. Said he "where is his section, and what cattle are in the country are fat. There are hardly any steer cattle left in my section, and in fact, not many of any kind. I think cattle will be high next spring. If we get early rains to put them in good condition. There can hardly be enough cold weather, or to do cattle any damage now, but if we have a late spring it will do more harm than a hard winter. I see the Journal is doing some good work in the line of educating a reduction of the lease price of state lands. There has got to be something of that kind done or we will have to quit leasing. It can't be an average cow over the West twenty-five acres to a cow, and under present conditions 4 cents an acre is more than the business will stand. I see that a man named John Angelo, held recently, passed resolutions against reducing the rental, claiming that corporations will gobble up all the land. Others say that if the rental is kept at its present price, it will result in all the land being thrown back on the state and free grass will prevail. I think there is no danger from these resolutions taking all the land, and while I was opposed to the lease system at the start, I was compelled to lease and forgo, and while I was not going to pay 4 cents, I would gladly retain what I now lease at half the price."

M. W. Mallory, representing Nelson Morris, the beef king, accompanied by Edward Hess, nephew of Mr. Morris, were in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Mallory is conceded to be one of the best judges of cattle extant, and is a close, conservative buyer. Mr. Hess, who represents his uncle's interest at the East, is a stockman of some experience. First trip through Texas, and is bent on seeing everything there is to be seen in the way cattle are raised and handled in Texas. Mr. Mallory is having fed 2000 head of cattle at Waco, and 1000 head at the Morris ranch near Midland. He also has 2200 head on feed at Little Rock, which are about all the feeders in Texas. Mr. Mallory is in a conversation with a Journal man Mr. Mallory said: "We are going to Waco today, but will pass back through here Sunday on our way to Midland, where we will give Hess a touch of high life on the ranch. We are in the market for 3000 more feeders, but they will have to be lower than is being asked at present. We may want a good many more for second feeding, but as I said, cattle are being held a little too high at present. I notice an absence of aged

cattle in this state, and a big shortage in the cattle. I believe that within another year, when the feeders and two's are all shipped out, that you are going to discover that there are not many cattle left. There may be a good many in East Texas, but cattle are sure enough scarce in West and Southwest Texas, as compared with a few years ago. This cotton seed meal feeding is a big thing for Texas, and the other cattle states are rapidly adopting it. I am feeding for Mr. Morris now at Herman, Neb., 1500 head, on a mixed ration of cotton meal, corn meal and wheat bran, and I have never seen a bunch of cattle put on tallow faster. I give them five pounds of cotton seed meal, five pounds of bran and ten pounds of corn meal, or finely cracked corn, and I believe it is the best ration I have ever seen. I believe that cotton seed meal can be fed longer North than it can be in this country. I think cattle will stand from a hundred to a hundred and fifty days meal feeding at the North. You ask me about the reported combination of the cattle interests to fight the sugar trust. I don't know what is being done, but it is natural to suppose that something should be done to protect the beef interests, and as beef is more important than sugar, it looks like beef should win. This has been a hard year on the export business, the Big Four having sold beef in England in one or two instances for less than cost in Chicago. Germany's embargo has had little effect, but I believe that we would regret American beef is a necessity to the English laboring classes. Of the course if the export is short, better prices can be expected next year, as the law of supply and demand is what regulates the price of any commodity, irrespective of whatever combination that might be formed, and if combinations open other markets for the beef product, and protect these avenues of demand as in the recent case of the fight against the sugar trust, they are, it seems to me, more of a benefit than a drawback."

CAPT. A. G. EVANS DEAD.
Capt. A. G. Evans of the Evans-Hunt-Hunter Commission Co. died Sunday morning in St. Louis of an acute attack of Bright's disease. He had been seriously sick only a short time, but his family were prepared for the worst, and he died surrounded by family and friends, at the age of 62 years. He was born in Evansville, Ark., and raised in Southern Texas, where his earliest life was identified with the range interest of that section. At the breaking out of the war he left the farm and range to serve with the Confederacy, where he distinguished himself as a brave man and a soldier. After the close of the war he returned to Texas and engaged in stock raising, and in 1872 he removed to Kansas City and engaged in the live stock commission business, the first being that of Patterson, Evans & Co., since which time he has been continuously at the head of commission firms. The National Live Stock Reporter on Monday evening tells of the following meeting:

"This morning when the sad news was known a meeting of the Live Stock Exchange was called to take suitable action and to testify the respect in which the deceased was held by his associates in business. Mr. W. J. B. Olerick, president of the exchange, presided, assisted by Mr. M. S. Beckwith, secretary. All the local members were in attendance. The formal action consisted in the appointment of committees to express the sympathy of the exchange and to make arrangements for attending the funeral. The president appointed W. L. Cassidy, W. J. Stuckey and P. H. Hale as a committee to draft resolutions. On motion of Mr. W. L. Cassidy the president appointed Mr. A. C. Cassidy, R. H. Mann, James McCall, Joseph Berry, M. K. McCreary, D. H. Crocker, V. C. H. and James Moody as honorary pall bearers, and a committee consisting of Mr. C. M. Keys and E. B. Overstreet was instructed to prepare a floral offering and ascertain the wishes of the family in regard to matters pertaining to the funeral.

"The meeting was called to order in deep solemnity and in stating the object the president feelingly referred to the high character of the deceased and to his long honorable and famous career in the live stock trade. A Brothered was followed by Mr. C. M. Keys, who voiced the sentiment of all present by eulogizing the deceased as a man whose unblemished life had been a model of integrity and faithfulness in discharge of his duties. He spoke of the deceased as a devoted husband and father, and only for the comfort and pleasure of his family, and that he left a priceless heritage, the record of a well-rounded career and a character for honesty, purity and integrity worthy the emulation of his children and his children's children. Mr. W. L. Cassidy also spoke in testimony of the high character of the deceased, referred to him as one of the land marks of the trade, and one for younger men to follow, that they, might die full of honor, with a life's work well done."

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Capt. A. G. Evans will join in the funeral in accordance to the stricken family of the dead, and unite in saying that one of the best friends of the stockmen passed away when he went to his reward. He was buried at Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, Christmas day at 2 p. m.

Every Day in the Year.
The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m.
This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.
For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole night's ride as via any other line.
The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class, and "up to date."

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.
If you are going East, North, Northwest, West or Southwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. and get the understanding.
J. T. McCABE, G. T. & P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

The Fort Worth Steam Dye Works and Scouring establishment, 202 Houston, Fort Worth, Texas. Goods by express promptly attended to.

I am well pleased and shall do all I can to circulate your paper.—John J. Adams.
I cannot do without your valuable paper.—G. T. Becknell.

The Fort Worth Business College sends out the handsomest catalogue of any school in the South, free. Write at once for one.

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.
All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE." Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.
July 1, 1894.
Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO, And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHARGE.

For further information address D. B. KEEFER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS, 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 vestibule train between

Galveston and St. Louis.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place to the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and North Texas railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All points, Pa. and Texas and Pacific trains make connections at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address: W. C. FORBES, Gen. Freight Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.
Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday Effective, April 30, 1894.
Daily Except Sunday.

Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. Weatherford 8:20 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Mineral Wells 12:30 p. m. Weatherford 1:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m. Mineral Wells 6:00 p. m. Weatherford 7:00 p. m.

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM— Kansas City

TO— Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

WITH Dining Cars Vestibule Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal

TO CHICAGO Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

—AND— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC COAST

AND EASTERN PORTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. L.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894.

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sirs:—Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased with it. The machine gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock paper to correspond with you. Yours respectfully,

W. C. MASON, President Kemp Bank.

The Fort Worth Business College has not been affected by the hard times as have the other schools of the state, the attendance being larger than for a number of years past.

ON ITS OWN RAILS



TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Now Run Solid

St. Louis

Chicago

Kansas City

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

AND

FREE CHAIR CARS.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the

TEXAS

EL PASO T & P ROUTE

THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED"

12-HOURS SAVED—12

Between

Texas and St. Louis

and the East.

The Direct Line to All Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

TO— ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Excursion Tickets

To Points in

MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY, GEORGIA, FLORIDA.

One Fare For Round Trip.

Will be on sale

DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22.

At all Stations on

Houston and Texas Central

Railroad.

Tickets Good Thirty Days—Special Trains and Through Coaches.

SUPERIOR ROUTE

To Points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. T. C. Agents for information.

C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS, Traffic Manager, G. P. & T. Agt. C. A. QUINNAN, Vice President.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and intermediate points. All shipments of live stock are promptly and safely routed over this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. JEROME HARRIS. Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas. JOHN R. WELSH. Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. FRED D. LEWIS. Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. LANGFET. Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

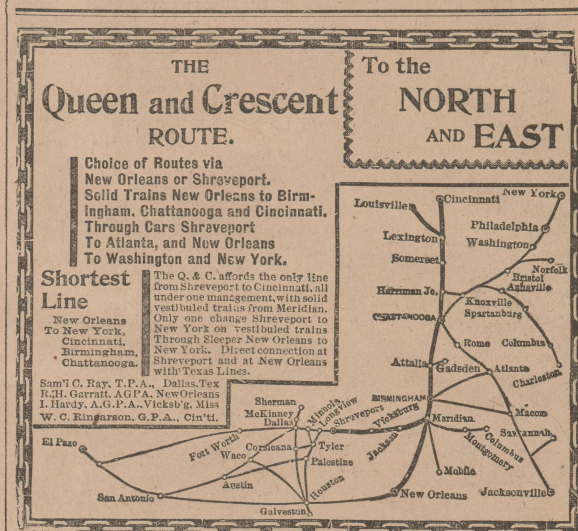
Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on

General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas. All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

6 55 p	7 45 a	m	Lv. Waco	Ar	8 05 p	8 55 a
2 00 p	7 50 a	m	Lv. Hillsboro	Ar	8 00 p	12 05 p
9 10 p	10 05 a	m	Lv. Corsicana	Ar	5 50 p	6 35 a
12 02 a	1 00 p	m	Lv. Tyler	Ar	2 55 p	3 25 a
9 05 p	9 20 a	m	Lv. Fort Worth	Ar	6 30 p	7 05 a
11 08 p	11 25 a	m	Lv. Plano	Ar	4 30 p	5 05 a
12 45 a	12 58 p	m	Lv. Greenville	Ar	2 52 p	3 27 a
	11 05 a	m	Lv. Sherman	Ar	4 45 p	
1 15 a	1 55 p	m	Lv. Commerce	Ar	1 55 p	2 50 a
3 35 a	4 35 p	m	Lv. Mount Pleasant	Ar	11 20 a	12 05 a
6 30 a	7 35 p	m	Lv. Texarkana	Ar	8 15 a	9 05 p
9 15 a	10 15 p	m	Lv. Shiloh	Ar	11 15 a	
10 10 p	10 50 p	m	Lv. Camden	Ar	4 50 a	5 35 a
1 20 p	1 35 a	m	Lv. Pine Bluff	Ar	2 12 a	2 35 p
5 35 p	5 55 a	m	Ar. Fair Oaks	Lv	10 25 p	10 30 a
8 45 p	8 45 a	m	Ar. Memphis	Lv	7 00 p	7 40 a