

THE FARM.

Exterminate the rat. Both poison and cats are cheap.

Don't feed rats unless you mix poison with the food.

Paint your machinery if needed. It is money well expended.

Wide tires on hard roads act as rollers and improve the road.

If you have gravel near you, improve your wagon-ways and yards.

A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand. Don't kill the birds.

Subsoiled land washes less than un-subsoiled, as it holds water better.

Save the hay. Substitute corn fodder and good straw to some extent.

Do as well as your neighbor does on all lines. What he can do you likely can.

The North Carolina station advises treating stored grain with bisulphite of carbon to kill weevil, rats, mice, etc.

Remember that the best way to interest the boy in farm affairs is to make him a partner in crops and stock.

It pays to have the house and barn well guttered to keep the water from the foundation of the building, even if the water is not needed.

It is presumed that farmers at the close of the past year have "figured up" to see how they stand, and to see from what source their profits or losses come. Now let us know what crops have paid you best.

It is not merely for looks that buildings are painted. The paint penetrating the wood not only preserves it from decay, but it also makes the building materially warmer than it would otherwise be. Outbuildings that are used to shelter stock ought to be painted every two or three years. It is true economy, besides adding much to the neatness and attractive appearance of the farm, and giving to the passer by the belief that its owner is thrifty, which belief is generally based on fact in such cases.

Corn has a foreign cousin that is coming to the front, rapidly in the west—kaffir corn. Over a hundred and twenty thousand acres will be garnered this year in Kansas and Texas—twice the average of last year. It grows where the old variety will not, and is able to make a crop if it has half a chance. It makes fine feed, and the cattle are fattened on it as easily as on the Indian maize. It bids fair to help revolutionize the farming of the semi-arid region. And it strengthens the power of the principle—rotating crops, giving, prosperity-bringing king corn.

The growing of peas is a branch of agriculture that should receive more attention than it has received in the past. Peas have been neglected for various reasons. They are not as profitable as wheat or corn, and the action of raising great fields of peas. Of course we recognize the fact that a field of peas will lodge easily and therefore become difficult to harvest; that some of the peas ripen before others and then fall off or shed out before they can be harvested. But, considering their great value for feeding, they should be given a larger place in the economy of the farm.

We believe a farmer never ought to miss a chance to make a good bargain, any more than the man who is making a business of buying and selling goods. If a farmer can sell something from his farm and buy something else, for less money, that will be worth more to him, he ought to do it. Now this seems a simple proposition, and one from which no person could reasonably dissent. And yet a great many farmers have such a deep-rooted prejudice against buying anything to feed their stock on, especially their cows, and are so imbued with the idea that they must feed that, and that only, which is grown on their own farms, that they often miss a splendid chance to make a good trade. For instance, when oats were worth 32 cents a bushel, or \$20 a ton, I have known a man to haul them to mill and pay \$2 a ton to have them ground to feed cows, rather than sell them and buy wheat bran at \$10 to \$12 per ton, just because he was averse to buying anything to feed when he had plenty of feed grown on my own farm."—Hoard's Dairyman.

An acre of corn yielding forty bushels of grain worth 15 cents, will buy something more than 100 pounds of granulated sugar at your grocery store, says the Orange Judd Farmer. That same acre of land devoted to sugar beets will produce 2000 or 3000 pounds of refined sugar, like the finest white sugar you can buy—indeed this market is now supplied with beet sugar, imported from Germany since Cuba's cane crop was ruined. The corn under such conditions returns about \$5 per acre for all the labor and capital invested in that crop. Sugar beets yield \$25 to \$50 per acre, and while they require more work they pay for it, and leave a margin of profit that is handsome compared to the meagre returns from corn. In fact, the best way to supply the United States with sugar, now imported, would take almost 1000 such factories. To keep these factories running for 100 days every fall would require hundreds of thousands of acres of sugar beets. This would not only put into our farmers' pockets a goodly share of \$100,000,000 now paid yearly for imported sugar, but would by so much reduce the acreage of the cereals. Better prices for grain would follow the reduced supply. This is business; not politics.

CATTLE.

Overstock your pastures and you will ruin them.

Cattle throughout the range country have so far wintered well, and reports generally indicate that grass is good.

The recent sale of calves reported elsewhere by the Childrens Land and Cattle company shows what breeding up will do and how it pays.

KANSAS AS FEEDING GROUND.
The boundary lines of Kansas now form an immense corral within which are quartered millions of head of western cattle. At least seven of the western states and territories have sent their share to swell this immense herd, and for probably the first time in her history Kansas is this winter the greatest feeding ground of cattle in the United States.

The State of Texas, with her countless acres of fertile land which has for years held place as the greatest cattle feeding state in the Union, has this year surrendered her title to Kansas, and more than this, has aided Kansas to acquire it. Within the last two months train load upon train load of Texas cattle have been shipped over the Panhandle division of the Santa Fe into the southern counties of Kansas to winter on Kansas corn. The partial failure of the cotton crop in Texas this year is responsible for this immense exodus of stock, as cotton seed meal forms the winter feed of cattle in Texas.

But not alone the cattle of Texas has the yellow corn of Kansas formed a winter attraction. From New Mexico and Arizona, Colorado and Utah, Wyoming and Montana, herd after herd of cattle has been shipped to Kansas for winter feeding. For two months past all railroads have been taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the shipments of stock, and freight men say the movement is not yet over.

Just to what extent the feeding of cattle will reduce the combined Kansas cattle crop of 1896 and 1897, is not known, but the Kansas farmers will realize on millions of bushels this winter which otherwise would have remained stored. Corn is now selling at from 15 to 18 cents per bushel, and the stock can be well and profitably wintered and be in first-class condition for either market or summer feeding in the spring.—Cor. Chicago World.

AMERICAN CATTLE ARE BEST.
Cattle from the United States have for a long time been arriving at English ports in such perfect condition that there is neither need nor desire to further fatten or fatten before killing. It is not the same with Canadian cattle. Evidence from agents of the United States Department of Agriculture from Birkenhead, from Glasgow and from Bristol, is concurrent to the effect that the quality of animals received from the United States is far superior to that of those received from Canada. At all points named Canadian cattle have been found short in weight and poor in quality. The same fault is found with animals from South America. Corn-fed animals from the United States have, however, proved superior and achieved some notable triumphs during the year. About one-third of the South American cattle shipped to London and Liverpool in 1896 from the River Platte were sold at from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound.

These were mostly very young cattle, and achieved very much on the voyage over the ocean and do not begin to feed until half the distance to Liverpool is covered. Nevertheless there are quite a number of River Platte cattle bred specially for British markets and pastured and afterwards stall-fed after the most scientific methods, and these are said to compare favorably with the cattle from the United States as to weight and quality. South America has shipped animals of such inferior quality at times as to have made great loss, and it is clearly proven that it pays to ship only the very best grades and quality of beef cattle to the United Kingdom.

The present prospect for good prices for American beef in the English market is not encouraging. Supplies are abundant and low freights prevalent. Under these circumstances, however, it is reasonable to hope for the future, even if the English market retains a healthy tone and steady demand.

The exclusion of United States and all other foreign cattle from the continent forces practically all of the American cattle into Great Britain and tends to keep prices down for the English consumer.

During the last twelve months American cattle have uniformly arrived on the other side in good health and condition. Only forty or fifty head were condemned at Glasgow as suffering from Texas fever. It would perhaps be of advantage to American shippers to especially study the Glasgow market. In that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals. During the year 1896 it has been admitted that American cattle have been the best of all those landed at that port. They arrived in good condition in winter as well as in summer and their quality is admittedly very superior. The Glasgow people seem to have a preference for animals shipped from Baltimore, which are the most thoroughbred crosses, though in the autumn quite a large number of Polled Angus cattle arrive there. Light weight, smooth-finished steers during the warm months of summer will pay the shipper the best profits in the Glasgow market. It has been shown to the department that the highest prices and the highest praises have been bestowed upon beef from the United States in the Glasgow markets during the year 1896, but it must be admitted that those meats were sold as "prime Scotch" or "English" joints.

Prices of American cattle are lower because of the deep branding on their hides. It has been estimated that 10 per cent has been deducted from the value of some animals because of the branding upon them.—Extract from Secretary Morton's Report.

HORSES AND MULES.

Special attention should be paid to the horses' feet when they are standing long in the stable.

EDUCATING A COLT.
The old saying relating to the bending of the twig applies as much here as elsewhere. If "we come into the world a bundle of susceptibilities, but soon become a bunch of iron habits," then surely the habits necessary to the right nature. For the safe reason that the mother recognizes the necessity for correcting the tendencies of the child in order that right habits may be formed, the colt must early be taught to know his master. It is a wise trainer who makes the colt work his lap the first day, held them until they ceased struggling, and continued the practice until the little creatures came readily, expecting to be caressed. Our domestic animals are to be made tame and obedient, but for this to be possible, education is necessary. That this may be the most effective it must commence at an early age. It is but the unfolding of the latent powers inhering in the animal constitution. For safety and for service it is not only wise but necessary that all animals be early instructed in the line of work they are afterwards expected to excel in. Halter break early, teach the colts to obey the word and come and go at command. Hitch the yearlings alongside a safe, fast walking horse, and fix the habit before any weight is applied. Let it also know that the harness means in every respect, and so grow into its life work as it grows into a knowledge of what its master desires. There can be no question but that this course, wisely applied, will insure safer and better horses than otherwise is possible. The only danger is that of overtraining and overtaxing is certainly to be avoided.

A DEAD HORSE.
The Philadelphia Record tells how they utilize dead horses in that city, as follows:
The tail and mane are especially valuable and from these are made the halcloth of commerce. The short hair taken from the hides is used to stuff cushions and horse collars, thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living. The hide furnishes a valuable material for the manufacture of cordovan and is used for the manufacture of high-class hunting and wading boots. The hoofs of the animals are removed and, after being boiled to extract, shipped to the manufacturers of combs and what is known as mink hair goods. The leg bones are very hard and white and are used for handles for pocket and table cutlery. The ribs and head are burned to make bone-black, after they have been treated for the glue that is in them. In the calcining of these bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison and enters into the composition of many insecticides and venoms.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away, the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acting upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches. The remaining mass yields prussiate of potassium, with which tissues are dyed and iron transferred into steel. It also forms cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, the most terrible poisons known in chemistry.

THE ROAD HORSE OF THE FUTURE.
The ideal road horse is thus described by a good authority:
The 15th to 16th hand horse of solid color with broad forehead and good size and well proportioned, good length from the base of ear to eye, eyes full and expressive, with lids free from meanness, face straight, nostrils well rounded, full, large and thin lips, not thick, and well closed. Neck and collar well, shapely, clear at the jaw and fitting at the shoulders, which can hardly be too sloping, the point of the withers being well back to the saddle; chest of good width, fore-arm long and heavily muscled, knee firm, broad, straight and strong. Cannons short, firm, broad and flinty; pasterns good length, muscular and nervy, free from meanness; the ankle from toe to ankle joint being about thirty-five degrees, feet round, of size proportionate to the animal, free from contracted heels, of good material and with elastic frog.

Barrel shaped like an inverted egg, deep at girth, as well as waist, allowing full use of lungs without infringing upon other organs.

Back short, the point of coupling on a line with that of hip, thus allowing for the extension of the muscles of attachment well forward over the kidneys, giving greater strength to the weakest spot in the animal anatomy as well as in man.

Quarters of good length, not too sloping, thus affording room for that free stifle action so necessary in the ideal driver. Stays and pasterns long, of good width, straddling behind, with attachment, hocks free from meanness, sound, strong, neither straight nor having a decided angle, and not cut under too sharply at base.

Such a horse, going smooth and true, neither padding or toeing in forward, nor, as we say, straddling behind, will always command a top price in the market, provided he has been educated and abounds in nervous energy. Form, size, color, symmetry, and substance are essentials; but these do not insure the road horse. To these must be added individuality, the result of breeding. It manifests itself in what we term nervous energy, the up and get there. It is the power of heredity, so desirable, so necessary. To secure this there must be a high ideal and a fixed determination in breeding.

SWINE.

A complete report of the meeting of the State Swine Breeders' Association held in Fort Worth last week, will be found in this issue. It will pay every farmer to preserve the report for reference, containing as it does the experience and advice of the most practically successful breeders in the state. Many of their suggestions are included in the following notes:

Kind treatment, even of hogs, pays.

Do not keep two or three sows doing only the work of one.

Get your spring litters on the market as early as possible.

Exercise and cleanliness are essential to profitable hog-raising.

Do not keep more hogs than you can maintain in good growing condition.

Never feed hogs after they attain a weight of 200 pounds, live weight; because it costs more to put a pound of flesh on them than when they are younger.

If one can fit up an apparatus easily for doing work, it will pay to cook the small potatoes before feeding them to the hogs; the hogs will thrive better, and the potatoes go further.

All corn fed hogs are not the best for choice meat. The hog products which command the highest prices in English markets come from the countries which are not noted for the production of corn—England, Ireland, Denmark.

Mother sows require more than twice as much food as the other hogs when the pigs are three weeks old, and, if they do not have it, both the sows and the pigs will suffer. While there must be caution at first, the rule is to feed the broad sows liberally.

Take good care that the pigs have sufficient supply of salt, ashes and charcoal; keep it in a box under shelter where they can help themselves, and never let the supply entirely run out. There is no question but that to do with the milk if there were no pigs to drink it up. Do not wait for milk to sour, feed it to the pigs when it is sweet.

After a sow has had her first litter it becomes easier to determine whether she ought to be retained, if she has raised good average litter, and has nursed them well, it is a mistake not to continue to use her. On the other hand, regardless of form, if the litter has been small and not done well, fatten her off and get rid of her, and raise a second litter. The sow has to do with the milk if there were no pigs to drink it up. Do not wait for milk to sour, feed it to the pigs when it is sweet.

Carelessness is the cause for the loss of fully nine-tenths of the hogs dying in this country, says the Swine Breeders' Journal. The degree of carelessness is as follows: Carelessness in not keeping quarters cleanly; carelessness in not feeding correctly. The proper care of these three important conditions necessary to successful swine culture is termed carelessness because any one of them, or all of them may be made perfect, a profit to producers, with the outlay of some thought, more muscle, with persistent care, and a little more money. But the cost is largely thought and muscle. There is no excuse for dirty swine farming, nor for cold hogs. Each year the wheat fields and woods furnish means for excellent pens, if the labor is given to build them. If pens are to be obtained, then the best house or mud house or log house, that answered all purposes of a residence for our forefathers will protect the pig and keep him a healthy, comfortable, profitable corn eater, providing the same care and attention that gave him a house, cleans his house, regularly gives to him his feed. Don't let carelessness eat into your vitals and hog cholera will pass by, and over the herd which is managed by the breeder and farmer, sensitive only to the wants of his stock.

THE BROOD SOW.
It is well always to select the breeding sow early and give her the especial kind of feed and care adapted to prepare her for her mission in life. The old-fashioned practice of some farmers of feeding all the pigs together on corn until nearly fattening time teared always to deterioration. Not that the sow which had fattened least and had made liberal growth instead of putting on fat even with this feed was the sow out of the lot that was then the best adapted to breeding. But it was also the sow that had shown by its failure to fatten when high feed that it lacked the essential traits that made a hog valuable. What is wanted in breeding sows is the greatest possible ability to make use of all the food given, so that the tendency will always be to an excess of fat, and then feed them so that this tendency will keep in check and yet so liberally as to promote vigorous growth. This means an abundant, but not any concentrated ration of food adapted to make growth rather than fat. All the grains are so fattening. Wheat middlings and skim milk diluted with dish washings, with enough grass in summer or beets in winter to keep the pig from squealing will build up a long, bony sow that will produce more and better pigs in half a dozen years of her life than a farmer can make by any other like investment of his money.—Southern Farmer.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

American sheep during the year 1896 have been landed in Liverpool in greater numbers than during any preceding year. They have consisted largely of corn-fattened wethers, and nine-tenths have been of superior quality. The profitable market for mutton in England appears to have encouraged sheep growing and fattening in many of the western states. Although prices fluctuate considerably being regulated by the supply, and prices of native English mutton, there is, as a rule, only a difference of about 3 cents per pound between the best English and the best United States mutton. This is not because of English prejudice against the American article, but because many of the sheep from the United States, having been rapidly fattened on corn prior to shipment, show sometimes 80 per cent of their added weight to be fat, while the flesh of the western states is flavored by the corn feed. American yearlings and two-year-olds command practically the same price as English sheep of the same age and quality, and have sold during the present year at from 14 to 15 cents per cwt.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa experimental station, says: "One of the first requisites in successful sheep feeding is a good grain trough. The sheep is naturally a dainty animal about his feed, and the troughs must be so constructed as to afford the greatest cleanliness and convenience. A trough that permits sheep to get their feet into the grain or jump across it will not answer at all. Every particle of dirt should be excluded and the troughs thoroughly cleaned before each feed. A trough in use at the Iowa station that is giving good satisfaction has a 1x3-inch board 16 feet long at bottom; this is supported at each end and at the middle, and stands about a foot above the ground. The end and middle supports, which are simply 1-inch boards about 2 feet long and set on upright, at the ends, extending about a foot above the trough, and are V-shaped at the upper end. A 1x3 strip is attached to these, and runs the entire length of the trough about a foot above the center. The sides are 1x3-inch strips nailed to the bottom board and slightly inclined outward. Cleats two feet long are nailed across the bottom of the end supports to keep the trough from tipping. This makes a light, yet substantial and cheap trough. It is easily moved or cleaned, and sheep feed from both sides do not upset or jump over it. A flat bottom is preferable to the V-shaped trough in common use for sheep."

FAILURES IN FARMING.
There are more people in the United States in proportion to population engaged in the pursuit of farming than any other class. Yet there are fewer, as to numbers, who ever succeed or make farming a success—especially in the western states. To what do we attribute these failures? In the first place, they are a class of people who are not educated in their profession. The science of farming requires education and training, like all mechanical and sciences; not so much the importance of an agricultural school education as the importance of being schooled and educated practically on the farm, where he sees and learns the process of preparation and cultivation of the growing crops, and that, on various kinds of soils—for all plantations have different makes and forms of soil on same place, and require different processes in management; like unto people sick with different ailments require different medicines from the same doctor.

What is a successful farmer—for instance in the south? He is the one who makes the biggest yield of crops, under all circumstances, as to the season and quality of land, with least labor and expense in production, and whose profit is most sustaining. Do all do this? You say no, and why not? We say for the want of a proper knowledge of his business—to know how to prepare and mature, how to plant and cultivate.

We have seen so many crops of corn made a failure by planting too thick for the grade of land; also ruined in the cultivation; a fine stalk made, but no ear, all for the want of practical knowledge; what kind of tools to use, and when to use and make them do the kind of work needed. Yet they will cry out: "Too dry; my corn is ruined." Also, how many crops of cotton have been made a failure for the want of farm knowledge, and not so much the cause of too much rain, or too dry, as the proper mode of planting and cultivating? The successful farmer is brought up from the plow handles and weeding hoe—like the great and successful railroad man who started from the brakes and worked his way up. No man is a farmer who cannot take hold and use the hoe and plow as it should be done. He must know how to do it, else he is not a good farm educator. Cotton is a plant that most people endeavor to crowd too much, thus being the way their forefathers did, thinking the more stalks, the more bolls. No cotton row should be less than four feet wide, and then the distance in drill to suit the fertility of your soil, and not lay your failure so much to the seasons as to the want of proper and experimental knowledge in planting, fertilizing and cultivating.—Southern Cultivator.

A copy of the eighteenth annual report of the Colorado state board of agriculture, including the ninth annual report of the Fort Collins (Col.) experiment station is to hand, and contains, besides the customary data of such reports, much valuable information pertaining to the agricultural and horticultural resources and conditions of that section.

At a sale of Poland-China hogs at Williamsburg, Ill., on the 15th inst. fifty-four head realized the high average of \$251.50 each. The highest price was realized for a sow, which brought \$760.

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STATESWINE BREEDERS

Association Holds Its Annual Meeting in the City of Fort Worth.

IMPORTANT AND VARIED TOPICS DISCUSSED

Pleasant and Successful Meeting—Full Report of the Proceedings—Convention Notes—Historical Sketch of the Association, Its Early Difficulties, Growth, Development, Aims and Objects, also Complete List of Members.

Texas State Swine Breeders' Association met in annual session in Fort Worth on January 19th and 20th.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. H. E. Singleton, of Lebanon, Texas, introducing Mayor Paddock, who welcomed the delegates in one of his characteristic and appropriate speeches.

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Major W. R. Cavitt of Bryan responded. He agreed with the mayor that the industry they championed was very important, as was all other kinds of stock-raising, agricultural and similar industries in Texas.

President Singleton then read his annual address as follows: Gentlemen of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association: With the depressing circumstances connected with the swine breeding business the past twelve months in Texas, we feel glad to meet so many of you.

After the reading of each paper discussion was invited and among other questions asked after President Singleton's paper was read was one from Mr. McGuire of Gateville, as to whether pigs should be crowded from the start, to which the president replied that they should have all the bone and muscle feed they would eat up clean.

have been more prevalent, and proven more fatal than ever in the history of pork production.

Mr. McGuire wanted to know something about the use of linseed meal. He had a little experience with that and he found it cost \$35.00 per ton laid down here.

Mr. Pierce discussed the paper and advocated tallings or good bran, weighing thirty pounds to the bushel. W. J. Smyth of Johnson county, also took a hand in the discussion.

Mr. R. F. Butler of Waxahachie, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the management of the Dallas fair regarding the exhibit, and arrangements for the coming fall meeting.

Before the proceedings concluded President Singleton announced that he had appointed as a committee, Messrs. W. J. Cavitt of Bryan, W. H. Pierce of Denton, and Nat Edmondson of Sherman.

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soaked food was good and ground and soaked food was better still.

Col. W. H. Pierce of Denton, read the next paper which was "How to produce good breeders." The paper, which was an able one, was very generally discussed, particularly that part referring to the addition of salt, charcoal and ashes.

"Brood sows before and after farrowing," by Ed L. Oliver of Cooper. In this paper the general treatment suggested was laxative feeding, plenty of water, good shelter, grazing if possible before farrowing and abstinence for thirty-six hours afterwards.

Mr. Faulkner of Waco told a tale of woe, how he had as nice and healthy a lot of hogs as anybody else had, and that they could not go into details as to what was best for particular animals.

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Mr. R. F. Butler of Waxahachie, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the management of the Dallas fair regarding the exhibit, and arrangements for the coming fall meeting.

Before the proceedings concluded President Singleton announced that he had appointed as a committee, Messrs. W. J. Cavitt of Bryan, W. H. Pierce of Denton, and Nat Edmondson of Sherman.

After the reading of each paper discussion was invited and among other questions asked after President Singleton's paper was read was one from Mr. McGuire of Gateville, as to whether pigs should be crowded from the start, to which the president replied that they should have all the bone and muscle feed they would eat up clean.

circuitous routes so as to avoid transferring to other lines, and the president cited an instance in which a hog which he crated and shipped if sent, as he desired and requested, by the most direct route, would have reached its destination that evening at 6 o'clock, instead of which it never arrived till 9 o'clock the following morning.

"Summer pasturage for hogs," was the subject of the next paper—an interesting one by Millard Storey of Dallas, and elicited most valuable discussions in which Messrs. Slaughter, Frazer, Bryan, Faulkner and "Uncle Snort" participated.

The committee to select a judge was announced as follows: J. E. McGuire of Gateville, B. F. Wedel, Georgetown and Millard Storey, Dallas. To this committee the president was, upon motion, added.

Mr. C. W. Thomas of Pottsboro, thought that Mr. Faulkner's hogs had suffered from worms and gave evidence similar to those narrated by Mr. Faulkner. Both gentlemen described the symptoms of cholera.

Mr. Faulkner cautioned the members in the preparation of the mixture to avoid making it so liquid that the animal in eating the corn would splutter it, otherwise it was liable to blind itself by coming in contact with the eye.

Mr. McGuire said that one obstacle to advertising in Texas was the cost, he thought the northern papers charged much lower rates.

Mr. Brown remarked that they could afford to, if they did, from the fact that breeders in the north were so numerous, while down here they were comparatively few and there was consequently no bonanza in it, at least for the Texas newspapers.

Major Cavett said one of the best methods of advertising was by liberal patronage of the Fair association. We should do all in our power to use the Dallas fair. There was never any thing in Texas that has done so much for the advertising and upbuilding of Texas, and we should sustain it, not merely by exhibiting there, but by exhibiting good hogs.

Texas and tending to encourage the further interest in fine hogs, and the management labored under heavy disadvantages the past year in their effort to give the state a successful session; therefore he said:

Resolved, that we pledge the fair association our further co-operation in the continued holding of a fair, and will meet them half way in promotion to that end.

On motion of Mr. Pierce of Denton, Mr. Cour was elected an honorary member of the association. Mr. Cour returned thanks for the honor conferred, and suggested that this association take up the matter of special premiums to be offered the swine exhibitors at the next fair.

Feeding hogs for market. By T. C. Slaughter, Prosper, Tex. Feeding hogs for market is one of the most important subjects that could engage the attention of this association.

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Sweetness and Light. Put a pill in the pulp it if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches.

HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW. MADE IN THREE SIZES. 1-disc cuts 12-in. 2-disc cuts 16-in. 3-disc cuts 24-in.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., DALLAS. C. A. KEATING, President. MANUFACTURED BY THE HODGE FENCE CO. LTD. LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Tex. THE Canton Junior ALL STEEL Cotton and Corn Planter. In this Planter we are offering the most Progressive and Complete Machine ever invented.

Matlock, Cowan & Burney, Attorneys at Law. Fort Worth, Texas. The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

ELLIS & KELLNER, Fine Stock Saddles and Harness, 511 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

USE THE PATENT NON-SHRINKING TANK. If you wish to avoid having your water wasted. Send for our No. 80 catalogue which contains a full description of this unrivalled tank and all other goods belonging to the water supply business.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. We have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years. We have no wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. Ship anywhere for examination by express, freight, or by mail.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest styles for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for 11-12 class work.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday... STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Dallas Office: Thomas Building, 312 Main Street.

Fort Worth Office, Scott-Harrod Building.

San Antonio Office, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Fort Worth office.

Subscription, \$1 a Year.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

A heavy snow is reported as having fallen over northwest and a considerable portion of central Texas on the 19th inst.

The beet sugar industry in the Pecos valley promises to be a success, likewise in Nebraska and Wisconsin.

A pleasing feature of the swine breeders' meeting in Fort Worth last week was the manifest interest in the proceedings by some who are not engaged in the industry.

The name of F. D. Colburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, was suggested at a meeting of agricultural societies which met in Topeka a few days since.

IN THIS CASE HAS EVER BEEN DENIED; NOT A CRITICISM OR CHARGE EVER ANSWERED.

Further still: WE CHALLENGE THE STOCKYARDS MANAGEMENT TO DISPROVE ANY STATEMENT OF THE JOURNAL IN THIS MATTER; WE DARE A DENIAL.

Another point: The stockyards organ, in a pitiful attempt to obscure the true issue and prejudice public opinion, craftily makes a whining bid for sympathy on the plea that the Journal is attempting the injury of a Fort Worth market and a Texas industry.

What will be the final outcome of the persistence of such methods? One result, and one only, is inevitable. To remove the cause which is leading with evident certainty to this result is the Journal's object.

The White and Swearingin Cattle company of Childress and Hardeman counties, were offered \$15 a head last week for their calves.

J. E. Dale of Greenville, shipped twenty carloads of beef and mutton last week to Hamburg, Germany.

The Childress Land and Cattle company sold 700 calves at \$15.75 per head.

National Live Stock Reporter, 22d: Texas sheep from Val Verde county sold this week at \$3.75 per 100 pounds.

Drovers' Telegram, 22d: Sales included Texas and Indian steers, 129, av. \$29, \$3.15; 28, 919, \$3.45; 36 feeders, \$77, \$3.45; 125, 996, \$3.45; 23, 336, \$3.70; 114, 864, \$3.15; 66, 1086, \$3.60; 64 feeders, 580, \$3.45; 49 cows, 391, \$2.55; 37, 633, \$2.55; 26, 714, \$2.05; 16 heifers, 363, \$2.50; 72 calves, \$8.00; 16, \$12.00.

S. A. Matthews of Creason, was arrested and jailed Friday on a warrant charging him with the theft of ten head of cattle owned by H. M. Morrow and others of Benbrook.

In quality superior to anything heretofore exhibited. Much credit for these exhibits is due to Mr. M. W. Summers of Curran, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to make these exhibitions successful and beneficial to this industry.

Drovers' Telegram, Jan. 19: P. S. Witherspoon was here with cattle yesterday from Gainesville, Tex. He says the best in Cook county, in which Gainesville is situated, there are usually 20,000 to 25,000 cattle fed annually.

Devils' River News: C. F. Adams of Sonora, one of the best informed stockmen in West Texas, returned from a trip through the mutton range of the Devils' River country this week and reports that stock of all kinds are in fine shape and the range never was better.

Crosby County News: If the fruit is not killed by the late cold weather Crosby county will yield a large crop of peaches and plums this year.

San Angelo Enterprise: Lon Hudson sold to F. W. McDonald 75 steers, coming two's, at \$14.75.

Hiram C. Wheeler, the Iowa farm king, who was the Republican nominee for governor of the state in 1891, and was defeated by Horace Apple, has sold his farm of more than 400 acres in Sac county, Iowa, and will move at once to Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

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The Illinois Poultry Association now holding its annual show at Springfield, is one of the best that has ever been held; the number of birds is large and

New Mexico some two weeks ago. They were captured, and the inspectors have been hunting ever since for the shippers and the owners, both of whom are equally hard to find.

Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, delivered a lecture in Dallas on Thursday last to an immense audience.

San Angelo Standard: Dan Berry now owns the well known Berry ranch of forty-eight sections in Schleicher county. Yesterday he bought John W. A. half interest for \$2000.

McKinley Bros. sold to F. B. Ewing seven Hereford bulls for \$175.

Drovers' Journal, 21st: Texas Cattle—Receipts today about 1200 head. The market was generally about steady.

Stanton News: McKenzie Bros. have bought the entire stock of cattle on Kinzie and Sun. N. Richardson were attending court in Beville this week, where they were summoned as witnesses to establish the value of a pear orchard that had been fired and burned by sparks from a passing train.

Alvin Sun, E. S. Stockwell, Mr. Kinzie and Sun. N. Richardson were attending court in Beville this week, where they were summoned as witnesses to establish the value of a pear orchard that had been fired and burned by sparks from a passing train.

Amario Champion: The Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter believes in letting in the meaty Mexican dogies into the country. The Reporter evidently believes that it is better to have Mexican cattle on the Fort Worth market than no cattle at all.

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FOR SALE.—Con.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS; 50 YOUNG BULLS OF ANXIETY 4th, Lord Wilton, Ancient Britton, The Grove 3rd, Garfield, Boat Real and other leading strains for sale.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 good Southwest Texas Cows, 3 to 8 years old, per head... 500 one's, Steers, per head... 200 one's and two's, Heifers, per head...

600 HEREFORD BULLS 600 FOR SALE.

25 Thoroughbred Calves. 200 High-grade Yearlings. 375 High Grade Calves.

Stock Cattle and Bulls FOR SALE.

100 good Cows, Calves, Yearling Steers and Heifers, in pasture in Baylor and Wilbarger Counties. Also full blood Durham Bulls, all ages, in Jack County. Address:

STEWART BROS., GERTRUDE, JACK COUNTY, TEX.

FINE FRUIT FARM of 55 acres and improvements for sale at a bargain on easy terms.

TO CATTLE FEEDERS

The Shreveport Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La., can supply, at reasonable price, cottonseed hulls and meal for one to two thousand head of cattle.

FOR SALE.

Fifteen head of nice High-grade Hereford Bulls One Year Old; also, one Registered Bull.

PASTURE FOR RENT.

The well known ranch on the Canadian River. Will carry 20,000 cattle.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

IF TAKEN AT ONCE. head registered Delano. Ewes, bred to lamb last of March and April, and a few extra good Rams.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

600 Fine one and two year old steers, in fine condition, on the ranch of the Va. Reh. Ld. & Cattle Co., in Callahan county.

An Unparalleled Offer

to those of small means, who desire a Home in the great state of Texas. Write

46000 Acre Pasture for Lease,

Situated 15 miles from Amarillo, Tex., in the breaks of the Canadian river, well fenced and thoroughly watered with springs and creeks.

FOR SALE.

Two sections, 1290 acres of good grazing land, good water, school lands adjoining subject to sale or lease, about ten miles from Del Rio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. MICKLE, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine and Fine Poultry

JACKS FOR SALE.

Three Jacks, 3 and 3 years old, in good condition. For price apply to

Have you ANYTHING TO SELL OR TRADE?

If so advertise in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and get a faster, reasonable

FOR EXCHANGE.

485 acre good farm, all level, first-class valley land. All under good fence, 140 acres in cultivation, 2 hours less than 2000 ft. from Ft. Worth.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs).

Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Grand Dispersion Sale of the... IDLEWILD HERD OF SHORTHORNS, Stock Yards Sale Barn, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

600 HEREFORD BULLS 600 FOR SALE. I have for sale, at the Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, one car

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, at the Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, one car

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, at the Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, one car

BULLS FOR SALE.

I have for sale, three miles from Beville, 400 head good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Fifty coming 1's and 2's, registered and subject to registration. Forty full bloods, coming 2's, sixty grades, coming 2's.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM,

B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, Angus Wilton, 3504, weight, 2500 pounds.

250 BULLS 250

I have 75 two-year old and 150 yearling shorthorn bulls for sale. Also 100 yearling Hereford Bulls. Inspection invited.

HIGH-GRADE STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE.

225 high-grade Hereford stock cattle for sale. Address

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.

Breeder of the best strains of ABERDEEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all bred in the World's Fair over all breeds, and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

20 HEAD Polled Durham Cattle.

Polled Durham Cattle. Catalogue Free. A. E. & C. L. Burleigh, Mason, Ill.

DURHAM BULLS.

Ten coming ones, two and threes, registered and eligible to registration; extra quality. Thirty high grades.

20 HEAD Polled Durham Cattle.

Polled Durham Cattle. Catalogue Free. A. E. & C. L. Burleigh, Mason, Ill.

EMPIRIA, KANSAS.

300 head of Pure-Bred Herefords, 50 head of Bulls for sale.

W.P. GARSON, Breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs in season. Also

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. RANDOL, Tarrant County, Texas.

THOROUGH BRED POULTRY.

Light Brahmans, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys. Illustrated Catalogue, featuring all breeds of Poultry, worth \$1.—FREE FOR STAMP.

BRAMMAS AND LEGHORNS.

Autocrat Light Brahmans, direct from Williams' Buff Leghorns; Arnold Strain Brown Leghorns, Owens and Forsyth strain.

JEFF EARL, Fort Worth, Texas.

F. P. PREUITT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported by the Fort Worth live stock commission company.
We take pleasure in stating that our customers throughout the state are finding out that we can find sale for all consignments at prices that will net them more money than any of the northern markets. We call special attention to our sales below; note the number of light steers sold at \$2.95 to 3.00, and one bunch of 60 head at \$30 per head that weighed 841. The buyer for the Hammond packing company is in the market for all classes of cattle, from weaners to the best fed steers, and will buy from a car to a train load. None of the shippers who have forwarded shipments north after getting bids here have been able to pay out the bid here. This shows the condition of our market. We quote to-day: Fat steers \$2.75 to \$3.25; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls \$1.25 to \$1.50; fat hogs \$2.90 to \$3.10. Northern markets all steady on hogs and cattle to-day. Present supply is short of demand:

J. E. Davis, 88 hogs, av. 154, \$2.90; C. M. Carble, 45 hogs, 151, \$3.00; 10 feeder hogs, \$2.25; C. S. Jones, 29 hogs, \$3.00; R. L. Hill, 20 hogs, 145, \$2.90; J. T. Ricketts, 150 feeder hogs, \$1.25; A. A. Thompson, 37 feeder hogs, 86, \$2.25; 37 wagon hogs, 223, \$2.80; Mayfield & H., 11 cows, \$90.20; D. F. White, 517 steers, 629, \$3.00, 346 steers, 631, \$3.00; R. L. Hill, 27 cows, 705, \$2.25; W. R. Birdwell, 53 steers, 501, \$2.95 to \$3.50; Howes, 121 steers, \$2.90; J. C. Dickman, 130 hogs, \$2.90, \$1.25; A. A. Thompson, 59 hogs, 652, \$1.50; 9 cows, 600, \$2.10; 5 cows, \$22.10; H. R. Birdwell, 55 steer yearlings, \$2.95; Coffman & M., 60 cows, \$75, \$2.40; B. Hackett, 25 cows, 762, \$1.60; Smith & B., 1 bull, 1020, \$1.40; cows, 750, \$1.65; 6 heifers, 422, \$2.12; Joe Elliott, 60 steers, \$30 head; Joe Farmer, 46 steers, 818, \$2.75; 29 steers, 886, \$2.75; 8 calves, 418, \$2.30; J. M. Coffin, 15 cows, 871, \$2.45; 8 cows, 846, \$2.00; J. P. Daggett, 29 cows, 969, \$2.40; W. E. McPhail, 19 steers, 880, \$2.00; 1 steer, 1600, \$2.25; 1 cow, 500, \$2.00; C. C. Dickman, 100 hogs, \$2.90; 1 steer, 950, \$3.00; 3 steers, 970, \$3.00; 10 cows, 720, \$1.90.

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 27.—The Dallas Packing Company reports fair receipts, good demand and prices without change. Fat hogs, 200 to 300 pounds, \$3.00 for top in carload lots, wagon hogs, \$2.85 for top; lighter, heavier and rough hogs, 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than above quotations.
Extra choice fat steers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fair to good steers, \$2.25 to \$2.70; common to fair steers, \$1.50 to \$2.10; extra choice fat cows, \$2.30 to \$2.50; fair to good cows, \$1.60 to \$1.90; common to fair cows, \$1.00 to \$1.50; choice veal, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common veal, \$2.00 to \$2.50; extra choice fat yearlings, \$2.00 to \$2.25; fair to good yearlings, \$1.60 to \$1.75; common to fair yearlings, \$1.40 to \$1.50; choice milk cows, per head, \$20.00 to \$30.00; choice springers, per head, \$15.00 to \$25.00; bulls and stags, \$1.00 to \$1.75.

Choice corn-fed hogs, weighing 225 to 300 pounds, carload lots, \$2.90; choice corn-fed hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, wagon lots, \$2.85; stock hogs, \$1.75 to \$2.00.
Choice fat mutton, weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice fat mutton, weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.15 to \$2.40; common to fair mutton, per head, 75¢ to \$1.75.

DALLAS PACKING HOUSE.

The Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Company purchased this week from J. B. Wilson, the well-known stockman at Dallas, 400 head of heavy export sheep. These sheep were bought by A. J. Thompson, Esq., to export to England, but on account of being unable to obtain vessel accommodations they were offered for sale in this country. It is claimed by those who are in position to know that this is the finest lot of mutton that has ever gotten together in Texas. The entire lot will be slaughtered by the Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Company for consumption in Dallas and other Texas cities.
The slaughtering at this market of high grade animals, such as this lot of mutton, is evidence that the Texas consumer is demanding each year a better grade of stock. Dallas is being recognized by the entire State as headquarters for the supply of good dressed mutton.

The following is a partial list of those marketing wagon hogs at the packing house this week: W. J. More, Hutchins; M. Meyers, Oak Cliff; R. L. Payne, Hutchins; J. B. Hines, Dallas county; F. R. Tillery, Dallas county; D. B. Bradshaw, Dallas; J. P. Price, New Hope; L. W. Bond, Eagle Ford; John Van Allen, Dallas county; B. F. Callaway, Mesquite; W. H. Ledbetter, Oak Cliff; W. P. Glothin, Sours; D. A. Capehart, Dallas county; Preston Miller, Arlington; John Bowman, Arlington; Nathan Love, Arlington; W. W. Thomas, Arlington; Lige Ransom, Allen; C. G. Relyer, Fergus; G. W. Elbert, Lewisville; R. McGee, Lewisville; T. A. Lewis, Whitetiger; T. M. Dumas, Van Alstyne (these were shipped from Sherman). William Allen & Son, McKinney; Lige Rundles, Allen (second shipment); J. S. Leverett, Farmerville; Joe Miller, Arlington; John Wason, Arlington.

The following cattle were sold to same firm—carlots: W. H. Adams, Royce; J. M. Jones, Royce; Earnest Jones, Royce; W. H. Adams & Co., H. Rice; J. E. Davis, Milford; W. H. Meyer, McKinney; E. H. Ueckert, Reinhardt.

J. A. CARTER & SON STOCK YARDS.
The following stockmen were at the above stock yards this week: J. H. Cranford, Dallas county, wagon hogs; Jack Kirby, Rowlett, cattle; J. S. McDaniel, Garland, cattle and calves; J. W. Fry, Willis Point, car hogs; C. C. Hill, DeSota, hogs; A. J. Prialak, Mesquite, cattle; Bert Britten, Dallas county, cattle; A. S. Farmers, Malakoff, car hogs; W. C. Keas, Eagle Ford, milk cows; J. H. Brant, Ellis County, cattle; W. B. Brazelton, Lancaster, hogs and cattle; E. A. Taylor, Lancaster, cattle; C. D. Duncan, Collin county, cattle.
Mr. Carter informs the Journal that the supply is short of the demand, due, he says, to bad condition of the roads and weather and by reason of which there is advance of two cents a hundred on hogs and 25 cents on cattle.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 25.—The San Antonio Live stock market, as reported by George W. Haynes & Son, commission merchants at Union Stock Yards, is as follows:
Extra choice fat steers, \$2.15 to \$2.40; fat to common steers, \$1.75 to \$2.15; common steers, \$1.50 to \$1.66; extra choice

fat cows, \$2.00 to \$2.15; common cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; choice veal, \$2.25 to \$2.50; common veal, \$2.00 to \$2.10; choice yearlings, \$2.00 to \$2.15; common yearlings, \$1.75 to \$1.90; bulls and stags \$1.00 to \$1.50; choice corn-fed hogs \$2.50 to \$2.85; choice fat mutton, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

The market is well supplied with common cattle, sheep and hogs. Good shipping cattle in demand at quotations.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 23.—But few good beefs and cows offering, and for such there is a fair demand. Supply of calves and yearlings on hand and in transit fully equals the requirements of the trade for the coming week. Market glutted with sheep and common hogs. Quotations unchanged. Respectfully,
A. P. NORMAN.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 23.—There were no arrivals on Tuesday and Wednesday of any class of cattle, which enabled the trade to work off the over-supply which had been on hand for sometime. Wednesday a little better feeling was exhibited in business; the market closed firmer and lightly supplied with all classes of good cattle. Yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were moderate, but there was a full run of calves and yearlings, mostly common to medium stock. Good fat stock ruled firmer, and trading in the good qualities was fairly brisk. To-day the market is lightly supplied with good fat hogs, small fat cows and heifers. Good calves and yearlings rule firmer. Poor, common beef cattle and common calves and yearlings rule low and are hard to dispose of. Hogs in full supply, weak and slow. Sheep dull.

Cattle—Good fat fed heaves, per pound gross, 3¼¢; good fat, grass beaves, per pound gross, 3¼¢; fair fat grass beaves, per pound gross, 2¼¢; thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00 to \$7.00; bulls, per pound gross, 1¼¢; 2¼¢; good fat calves, each, \$3.50 to \$5.00; fair fat calves, each, \$5.00 to \$7.00; thin calves, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00; good fat yearlings, each, \$10.50 to \$12.50; fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.50 to \$8.50; thin yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.00; good milk cows, \$30.00 to \$50.00; common to fair, \$15.00 to \$25.00; springers, \$17.50 to \$25.00.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed, per pound gross, 3¼¢ to 3½¢; common to fair, per pound gross, 2¼¢ to 3¢.

Sheep—Good sheep, per pound gross, 3¼¢ to 3½¢; common to fair, each, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—Trade in cattle here was fairly active to-day and prices were steady, with the demand running chiefly to cattle in the fall for the transaction of the poorest dressed beef steers up to from \$4.50 to \$6.00 for export and shipping cattle. If good to choice quality, with limited sales of prime beefs to heavy weights at from \$6.00 to \$5.35. Exporters were fair buyers. The stocker and feeder trade was animated, with sales mostly at from \$3.25 to \$4.10. Cows, heifers and bulls sold freely at unchanged prices and so did calves. Texas fed cattle were offered in moderate numbers and sold at from \$4.80 to \$5.30.

Hog receipts of 50 and sales were made at from \$3.25 to \$3.40 for heavy packers' lots and lightweight lots at from \$3.85 to \$4.00. The great bulk of the hogs sold at from \$3.40 to \$3.55. The cold was intense and "frozen backs" were numerous. In sheep trade there was inactive at an advance of from 10¢ to 15¢ in price. Common sheep sold at from \$2.50 to \$2.75, fair to good at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and choice to prime at from \$3.65 to \$4.00, westerns fetching from \$3.25 to \$3.85; yearlings sold at from \$3.60 to \$4.40 and lambs were in good demand at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 for common up to \$4.75 to \$5.25 for the better class. The offerings were largely choice and fat sheep sold freely around \$3.75, fat lambs at from \$4.75 to \$5.25. Receipts: Cattle 15,000 head, hogs 40,000, sheep 13,000.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—Receipts of cattle were 6000 head, shipments 1000. The market was steady, native shipping steers ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$3.60 to \$4.75, stockers and feeders from \$2.25 to \$3.75, light steers from \$2.75 to \$4.40, cows and mixed from \$1.75 to \$2.75, Texas and Indian cattle were steady, steers ranging from \$2.85 to \$4.25, cows from \$1.75 to \$2.75. In hogs receipts were 6000 head, shipments 4000. The market was 5¢ higher, lights ranging from \$3.40 to \$3.45, mixed from \$3.20 to \$3.40, heavy from \$3.10 to \$3.50. Sheep receipts were 2000 head, shipments none. The market was strong, muttons ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.10, culled from \$1.65 to \$2.50 and lambs from \$3.15 to \$5.40.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Cattle receipts here were 6000 head, shipments 2000. The market was strong and active. Texas steers ranged from \$3.15 to \$5.75, Texas cows from \$2.05 to \$3.55, native steers from \$2.25 to \$4.00, native cows and heifers from \$1.00 to \$3.15, stockers and feeders from \$2.00 to \$4.25, bulls from \$2.15 to \$3.15. In hogs receipts were 8000 head, shipments 5800. The market opened strong to 5¢ higher and closed weak. The bulk of sales ranged from \$3.20 to \$4.00, heavy from \$3.10 to \$4.00, packers from \$3.15 to \$3.35, mixed from \$3.20 to \$3.47½, lights from \$3.20 to \$3.40, yorkers from \$3.35 to \$3.40, pigs from \$3.05 to \$3.25. Sheep receipts were 2000 head, shipments 200. The market was strong. Lambs ranged from \$3.00 to \$4.75, culled from \$2.00 to \$3.75.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

The following parties were on the above yards this week with stock: J. T. Ballard, Seagoville, fat cattle; Pat Connolly, Dallas county, cattle; August Toan, Mesquite, cattle; Rector & Coombs, Denton county, sheep; F. Burgett, Mesquite, cattle; Zolte Martin, Denton county, cattle; A. Nusbaum, Dallas county, sheep.

Velasco World: If the people of Texas, in the general revision of the tariff, can have the tariff restored on cattle, wool and sugar, the state will again reach that prosperity that we had up to 1890, or rather up to the time of the passage of the Wilson bill. Texas is more directly interested in a high tariff than any other state in the Union.

STATE SWINE BREEDERS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

says it won't work, as he has on many occasions seen wild hogs, thoroughly razorbacks, that had died with cholera piled up in the woods, at least it was the disease commonly termed cholera in that section. Speaking of the extermination of Johnson grass, Mr. Estes stated that the overseer of the Adoue plantation in Robertson county had about exterminated it by continuous plowing at regular and frequent intervals.

M. R. Hoxie of Taylor, manager of the famous San Gabriel ranch, in a letter to the Journal in which he expresses regrets at his inability to attend, adds, "While it will be impossible for me to attend, which I regret very much, I wish to thank you and say your paper has certainly stood manfully by the swine breeders of Texas, and in the near future when the industry has taken its place where it rightfully belongs as one of the most important in our great state, those who have been marked in countries that have accomplished this can certainly feel proud of the work done, which at times has appeared almost useless and to many very discouraging; but we should realize that the now present cheapness of our pork product is finding new markets in countries that in the future will change our markets to such an extent that an over-production will be entirely out of question and the old saw need have no limit as to the size of her expected family, as has been the case in the past few years, for there will be plenty of mouths to eat the things she can support and raise for her kind. I again thank you for your kindness, and wish you a prosperous year."

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A brief historical sketch of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association is appropriate at this time and will interest everyone who realizes the importance of the swine industry as conducive to the welfare of the State.

On the 18th of October, 1889, at the Dallas Fair grounds, a few congenial spirits, admirers of the improved hog, and filled with faith in his ability to redeem the agriculture of Texas and enrich her farmers, met at the State Fair grounds, Dallas, and organized the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association. J. O. Terrell, president, H. E. Singleton, vice-president, and F. P. Holland, Dallas, secretary and treasurer. The following gentlemen were enrolled as members: Professor F. A. Golly and G. W. Curtis of College Station; W. H. Denton, Denton; J. H. Wilson, New Boston; Thos. James, Belcher, W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, and W. B. Morrow, Calvert. Six others were present and participated in the organization, but did not perfect their membership, nor afterwards act with the association.

At this meeting it was decided to hold two regular meetings annually, one in the fall for the transaction of business and election of officers, and the other in the spring for discussion. This arrangement has continued up to the present time. The first spring meeting was held at the Texas A. & M. College on February 25, 1890. At this meeting there were present: J. O. Terrell, H. E. Singleton, H. Cothes, T. M. Bradley, W. B. Morrow, F. P. Holland and Professors Golly, Melnis and Curtis, of the college.

The annual fall meeting and all the fall meetings since were held at the same place as the first. The following officers were elected on Oct. 21, 1890: J. O. Terrell, president; W. H. Pierce, first vice-president; G. W. Ford, second vice-president; F. P. Holland, secretary and treasurer. Terrell, Ford and the 4th Monday in February, 1891, were selected as the place and time for the next spring meeting. Up to this date about two new members had been received, but none at this meeting.

At the Terrell fall meeting, about half a dozen were present, and there was but little discussion, and that related chiefly to ways and means. The association decided to offer a premium of \$50 cash for the heaviest pork hog, age to be considered, hog to be thorough bred only as to sire and under one year old. H. E. Singleton was endorsed as superintendent of the swine department of the last State Fair, and recommended for the same position at the next. Up to this time there was little interest in the swine department, but due enthusiasm fostered here. But the few members who had officiated at the birth and nursed the infant up to date, were not the sort of men to give up the ship as long as the ammunition lasts.

The regular annual business meeting was held on October 24, 1891. Dr. W. B. Morrow presiding in the absence of both president and vice-presidents. H. E. Singleton was elected president; W. H. Pierce, vice-president, and A. A. Pittuck, secretary and treasurer. The spring meeting was called to meet at McKinney, Texas, at the farm of Monday in February, 1892. The premium of \$50 for the heaviest pork hog exhibited at the State Fair was awarded to Mrs. E. A. Singleton. She exhibited two, one eight months and twenty-four days old, weighing 334 pounds and one eight months and eighty-eight days old, weighing 275 pounds. Texas Farm and Ranch was adopted as the official organ of the association.

The meeting at McKinney was well attended, and there is where the association appeared to get its first forward impulse. The discussions attracted much attention, as they were widely published. It was the first of the spring meetings that seemed to comply with the original design of educating the masses on the subject of breeding and raising swine.

The business meeting for the year was held on October 19, W. H. Pierce was elected president; Dr. J. P. Price, vice-president, and A. A. Pittuck, secretary and treasurer. The meeting was a small one; four new names were added to the roll.

The meeting at Waxahachie, February, 1893, was well attended, notwithstanding the bad weather. The discussions were interesting and instructive, and then and there was had the largest accession of members since organization, to-wit: Five.

The fall meeting for 1893 re-elected the same officers, adding four new names to the roll of members.

The spring meeting at Taylor in February, 1894, was largely attended, and was every way the best held up to that time, and indicated that the association was attracting public attention, and creating a revolution in Texas farming. Ten new members were received, and at the fall meeting, 1894, eleven new names were added.

The spring meeting for 1895 was held

FROM HOWARD COUNTY.

Big Springs, Tex., Jan. 24.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
Big Springs, the headquarters for legal authority for Howard county, Texas, is 268 miles west of Fort Worth. It took its name from a spring of pure, clear, soft, cool water that flows from the top of an mountain a mile and a half south of the city. The Big Springs water company has put a system of water works, and by a system of mains supply the city and the demands of the Texas and Pacific railroad. The city is located in the great sulphur draw, the walls of which rise gently on either side, with rounded swells putting in, and to get a view of the many pretty residences requires quite a walk. It is a typical western town. Here extremes seem to have met and harmonized. In a stroll around the city you will find as elegant residences as can be found in Dallas or Fort Worth, and also the cozy cottage of the mechanic, while hard by is the hut of the Mexican, constructed of odds and ends gathered here and there. The Journal's missionary work terms met up with an original cattleman. His stable for his horse hung at the horn of his saddle, while his bedding, shelter, commissary and provisions for his horses were all fixed something with ropes on the back of a little mare. The Journal's missionary work terms met up with an original cattleman. His stable for his horse hung at the horn of his saddle, while his bedding, shelter, commissary and provisions for his horses were all fixed something with ropes on the back of a little mare. The Journal's missionary work terms met up with an original cattleman. His stable for his horse hung at the horn of his saddle, while his bedding, shelter, commissary and provisions for his horses were all fixed something with ropes on the back of a little mare.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There are plenty of druggists who will try to sell you something. You know just as well as we do that an honest druggist wouldn't do such a thing—that an honest druggist would give you such simple things if he is honest. A druggist insists on giving you something else, there must be a reason for it. We know that reason is—he makes a bigger profit on the other article. An honest druggist in America will supply the "Pelllets" if you insist on it.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Inland Empire, N. Y., 1008 pages, illustrated, \$5.00, complete set of \$7.50. New edition, paper-bound, absolutely FREE on receipt of 21 cent stamp to New York, N. Y. Address the Author, as above.

WE SEND IT FREE!

TO WEAK MEN, Young and Old. Rejoice With US in the Discovery.

When a man has suffered for years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living, if he can avail himself of a complete cure, why not possess the moral courage to stop his downward course?

We will send you by mail, Absolutely Free, in plain package, the All-Powerful Dr. Hoffman's Vital Restorative Tablets, with a legal guarantee to permanently cure Lost Manhood, Self-Abuse, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Stomach, Nervous Night Involutions and all unusual drains. Returns to former appearance unexcelled organs.

No C. O. D. fraud nor receipt deception. If we could not cure, we would not send our medicine FREE to try, and pay when satisfied. Write to-day, as this may not appear again.

Address: WESTERN MEDICINE CO., Incorporated, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A small farm well tilled, and a large pasture well filled," is the key to the door of success in this country.

D. F. White of Abilene, bought of J. M. Livingston 450 tons and three, and shipped them east from Odena, Texas. Dr. Coleman of Colorado, sold 450 steers, coming two, to McIntosh & Peters of Kansas City; shipped from Stanton.

J. P. Mulock sold same parties one carload fat steers, and shipped from same point.

H. O. Perkins, a cattleman of Stanton, is in the city.

The late snow and rains have put a splendid season in the ground. The oldest settlers say it is the best they have had for many years. Stockmen report the range as good and stock of all kinds in fine condition.

R. M. COLLINS.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

About a month ago I saw an advertisement in a religious paper where Department 131 of the Iron City Dish Washer Co. of Sta. A, Pittsburgh, Pa. wanted a few good agents to sell their latest improved dish washer. I wrote them and they sent me full particulars how to sell the household article. When the machine arrived I showed it to my neighbors, and I took orders in every home that I visited. It is the easiest thing to sell, and without any previous experience in selling anything, I sold a dozen the first five days. The firm gave me full particulars how to sell it, and I found that by following their instructions I did well. The machine washes and dries the dishes in less time than it takes to tell it. Then a woman don't have to put her hands in the greasy dish water, and everyone knows how disagreeable that is, in making lots of money selling the dish washer, and any other energetic person can do the same. Write them for circulars.

A COUNTRY WIDOW.

Sterling City News; J. W. Tweedle sold this week to P. Van Holbeke forty-five head of yearling steers at \$12.50.

STRAYED COW—Owner of cow branded S on right hip and T on right side can learn her whereabouts by addressing V. L., care of Stock & Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and paying for this ad.

WANTED HORSES—Will trade good inside Ft. Worth property for Horses. Address L., Lock Box 767, Ft. Worth, Texas.

DR. R. W. FISK'S SPECIALIST.

Cures Catarrh and Nervous Diseases of Men and Women.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

18 Pages a Week. 156 Papers a Year. It stands first among "weeklies" papers in size, frequency of publication and freshness, variety and reliability of contents. It is practically a daily at the low price of a weekly; and its vast list of subscribers, extending to every state and territory of the Union and foreign countries, will vouch for the accuracy and fairness of its news columns.

It is splendidly illustrated, and among its special features are a fine humor page, extensive market reports, all the latest fashions for women and a long series of stories by the greatest living American and English authors, COX'S DOYLE, JEROME K. JEROME, STANLEY WEYMAN, MARY E. WILKINS, ANTHONY HOPE, EBERT HARTE, BLAUBERH MARRIOTT, Etc.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL together one year \$1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

SICK PEOPLE.

Can secure the services of Specialists well fitted by Education, practice and special facilities to deal with all Chronic, Private and Nervous Diseases of both sexes: Eruptive, Piles, Varicocele and Stricture cured without operation or detention from business.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: Southern Medical and Surgical Institute, N. E. Cor. 6th and Houston Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. B. Y. BOTT AND STAFF.

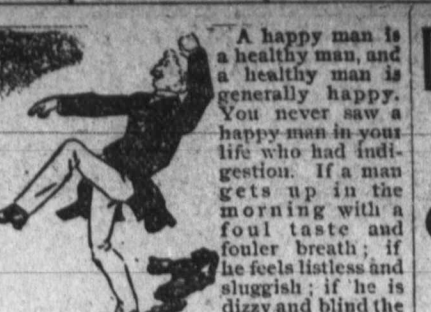
Dear Sirs:—This is to let you know that your young and pleasant obesity treatment lost 14½ pounds in two (2) weeks (3) which has caused me a great deal of inconvenience and pain for the past twenty years, but thanks to your kind and efficient medicine, I can now say that my rupture is thoroughly and permanently cured.

W. S. Rooks, No. 900 Louisiana Ave., Fort Worth, Tex., August 10, 1890.

DR. B. Y. BOTT AND STAFF, Fort Worth, Tex.

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W

SAN ANTONIO. Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager. E. H. Caldwell, from Corpus Christi, was among our many visitors here this week and registered at the Southern Hotel. He reports everything in good shape in the coast country. N. R. Powell, who owns the model ranch in Bee county, was among our many visitors this week, and reports everything in regard to the Model ranch in tip-top shape. J. K. Burr, of Eagle Pass, and who is interested in both cattle and sheep, is a visitor to the city this week and is stopping at the Southern Hotel. He reports his range in fine condition. J. W. Timberlake, from Wilson county, who is both a ranchman and farmer, was here this week, and reports both the stock and farming interests in good shape in his county at present. J. A. Wilson, the state representative of the Chicago and Alton railway in both live stock and dead freight, called at the Journal office this week and reports a very satisfactory business for his road for the year 1896. A. P. Rachal, one of Beeville's cattlemen, was in the city on a short visit the past week. He reports his interests in the stock business in first-class shape, and is exceedingly hopeful for the future outlook for cattle. Capt. C. W. Burt, from Arkansas City, was among the arrivals of stockmen at the Southern Hotel this week. He has a good large pasture in that section just below the quarantine line, which he says is one of the best in the territory. J. T. Dickson, live stock representative of the Wabash railroad, was in the city this week looking after the interest of his road. Mr. Dickson is at all times wide awake when the interest of the Wabash is concerned and has many friends in Southern Texas. Frank Cochran, one of DeWitt county's stockmen, paid us a flying visit the past week, looking after some business matters. Says DeWitt county is springing up very fast with a good and industrious class of farmers. Collin Campbell, who owns a ranch in Karnes county, and whose home is in Vermont, was in San Antonio for a few days the past week. Says his interest in Karnes county was never in better shape than at present. F. O. Skidmore, one of our old-time stockmen, and who still lives at Skidmore, was in the city for several days the past week, interviewing our stockmen. Says Bee county is one of the best counties in Southern Texas. O. Fuller, from the Indian Territory, who makes his regular annual trips to San Antonio, is with us again, and has his headquarters at the Southern Hotel. He will, perhaps, spend the winter in our climate and among our stockmen. A. D. McGehee, from San Marcos, and who is feeding cattle very extensively this winter, was among our visiting stockmen this week and reports his cattle on feed as making remarkable improvement for the time they have been fed. Joe Berry, from the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, paid our city a visit the past week. Mr. Berry was formerly salesman with the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Co., and was very popular with the Texas stockmen and shippers. Vincent Bluntzer, who is interested in the ranch business in Nueces county, passed through San Antonio this week on his way to the Frisco county ranch, where he will remain until all the cattle are delivered which they sold for April delivery. W. H. Jennings, Jr., paid San Antonio a flying visit this week and reports that he is very busy shipping out the cattle he has on hand. The Moore & Bloodworth cattle that he shipped from Uvalde weighed 1066 pounds and brought \$3.65 per 100 in St. Louis. W. Hunter, who is the state representative of the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Co., with headquarters at Port Worth, is a visitor to the city this week and was looking to be in his usually good health, and reports his business in the state as very satisfactory. J. W. Armstrong, from Cameron county, called upon the Journal office on a visit to the city this week, and reports his ranch and cattle interest in good shape. Says it has not rained with him for a long time, but that water is so near the surface that the grass is green and growing almost the entire year. C. M. Cade, commercial agent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co., and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, called at the Journal office on his visit to the city this week. Mr. Cade reports they have some very fine grazing lands upon their line and any one desiring pastures can be accommodated by applying soon. M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, a successful stockman and one of unusually good judgment, called on the Journal office this week on his way to Uvalde. Mr. Pulliam says he has bought very freely of cattle the past few months and has on hand now a good string of steers which will be for sale soon. Says the San Angelo country is in fine shape, and that the cattlemen generally are in better condition now financially than for some time past. J. H. Stephens, more familiarly known as "Uncle Henry," spent the past week with us and left for his home in Kansas City. He is no longer associated with the George Barnes Commission Co., as their representative in Texas, having severed his connection with that firm on the first day of January, 1897. "Uncle Henry" is a great favorite with the cattlemen of Texas, and they can all bear testimony to his honesty and integrity in all matters of business.

he had been smiling ever since the election of McKinley. Mr. Fant stated also that he was consummating a trade for all the cattle now owned by him on his ranch in Hidalgo county, and of course was feeling very jubilant over the prospect. Says he may feel a little lonesome for a while, but may go into the business again soon. Jot Gunter and T. B. Jones, who are among the stockmen here this week, and while here closed a deal with D. R. Fant for all his cattle on the Half Moon ranch, being estimated at about 12,000 head. The exact figures are not known as to what the cattle brought per head, but it is perhaps sufficient to state that the prices were very satisfactory to all parties. Messrs. Gunter and Jones are men of push and will no doubt make money out of the deal. J. Landergun, from Kansas City, purchased recently from M. P. Evans of Gonzales 1000 head of grown steers, from the Laurels ranch at \$25, delivered at Corpus Christi. Mr. Landergun reports that these cattle the past week and shipped them to Kansas to be put on feed until grass comes in the spring. Mr. Landergun has had some practical experience in the export business, and expects to continue shipping to Liverpool. He has a traditional now on route, and expects to realize some profits from them as the market has advanced since he shipped. Oakville, Tex., Jan. 15.—Jerome Harris, Editor, Manager Texas Stock and Farm Journal, San Antonio, Tex.: Dear Sir—As there is so much being said about the scalp law at present, I will give you my opinion, and if worth anything, use it to suit yourself. I have been raised in Southwest Texas and have been in the cattle and sheep business since I was ten years old on my own account, and have watched things in general pretty close. My experience is this: When Western Texas was occupied largely by sheepmen, who made war at all times on all kinds of wild animals that kill what they live on, the wolves and cats were very scarce anywhere in Southwest Texas, and in fact place appeared millions on millions of rats. You could hardly find a bunch of 1-w brush or prickly pear but what had an immense rat-nest built up from one to three feet high with sticks and brush. These rats had the same bad effect on the grass as the prairie dog, and even worse. When the sheep men abandoned the south and western portion of Texas the cats and coyotes began to increase until now you can't find a rat's nest in a day's travel in this section. Besides this, it will bankrupt any county in Western Texas to pay a bounty for wolves or cat scalps. I think the lawmakers have just as much right to pass a law to tax the people to pull up or destroy Johnson grass, as they have to pass a law taxing people to kill cats and coyotes. If I can't run my ranch without asking my neighbors to pay the costs, I will quit and go at something else. Western Texas is not in condition, financially, to stand any more taxes just at present. You can't pick up a newspaper published in any Western Texas county but what you will find lands advertised for taxes now, and with the scalp law we would simply have to quit and turn over our pastures to the me-me-dead-beat-men that would flock into this section to join in with a big lot that we keep constantly on hand. Give me the coyotes and cats instead of the rats and scalawag hunters, and I will try and take care of myself. I wish you a happy and prosperous new year. I remain yours truly, GEO. W. WEST.

POULTRY. To make hens pay the best profit is to induce them to lay regularly in cold weather. Keep everything about the poultry house clean, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight. A good dust bath will go far towards keeping the fowls in a good, thrifty condition. The hen is like a man; if she does not work for her living, she never amounts to much. Raise thoroughbred chickens; they cost no more in the long run and pay better. See that the hens have plenty of grit. Break up some, if there is none in the ground they are on. Chopped onions invigorate fowls, break up cold, aid digestion and relieve soft or swelled crop. Pekin ducks and Embden geese lay a large number of eggs in a season. Green food of some sort is an absolute necessity for poultry, if they are to do well. POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION It is one of my hobbies, and one that I shall practice and preach until I have found good and sufficient reason for doing otherwise. Many as yet, entirely disagree with me that ventilation, and a good ventilator is a poultry house, is a necessity. Upon the other hand however, numbers are awakening to the fact that pure air is just as much a necessity to the well being of the dumb creation, as to ourselves. And the sooner it is generally understood, and practiced, the better for all concerned. Close, foul smelling apartments are but a veritable pest-house, and a breeding place for all manner of ailments to which poultry is subject. Yet fowls are crowded into just such compartments, and when they droop and die their owner is found in a state of wonderment as to the cause of it all, when it is patent to anyone at all, that the cause lies directly at the door of ignorance or prejudice. For hundreds are simply prejudiced, and without cause or reason. We have been through the beliefs and unbeliefs of poultry house ventilation and cooly have been some of our experiments. But we eventually learned many things, for we were simply determined to learn, and then to do, for our fowls, the best of the farm, or merchant, or professional man who desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper; while its great variety of well selected reading matter makes it invaluable as a home and family paper. Remember the price, only one dollar a year. Sample copies free. Address, GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo. The above paper is offered with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal for \$1.50 a year.

slip through holes. The slats on the doors are tacked on separate pieces and slip beneath a slat at the top. Sit the hen in a small compartment and when ready have the large one in order for little chicks. One hen on either side of the large pen and the chicks can all be thrown together simply by removing one of the hen's. Use muslin on partition frames until ready for chicks, then I use slats, thus keeping them entirely out of chicks run. Roof it to suit your convenience. Mine has shingles, the best of a discarded roof. CORA K. HAWKINS. Fort Worth, Texas. It is a great mistake to keep a flock of fowls year after year without changing the stock. Cocks should be changed every year; it is just as important to improve your fowls as it is to improve any kind of stock. The best hens should be selected as breeders—that is, the best, well developed, business hens, and as the cock is half of the breeding pen, he should be selected with great care. A long, leggy fowl is usually of coarse bone and contains a greater proportion of offal than one compactly built. There are some breeds that are naturally tall but there are also individuals among them, more compact than the others, and they are the ones that should be selected as breeders, provided they are good in other respects. A vigorous, compact male should always be given the preference, but he should not be too shortlegged in proportion to his body. The object should be to secure breadth of backs, deep breast, and heavy bodies according to size. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure. J. CHENEY, 419 Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walden, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. The St. Louis Globe Democrat—Eight-Weekly—Tuesday and Friday—Eight pages each issue—Sixteen pages every week—only one dollar a year, is unquestionably the biggest, best and cheapest national news journal published in the United States. Strictly Republican in politics, it still gives all the news, and it gives it at least three days earlier than it can be had from any weekly paper published anywhere. It is indispensable to the farmer, merchant, or professional man who desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper; while its great variety of well selected reading matter makes it invaluable as a home and family paper. Remember the price, only one dollar a year. Sample copies free. Address, GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo. The above paper is offered with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal for \$1.50 a year.

Scrofula is a word you don't quite understand, but if you talk with your doctor, he will tell you that it is generally believed to be due to the same cause which gives rise to Consumption. It appears mostly in those who are fat-starved and thin, usually in early life. A course of treatment of Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosphites wherever Scrofula manifests itself, will prevent the development of the disease. Let us send you a book. Free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



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Through Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Car Line between Galveston and Washington, D. C., without change, via Southern Pacific. Affording practically, THROUGH SLEEPER SERVICE from Texas to New York and intermediate points. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R. THE GREAT 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.

Time is Money!! Travel via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC. BEST PASSENGER SERVICE. Between TEXAS and the North, East and Southeast. ONLY 23 Hours to St. Louis, 32 Hours to Chicago, 23 Hours to Cincinnati. TWO DAYS BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK. DIRECT LINE To California, Colorado and New Mexico.



IT IS THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

16 to 1. This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to COLORADO Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY. TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. As Against all Competitors. THE REASONS ARE SHORTEST LINE. QUICKEST TIME. SUPERB SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS. COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

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ARRIVING AT San Antonio 8:45 A. M. ...VIA... G. C. & S. F. TO CAMERON, S. A. & A. P. TO FLATONIA. SO. PAC. TO SAN ANTONIO. One change only, with direct connections for coach passengers at CAMERON. ABSOLUTELY THE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NORTH TEXAS AND SAN ANTONIO. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., G. C. & S. F. RY.

Superior route to points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans. Write or call on H. and T. C. agents for information. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agent. G. A. QUINLAN, Vice President, Houston, Texas. W. T. OSTROM, City Ticket Agent, Fort Worth.

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, Hbebo and intermediate points. Hill shipments via 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: J. KESNEY, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yard, Chicago. FRED D. LARSON, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BARNES, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co. Superior route to points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans. Write or call on H. and T. C. agents for information. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agent. G. A. QUINLAN, Vice President, Houston, Texas. W. T. OSTROM, City Ticket Agent, Fort Worth. Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Arrive Weatherford 10:30, 4:30 p. m.; Leave, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY. Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:30 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.; Arrive Weatherford 10:30 a. m.; Leave 9:00 a. m. W. C. POHRHES, General Passenger Agent.

MCKINLEY'S CABINET. The names of the gentlemen who will compose it nobody knows, but everybody will tell you to list your cattle with the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Co., and was very popular with the Texas stockmen and shippers. Vincent Bluntzer, who is interested in the ranch business in Nueces county, passed through San Antonio this week on his way to the Frisco county ranch, where he will remain until all the cattle are delivered which they sold for April delivery. W. H. Jennings, Jr., paid San Antonio a flying visit this week and reports that he is very busy shipping out the cattle he has on hand. The Moore & Bloodworth cattle that he shipped from Uvalde weighed 1066 pounds and brought \$3.65 per 100 in St. Louis. W. Hunter, who is the state representative of the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Co., with headquarters at Port Worth, is a visitor to the city this week and was looking to be in his usually good health, and reports his business in the state as very satisfactory. J. W. Armstrong, from Cameron county, called upon the Journal office on a visit to the city this week, and reports his ranch and cattle interest in good shape. Says it has not rained with him for a long time, but that water is so near the surface that the grass is green and growing almost the entire year. C. M. Cade, commercial agent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co., and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, called at the Journal office on his visit to the city this week. Mr. Cade reports they have some very fine grazing lands upon their line and any one desiring pastures can be accommodated by applying soon. M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, a successful stockman and one of unusually good judgment, called on the Journal office this week on his way to Uvalde. Mr. Pulliam says he has bought very freely of cattle the past few months and has on hand now a good string of steers which will be for sale soon. Says the San Angelo country is in fine shape, and that the cattlemen generally are in better condition now financially than for some time past. J. H. Stephens, more familiarly known as "Uncle Henry," spent the past week with us and left for his home in Kansas City. He is no longer associated with the George Barnes Commission Co., as their representative in Texas, having severed his connection with that firm on the first day of January, 1897. "Uncle Henry" is a great favorite with the cattlemen of Texas, and they can all bear testimony to his honesty and integrity in all matters of business.

DR. R. C. FLOWER, Of Boston, Mass.—Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas. The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the state of Texas, as follows: Cleburne, Tex., Cleburne house, Tuesday, Feb. 9. Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Werh, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 10 and 11. Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 12 and 13. Austin, Tex., Driskill house, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 15 and 16. Victoria, Tex., Muti house, from Wednesday noon, Feb. 24, until Thursday noon, Feb. 25. There is no physician in the United States better known than Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous and often of such a miraculous nature that many writers have claimed that Dr. Flower's ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question is as well established as that of Dr. Flower lives. This Fort Worth visit of the doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

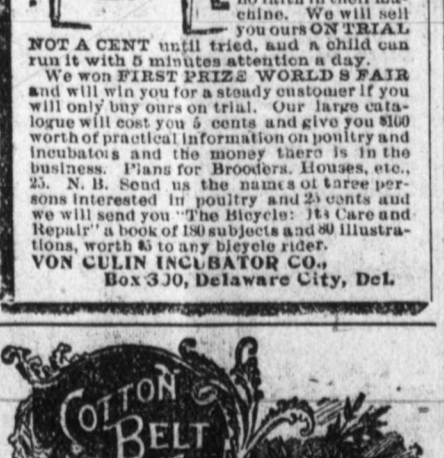
TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER JOURNAL. Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 822 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure democracy and true democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day. The above paper is offered through with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal at \$1.25 a year. Address Lock Box 187 Fort Worth, Texas.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS. Editor Stock and Farm Journal: I have an idea that you think that poultry folks are not only cranks but nobody to other than the old-fashioned folks. Some time ago I agreed that we would all talk about houses, and in that way get, as well as give new ideas. In my experience with roup or colds, I have found that the cold caught in wet weather was much more difficult to contend with or cure than the cold caught in bitter cold weather. So for all we have so little cold weather we have so much wet weather that it pays to provide for it. My favorite idea is double doors for small houses and double doors for large ones. By double I mean a slat contrivance in case you have more than one breed, or if opening is in other than yard they use. The slat door is hinged and opens outward to other doors. The extra door is a frame covered with muslin—died if you like—but I have used just the simple muslin this winter. This door is hinged on at the top so that in case of a norther it is a protection. In case of sunshine or rain the door is raised from the bottom on stilts, or it is a shelter over the door-way. In an ordinary house such a door will give light enough to dispense with windows. I always objected to other than ground floors, but for all no one can run into the houses, still in case of a days' rain, the floors just will draw damp. In the Cochon house I used old boards cleated together on the bottom, and laid this directly on the ground. Now while all the other houses are wet and soggy, it is dry. Not an expensive arrangement, but decidedly a comfortable one. For walls I have always stood for a dead air chamber if no wider than a lath is thick. Tar paper is the next absolute necessity, which I never take off in summer, as by my notion it makes the house nearly if not quite vermin proof. My choice is a frame. 2x4's set closely together, outside covered with shoe boxes or with lumber if you have it, inside lined with tar paper nailed with lath onto the 2x4's. If you use a box house nail such strips or lath inside the walls and nail tar paper onto this. The roof is generally covered with odds and ends of zinc, tin and old stove pipe, covered either inside or out with the paper. A deep ditch, dug around the house will help keep the floor dry in case a board one is not obtainable. Nests, etc., arranged to suit your convenience, or like. In case you use hens for hatching purpose, you will find the show exhibition coops just Joe-dandys. As perhaps some of you have not seen them I will describe one. While stored here I used one as a pattern and made two. Here it is. Make a frame of 1x3 boards 14 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2 feet high. Make seven small frames, each 2x2 feet to partition off the run. This will give two pen coops each 2x3 feet and four others each 2x2 feet. Now tack muslin on the back, or gunny sack stands the weather better, but use some light stuff so as to not make the frame too heavy. The fronts, one is of turned rounds, the other of slats, but each has sliding doors; the turned ones

Read This! Lafayette Lamar Young formerly of Cartersville, Georgia, will learn something of benefit to him by addressing undersigned. Any person furnishing reliable information of him will be suitably rewarded. THOMAS F. JONES, Admr. of P. M. B. Young, Kingston, Ga. CURE. For opium, morphine, cocaine, liquor and tobacco habits cure guaranteed. For information write J. L. WATTS, Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex. Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Buy No Incubator and pay for it before giving it a trial. The man who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. Buy yours on TRIAL and you will see for yourself. NOT A CENT until you have had a trial run it with 5 minutes attention a day. We won FIRST PRIZE WORLD'S FAIR. You will only pay one cent. Our large catalogues will be sent you free. It contains words of practical information on poultry and incubation. A book of 100 pages and 100 illustrations. We will send you "The Bicycle" 14" Care and Repair, a book of 100 pages and 100 illustrations. Write to us for a free trial order. VON CIGAR, Box 310, Delaware City, Del.

THE ONLY LINE Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis. SOLID TRAINS Ft. Worth, Waco and Intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection with cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States. Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 62 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. J. C. WARNER, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. LAURENCE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East. Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Passy Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

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DALLAS.

Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 318 Main Street (Thomas Building), Joseph L. Loving, Manager, Postoffice Box 525.

Dodge Mason, of Kemp, Tex., loaded forty cars of stock cattle Friday for Woodward, Okla.

Did it ever occur to you whose hair is thin and constantly falling off that this can be prevented? Hall's Hair Renewer is a sure remedy.

W. L. Hawkins, of Midlothian, shipped Wednesday eight cars of steers to the St. Louis market. They will average, we are informed, 1150 a head, a nice bunch and the journal hopes the gentleman will find a ready and rising market.

A great many cattle are now being shipped from Kaufman county and which go principally from Kaufman and extending along that line. Kaufman county is one of the best all-round sections of country in the State, and the advanced strides in stock farming as developed within the last few years by the thousands of her progressive citizens, indicates a future that has much in store. Composed of timber and prairie lands, fairly well proportioned, and with a soil that is responsive to the touch of the earnest hand, her citizenship and taxable values move hand in hand with many of our counties whose earliest settlements antedate hers by a score of years or more.

Mr. S. M. Williams called on the Journal last week. He hails from Estelle, Dallas county, where he has an excellent farm which he runs upon twentieth century methods. Devotees of thoroughbred Jerseys find in him a ready listener and a warm and intelligent advocate of the happy combine—stock-farming. He sold a number of the Jersey milk cows recently, and at figures that evidence their excellent quality as milkers. Mr. Williams' visit to the city was of even date with the Hon. W. J. Bryann matinee at the opera house, but it is not intended by this intimate—far from it—the editor had matters in the roof of the building by reason of the great and relentless outburst of enthusiasm, is due, at all any more to him than to any of the balance of the boys!

Harvey Hulen, Esq., of Gainesville, was in Dallas several days this week, attending federal court. He is a witness in a land suit originating in Denton county. Twenty years ago Harvey was an expert surveyor, and his reputation brought him in demand beyond the limits of his county, and it is not infrequent now-a-days, in consulting and re-justifying of deeds, that he is called upon. He was at one time an extensive cattle grower and dealer, but of late he has drifted largely into a quiet home life in Diamond Point, as his town was familiarly known in earlier days when the range business was in the zenith of its strength and the boys—and a jolly set they were—counted their cattle by the thousands. His town is looking up and his people look forward for better times as is evidently warranted by the indications in store.

Mr. B. F. Hawkins, of Midlothian, called on the Journal Thursday to extend his acquaintance in a substantial way, having been a reader of this paper during the long past. No better evidence of the thrift and intelligence of a man is needed than the assurance of an industrious turn of stock farming and a broad smile that posed upon his countenance when he extended his hand to W. J. Bryan at the Oriental Thursday. He tells us that the wheat crop in his section of the country is far excellent and that as much as he is proud of, and he insures them, to be proud of, and his community generally share with him in the belief.

E. E. Filppen, of Mustang, Tex., was in the city Saturday. Replying to the Journal man, he said: "The farmers generally as a class, my information goes, are in fairly good fix, in fact as a class they are becoming better educated to the requirements and benefits of new and improved methods, the diversity and promptness of effort. In fact, a tendency to system, intelligent forethought, and respectability in reaching out for better results. My farm is at present mostly in the hands of renters—about 100 in all. Wheat promises well and the volunteer oat crop is in abundance. Mustang is located in Denton county—a mighty good county—a section noted for its stock farming and its grapes, plums and blackberries, and the birth of a new dewberry that has started the nurserymen of the continent. Its sweet, acorn-made bacon, too, is known in the markets, and is never without demand; the abundant early maturity of its cotton crop, the natural and long since conceded home of a 'first bale.' Mr. Filppen is a close reader and has a preference for literature that deals with the practical problems of life. How best to secure the prompt and sure response of the soil to the friendly touch of earnest and willing hands. He eschews politics and other stilted literature. He is drifting—making for the goal—the ultimate finding of all who enter the high plane of intelligent and progressive stock farming.

Mr. W. R. McIntire, of Dallas, is an old-time cow man with extensive holdings in Sterling county, North Concho river, where he has been some seventeen years. "Do you favor a law as outlined by the recent meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association looking to the destruction of wild animals that prey upon young cattle, sheep?" etc., said a Journal representative Thursday to that gentleman. "I don't care to be interviewed on the subject, for such a law would be measurably impracticable and besides the good and bad effects that would inevitably follow in its enforcement, there are equities to be considered in the interest of those, who are in the majority, who are far removed from the possible dangers of invasion by wild animals. A general tax for that purpose upon the whole of our people for the benefit of the few would not be a democratic pure and simple." The Journal man at this point reminded the speaker that a Dallas

county citizen had periodically punctured the proceedings of the legislature with his theories of a law for the eradication of hawks for their wholesale destruction of the chicken coops—accompanying his demands with an insurmountable stock of data going to show that Dallas county alone suffered an annual loss from her revenues of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. "Such a law would be just as proper," said the gentleman, adding, "I have suffered very little from invasions of the kind. The wolves sometimes break in on me and destroy a few young cattle; the boys killed three panthers recently. We go a-gunning for them when it is necessary, and they don't give us much trouble, and, indeed, this is the best plan. Then you don't have fellows scaring and bothering the stock while on the chase, which would be very annoying. I see little or no good in it."

MR. SLAUGHTER ON WILD ANIMAL SCALP BILL.
The Journal representative hunted up Col. C. C. Slaughter this week with the view of obtaining an expression on the wild animal scalp bounty bill that is now under consideration by the Texas Live Stock Association, the intent and purposes of which were fully set out in the editorial columns of the Journal of last week. The gentleman was found at his desk looking through a heavy mail just received with a number of telegrams from various market and cattle centers, and which was occupying his attention to the extent of necessitating a second visit by the scribe who had entered and departed unnoted and unseen. The second round found him at leisure and enjoying a fresh Havana, and with a smile—such a smile as the assurance of landing on a rising market has been known to produce—he beckoned the Journal man to a chair.

"What can I do for you?" says he. "The Stock and Farm Journal, Colonel, would like to have for its readers your views on the proposed wild animal scalp bill now under contemplation. Are you for, or against it?" "Well, Slaughter answered: "I have given the subject little or no thought recently, but I have always favored State co-operation in the matter, and have for years looked forward to the time when the state would, of necessity, take it up, and it now seems that hoping for the destruction of rodents and that the equities involved are in the main general and that the public—the whole people—would be benefitted thereby. It only needs fair and intelligent investigation to set aside the idea that some might take that of its being a means for the mere raising of class. Do you know that there are thousands of cattle destroyed by these pests every year on the Western ranges, the value of which would more than doubly pay the state for such outlay as it might consistently make, in the way of increased taxable values. As it is, the state is at a great disadvantage, being without a system in the work and no emolument, or bounty, to stimulate those not directly in the range work. I have, in common with many other stockmen, kept a standing offer or bounty on the destruction of rodents in this way I have spent hundreds of dollars with the hope of at least curtailing their depredations. But what we want is a system—a movement all along the line—with a bounty offered by the state, a dash consideration for the scalp of every such animal brought in to evidence on the part of the hunter who get after them intuitively, it seems, light out for some other fellow's ranch until again detected, when a resume of the march is continued, and thus it goes."

"You, then, would favor a direct, but modest bounty for the accomplishing of the end in view, Mr. Slaughter?" said the Journal man.

"I would, for I believe such a step the system of work that it would insure is the only effectual remedy for this serious and ever-menacing evil. In early days, when the number of rodents improved breeds, it did not matter so much, but now it is different; the long-run business is past, and in its stead the make-up of a race of blood, size and symmetry characterize the holdings of our stockmen generally."

"What do wild animals, Colonel, do to the most destructive to the stock interests?" "Well, there is the Mexican lion, the panther, the lobo or 'loafar' wolf and the coyote—all in turn and as the opportunity presents itself, do deadly work. The greatest, however, of all, is the coat and the destroyer, perhaps, more cattle than all the others named combined. It is daring, vicious and always hungry. It is shy, and instinctively on the watch for its prey, and the approach of man, and whom it would not hesitate to attack if pressed upon, or on the mountain slopes of escape required. The Mexican lion is, of course, much larger, and invariably makes a finishing job whenever it strikes, but there are not so many of them. I had a jack killed by them recently. The panthers, like the lion, are not so plentiful, but they, too, will do great many strokes, and they are strong enough to kill anything they find in the herds, and to a degree they are cunning and quick in the diversion of a prey. The coyote is a great enemy. It preys more especially on the younger stock, and the annual loss caused by them is very great."

"What size bounty, Colonel, do you think would meet the requirements at hand?" "The question will shortly assume some definite shape, and a specific alignment of the issue in its presentation to the legislature will of necessity be of first consideration. I have been paying \$10 a scalp for the lobo wolf, but it is not sufficient to arouse the interest necessary for its extermination. They multiply very fast. It is a sort of degenerate cross between a dog and the regular wolf, and its cunningness and cunning instincts of the combination. They won't go into a trap—too smart for that. But to the point. I think if the state would offer a bounty of say \$25 for the scalp of a full-grown wolf and \$15 for that of every pup, along with the stippling in to retain 'the hide,' you see it has a fairly good commercial value—the work would go on to the desired end. The same figures would suit very well for the scalps of the lion and panther. For the coyote I would favor a bounty of from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The increased taxable values this insured—the savings of the lives of our cattle and upon which the state could levy and collect its proper revenues—would more than offset any reasonable outlay made in this way. I am in favor of it and I hope the movement will find general support from our people when fairly understood. Am I not right, J.

B. J. (J. B. Wilson, a well-known grower and dealer who occupied a seat near the views expressed by the speaker—Journal Scribe.) It is not a new question with me. Its solution has concerned me for years, and the longer it goes unsolved the greater interest I feel in it. When I paid from \$8 to \$10 for the cattle, the constant depletion of my stock, though serious enough, did not work the hardship it does now. During the past season I paid \$25 for my cattle and it is no common thing for both cow and calf at the same time to fall a victim to the pests above enumerated. It is not an occasional thing, but quite a common occurrence, and in the year's round-up, the losses will surprise you. It takes four figures very often to make the number. I hope the legislature will see the wisdom of the movement and act promptly, and the increased revenues to flow from increased taxable values will offset any reasonable appropriation that is made."

THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

New Directory Elected and Steps Taken For the Next Meeting.

L. M. Kneplly President and Sidney Smith Secretary and General Manager.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Commercial Club Saturday evening last, with being to select a new set of officers for the ensuing year. The result was the selection of the following named gentlemen: L. M. Kneplly, president; W. H. Gaston, vice-president; secretary and general manager; Sidney Smith; treasurer, J. B. Adoue.

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"It is useless for me to allude to the great benefits reaped by our people through the holding of these annual fairs, nor need I mention the great detriment to all branches of trade the discontinuance of the fair will bring about. Every citizen of Dallas, however humble his calling may be, knows this too well. It is equally as useless to assert that a potent factor this fair has been in the development and improvement of every branch of industry in our state. The citizen of ten years ago would not have dreamed of annual entertainments to satisfy himself of its truth.

"Representing the stockholders of this institution, I am authorized to say we do not ask for a dollar as a donation from any one. Such as we have we are willing to divide with all who help us and will pay in stock for all subscriptions sent us, thus placing every subscriber on an equality with ourselves in whatever we may make, and if there be no profit, we will at least have the consolation to know that we have paid to visit one of these fairs, as ever cost it. We have heretofore run these fairs with no hope of direct individual profit therefrom, and if the citizens of Dallas will join us we will continue to do so.

"At the Dallas meeting several days ago a committee of five was appointed to raise a fund sufficient to perpetuate the fair, and as soon as this committee reports a success, we are ready to begin active operations. But it is the determination of the entire directory that it is an annual fund, which is necessary to this fair unless they are supported by the citizens of this city, and the subscription for that purpose is speedily raised."

The Journal hopes and believes that Kneplly will have the co-operation of all the progressive farmers and stockmen of an organization that has contributed so largely toward the upbuilding of not only our city, but the entire southwest. In the dawn of this great enterprise—its very inception, the energies and influence of the Journal have been put to work, and have been cast in the line of its efforts, heralding its possibilities and the opportunities it would of necessity unfold for the development of every material interest in the state. How well and faithfully the organization has served these ends, it is not profitable to recount, but the success of the fair, and as we sometimes say, our "most wonderful period of development," every intelligent and candid citizen can testify. The fruits of its great work is in the line of a common good. That the people who hold the whole people have been its beneficiaries. Broad, deep and unstinted in its conception of duty and the expansive field before it, it has forged its way through the present and the future, and for good have been felt in every household in this sunnyland. The people—the whole people have been its beneficiaries. Broad, deep and unstinted in its conception of duty and the expansive field before it, it has forged its way through the present and the future, and for good have been felt in every household in this sunnyland. The people—the whole people have been its beneficiaries. Broad, deep and unstinted in its conception of duty and the expansive field before it, it has forged its way through the present and the future, and for good have been felt in every household in this sunnyland. The people—the whole people have been its beneficiaries. 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FORT WORTH.

Office and Editorial Rooms of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott Harold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

S. Isaac, of Canadian, a well known cattle dealer, was in the city Monday.

L. C. Beverly, of Clarendon, was a visiting cattlemen in the city Wednesday.

Larry Horn, of Trinidad, accompanied by his wife, was in Fort Worth last Tuesday.

W. C. Quinn, of Kansas City, an extensive cattle operator, was in the city Tuesday.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger, was among the well known visiting cattlemen here Saturday.

R. L. McKinley, of Sweetwater, was a prominent visiting cattlemen here Wednesday.

W. A. Puffer, of Denton, a prominent Jersey cattle breeder, was in the city Thursday.

M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, was among the prominent visiting stockmen here Thursday.

J. M. Knox of Jacksboro, a prominent and wealthy stock man and banker, was in the city Saturday.

N. G. Lane, of Childress, was down Thursday, and reports stock matters in good condition in his section.

Al Popham, of Amarillo, a popular and well known cattlemen, was in Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday.

Alfred Rowe of Clarendon, of the firm of Rowe Bros., extensive cattlemen, was in the city Tuesday.

W. B. Tullis, of Quanah, prominent cattlemen and member of the State Sanitary Board, was in the city Tuesday.

J. L. Harrison of Panhandle, a prominent stockman and manager of the Home Land and Cattle Company, was in the city Saturday.

George Simmons, of Seymour, accompanied by his wife, were in the city Wednesday. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott.

R. K. Haisell, of Decatur, a wealthy cattlemen with ranch interests in the Chickasaw Nation and in Jack county, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

George S. Tamblin of Kansas City, member of the wealthy and old established commission firm of Sealing & Tamblin, was in the city Saturday.

A. J. Chapman of Nocona, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Chapman is a well known and extensive cattlemen with ranch interests near Woodward, I. T.

Sidney Webb, of Bellevue, was among the visiting cattlemen here Tuesday. Mr. Webb is one of our most extensive feeders, operating at Dublin, Itasca, McKinney and other points.

Jasper Hayes of Knoxville Tenn., formerly of this city, was among the visitors here Saturday. Capt. Hayes is interested in the Llano Live Stock Company, whose ranch is in Garza county.

J. A. Loomis, of San Angelo, accompanied by his wife and children, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Loomis is a prominent and substantial cattlemen and was on his way, with his family, to their home from a trip North.

T. J. Lemmon of Haskell, was in the city Friday. Mr. Lemmon, who is a substantial cattlemen, states that cattle are wintering first rate so far in his section. He is down here on the lookout for a bunch of calves.

Frank Gaston of Granbury, editor of the Granbury News, was in Fort Worth and made the Journal a pleasant call. The Journal is under obligations to Mr. Gaston for substantial courtesies extended to its representative in his section, where he states the Journal is very popular.

J. W. Searls of Helena, Mont., spent last week in the city. Mr. Searls is general live stock agent of the Great Northern Railway and was down this week, accompanied by his wife, on a combined business and pleasure trip for his road. Mr. Searls states that stock interests in Montana are flourishing.

Robert Bailey of Dublin, was in the city Saturday on his way home from a visit to his ranch at Prior creek, in the Cherokee nation. Mr. Bailey has just disposed of his ranch at that point, and acquired another ranch in the Creek nation. He has about 30 head of high grade Durham bulls for sale, from 8 months to 3 years old.

G. E. Lemmon, of Rapid City, S. D., manager of the Sheidley Cattle Company, in a letter to the Journal under date of 18th inst., says: "We had the severest November weather ever known in our country, but since have had very mild winter weather and stock are looking well."

C. T. Herring, of Vernon, was among the prominent cattlemen here Tuesday. Mr. Herring is one of the heaviest cattlemen in his section, having large possessions in Wilbarger county and Oklahoma Territory. Mr. Herring has recently added to the latter by the acquisition of a large pasture in Wood County, near the line of the Southern Railway.

W. B. Plemons of Amarillo, was in the city Monday. Judge Plemons is one of the old settlers in the Panhandle, an ex-member of the legislature and a very prominent lawyer. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the present state school land bill, devoting a large portion of his time and energies to its interest, and his services in that direction are gratefully remembered and appreciated.

Wetton Winn, of Santa Anna, has a letter in this issue which is of special interest to stock farmers. It is along the lines advocated heretofore by the Journal, and we hope to hear further from Mr. Winn and others on the subject. In a personal letter accompanying this communication Mr. Winn concludes with this complimentary re-

mark: "The Journal is indeed a great paper and serves its patrons well."

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

Mrs. W. L. R. Dickson and children, of Childress, were in the city Thursday on their way North to visit Mrs. Dickson's relatives. Mrs. Dickson's late husband was one of the pioneers in the Panhandle country and a prominent banker, merchant and stockman. He was a general benefactor and when unfortunately killed by a stroke of lightning last year, there was widespread and general regret all over that country.

B. H. Fambrough of Lebanon, was in the city Wednesday and made the Journal office a pleasant call. Mr. Fambrough is in the rich blackland belt and like the big majority of settlers there is happy and prosperous. In ordering the Journal for a year Mr. Fambrough remarked: "There may be prettier looking papers but I don't think there are any better. Why, I had no idea it was half such a good paper till I saw a copy of it."

John Tull of Childress, member of the firm of James Bros. & Brown, extensive cattlemen, with ranch interests in Lamb county, was in Fort Worth several days last week. Mr. James states that cattle in his section were in good condition and well prepared to withstand the winter cold spell. It is all right, improving all the time by the introduction of blooded Hereford bulls and their herd will soon compare favorably with the best of the many good herds on the plains.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado, was in the city Wednesday and called at the Journal office. Mr. Sansom is an extensive feeder, but is going rather quietly just now, having about 500 head on feed. Talking about the proposed animal scalp bill, Mr. Sansom thinks if the interested parties push it for all it is worth, something may be effected. Personally he is not interested beyond the desire to do what he can in the interest of stockraisers, not having any stock in the varment-infested country.

E. A. Paffrath (Pat.), of Fort Worth, entertained some of his friends, cattlemen and others, at dinner at the Worth Hotel Tuesday evening, winding up with a visit to the opera house to witness the theatrical performance of the evening. The guests included Capt. S. B. Burnett, C. T. Herring, John Scharbauer, W. R. Curtis, Charles Coppinger, John Stinson, Al Popham, William Harrell, Sam Davidson, Sid Webb and W. H. Morrison, and judging from what was heard, the company had a jolly good time.

G. B. Hosier, of Kansas City, was in the city Friday on his way to his ranch. Mr. Hosier is a member of the firm of Hosier Bros., of Kansas City, extensive cattlemen, ranching in Pecos county where they are turning about 18,000 head of cattle. The firm have recently associated with them John W. Light, formerly of Mason county, now of Chickasha, I. T. Mr. Light is one of the old time and best known cattlemen in Texas, and Messrs. Hosier Bros. are to be congratulated on the acquisition of a man of such good judgment and large experience in the business.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, was in the city Saturday. From him the Journal gleaned some most interesting items relative to the famous herd formerly owned by him, which he sold to John Scharbauer year ago, and which the latter recently sold to C. C. Slaughter. Mr. Goodnight has been improving this herd for twenty-two years with the best Hereford blood to be had in the country. We expect to reproduce their full history shortly.

Mr. Goodnight says he is glad Col. Slaughter was the lucky purchaser and that they could not have fallen into better hands.

Tom Montgomery, of Fort Worth, whose ranch is in Crosby county, informed the Journal that lately a few were the effect that cattle so far were standing the various weather changes all right. Dry snow don't hurt, remarked Mr. Montgomery. It's the sleet and chilling rain that settles on their backs and chills them through is what does the damage. Discussing this subject Mr. Montgomery stated that he had sold to John Scharbauer to C. C. Slaughter. Mr. Montgomery remarked: "Twenty-five dollars all round looks like a big price, but they were worth it. I know the herd and they are hard to beat anywhere. Slaughter will make big money out of them."

O. H. Brown has been appointed general Texas agent for the Kansas City stock yards, vice H. C. Babb, resigned. Mr. Brown is not only widely and favorably known among Texas cattlemen, but is also thoroughly at home among the railroad fraternity, having been formerly with the Rock Island and Chicago and Santa Fe Railway Company, in the capacity of claim agent, live stock agent and later on assistant general freight agent. He possesses therefore qualifications which render him admirably fitted for the duties of the office, and the stock yards company are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of their selection. Mr. Brown will make his headquarters at Fort Worth.

C. W. Thomas, of Pottsboro, one of the largest breeders in the South of the large families of Poland-China hogs, has his ad. in this issue. He has three of the largest boars in Texas and about twenty large sows and as many gilts, that he is breeding for spring farrow. He is anticipating good crops and good prospect for the stock business the coming season; these sows are being bred to five grand boars. Mr. Thomas has had the honor of buying the old and young sweepstakes herd at the St. Louis fair, 1895, and Texans should be proud of such fine hogs coming to the State. Mr. Thomas speaks of shipping a car of pigs to the North, but to go in a combination sale if the home trade is insufficient to take his surplus stock. Sales, he states, have been fairly good, considering the hard times. If you want a Poland-China pig or hog of any age or size, Mr. Thomas can suit the most critical.

A. G. Boyce of Channgin, was in the city Sunday. Mr. Boyce is manager for the Capital syndicate company, one of the largest cattle and land owners in America.

W. M. Hurst of Kansas City, a well known cattle dealer, was in the city Monday.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, a wealthy and prominent cattlemen, visited Fort Worth Sunday.

P. R. Clark of Comanche, a prosperous stockman and farmer, and an old friend of the Journal, was in the city Monday.

L. C. Beverly of Clarendon, sheriff of Donley county, and having considerable stock interests there, was in the city Sunday.

R. C. Graves of Bowie, was in the city Monday. Mr. Graves is a popular and substantial cattlemen in that section, with stock interests also in Hall county and in the Chickasaw nation. He is down this way on a cattle trading expedition.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

MISUSE OF THE ORCHARD.
As a rule the orchard is the most valuable and the most neglected part of the farm. During the summer it is used as a pasture and running ground for horses and cows and pigs, and no return whatever is given for its value and yield. The owner of the orchard tells you that the orchard does not pay, and he continues to toil in his corn and potato fields. In the meantime one after another of his apple trees grow old and cease to bear, and are cut down for firewood, dead limbs and root sprouts are allowed to disfigure the landscape, and no attempt is made to protect the trunks from rabbits and mice and other mischievous animals. A writer in the Farm Journal, whose peach orchard is so poor, suggests to the less fortunate as an experiment to try the plan of his neighbors.

Give the orchard an overhauling. Cut out dead and decaying branches and give all the trees a severe pruning, and then apply a good coat of manure. And supplement the orchard with a judicious selection of small fruit trees. Take care of them. A few years' time and one-half the labor expended on corn and potato fields, and there will be no more talk of turning to something else.

PLANTING TREES.
This is probably the best season of the year for planting out new orchards in the south. The trees have a better chance of becoming firmly fixed in the soil than when planted in the spring, and are thus better able to withstand a hot, dry summer. The soil becomes better consolidated around the roots, and the soil is kept moist and free from the moisture and sets the trees fairly growing at once. In planting out trees see that the holes are made big enough for the roots and that the bottom of the holes are broken loose with the pick before planting the trees. Do not plant in holes which are shallow, or where the trees were planted in the nursery, or very little more is the depth to plant in the orchard. Cut off all bruised and broken roots with a clean cut. Do not put manure in the holes around the roots, but fill in first the best soil taken out of the holes. If you have some wood ashes or kainit, a little of these may be usefully mixed with the soil as it is filled in. Tread the soil firmly around the trees and finish off with soil taken from the bottom of the holes. A mulch of manure spread over the surface will greatly help the trees. Do not leave the heads too large for the roots. The branches should be cut back freely. Peaches, indeed, should be cut back to the stem and that be shortened, say, to three feet.

AUSTIN IMPROVED DEWBERRY.
This berry is specially suited to culture in Texas and the south, as it is little affected by our long droughts, and produces large crops of the finest berries. The introducer, J. W. Austin, says of it:
Cultivation—I commence the last of March or early in April with a one-horse harrow, following immediately with a wide cotton sweep or shovel plow, run quite shallow. This keeps the ground fine and loose. I do this about once a week and do not stop when berries are ripening, but pick them over, and start the harrow and sweep again. Last season I did the same with my blackberries, enabling me to stand the unusually dry season with very little injury to the crop. Weeds and grasses are kept from between the plants in the row with the hoe. Persons having only small patches in their gardens will find a good hand rake one of the best tools for such work.

Training and trimming—The Geneva, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station says: While bearing the vine should be tied to a trellis or stake, while the new growth is left to trail on the ground where it remains until tied to the trellis in the following spring. A plan of cultivation with the wide shovel plow leaves them on the ridges and helps very much to keep them above the dirt. Austin's Improved Dewberry throws up strong fruit stems five to ten inches high and when this ridge has been cut almost free from sand. Clip most runners back to twelve to eighteen inches from the ground and if some longer are left, place them along up and down the rows. But note this: early in April, when the new growth springs up from around the crown and the vines are all of young berries, clip these new fruitless sprouts off within four or five inches from the ground, and if necessary do this two or three times while the old vines are fruiting. This keeps the new growth out of the way while picking and allows more of the substance to be taken up by the fruit. After the berries are all gathered, then cut away all the vines that have just borne the fruit and with good and frequent cultivation you will have all the growth necessary for a full crop the following spring.

Propagation is done from cuttings like the Black Cap Raspberry, and also from root cuttings. Tips are grown by throwing two or three inches of dirt on the tips of the vines with plow or spade. Do not do this in mid-summer, as the sun will burn them off, but do it when the vines are dormant. They will grow all through the winter in the south and be strong enough to transplant the first of February (our readers must remember Mr. Austin is writing from Texas.—Eds. Cultivator). Root cuttings are made by cutting roots into pieces three or four inches long and planting them three or four inches deep, like peas.

Planting—The dewberry requires very little more space than strawberries, and should be planted eighteen inches apart in a row, and rows four feet apart. The roots being a great many fibers, should be covered with a mixture of clay and manure mixed to about the consistency of mush. Dewberry roots penetrate very deep, hence it is important to plow very deeply before planting, thus allowing them to send their roots the first year deep into the subsoil, enabling them to withstand the scorching sun and drying winds, which they must surely do to a remarkable extent. Dewberries will grow anywhere that weeds and grass will.

The Austin Improved Dewberry is comparatively new. In May 1889, attention was called to some very fine dewberries at a meeting of the Pilot Point Horticultural society. The next winter I obtained a few plants and they have borne heavily for me from that year. In 1890, ninety berries filled a quart box. Two years later sixty berries did the same and the 30th of May last, I sent Texas Farm and Ranch

HE MAKES A BLIND MAN SEE.
Something more than a year ago Mr. B. A. Jackson of Elnd, O. T., deputy United States marshal, was shot in such a way that he thought he had forever lost his sight. The shot entirely destroyed one eye, and caused a cataract to form over the other, making him totally blind.

Through the influence of friends, Mr. Jackson was induced to come to Fort Worth to consult with Dr. Frank Mullins, the celebrated eye, ear, nose and throat doctor, whose reputation has long since passed beyond the confines of Texas. Mr. Jackson came here, remaining three weeks, during which time Dr. Mullins removed the cataract which had been totally destroyed, and operated on the other with such success that now Mr. Jackson is happy, in that he has as good eyesight as is possible for a man with one eye to have. The operation necessary to restore his sight was a most delicate and difficult one, yet it was performed in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the result.

DEATH OF J. W. BARBEE.
We regret to announce the death of J. W. Barbree, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt railroad, which occurred in St. Louis Saturday evening at 9:30. Mr. Barbree left Fort Worth his headquarters, the Monday morning previous to attend a rate meeting at St. Louis. It is stated that before leaving he had been suffering with a gripe. On Friday Mrs. Barbree received a telegram stating that he was dangerously ill, and at once started for St. Louis, but his death occurred before she could reach there. Cause of death is stated to be an aurial affection, termed "middle ear" which attacks the interior portion of the ear and communicates thence with the brain. It is said that the late Rossie Conkling died of the same ailment, and that it is almost invariably fatal. The remains were brought from St. Louis for interment, which took place at Walnut Springs Monday.

Mr. Barbree was an old and faithful employe of the Cotton Belt, a well known and active officer, and was universally popular with all with whom he came in contact. The Journal extends sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased gentleman.

WHY NOT secure good handy pastures?
We can furnish pastures that will hold from one to five thousands cattle between Rockledge and Cheesbro in February, just west of M. K. & T. R. R. Address, MURKIN & SWEET, MUSKOGEE, Ind. O.

THIS IS HOW I MADE MONEY.
I saw an advertisement of the Victor Meat Tender, which tenders meat, without pounding or cutting. I wrote to the Watt Mfg. Co., 71 E. Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who started me in business, and I sold the "Victor" for a week with the following results: first day I cleared \$2.50; second day I did better and made \$5.00; the third day it was raining and I did not work; fourth day I made \$12.00; the fifth day I selling it to the stores I cleared \$25, and the sixth day I made \$12.50; making the whole week \$57.00, which is a good deal, considering that I never tried to sell anything before. I help my mother as my father is sick and cannot do anything, and we are needing money in the family very much. Any one who wants to make money and who is willing to be industrious should write to me as well as I have done. Write to the above firm and they will start you in business and send you all the particulars.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.
Of all classes, on either side of the quarantaine line, and large ranges, for sale by E. A. Paffrath, so-called Pat. from Vernon, Tex., at their market value at time contracts are signed. Those wishing to purchase either cattle or large pastures will find it to their interest to either see me in person or correspond with me before making purchases. It is no trouble for me to answer either questions or letters, and I will take great pleasure in giving you any information within my power. You can see me at Hotel Worth, or address me, Lock Box 62, Fort Worth, Tex. E. A. PAFFRATH, or (so-called) PAT; real estate and live stock agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

"FRUIT BELT ROUTE"—THE Pecos Valley Railway Co.
Time card in effect May 6th, 1895.—General time.
Leave Pecos, Texas, daily at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Roswell, N. M., at 12:45 p. m.
Leave Roswell, N. M., daily at 2:00 p. m., arrive at Pecos, Texas, at 11:05 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Railway for all points North, South, East and West.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 a. m. For low rates, information regarding the resources of this valley, the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to E. G. PAULKNER, Receiver and General M. M.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc. direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 308 Main St., Dallas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

2,000 four and five-year-old Uvalde county steers, \$22.50.
3,000 well bred, Panhandle raised coming two-year-old steers.
1,500 choice four and five-year-old steers, natives of Frio county, at \$22.50.
1,000 choice Wilson county one and two-year-old steers at \$10.50 and \$13.50.
3,500 2's and 3's, good mesquite raised cattle below quarantine line, at \$12.00 and \$16.00.
4,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country; range practically free.
2,000 good Western Texas two-year-old steers, located and raised above the quarantine line.
1,000 mixed stock cattle, together with a nicely improved leased range below the quarantine line.
1,000 good young Frio county steers, at \$10.50 for yearlings, \$13.50 for 2's and \$16.50 for 3's.
5,000 one and two-year-old steers, good prairie raised cattle below quarantine line at \$10.00 and \$13.00.
1,000 good prairie raised coming two and three-year-old heifers, located below quarantine line, at \$10.50.
4,000 good mixed stock cattle, including all the steers four-years-old and under, Frio county bred, at \$13.50.
10,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country, will be sold with or without improvements and leases on range.
2,500 extra large Southern Texas steers, ranging in ages from four to six years old, fairly well bred, in fine condition, heavy weighers at \$22.00.
3,000 good Frio county steers, 1,000 of which are 2's, 1,200 are 3's and 800 are 4's and 5's; price \$14.00 for 2's, \$18.00 for 3's and \$21.00 for 4's and 5's.
1,000 good graded stock cattle, located on the Plains above the quarantine line, on leased range, which will be sold with the cattle at much less than the improvements cost.
12,000 Southern Texas and Mexican steers, 2's, 3's and 4's, will be sold in lots of 1,000 or over, at \$10.00 for 2's, \$12.50 for 3's and \$15.00 for 4's. Will give purchaser a good liberal cut.
7,000 highly graded cattle, on finely improved leased range; leased at a low rental and for a long term of years. Purchaser of cattle will be required to pay for improvements at about one-half their actual cost; lease will be thrown in.
5,000 Southeastern Texas steers, ranging in ages from one to four years old, will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, at \$8.00 for yearlings, \$11.00 for 2's, \$14.00 for 3's and \$17.00 for 4's. Also offer 1,000 to 2,000 cows from the same locality at \$11.50.
For further particulars, write or call on Geo. B. Lovings & Co., Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches, Scott-Harold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

BRYAN AT WACO.
For the above occasion the Katy will sell round trip tickets to Waco, January 25, good for return until January 26, at one fare, \$2.65.

CANCER CURE.
Guaranteed a permanent cure by use of Painless Balm Oils. For information write to F. L. WATTS, Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

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He's the Wire Fence Man of Atlanta, Ga., and sells the best and cheapest fencing in existence for all purposes. Catalogue free. Write for it.

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22 Packets, selected Garden Seed, ... \$.80
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Mr. Loker, Athens, Texas, says: "Your corn made 32 bushels per acre for me this year before the drought got our native corn, which made only 10 bushels." 23 best kinds. Two samples, catalogue and proof free. Address: Suffern, the Seed Grower, Voorhees, Ill.

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Send 5c cents to DILLIN BROS. MED. CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

twelve quarts, it taking about fifty-three berries to fill a box, packing them in like peaches. They averaged 1 1/4 inches in length by 1 1/4 inches in diameter which made Texas Farm and Ranch exclaim: "They are as delicious as they are beautiful." Mr. E. L. Huffman, secretary of the Texas State Horticultural society says the whole state should rejoice that it has the honor of being the place of its nativity.
This berry has been wrongly called "Maye's Hybrid Dewberry." "Maye's Hybrid Blackberry," also "Maye's Dewberry." The owner of the farm from which it came gave me his permission to name it and I did so, calling it "Austin's Improved Dewberry."
JNO. S. KEHN,
Sherman, Texas.

J. C. Suffern of Voorhees, Ill., the specialty seed grower, sends copy of his spring catalogue of seed corn, oats, artichokes and many other specialties, with copy of exceedingly flattering testimonials from patrons. Mr. Suffern's ad. will be found elsewhere in this paper.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
2,000 four and five-year-old Uvalde county steers, \$22.50.
3,000 well bred, Panhandle raised coming two-year-old steers.
1,500 choice four and five-year-old steers, natives of Frio county, at \$22.50.
1,000 choice Wilson county one and two-year-old steers at \$10.50 and \$13.50.
3,500 2's and 3's, good mesquite raised cattle below quarantine line, at \$12.00 and \$16.00.
4,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country; range practically free.
2,000 good Western Texas two-year-old steers, located and raised above the quarantine line.
1,000 mixed stock cattle, together with a nicely improved leased range below the quarantine line.
1,000 good young Frio county steers, at \$10.50 for yearlings, \$13.50 for 2's and \$16.50 for 3's.
5,000 one and two-year-old steers, good prairie raised cattle below quarantine line at \$10.00 and \$13.00.
1,000 good prairie raised coming two and three-year-old heifers, located below quarantine line, at \$10.50.
4,000 good mixed stock cattle, including all the steers four-years-old and under, Frio county bred, at \$13.50.
10,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country, will be sold with or without improvements and leases on range.
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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
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GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896	1,814,698	2,605,575	993,126	57,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City	392,916	2,363,143	963,090	13,517	11,954
Sold to Feeders	340,433	586	23,547		
Sold to Shippers	356,779	334,635	86,334		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896	1,739,225	2,598,311	873,950	46,067	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 2 cents per head; Hogs, 5 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.

No Yardage is Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighted.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'ng'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Con. Manager. EDUGENE RUST, Con. Supt. W. S. TOUCH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.