

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

A great improvement has been steadily going on for years in the grade of Texas cattle, but recently the average has been materially reduced by importations from Mexico and from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern States.

It is encouraging to note that so many stockmen are grading their herds to a higher standard, and still more encouraging to see how largely the splendid purebred bulls raised on the ranches of our enterprising stockmen are being bought for that purpose.

According to reports received from the North, the number of cattle sent from the principal markets for export does not show the entire shipments to Europe. Buyers have been active in securing choice cattle for the Christmas trade in England and in many cases have gone out among feeders to find them.

Texas ranges have needed an opportunity to recover from the effects of overstocking and of serious droughts of recent years. The abundant rains of the season just closing have put the grass in better condition than it has been in any time since the large movement to the plains began, and so great is the scarcity of cattle that there is little danger of overstocking again for several years.

There have been a number of excellent purchases made during the present season, but among the best was that recently made in Victoria by a well-known cattle firm in which they paid \$8 for calves and \$10 for yearlings. The prevailing price for these classes, \$12 and \$15, are not at all high, and with good management purchasers at the latter figures could find exceedingly handsome profits.

The Journal believes that cattle could be fed in Texas for the export demand so as to yield a profit, but can see no reason for keeping them until four years old for shipment to England, when Kansas and Nebraska feeders will pay \$15 to \$20 for our calves. It now looks as if hereafter all our surplus cattle will be taken before they are eighteen months old and at present valuations the Journal is willing to see them go.

Land values in the cattle ranges are still low, but that they will advance as a consequence of the improved conditions of the cattle industry, is an absolute certainty. The stockmen who intend to remain in the business should secure their pasturage now, either by purchase or by absolute and long leases. They cannot afford to neglect the opportunity of establishing their business on a permanent basis that is presented now.

The number of cattle in Mexico has always been generally very much over-estimated. In only the few northern states of the Republic has the cattle industry been of any considerable importance, and in those states there are very few large herds. Should any very great draft be made upon that country to re-stock our vast grazing areas it would sooner or later be the Mexican States will have to be re-stocked by breeding more than by importing. The result will be better for the country for the new herds will be far better in quality than those of earlier days.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal advises its readers and friends to buy cattle. The she stock, especially young heifers from any of the best breeds, will within twelve months bring better prices than will the steers of the same age out of the same herds. The experienced and brainy cattlemen of Texas and elsewhere are stocking up their ranges with a view to the production of early maturing and high priced steers, such as look to the top of the market for their prices. As the steers and cheapest way to secure such steers is to raise them, the cowboys of the range will be the great money makers in the cattle business. Buy cows and heifers. Stick to she cattle and you will be in line with those who control the situation.

It is true that there are thousands and tens of thousands of cattle being fed this winter in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, the stock on feed being the largest, perhaps, ever known in these states. But to understand the situation it is necessary to bear in mind that the bulk of marketable stock from the great cattle ranges, the important sources of supply, has been concentrated in the states named, leaving the ranges themselves almost devoid of the dominant element in the cattle industry, and one which will have its full effect in the enhancement of values when the stock on feed in the corn states shall have been marketed, but not until then. It is this higher range of prices in the season of 1898 than have prevailed in the present season, sensational as some of the transactions have been.

A very considerable part of the wealth of the Boers and native chiefs of Southeast Africa consisted of cattle of which they had large herds, but during the last two years the reindeerpest which until the herds have been almost entirely destroyed. The matter is the more serious because the cattle, besides being a food supply, were relied upon for work animals, as horses do not endure the conditions of that country. As soon as the cattle plague has exhausted itself, which must be soon for intention of material to work on, it is the intention of the Imperial and local governments to import large numbers of young stock to fill up the ranges in place of the victims of the disease. For years to come Africa instead of exporting cattle, will be among the countries making demand upon the surplus of other lands.

THE FARM.

The time has come for us to quit talking quite so much about our agricultural resources and try to utilize them to the best advantage. We know that cannot be done in cotton planting alone. Let us mix things a little more next year.

There are quite a lot of things a farmer can do at this season of the year just by putting in his leisure hours, or even half hours, that would add much more to the appearance and value of his home than one would think possible. The fences about the yard and garden and the gateways can be put in good condition, doors and blinds, and all other woodwork cleaned and painted, a small gallery built if there is none. A few more trees can be planted in the orchard. The yard can be cleaned up, its shrubbery trimmed, some flower beds spaded and morflowers and shrubbery planted if there are not enough. Everything needed in repairs or additions to the house or the barn or the hennery, or to any out-buildings should be done now, for the comfort and pleasure of the family and for the welfare of the live stock and poultry. Walk-ways that will not get muddy or remain wet should be made wherever needed. And remember that a good coat of durable paint has an actual value in its preservative effect as well as in the improved appearance it gives to anything to which it is applied. It pays as well as pleases, as does all the work proposed. There are many opportunities for these improvements that are too often neglected. The slightness of a home is a pleasure and pride as well as an abiding comfort to the good wife and daughter, and surely they ought to be considered, for it is they who have to be in it and with it almost, if not quite, seven days in the week. Make it as pleasant for them as possible.

It seems to the Journal that a very great benefit would be conferred upon the agricultural interests of the country if the agricultural department of the government would devise some way of gathering and distributing promptly some reliable crop statistics. The British system of ascertaining acreage directly from the occupiers of land is not feasible in this country, but it might be obtained each year by official investigation. Statistics of area are obtained only during census years and in other years there is only guess work as to percentage of increase or decrease. Nor is the system of correspondence relating to condition of crops one that begets any great confidence in the reports of the department. In some way there ought to be supplied to the producer reliable information on all points that affect the value of his product. It does no good to tell him months after a crop is planted that he will have a surplus that will degrade prices, or to show him after his crop is marketed that production has been over-estimated and ought to have brought to the producer better prices. The machinery required for promptly collating and distributing the information which the producer could utilize beneficially might be complicated and costly, but the agricultural and live stock interests of the country are so vast and are at present managed in such ignorance of the conditions they will have to meet that government might well afford to provide a very large expenditure upon any measure that would largely promote their prosperity, a prosperity upon which the good being of all other industries and trades ultimately depend.

The continued low price of cotton has been disastrous to the farmers and the merchants alike in the communities where that crop has been the only dependence. As a result of that and the prosperity of the wheat farmers a much less area of cotton will be planted next year and many who have raised no wheat at all will make that crop an important feature in their farming operations. Leading economists of the South have long pleaded for a decrease in cotton acreage, but there has been no co-operation among the raisers of the staple and nothing has been done to restrict its production. It may be that the organization of farmers' institutes will lead to a better co-operation among the planters. There stand in the way, however, two influential facts that will continue to cause cotton to be the dependence of the farmer over a large portion of the South. The tenant system has grown to great proportions among us, and landlords require most of the land of their tenants to be planted in cotton. In Texas alone there are, it is estimated, about 80,000 tenant farmers and much the greater number of these are in the cotton belt and compelled to be raisers of cotton. Another large class, the poorer farmers of the cotton belt, have to be carried by their merchant through the crop growing part of the year, and they can get credit only on cotton. Besides these two facts the kind of labor employed is such that all the members of the cotton raiser's family can help him with his crop. So that with the poorer class and with tenants there will be no restriction of cotton acreage. Yet there are economists that could vastly better the condition of these. Care for the poultry and dairy interest of the farm and raising of plenty of vegetables for his table, and of fruit, too, if he owns his land would save the farmer much of the money he now sends abroad through the hands of his merchant.

The farmer or the stockman, to make his industry profitable, must keep up with the times; must know conditions of the market for what he produces and its requirements. He must get acquainted with methods and breeds. For this he needs a live stock and agricultural paper, and for the Texas stockman and farmer it would be hard to find a paper more valuable than the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

HORSE.

It is said that the loco plant (Yarba Loka) which has caused the death of so many western horses, is being exterminated by a small worm that feeds upon and kills the roots of the plant.

In feeding up a horse that has become thin in flesh and generally run down, it is important not to over-feed. The digestive powers of the animal are probably weakened as much as any other functions. The food should be nutritious and should be given in small quantities, and in a union with some bulky food. Feed often, and no more than the horse will clean up with avidity, and be regular in the time of feeding.

In the recent "Paige Sale" in New York a number of high class horses were sold, the best, principally, to Austrian buyers, as was mentioned in a recent issue of the Journal. The representatives of the foreign purchasers at the public sale bought also a number of horses at private sale, their total purchases aggregating about \$50,000. But little attention, however, has been paid to the foreign trade in low class horses. This is a new feature in the horse market, but is growing to be an important one. Large numbers of very common horses, though of fair size, have been found to be profitable export animals, and find ready sale in the English markets for cabs and a number of the ordinary business purposes.

At the recent sale of trotters at the Madison Square Garden, New York, there were over 200 horses offered with records of 2:06 1/4 to 2:30, this being, perhaps the largest and most valuable offering that has ever been made at any one sale. A singular feature was the lack of demand for young colts and breeding animals, the competition being confined to such as had made speed records or had value because of roadster or coach qualities, though a few choice saddlers brought excellent prices. In the face of the statement so often appearing in agricultural and live stock publications that our trotters are unsold to European demand is the fact that the best animals offered at a Vienna fair for \$6,200, and another foreign buyer paid \$3,600 for Hornella Wilkes. The best animals offered were taken by the Austrians.

The Horseman says that before Inspector Hector D. McKinney resigned his position in the government service he said, in speaking of the difficulty in finding horses that meet the requirements for cavalry use, that once out of one hundred and twenty-three horses offered him by a contractor only three could be accepted, none of the others coming up to the government's requirements, which is, "Sound, and free from defect or blemish of any sort." Other governments are just as particular as our own. Such horses ought to measure 15.1 to 16.3 hands, and for the United States army nothing over 15.3 hands in height will be accepted. The horses must be strong-boned, with good feet and pasterns, strong and straight in the back, well turned quarters and possessing the will and ability to go. They must have good blood, and in order that they may have the desired quality, size, form, intelligence, temper and good movement in walking, trotting, galloping, it is necessary to have plenty of the blood of the thoroughbred. That blood fits them for the training in all their duties as no other breeding can do, and recognizing this both the French and English governments spend large sums annually in securing the services of thoroughbred sires of high individual merit to which farmers may breed their mares for fees within the measure of their means. Texas offers opportunity for no more profitable business than that of breeding horses of the best quality, type, "up-headed, long-necked, strong-boned, strong-backed animals," graceful in every line, with bold, free action and the lofty spirit of the thoroughbred manifest in every movement. She has advantages for this possessed by no other state, and the demand will ever be such that no extent of possible supply will become too great.

The best results in breeding can be obtained only by intelligently and persistently breeding with a distinct object in view. Pedigree is of importance, but individual conformity to the desired type is of equal importance. The individual qualities of the animals selected as the foundation should be studied closely, then those of ancestry on both sides. If you desire to fix a certain quality or characteristic go to the families in which that is most strongly marked and can be traced back through generations, and select the dam and sire from the families that best respond to the requirements. Continue this rule of breeding from such foundation, discarding from your stock such offspring as breeds back to characteristics differing from those sought to be perpetuated. This system will establish a family in which it will be rare to find an animal not possessing in a marked degree all the characteristics and qualities the breeder has fixed upon as desirable. It takes time to do this, but with every generation of your stock you are getting nearer a perfect attainment of what is sought. Random breeding can produce good results only by accident. Judicious and persistent breeding to some one object ensures good results. This is recognized by breeders of the best families of full bred cattle, as well as among horse breeders. Among the trotting families it has produced splendid results, and some equally satisfactory results are being obtained by those who have been engaged in fixing the lines of saddle breeding. The Journal would like to see this system adopted in Texas by some intelligent breeders with a view to making this the breeding ground of light harness, saddle and cavalry animals.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Boston exchange alleges a notable decrease of fine merino wool in the market and says that it would soon be at a premium were it not for the considerable amount of this wool imported. The wool market is now to some extent dull, which is attributed to the "between season" in woolen goods now on hand. Yet the activity of consumption is evidenced by the fact that woolen mills generally are running full time and proprietors are advancing wages. The conditions do not seem to indicate that the wool grower need be in a hurry to sell.

Here is what Edward Atkinson has recently said in the Wool Record about Texas and sheep breeding: Now let us revert to Texas. Great flocks of sheep have been carried through winters when forage was scarce on cotton seed. I looked into that many years ago. Great changes are occurring. The farmers of Texas are beginning to farm with brains instead of muscle. Great improvements are and have been made in the crops of cotton and the breed of sheep. Who knows much about it? This great imperial state is an unknown quantity, possessing the power of producing almost every variety of wool because it possesses almost every climatic condition, and is also capable of producing almost every product that the world wants. When the farmers of Texas, especially in the Panhandle district, learn how to adapt the right breeds of sheep to the special conditions of each section, there will be no call for the import of wool produced on the far away ranches of Australia where the sheep are dying of drought by the hundreds of thousands at the present time. The rainfall in the Panhandle is not great, yet there is a constant humidity brought in by a current of air coming around the valley of the Colorado which maintains the grasses and may yet make that section one of the greatest fruit growing sections of this country, humid enough for the maintenance of fruit trees but not humid enough to breed the insects that injure fruit; perhaps not humid enough to produce the worms or bacteria which infest sheep on damp lands.

This has been emphatically a "sheep year." Not only has there been an advance in wool prices sufficient to make sheep raising profitable for the wool crop alone, but the steadily growing competition of mutton has already reached a point at which the supply is hardly sufficient to meet the home demand. Of course these facts have led to extensive movements toward increasing stocks of sheep, and there has been quite as great an effort to secure improved quality by the use of pure bred sires in the flocks as to increase their numbers. But while there is so strong a desire to increase numbers there may grow up some neglect of the appreciation of the importance of quality. The Journal would advise its readers to give full consideration to the superior value of well bred animals and do nothing that will reduce in the least the standard of the flocks they now have, either by purchase of inferior grades to be mixed with them or by the use of inferior rams as sires. So large has been the demand for pure bred rams that there is now but a limited supply of such animals, but sheep breed rapidly and the wool and mutton producer can better afford to take the necessary time for breeding and rearing good animals than he can to swell the numbers of his herds at the expense of quality. Certainly no sire should ever be used that has not a marked superiority to the average of the flock, nor should any sire ever be introduced into a graded flock different from the breed that has been selected for the improvement of the original stock. No good comes of cross breeding. One evil of buying out of other stocks is to mingle with the pure bred the loss of uniformity, which always has a value in any live stock industry. Be patient but persistent in following the rules that lead to excellence in quality and consequent value.

There has been no such advance in the price of pure-bred sheep as there has been in the prices of the range or farmers' sheep of the country, a fact which makes the present an auspicious season for those who cannot handle extensive flocks to engage in breeding the pure-bred animals exclusively. This is a business which could be made highly profitable in many parts of Texas and the market for the surplus stock would always be good and at hand. Range breeders could well afford to pay better prices for pure-bred and vigorous rams, raised in Texas and reared in a way to fit them for range service, than for rams no better bred and reared in other states. The Journal would not advise anyone to go into this branch of the sheep industry without the determination to train and equip himself thoroughly for the best management of it, and the location for it should be selected with the utmost care and judgment. Such a breeder would have to keep up with the latest information accessible, to prepare for the best systems of feeding and sheltering his flock, and to learn how each animal can be brought to its best and healthiest development. It would be prudent to begin with only a few, deciding first what breed will be most in demand for the particular market sought. In selecting the foundation of the stock quite as much importance should be attached to individual qualities as to pedigree, and animals that have been developed by pampering and hot house methods should be strictly avoided. Select strong, healthy animals of unimpeachable pedigree, and while giving all the flock needed care, avoid all methods of handling and feeding that will lead to delicacy of constitution. The market will demand animals fitted for range conditions. Texas can and ought to raise enough pure-bred stock animals to meet all the demand.

SWINE.

Corned hogs require plenty of good water while fattening.

The hogs that are fed the wastes of the dairy with oats, peas or roots, make the lean hams and bacon which bring the best prices.

Hogs while being fattened need variety, even at the finishing stage of the process. If they have some good grazing they can be fattened on 25 per cent less of grain.

It is cheaper to have comfortable quarters and protection from inclement weather while feeding your hogs than to make up with feed the loss in flesh caused by discomfort and cold.

If the hogs are indifferent about taking their feed there may be something wrong about it, and this should be looked to. But the probability is that the animals have been fed too much of some one feed and have not digested it. In such a case give them charcoal, preferably charred corn-cob, and ashes and salt.

In spite of the discussion of the merits of the lean meat hog, our American breeders and feeders are well enough satisfied with the qualities of several excellent breeds they have long been handling and have too much corn in parts of the country to profitably change their system of feeding. In Texas, however, it is entirely practical to feed other products besides corn, and generally in Texas the hogs can have considerable range and pasturage. The farmers of the state could profitably become a very large quantity of meat for home consumption, and have healthier animals and better meat by handling their swine so as to mature the animals early and feed for the production of enough lean meat to make the best quality of bacon.

A sow should be at her prime at two and one-half to six years old. Generally after the latter age she begins to show evidences of decline. If not properly cared for they will sooner pass their age of usefulness. They should be relieved of the drain of suckling their pigs as soon as the latter can be weaned without injury. This can generally be done when the pigs are about eight weeks old, beginning by taking the sow away from them about twenty-four hours, then turn them together again. Then separate them two days, and let them come together. After this the separation may be permanent, and the sow, if shut off from all feed but a little corn and water, will soon cease her milk secretion. The pigs should be allowed to run in lots with the sow before weaning and learn to graze and there will be little trouble with them. The sow should be handled so as not to lose flesh, and, as soon as possible after weaning, should be brought to gaining flesh and prepared for another breeding.

For healthy growth and development the pig needs exercise, it should not be permitted to run about the house or the barn-lot or over the farm, but for the number of pigs kept by the ordinary farmer a lot of a few acres should be fenced off, the fence close and strong enough to confine them securely. If there is a woods range for them it will be much better to have it, but a large proportion of our Texas farmers on the black land prairies have to keep their hogs up and can provide only lots. The pigs should be allowed to run in these from the time they are born until they are ready to be fed for the market or the smoke-house. If the pasturage in the lot is short, supply them with some green food, grass or rye or sweet corn. The waste of vegetables, such as is not needed for the poultry, will come in well, and often it pays in two ways to spend a little time in pulling up green weeds to throw to them. The farmer who is compelled to confine his hogs at all will find no other method of raising them so satisfactory as this, and no other way so successful in warding off disease.

GOOD HOG MEAT.

Several weeks ago Texas Stock and Farm Journal gave the methods of rearing and feeding hogs for the production of the Smithfield ham in Eastern Virginia, a meat that is not only highly prized by epicures in this country, but has won its way to favor in some of the finest restaurants of Europe, where it has to come in competition with the famous hams of Westphalia.

Recently the Dallas News had from its Fort Worth correspondent the following: Certain prominent hog raisers now in the city claim that a use has at last been found for the hitherto useless razor-back hog. They state that after these hogs have been allowed to run in the bottoms for the summer months, subsisting on mast and roots, they can be easily fattened in the autumn by being turned into corn fields where the black-eyed pea has been planted between the corn rows, and that although they do not acquire any very great size or weight, their meat, owing to their wild diet during the summer, gives the ham a flavor that equals if not exceeds that of the celebrated Westphalia hams of the Black forest in Germany.

The process is the same as that which makes the Smithfield hog of Virginia, it, too, being a "thoroughbred razor-back," except that the Smithfield hog, after feeding on corn waste and the cow peas in the field is turned on ground planted in peanuts and on sweet potato beds from which the large potatoes have been gathered. It is probable that the Tarrant county razor-back properly handled throughout would make a ham as finely flavored as the razor-back of Smithfield. The Journal has long thought that any specially good thing that can be raised anywhere can be raised in Texas, but at the same time thanks the News for calling attention to another fact sustaining that belief.

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References:—Denver Nat'l Bank. First Nat'l Bank. East Brewing Co.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The importance of making the orchard and garden of more importance in the year's work has often been preached to farmers by the farmers who are the most prosperous. It is being preached to them now by 4 1/2 cent cotton.

Rubbish and fallen leaves are not only unsightly, but they furnish an abiding place for all sorts of insect pests. If you have no compost heap on which to throw them they ought to be burned.

The Strawberry Culturist recommends sowing cow peas next summer on the land to be devoted to strawberries the following spring. The vines should be plowed under while the peas are green, and will add to the soil needed supplies of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

Best plants of the blackberry and red raspberry are obtained by cutting strong, vigorous roots in pieces four or five inches long and planting about eight inches apart in drills. Good plants will thus be made in one season. Sucker plants will also make good stalks. The black raspberry is best propagated by covering the tips of branches with moist earth and leaving them until spring.

At the Nebraska agricultural experiment station a number of tests have been made to determine the best method of treating worms made in pruning trees. It was found best to leave the surface rough as it retained better the paint or wax with which it was covered as a means of protection. Grafting wax, shellac, white lead, paint, coal tar and pine tar were all tested as covering material. Of all these the common lead paint was found the best, though grafting wax was nearly as good.

Prof. R. H. Price of College Station, Texas, in advising as to fruit culture in the state, recommends for Southern Texas the following: For peaches, the Early China, Mamie Ross, Waldo and some Texas varieties; for Northern Texas, some Mamie Ross, some Sneed, Family Favorite, Miss Lolo and General Lee. The tops should be cut off down to about eighteen inches and the roots trimmed off to within six inches of the trunk. For small fruit the Dallas blackberry and the Mayes dwarf are highly recommended. These originated in Texas. Prof. Henry advises very sensibly the purchase of all trees, plants and seeds right here in Texas. They can be selected here with more certainty of obtaining such as are adapted to Texas conditions, and generally can be delivered in better condition.

There is no reason why the Texas farmer should not have some fresh vegetables nearly all the year. Some extra work would be required to produce them, but it would be excellent economy to take the time and the labor from some other departments of farm work and bestow them on the preparation, planting and culture of a garden. It would economize money that would otherwise have to be expended for table supplies and the fare of the family would be far more palatable as well as more nutritious and healthy. This is the time when effective and profitable work can be done in the preparation for planting. The garden should be located where the drainage is good. The ground should be broken now and broken well and deep. Enrich it with wood ashes and manure from the stables and poultry house. Prepare a hot-bed to produce some early vegetables.

If you cannot cover with glass such as a heavy cotton cloth or well cleaned or a good tarpaulin. Barnyard manure or cotton seed dampened to start fermentation and heating, covered with a few inches of loose, rich soil, will make an excellent bed. Sow in it seed for early cabbage, onions, etc. Good, early plants for Texas can be selected and among those recommended are the Jersey Wakefield cabbage, the Early Erfurt cauliflower and the El Paso onion. After the growth is started they will need close attention and must have plenty of air and sunlight, and may require thinning out. An application of the soil of one gallon of slaked lime mixed with three ounces of sulphur will be beneficial. Soon the plants will begin to be ready for use and the early onions will be a healthy change from the heavier diet of the winter months. Other species of vegetables coming in their turn will supply the table pretty well throughout the year.

This is the season when the fruit tree agent is doing his work, and beyond question many of them have done work that is valuable. Many there are among our farmers who would never have planted a tree or a vine had not some industrious agent forced the need of them on his attention. But there are now nurseries all over Texas, managed by competent and honest men, and the Journal advises its farmer readers to buy from the nurseries located where all the conditions necessary to successful fruit culture are nearest to those where it is intended to plant. Many failures and disappointments are the result of selecting varieties without ascertaining their adaptability to soil and climate. Let the nurseryman of the country do all the experimenting with new varieties. It is part of their business and they can do it far more intelligently and with a better chance of success than those who have yet made fruit culture a specialty. And let the farmer plant what his home nurseryman has found adapted to the special conditions to which the tree or vine he subjected. When the agent comes around later where he is from, and no matter what may be his assurances, do not be led to believe that the successful fruit of Missouri or Michigan or New York may not be an absolute failure in Texas. The Journal does not know that the nurseryman of Texas send out agents to work up sales, but those of most enterprise are not negligent as to advertising and the farmer cannot afford to do without fruit nor can he afford to incur the risk of a failure that will delay his having an orchard several years longer than would be required if good selections were made.

DAIRY.

An average cow ought to have about three per cent of her weight in hay each day.

All the animal odors of the milk should be allowed to escape before the milk vessel is closely covered.

The farmer who will so manage his milk cows as to get some first-class butter for sale all through the winter will be too well satisfied with the result to neglect a repetition of the experiment.

The milking organs must be developed the first time the heifer is in milk if she is to prove a good milk producer; for this reason she should drop her first calf when the conditions for milk production are favorable.

The most common mistake with milkers is neglect to milk clean. A little carelessness or undue haste to get through often results in a little loss directly and the permanent injury of the cow. The milk should be drawn quickly, but should be drawn clean.

In some other states, where there are few creameries, hand separators are being used to some extent by the farmers. They use the cream in butter making or sell it, if near a market, and feed the skim milk to calves and pigs, and find that the dairy product forms a valuable part of their season's business. The same methods might be found profitable on Texas farms, particularly on those located near enough to towns of sufficient population to furnish a market for this branch of industry. It seems probable that in all of the considerable towns permanent contracts might be made for the delivery on certain days of very choice butter and pure, rich cream at prices that would make the business highly remunerative.

One extravagance on the farm is to keep for the dairy a cow whose milk yield does not pay for her feed, and it is cruel as well as extravagant to keep more cows than can be supplied with full feed. Many a farmer who keeps five cows for milk would save labor and feed by retaining the three best, selling the other two, and giving to the three most of the feed that had been going to the five. He could make some saving in feed, would have less work in feeding and milking, and could supply better shelter, and generally, would receive a return in milk larger in quantity and better in quality. A dairyman who has fairly good cows and is a good feeder will always profit in his business, and the farmer who with a small number of cows adopts the methods of the intelligent dairyman will not, after a fair trial, be induced to abandon them.

Whether the dairy is conducted solely as a dairy business or only as one of the departments of the farm, it should be conducted on strictly business methods. Every part of the work should be done every day. Neglect anywhere along the line means weakness in the result, and neglect to-day promises more neglect to-morrow. Not only should all the work be always attended to, but each part should have its due attention at the same hour every day. This will make everything easier and neglect will less frequently occur. It is the lack of attention to system, as well as the neglect of all save some one staple crop, that makes the farmer's occupation in so many cases seem a hopeless round of labor without reward. System on the farm in all the departments is important, economizing time and labor and giving to each department its due share of each. But in no department of farm work has it more value than in the dairy.

The tests made at the recent dairy show in London go far to dispel the idea that the pure breeds of cows are profitable. The breeds entered for the competition were Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Poll and Ayrshire. The Shorthorn average of milk per day was 22.6 pounds, with 2.51 pounds of fat and 4.4 pounds of other solids. The Ayrshires gave an average of 55.3 pounds of milk, with 2.25 pounds of fat and 4.85 pounds of other solids. Red Polls gave an average of 54.4 pounds of milk, with 1.69 pounds of fat and 4.81 pounds of other solids. Jerseys gave an average of 42.75 pounds of milk, with 2.32 pounds of fat and 3.89 pounds of other solids. Guernseys gave an average of 36.62 pounds of milk, with 1.83 pounds of fat and 3.3 pounds of other solids. In the butter tests, milking less than 100 days, the daily average product was as follows: From Shorthorns 2 pounds 1 ounce; from Guernsey (only one entered), 1 pound, 15 ounces; from Jerseys, 1 pound 13 1/2 ounces, and from Red Polls, 1 pound, 4 ounces. Most of the cows entered in the first test competed in the second. The advantage was with the Shorthorns and Jerseys, on account of the larger number of these breeds in the competition.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER. Farmers' Bulletin No. 57 explains the cause of white specks in butter. Sometimes when the milk is set in shallow pans they result from the cream drying on top so that there are small portions so hard that they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the butter color, and, really, are not butter. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn. Another cause of "white specks" is this: When some milk is skimmed off the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets over-ripe, and forms a curd which will be so hard as not to break up in churning and will not run off with the buttermilk, but will remain with the butter as "white specks," or "flake," as they are sometimes called. This can always be remedied by not permitting the cream to stand so long before being churned, or by frequently and thoroughly stirring the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream, and probably this is the better method. Mottled, streaked, or speckled butter will not sell well in the market, since it is supposed to be a mixture of different butters, and many will not buy it at all. Therefore, it is the part of wisdom to guard against such conditions.

POULTRY.

Do not use fat, clumsy males in breeding.

Pullets that are well fed and made comfortable will commence to lay earlier than those not so well treated.

Have your poultry house large enough to get about in it easily, so that it will not be troublesome to keep it clean.

In using meat scraps for feed see that the meat is not tainted. If it is, it is not fit for the fowls.

At this season the surplus poultry should be gotten rid of. Weed out all the males, hens that are not good layers and vigorous, and all late hatched pullets. If able to do so, get some pure bred hens, and manage, anyhow, to have a cock of pure breeding, or serve all your hens. But do not try to handle more than one breed, because it is better to breed up in one line than to take chances by crossing breeds. The male bird should be of the same blood that predominates among the females. Then by occasionally disposing of the males and of the hens or pullets inferior in breed or in individual qualities the stock can be brought up to a profitable grade of excellence.

Not so much green food is needed for poultry in winter as in summer, but they ought not to be entirely without it. Most of the writers on poultry subjects advise giving clover or alfalfa, but there is none of the former and little of the latter in Texas. Perhaps the most practicable green food for us is cabbage, though the contracts might be made for the delivery on certain days of very choice butter and pure, rich cream at prices that would make the business highly remunerative.

The number of those interested in poultry breeding in Texas has rapidly increased during recent years and the several important poultry shows in different parts of the state have shown a very creditable advance in that industry, and will certainly do much to induce those who have heretofore given little or no attention to such matters to now attempt breeding pure bred fowls. The Journal advises those who are novices in the business to attempt raising only one breed, and few of that breed until the breeder shall have had time to learn the best methods of handling and feeding. The selection of breed is best left to the beginner himself, if he has any strong preference, for he will handle best what he likes best. Some fowls stand confinement better than others. Such will suit best the confined limits of town lot, but the farmer needs a fowl that is an industrious ringer. Consider the conditions to which the fowls will be subjected and select accordingly.

There are several profits in keeping poultry, a cheap supply of nutritious and healthy food for home consumption, the sale of poultry and eggs and the fertilizing value of the droppings on top of the manure. The latter has added the destruction of numbers of insects and worms destructive to vegetable life. Besides all these, if the poultry is pure bred, and pure bred are the most useful if properly cared for, a handsome addition to the income can be had from sale of eggs and fowls for breeding purposes. But whether this last branch of the business is followed or not, it does not pay to allow the breeds to run down, but to keep the pure bred fowls, as such success result to those who have more than one of the pure breeds you should keep them so separated that cross mating cannot occur, or if such separation cannot be effected, select the breed most esteemed and confine your efforts to that. In selling do not sell the best even at prices unusually tempting. There can hardly be a price paid that will make it profitable to cause deterioration in the flock that ought to continually advance instead of retrograding. To sell the best is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. You will find your neighbors' poultry of the stocks bought from you better than your own and will soon have to go to him to repair the injury permitted to be done. As your flock improves your interest in it will grow and your care for it will increase, and all the care and attention will be well repaid.

The Texas farmer cannot live on fowls alone, but he can manage so as to get a good deal of good eating out of them and their eggs, to get in quite a number of dollars by sales, to have a great many insects buried in his garden and orchard, destroyed and to supply a considerable amount of fertilizing material where it will do the most good, and all at a very little outlay of money and cost of time. It will pay him to get pure bred fowls, or, at any rate, to have only pure bred males, all, however, of the same breed. The advice of the Journal to Texas farmers to give more attention to what so many of them consider the small things of the farm, has been repeated so often that it might seem wearisome, but in those small things, the poultry yard, the garden, the orchard, the dairy are the factors that can be made to save amounts in annual expenses that will go far to compensate for losses in other lines to which undue importance is given. Poultry and dairy products are hardly considered by the average farmer. Their cost can hardly be estimated because the fowls make nearly all their own living, and largely in ways that benefit the other departments of the farm. Just a little more attention to feeding and shelter and care would repay more richly than one would think. The Journal is convinced that no farmer who would once begin making his poultry an important factor in his table and sales account, would ever thereafter neglect it. The number of eggs laid a year, the number of chicks hatched, the amount received for eggs and poultry sold, if all were recorded, would be an interesting record of the season's work and would be an abiding stimulus to continued and better effort to make this department more and more profitable.

A PLAIN TALK.



A winter is just before us, the biting winds, cold, drizzling rains, sloppy, muddy streets, and sudden changes of temperature. This will cause at least one-half of the people to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of people will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if the first appearance of any symptom take it as directed on the inside of the bottle.

Mrs. B. A. Harrison, of Rison, Ark., writes: "Nothing too good can be said of your medicine. My husband, daughter and myself recommended your medicine as the best we ever took for any disease."

Address: The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," written by Dr. Hartman.

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FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS. The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below: Dec. 24.—Changeable. Dec. 25.—Cooler. Dec. 26.—Cool. Dec. 27.—Moderating. Dec. 28.—Warmer. Dec. 29.—Threatening. Dec. 30.—Changeable.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Copyright, 1897, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 18.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 21st to 25th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 27th, great central valleys 28th to 30th, eastern states 31st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states January 2nd.

Temperature of the week ending January 1st will average generally above the normal and about the end of December unusually heavy snows north and rains south may be expected.

The test of Magn'o-Meteorology began with November 21st and is progressing satisfactorily. During the last ten days of November and the first seven of December, the temperature forecasts for Chicago indicated below normal and the current temperature followed the forecast so closely that I regard it as a perfect success.

The tests are being made at Washington and at Blue Hill, Massachusetts, observatory. The latter is an astronomical and meteorological institution attached to one of the great colleges. As its principal object is to attain to long range forecasts we may hope for some liberality from Blue Hill.

Short Range Forecasts: Forecasts of the weather bureau are called short range because they are usually for not more than twenty-four hours in advance. In the near future the line between long range and short range forecasts will be sharply drawn.

The weather bureau officials discuss their range in about one day, on the average, so that, utilizing the observations of the weather bureau in those states since 1878, we can form a definite idea of the facts that are involved in the problem.

"The record of the seventeen years, 1878-1894, gives the following results for the contrast between summer and winter: The mean summer pressure of the Dakotas is 29.90 inches, and the temperature is 67 degrees; the mean winter pressure is 30.14 inches, and the temperature is 10 degrees; winter includes December, January and February, and summer, June, July and August, for these conditions.

"The mean annual pressure is 30.03 inches, and the temperature is 40 degrees, the change being twenty-four hundredths of an inch and 50 degrees F. These are the annual mean values, and of course imply much wider ranges on individual dates.

"Now, on examining the changes from day to day in the pressure and temperature, or, as they may be called, the amplitudes of the warm and cold waves passing over the Dakotas, it results that the barometer swings up and down on the average of thirty-five hundredths in winter and nineteen hundredths in summer, while the temperature oscillates on the average about 20 degrees in winter and 80 degrees in summer.

"These variations are due to the highs and lows passing over those states, and are made up of all the observed changes, large and small, that occur in this connection, some being wide and some very slight. It would be nearly correct to double these figures in order to obtain the wide individual changes that can be noted. "It is the passage from the summer values to those of the winter that makes up the seasonal changes, and when these are translated into the winds, gales, hot and cold days, as they come one after the other, it will easily be inferred what a power these small numbers really represent in the action of the earth's atmosphere. "In the tropics, by way of contrast, the amplitude changes are not one-fifth as large for the year. The question naturally arises, what is the exact ratio of energy in nature that causes this vast accumulation of forces to take place in the region to the northwest of the Dakotas? This is peculiarly interesting from the fact that there is no other region known in the northern or southern hemispheres where so great an output of energy is observed. "The peculiarly rough type of weather prevailing in the United States during the winter as compared with Europe, or even Siberia, is entirely dependent upon it. There are doubtless a large number of causes at work to bring about this result, yet it is possible to specify some of them, and this will be attempted in connection with the February storms, when this set of influences rises to the maximum power. "The stormy conditions thus generated in the extreme northwest are propagated eastward in a series of irregular, spasmodic discharges, or storm drifts, that cover the United States, the intensity diminishing gradually as the storm power becomes exhausted on the way to the Atlantic coast. "The belt of the northern states lying under the great eastward drift current is swept by these violent changes nearly all the winter; not infrequently these are projected so far south as to reach the Gulf states with gales and cold waves. "The storms forming in the Southwestern states, near Texas, are in reality the effect of the work done to the northward in Manitoba, the activity of a single storm covering many thousands of miles when the interchanging winds of the highs and lows are considered. "Conspicuous features of the distribution of the origin and tracks of storms, when the months of the year are compared with one another, are the facts that as the winter approaches the number of storms forming in the southwestern states increase decidedly, and that the tracks loop southward over the Rocky Mountain slope."

numbers really represent in the action of the earth's atmosphere.

The misery of it is awful. USE ST. JACOBS OIL TO CURE SCIATICA. You'll feel it is worth its weight in gold.

after the sale, when it was weighed at the depot. We are now having an experience new to most of us, keeping our sheep inside of enclosures. This is in consequence of the sheep and hog law, which has driven many out of the business. This has only taken effect this year in some localities, but has about covered the principal sheep range of the county. I find that I can do much better than I had expected. I know one man who has kept his sheep up for six years and he says he can keep more sheep per acre than he had estimated, and his sheep have improved. My experience corresponds with his. We find that when the habitual old rambles are done away with, the sheep raised in pasture are much better adapted to circumstances and do a great deal better. My sheep are held by four wires, whereas I have seen some sheep that would go over any rail fence or through any wire fence. The doing away with a few old breechy rambles will generally place a flock under control, and it is now plain to many of us that to cross-fence and keep our cultivated land accessible for pasturing the stubble and waste as much as possible when native pasturing is not good, and sow cow peas, turnips, etc., give results that would be astonishing to farmers who have not raised sheep. When all my near neighbors sold their sheep, I refused to sell mine, saying that I would keep them for the mutton and fertilizing, even if I could not sell the wool at all, and I meant it, that is, not raising sheep extensively, but to keep some on my farm. I move my lots continually and cannot estimate how much it pays to do so on this gray, sandy, prairie land. It beats hauling manure.

Dogs are a great curse in many neighborhoods here, causing hydrophobia and death, always noisy, egg-sucking, prowling at night and destroying valuable stock. They are not meant for American, and are not worth skinning when, fortunately for the neighborhood, one dies. The sheep supplies meat, wool, fertilizing material and even his hide has a value, and its owner has to pay tax on his value, while the dog, a pest to all, goes scot free. Something should be done to reduce the number to what are needed. If more farmers would engage in sheep raising they could combine to protect that harmless and useful animal, the sheep. E. B. MIDDLETON, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., Tex., Dec. 16, 1897.

SHEEP ON TEXAS FARMS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The sheep owners of our county organized in 1887 under the name of the Hopkins County Wool Growers' association, with a membership of about 150, representing about 30,000 sheep, and in 1891 the membership had increased and the number of sheep represented was about 40,000. The highest price received for wool was in '90 or '91; 31 cents was the bid and we had a squabble with the buyers, finally compromising on 28 cents for all grades. The lowest price we have ever received was in 1896, fall sale, \$8.70. We sell to highest bidder at public outcry twice a year. I don't know that this has always been the best plan for us, but usually we have received the best prices paid in the state. Our recent fall sale was of 23,000 pounds, from about 11,000 sheep, for 20 cents. Just here we must thank Mr. Fairchild of Waco, for live bidding. Let Texans use our wool or see that it brings its value. Encourage home enterprise. Why need so many thoroughbred stockers be shipped into Texas?

Our principal object is wool, though we have raised some good mutton sheep. Southdowns were introduced some years ago, but our flocks now show mostly native, coarse wool sheep, with a sprinkle of Southdown and some Merino blood. We are trying a few Oxford now and expect to grade up. Buyers usually find our wool in warehouse, classified by our committee, and it is bought that way, but at the last sale the wool was on wagons, as we were expecting to ship, and was not classified by our committee until

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 21.—Cattle receipts were 4500 head. The market was steady. Texas steers \$3.40 @ 4.00, Texas cows \$2.25 @ 3.00, native steers \$2.50 @ 3.00, native cows and heifers \$1.50 @ 2.25, stockers and feeders \$2.20 @ 2.50, bulls \$2.75 @ 3.00. Hog receipts were 7000 head. Market steady to strong; bulk of sales \$3.25 @ 3.45, mixed \$3.35 @ 3.47 1/2, hogs \$3.25 @ 3.40, yorkers \$3.35 @ 3.40, pigs \$3.00 @ 3.25. Sheep receipts 3000 head. Market steady; lambs \$3.60 @ 5.45, muttons \$2.50 @ 4.40.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 18.—An active market for good beefs and cows the early part of the coming week may be anticipated, followed by the usual holiday dullness. Calf and yearling market active; prices strong. Fat sheep wanted. In light weight cornfed hogs the movement is brisk. Heavy weights are mostly unsalable. Present quotations—Beef, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.25; beefs, common, \$2.50 @ 2.75; cows, choice, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cows, common, \$2.25 @ 2.50; yearlings, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.25; yearlings, common, \$2.50 @ 2.75; calves, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.25; calves, common, \$2.00 @ 2.25; sheep, choice, \$4.00 @ 4.25; sheep, common, \$3.50 @ 3.75; hogs, cornfed, \$3.75 @ 4.25; hogs, matted, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

A. P. NORMAN.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 21.—Cattle receipts were 4200 head, shipments 700. The market was steady to strong for natives with the best grades a shade higher. Texans steady and slow; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers \$4.25 @ 5.25, bulk of sales \$3.25 @ 4.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.65 @ 5.25, bulk of sales \$4.00 @ 5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.40 @ 4.60; stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.10, cows and heifers \$2.30 @ 4.90, bulk of cows \$2.50 @ 3.25, canning cows \$1.50 @ 2.40, bulls \$2.05 @ 3.10, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00 @ 3.10, cows and heifers \$2.50 @ 3.05, hog receipts were 6500 head, shipments 2000. Market steady; lights \$3.30 @ 3.40, mixed \$3.35 @ 3.40, heavy \$3.40 @ 3.45. Sheep receipts were 800 head, shipments 200. Market stronger; native muttons \$3.50 @ 4.50, culled and bucks \$1.75 @ 2.50, lambs \$5.00 @ 6.50.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21.—Offerings of cattle were taken at steady to stronger prices, good fat cattle selling in most instances 10c higher. Beef steers sold largely at \$4.40 @ 5.10, country beefs at \$4.00 @ 4.40, heavy \$3.70 @ 4.00, while fancy cattle were strong at \$5.20 @ 5.50; exporters were very fair buyers around \$4.75 @ 5.10. The stockers and feeders trade was fairly good at \$4.00 @ 5.00. Cows, heifers and bulls were fairly active and steady. In hog receipts were 4000 head, shipments 3000. Market steady; lights \$3.40 @ 3.45, mixed \$3.40 @ 3.45, heavy \$3.40 @ 3.45. Sheep receipts were 440 and heavy export sheep were dull at \$4.25 @ 5.25. Receipts of cattle, 4000 head, hogs, 37,000 and sheep 2000.

DENVER MARKET.

Denver, Col., Dec. 20.—The following market report is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Commission Company: Beef cattle—There has been a very healthy tone to the beef trade in Denver all the week; the most of our buyers were in the field for a few choice cows and steers, and the receipts being comparatively light, salesmen have been enabled in most instances to dispose of their offerings at prices 5 to 10 cents higher than the beef trade in general brought on last week's market. The beef market at the river was lightly supplied the fore part of the week, and we must partly attribute the advance in price at this point to the advance in values there. Cow stuff, as usual, has been selling moderately well; the demand is very active and several sales have been reported this week at \$3.45. We anticipate that the supply of good killing cows and steers will be very light for the next thirty days at least, and in consequence higher prices may be looked for on the best grades. Cornfed steers will be in demand and have made their appearance on this market for the first time this season and sold fairly well. A load of steers weighing over 1300 pounds brought \$4.10. Feeders—Feeders have been decidedly "off" this week, and outside of the best grades of light cattle values are from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week. There is quite a demand for the heavy highweights feeders and values on this class are being maintained, but competition on the heavier cattle has been very dull. The supply this week at Denver has been very light, but buyers are not numerous and trading very unsatisfactory. It is getting close to the holidays now and we do not anticipate that there will be much activity in the feeder market until the holidays are over. The river markets have also reported a dull and lower market with the demand very quiet, except on lighter grades of cattle. We quote the market as follows: Choice cornfed steers, \$4.00 @ 4.25; choice range steers, \$3.00 @ 3.75; common to good steers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; good to extra cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; common to good cows, \$2.50 @ 3.00; bulls, \$1.75 @ 2.25; veal calves, 175 @ 225 lbs, \$4.50 @ 5.50; veal calves, 250 @ 400 lbs, \$3.50 @ 4.00. Hogs—Hogs have been in much better demand this week. The receipts have been light and our packers hold of the offerings at good market prices. Values have ruled strong and higher throughout the week and are at least 10 cents higher than quoted in our last circular. We quote: Light to choice packers, \$3.50 @ 3.40; mixed packers, \$3.25 @ 3.35; heavy packers, \$3.20 @ 3.30. Sheep—There is not much change to report in the sheep market. The receipts have not been sufficient to supply the wants of our sheep buyers. The demand still continues active for good killing wethers and ewes; lambs suitable for feeding purposes are also in

strong demand. We quote fat wethers from \$3.40 @ 3.75, ewes from \$3.10 @ 3.40, and lambs from \$4.50 @ 5.50.

COTTON, GRAIN AND WOOL.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Dec. 21.—Ordinary 9-16 3-16 Good ordinary 4-16 1-16 Low middling 4-16 7-16 Middling 4-16 13-16 Good middling 5-16 1-16 Middling fair 5-16 9-16 Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21.—Ordinary 4-16 3-16 Good ordinary 4-16 11-16 Low middling 5-16 1-16 Middling 5-16 7-16 Good middling 5-16 11-16 Middling fair 6-16 1-16 Ordinary 4-16 3-16 Houston, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 225 bales. Ordinary 4-16 5-16 Good ordinary 4-16 11-16 Low middling 5-16 1-16 Middling 5-16 7-16 Good middling 5-16 11-16 Middling fair 6-16 1-16 New Orleans, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16 up for middling and grades below, and unchanged for grades above. Sales 6500 bales. Ordinary 4-16 5-16 Good ordinary 4-16 11-16 Low middling 5-16 1-16 Middling 5-16 7-16 Good middling 5-16 11-16 Middling fair 6-16 1-16 New York, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 100 bales. Good ordinary 4-16 5-16 Low middling 5-16 7-16 Middling 5-16 11-16 Middling fair 6-16 1-16

GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2 c. No. 3 spring wheat 82 @ 85 c. No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.01. No. 2 corn 27 @ 27 1/2 c. No. 2 oats 22 1/2 c. No. 2 white f. o. b. 24 1/2 c. No. 3 white f. o. b. 23 @ 24 1/2 c. No. 2 rye 46 1/2 c. No. 2 barley f. o. b. 25 @ 38 c. Galveston, Dec. 21.—Wheat, f. o. b. No. 2 soft 98c, No. 2 hard 93c; export market nominal. Oats—No. 2 Texas or Territory 28 @ 28 1/2 c; sacked; No. 2 white western 31 @ 31 1/2 c; clipped Texas 31 1/2 @ 32 c. Wheat—Receipts to-day 45,623 bushels; since July 1 7,490,944.20 bushels; consolidated stock 651,105.40 bushels. Corn—Receipts to-day 27,186.44 bushels; since Sept. 1 380,519.08 bushels; stock 91,612.42 bushels. For corn and oats above figures are in carload lots on track and dealers charge an advance of 2c to 3c on above figures.

WOOL MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21.—The comparative wool statement is as follows: This week 69,569 Shipments 4,798 Sales 4,798 Stock 109,551 This Last season. Receipts 3,700,123 1,966,885 Shipments 3,632,074 2,206,236 Sales 101,801 9,303 Stock 275,916 Spring—Twelve Months' Clip. To-day. Saturday. Fine 11 @ 12 11 @ 12 Medium 10 @ 11 10 @ 11 Six to Eight Months' Clip. To-day. Saturday. Fine 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 Medium 9 @ 10 9 @ 10 St. Louis Mo., Dec. 21.—Wool steady and unchanged.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

A history of the American Jersey Cattle club, by Thos. J. Hand of New York, one of the founders of the organization, will appear in The Jersey Bulletin of December 22, 1897. This article, which will occupy the entire reading space of the paper, will be illustrated with pictures of all the presidents and secretaries of the club. Nothing of this kind has ever appeared in print. Price, per single copy, 25 cents; five copies \$1.00. Address: The Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend. A Known Fact For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES.

Colorado—F. E. McKenzie sold to W. R. Harris his entire herd, all ages, with ten per cent cut back, for \$20.25 all around. The herd numbers about 1200 head. Mr. McKenzie retains his ranch and will start a new herd. J. E. Hooper to John W. Glover, 65 yearling steers at \$15. Merkel—R. E. Tracey to Jim Trammell and John Bryan of Sweetwater, 64 steers at \$25, 34 cows at \$16 and 55 yearlings at \$16. San Angelo—F. M. Bourn bought 150 steers at \$23.75; Gillis & Talbot to Jas. W. Johnson, 100 cows at \$16. Mr. Johnson bought them for his Pecos ranch. Geo. B. Rappleye to R. C. Sanderson, 15 fine grade Hereford and Durham bulls, two up and at \$25; J. W. Lovelady to Phil Gwin, 16 Durham and Devons, and one fine Durham bull, at \$25; John W. Lovelady to B. Pulliam, 60 Durhams and Devons at \$50; some of the animals were registered. All were put in Mr. Pulliam's North Concho pasture. G. S. Hale to M. B. Pulliam, 600 steers, one and two, at \$17. Abilene—J. H. Farramore and C. W. Merchant of the Clay Robinson company of Denver, Col., 3000 one and two year old cattle for \$50,000. The cattle are on the San Simon ranch in Arizona; W. T. Clark to W. M. Arnold, 287 head of two and four at \$26. They go to Greenview to be fed.

The Astronomy of Life.

When an astronomer foretells the exact minute at which two planets will cross each other, we know that there is no magic about it. The whole universe is governed by laws. A man who studies these laws of nature carefully and reduces them to a science, can count on exact results every time. The doctor knows that certain remedies affect certain diseases. When a disease seems to have no remedy, the doctors pronounce it incurable. All the time Nature may have the remedy right at hand, but it will only be discovered by the doctor who has studied longer and deeper than others into this particular disease. Consumption seemed for a long time without a remedy, until Dr. Pierce made his wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" 30 years ago. It has proved to be a marvelous and almost unfailing specific for consumption and all forms of lung, bronchial and throat difficulties. It is almost magical, but its operation is based upon simple natural laws. It has the peculiar property of enabling the blood-making plant to manufacture healthy, red blood and pour it abundantly into the circulation. This nourishing, vitalizing effect is rapidly manifested in the blood, the great life-giving element, and it is rapidly assimilated by stomachs which are too weak to digest liver oil, and it is far superior to malt-extracts as a permanent and scientific flesh-builder in all wasting diseases. "Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo. R. Condit, of Kansas. "I finally commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and an still on the stand and among the things I have had to believe that it has lengthened my life for the last twenty-five years. I have had to believe that it is a 'Pleasant Pellet's' cure constipation."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are recognized as standard remedies throughout the world.

An attempt is being made to raise money for an extension of the Pecos Valley road from Roswell, New Mexico, to the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway at Panhandle, Texas, a distance of over 200 miles. Pecos Valley News: E. J. Brady, of Toyah creek, was in town Thursday and says he will put in about 1000 acres in cotton on the creek next season. He says a business of making a crop of a very fine quality and they can make a bale to the acre. Victoria oil mill owners are offering flaxseed at cost price in order to induce farmers to engage in the raising of flax. A correspondent of the Guadalupe Visitor raised a good and profitable crop of it which he harvested in time to raise a good crop of cotton on the same land. At Lexington, Ky., last Saturday, at the thoroughbred sale of Easton & Co., the offerings consisted of the Texas order, H. D. Morris, sons of the late D. H. Morris, forty-seven head brought \$18,760, the top price being \$1300, paid by Marcus Daly for the fast mare, Redicule. Kerrville News: Mr. W. A. Shepherd, who lives at Ozona, has been on the Pecos in the well drilling business for some time, was in the city Monday. He speaks in glowing terms of that country. Its fine grass, fat stock, etc., and thinks it is a coming country for the stockman. A. P. Bush has cleaned out the Mexican stock on his Borden county ranch, and has bought 1250 Herefords, including eight registered bulls, and 250 Shorthorns, with about 50 fine Shorthorn bulls. His ranch is now fully stocked with excellent cattle. Jackboro Gazette: The year 1898 will probably be one of the most eventful in the history of Jack county. The mineral wealth of the county is at a standstill, and the people are probably one or two railroads hit to Jackboro within the next twelve months. Corpus Christi Caller: Nine car loads of cattle and one car of horses were shipped from Corpus Christi last Wednesday by Joe Davis, over the Aransas Pass road. The cattle, which were from Ward's ranch, went to Galveston, from which place they will be shipped to Cuba. The horses were shipped to Louisiana. Refugio Register: Mr. John Linney has sold his ranch near St. Mary to Mr. John C. Wood of Beeville. He will receive in payment about 3200 coming two-year-old steers, and 300 head of mixed cattle. The amount of land is about 5000 acres and the consideration will aggregate between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. The report of the managers and superintendent of the Terrell lunatic asylum shows excellent administration. The actual cash value of the farm and orchard products exceeds \$23,000. Besides work animals, the asylum has 250 fine Berkshire hogs and a herd of Holstein cows supplying 100 to 125 gallons of milk daily. The farm and orchard are being enlarged. William T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says: "Cash wheat is at a premium over future delivery here and in all parts of the world, because more of it has been sold since the office of wheat was scarce all over the world. Not enough was grown last year to supply the demand. America now has the opportunity to make its own price for wheat." Beeville Bee: Since the publication of an item referring to oranges received in this office from Mrs. L. J. Berry, of two year's growth, numerous instances have come to light of successful if not profitable raising of oranges in this vicinity. F. G. Chambers had on exhibition this week an orange grown on his premises measuring over nine inches in circumference. G. M. Pizer also had several trees in full fruit and of excellent quality, from a tree that has been grown since the freeze two years ago. W. W. Jones returned Monday from Starr county where he has a ranch of 45,000 acres. He reports that portion of the country is having plenty of grass and cattle in good condition.

Mexican (City of Mexico) Herald.

Richard Naylor and Theodore Leavitt of the firm of Morris & Butt, hog shippers of Kansas City and St. Louis, are in the city with a train of hogs shipped here by the company that they represent. Mr. Naylor leaves to-day for the United States, while Mr. Leavitt will remain in the city for a few days longer. Both gentlemen have been in the Republic before. A dispatch of the 15th from Gatesville, Coryell county, says: So far this week has been fearful for destruction by fire in the county. The woods are on fire in the western part and the flames have been raging since Sunday evening, doing untold damage to the country. Several farmers have lost everything. The high winds made the fire uncontrollable. Hundreds of men are engaged combatting the flames. The fire was still raging yesterday evening. Jasper Newbery: Jasper county is peculiarly adapted to the production of a fine quality of cigar tobacco, and just so soon as the dealers can be convinced that we have it, the buyers will come among us and take the entire crop and pay the money for it. Tobacco is not an experimental crop in Jasper. It has been successfully raised here in the past, and some experience in handling it is all our people need, to become independent of the cotton speculators. The State Wool-growers' association met at San Angelo on the 15th and held a two-days' session. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected: James Mitchell, Ozona, president; H. Krausenberger, Sonora, vice-president; George Richardson, San Angelo, secretary; C. W. Hobbs, San Angelo, treasurer; also an executive committee of the counties to be named in each county in the section, and a committee to endeavor to get an adjustment in freight rates, which at present are said to discriminate against sheep in favor of cattle, were appointed. The Abilene business men have decided to make their fair a permanent institution. It will be an exhibition embracing the products and illustrating the resources of all the counties in the great Abilene country. The American Horse Meat company of New Jersey has obtained a license to carry on a business of making sugar-cured horse hams, smoked horse tenderloin, pickled side ribs of horse and plain salt horse, all for an export trade. The packery will be at Kearney, N. J. The meat will be inspected and certified as pure and healthy, and packed in casks, branded to show contents. The company intend to sell none of its products for consumption in this country. Childress County Index: Farmers are supplied with hogs this season and as feed is plentiful, quite a number will be shipped. Wm. Harvell has a lot of 600 first-class native cows, with sleek and snow that night. Reports from the upper part of the Panhandle say that so far the winter has been reasonably mild. The snow in the early part of the month, 2 1/2 inches deep, soon passed off. Some cattlemen in North-middle Texas in southern cattle, are feeding them cotton-seed, and stock is doing well. W. A. Talcott reports for the season are estimated at about 18,000 bales. Stock water very scarce about Abilene and cattle have to go far from the grass to get it. Receipt of cotton yard at Cameron to date aggregate 12,269 bales. At Texline and Amarillo the mercury was at zero and below Friday, Dec. 17. In Grayson and Cooke counties on the night of the 16th there was a severe blizzard storm, and at the same time a heavy fall of sleet, with some snow. The cotton crop of Somerville county is shorter than had been estimated. Another cold wave, with heavy sleet, visited Texas Thursday night and with an intermission Friday, continued Friday night, the sleet extending as far as Taylor and Austin. It was three inches thick at Weatherford. Quanah, Texas, will ship over 6000 bales of cotton this season. Seguin cotton shipments to date amount to about 13,000 bales, and Gonzales has shipped about the same amount. Stream has ceased to run. In Bitter county is building a water tank of its ranch that will cost \$2000. Stock water is becoming scarce around Childress. Motley county grass is good and cattle are fat. Cattle in Greer county are reported to be in fine condition for going into the winter and grass is excellent. The city of Greer for winter range is reported from Karnes county. On the 19th a prairie fire in Edwards county swept over the section bordering on Devils River and extending to Knox Springs, covering a territory twenty-five miles wide. The loss of stock and forage will be great. The heavy sleet, general over North, East and West Texas Friday and Saturday interrupted telephone and telegraph service to a great extent. Dallas and other important towns were almost completely cut off from the outside world. About all vegetation, except wheat, was destroyed. About Margaret, Texas, the wheat acreage has been reduced about 50 per cent. Cotton is about 50 per cent above the estimate. In Jones county water is lower in Clear Fork than it has heretofore been during summer drouths, and the Clear the water became very low, but the water became extremely low, but without apparent cause has risen about two feet and is running again. Ground dry and wheat not started. It is now thought that Weatherford cotton receipts will run up to about 30,000 bales. The sleet, rain and snow, general from Red River to the lower counties of Texas from Thursday night until Monday, caused much suffering to live stock and impeded railroad and other business, but has been of great advantage to wheat. It is estimated that the cotton shipments from Ardmore, T. T., will reach 50,000 bales. There was a big prairie fire on the Llano, in Sutton county, last week. There has been a good snow in Lubbock county. Receipts of cotton from wagons in Denison to date are 18,500 bales. It is still coming in at the rate of 100 to 300 bales a day.

OUR PEOPLE

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, FT. WORTH, SAN ANTONIO, ALL JOIN IN CONVEYING HOLIDAY GREETINGS. We beg to present Compliments of the Season by wishing all A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. May the season of '98 bring to the live stock industry of Texas, the fullest measure of prosperity. It will be our pleasure to contribute to this condition in the strongest way possible. Respectfully and cordially, EVANS-SNIDER-BUBL-CO.

OKLAHOMA ITEMS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: November went out and December came in quite cold—five degrees above zero. We had three inches of snow on the 4th inst but the weather turned off warm and the snow was gone in two days. It was the first and only snow of the season. W. A. Talcott & Sons sold all their sheep, 1400 head, to parties at Clayton, New Mexico, at \$2 for yearlings and up and \$1.50 for lambs. Mr. Shoemaker, who has large cattle interests in New Mexico, has done considerable buying lately in this locality. On the Beaver river he bought of G. C. Brown about 600 first-class native cows, and 200 common yearling steers at \$30 per head. He also bought Mr. Brown's O. K. ranch and the I B ranch, which adjoins it on the east, and we are informed, \$15,000 for both ranches. He also bought of W. I. Brown 200 high grade Hereford native cattle at \$30, and \$1000 for yearlings. Mr. Shoemaker, who has large cattle interests in New Mexico, has done considerable buying lately in this locality. 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Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Communications addressed to either of our three offices will receive prompt attention.

R. M. Collins and C. C. Pools and A. C. Walker are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions.

State of Texas, County of Dallas. Before me, the undersigned authority, now comes H. L. Oldham, Roy B. Simpson and W. H. Norton, known to me to be respectively, business manager, head mailing clerk and pressman of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, who, being duly sworn, each deposes and says that the present run of said paper is 11,000 copies per week.

H. L. OLDHAM, ROY B. SIMPSON, W. H. NORTON. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of November, 1897. W. L. McDONALD, Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the increased attention which leading public men in Texas are giving to the material progress of the state. They are saying much less about politics and much more about diversified farming and the establishment of factories.

The directors of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, of Manchester, N. H., one of the largest cotton manufacturing concerns in the country, have been forced to reduce wages 10 per cent. They can not stand the competition of factories established near the cotton fields.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has been giving consideration to the situation in Indian Territory and will recommend an amendment to the present laws a provision allotting the lands of the five tribes to the members of those tribes in severalty, and also an amendment providing that all valid leases shall be recognized by the government of the United States and the money paid on account of them converted into the treasury of the United States.

The storm of rain, sleet and snow continuing from the latter part of last week until the early part of this week has been the most disastrous known in Texas for years. Wires have been down on all the telegraph and telephone lines and traffic by rail greatly impeded.

Raw Furs and Skins Wanted. The Providence Fur Company, Providence, R. I., wants all kinds of raw furs, skin, six days as follows: Silver Fox, \$15.00 to \$150.00; Bear, \$10.00 to \$100.00; Otter, \$5.00 to \$50.00; Marten, \$2.00 to \$20.00; Wolf, \$1.00 to \$10.00; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$10.00; Mink, \$1.00 to \$10.00; Skunk, \$1.00 to \$10.00; Gray Fox, \$1.00 to \$10.00; Rat, \$1.00 to \$10.00.

Did You Get Your Texas Lands? We know of a million acres of land in Texas awaiting the rightful owners to get it and if you ever had relatives or kindred who went to Texas write to Fulton & Yeagley, attorneys, at Denton, Texas, and they will inform you, free, if you own land in Texas.

Wanted to Lease. With a view to buying, a small ranch of eight or ten sections not far from a town and railroad. Address: BOX 381, Wolfe City, Tex.

FOR SALE. 200 native coming yearlings \$12, 300 native coming two. \$16.00. Immediate delivery. Address: S. J. WILM, Morgan, Texas.

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ble crop, but such seasons have been too infrequent to encourage the cultivation of any of the staple crops with them as a sole dependence, and even the rich results of wheat and cotton culture during the present year will encourage few to engage in their cultivation without other resources. But a very great development awaits that region as a stock farming country. Experience has shown that forage plants capable of resisting the semiarid conditions of the west have a great value as feed and can always be depended upon for a bountiful yield. More than other sections of the state the stockmen have been building up the grade of their herds, thereby greatly increasing their value, and realizing now that they cannot afford to incur the losses attendant upon the range methods of handling cattle they will more and more make provision for winter feed. This will, of course, necessitate a very extensive cultivation and a very different method of winter handling from that which formerly prevailed, and at the same time multiply the carrying capacity of every ranch where the new system is adopted. The smaller stockman will probably cultivate even more land in proportion to his entire holding than the larger one because his limited ability to purchase range will make it more necessary for him to get the highest results possible. This passing from range to stock farm conditions will progress more rapidly as the advantages of the latter are recognized and will add very materially to land values in the Panhandle.

THE JOURNAL, TO ITS FRIENDS. The year 1897, generally speaking, has been a prosperous one for Texas. The live stock industry of the state is of vast importance, and it has been richer in its rewards than the most sanguine of those engaged in it could have ventured to predict at the opening of the year. The wheat crop of the state is an important one to a large section. It has given a bountiful yield, and its price has been unusually gratifying. The low price of cotton has been a misfortune throughout the cotton belt, but even in that portion of the state there are many who produced their own supplies, cared for some live stock, and are not without remuneration for their toil. Generally our people are unusually free from debt. There is more employment for labor than there has been for years. The awful danger of an epidemic when our adjoining state was under its scourge was turned aside. We have much for which to be thankful at the closing of the year, much to give us hope and strength for the coming season.

THE JOURNAL has long been a Texas institution, sympathizing with her people in days of gloom, rejoicing with them in prosperity, growing nearer to the people of Texas as the years go by, with them and of them and for them at all times and under all circumstances. It comes to them to-day with the greetings of the season, a season always joyous, now unusually rich in hope and encouragement, and to each and every friend and reader extends heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

FOOD SUPPLY IN ENGLAND. In the Forum there was an interesting and suggestive article from Mr. Wood Davis, a high authority on food supply questions, showing clearly that the decrease in crops which has taken place is likely to continue and that after a season of good yields it is hardly probable that there will be only one bad season. He shows that the increase of the acreage of cereal crops, which does not always proportionately increase production, does not keep pace with the increase of the world's population. The indications point to the probability that unless there is a great change during the coming season there will be a formidable scarcity of food stuffs and that the peoples who do not raise their own supplies must expect to pay something approaching famine prices for their bread; and that other classes of food will be in more demand and proportionately more costly to the consumer. The situation is summarized by the Mark Lane Express in this: The world's food crop is decreasing, and unless there is an alteration soon it is more than certain that someone will have to go short. The seriousness of the situation is recognized in England by others than the editor of the Express. At a recent meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional associations in London the condition received serious consideration and in connection with it a paper was read showing that Great Britain produced only one-fifth of the food supplies required for her population. It is not reported that the discrepancy between home supply and demand is steadily widening, though the rapidly growing import of food supplies from the United States show such to be the fact. In the meeting referred to as well as in the editorial of the Express the danger of relying upon other countries for four-fifths of their food supply was pointed out. At any time it would be a serious matter. During an important war it would possess a seriousness which no English patriot would hardly like to contemplate.

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Only two remedies were suggested, to impose a duty upon imported food stuffs or to give bounties for home produce. There was a recommendation that there should be imposed a small import duty upon wheat. Such a measure could hardly receive general support, and as under the highest encouragement the country could not produce one-half enough to supply the needs of its own people, the tax would be a burden upon the mass of the people which they would hardly tolerate. It is difficult to see how England, under such circumstances, can escape the conditions that in a measure put her under bonds to keep the peace. A war with any state possessing a strong naval power would involve her in formidable difficulties. All the greatness of a nation that is not in all ways self-sustaining does not avail to hide the fact of an awful and ever present danger.

As connected with our own interests, the situation demonstrates the strength and growing value of our live stock and grain industries. It is most improbable that any such depression in these two great industries can ever occur again as they have had to endure in recent years. What has been said of England is measurably true of other lands. There are several great states in Europe that must look more and more to other continents for food. The possibilities of an intensive culture of land are not ignored in this, but these possibilities have probably reached their limit on much of English soil and in many parts of the continent, notably in France and Belgium, and in portions of Italy and Germany.

The eleventh annual report of the interstate commerce commission has been received by the Journal. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is on the lookout for all that may be of interest to breeders of live stock, to farmers, to rural raisers, to dairymen and poultrymen.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY. REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills. Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES.

HEREFORD BULLS. Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls. H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

SUNNY SLOPE REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE. 400 Head 100 SERVICEABLE BULLS. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords. ESTABLISHED 1868. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

PRIZE WINNING HEREFORDS. HERD HEADED BY HESIOD 2ND 40679 and FREE LANCE 51626. 42 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, PLATTSBURG, CLINTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd and raised in southwest Missouri from imported stock. Address: L. K. HASSETINE, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

MAPLE HILL FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE. 400 HEAD. Herd built Galahad 10255, Baron Dudding 125042 and Orickbank's McKinley 12578. 200 serviceable bulls, 150 registered and 50 high grades all to be sold in car lots at reasonable prices.

THE OAKLAND HERD of richly-bred registered Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird bred St. Louis Fair Bull, Juno Wilkes Grady won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1888. The Lord Cornwin wins first and champion each weighed 1000 pounds. Texas Claude 2nd, grandiose Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north.

FOR SALE—CON. MULES FOR SALE. 500 well-bred mules, 2 and 4 year old next spring. Address: T. F. MARTIN, Grandview, Texas.

FOR SALE. 17712 acres of land in Cochran county, in solid body. Will make a fine ranch. Can be bought for 90c per acre, one-half cash, balance on long time. For particulars, apply to: W. S. MABRY, Colorado City, Tex.

CATTLE—CON. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Headed by Icard 6th of Sunny Side 5739, Sashbedrim 3rd 6704, Shaltrins 6th 7207 wt. at 15 months old 1400 lbs. Wilton of Sunny Side 7202 and Wilton Peppers 7205. Sunny Side herd has more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1886, 1890 and 1897. Berkshire S. V. IKARD, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhame, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Bulls for Sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beaville, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls, all on or written up before buying.

ARMOUR HEREFORDS. 20 Young Bulls AND A Few Bred Females For Sale. St. Louis 46428 at head of herd. Beau Brummel, Jr., 65073, chief assistant. Address: K. B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Polled Cattle. One car of Registered Bulls under 15 months of age, one car Registered Heifers in calf, one car Registered Heifer Calves for sale. Reference: J. H. Jennings, Martindale, Texas; A. C. Batis, Smithson Valley, Texas; Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

W. P. HARNED, Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd is now the largest in the State, numbers 20 head. Special attractions are its Cuck-shank and Booth Cattle.

Red and Black POLLED BULL CALVES. I have for sale at Mountain View Ranch 100 HEAD OF RED and BLACK POLLED BULL CALVES, Vets. F. Fryer, Beckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo. 80 miles east of Kansas City; 60 miles east of St. Joseph on H. & St. Joe railway, Burlington system.

SWINE. The Bourbon County Herd English Berkshires. 100 head best English and American blood—23 brood sows. Herd sows are Prince Jr., 39633, Ladrand 35333, King Silver 41000 and Major Lee 44089. 15 fall boars and 12 fall gilt ready to go. 35 spring pigs coming on. Correspondence and a personal inspection invited. Address: S. MARGERS, Arendia, Crawford Co., Kansas.

Pigs and Chickens. Poland-China Pigs, registered stock; Plymouth Rock and Wadette Chicks at panic prices; Eggs for hatching in season. For prices and circulars write to: Dr. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Tex.

FOR SALE—CON. FEEDERS FOR SALE. 800 (dormed) feeders, raised in Callahan and adjoining counties, now in the pasture of the Va Ranch, Land and Cattle Co., near Beird, Tex. Apply to F. S. BELL, Baird, Texas.

FOR SALE. 90 corn-fed males suitable for farm work. Address: C. I. COFFIN, Itasca, Texas.

SWINE—CON. GILT-EDGE HERD. Of registered Poland China, winners in first of every class shown in Texas at Taylor Fair 1896 and 1897. I will offer pigs farrowed in May and June until all sold at \$3.00 each, \$15.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex.

Fine Poland China Pigs. Highly Bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write, JOHN S. KERR & SON, Sherman, Texas.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality, by Black Prince 11 3354, winner of first and sweepstakes prizes at Dallas. Show money \$1000.00. Our sows are high bred and good individuality. Write us for catalogue free. Address: L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE. Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennetts and large high class English Berkshires hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. No. 27, 411, 22, 23, 24, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II, 23, 724, 23, 725, 23, 726, 23, 727, 23, 728, 23, 729, 23, 730, 23, 731, 23, 732, 23, 733, 23, 734, 23, 735, 23, 736, 23, 737, 23, 738, 23, 739, 23, 740, 23, 741, 23, 742, 23, 743, 23, 744, 23, 745, 23, 746, 23, 747, 23, 748, 23, 749, 23, 750, 23, 751, 23, 752, 23, 753, 23, 754, 23, 755, 23, 756, 23, 757, 23, 758, 23, 759, 23, 760, 23, 761, 23, 762, 23, 763, 23, 764, 23, 765, 23, 766, 23, 767, 23, 768, 23, 769, 23, 770, 23, 771, 23, 772, 23, 773, 23, 774, 23, 775, 23, 776, 23, 777, 23, 778, 23, 779, 23, 780, 23, 781, 23, 782, 23, 783, 23, 784, 23, 785, 23, 786, 23, 787, 23, 788, 23, 789, 23, 790, 23, 791, 23, 792, 23, 793, 23, 794, 23, 795, 23, 796, 23, 797, 23, 798, 23, 799, 23, 800, 23, 801, 23, 802, 23, 803, 23, 804, 23, 805, 23, 806, 23, 807, 23, 808, 23, 809, 23, 810, 23, 811, 23, 812, 23, 813, 23, 814, 23, 815, 23, 816, 23, 817, 23, 818, 23, 819, 23, 820, 23, 821, 23, 822, 23, 823, 23, 824, 23, 825, 23, 826, 23, 827, 23, 828, 23, 829, 23, 830, 23, 831, 23, 832, 23, 833, 23, 834, 23, 835, 23, 836, 23, 837, 23, 838, 23, 839, 23, 840, 23, 841, 23, 842, 23, 843, 23, 844, 23, 845, 23, 846, 23, 847, 23, 848, 23, 849, 23, 850, 23, 851, 23, 852, 23, 853, 23, 854, 23, 855, 23, 856, 23, 857, 23, 858, 23, 859, 23, 860, 23, 861, 23, 862, 23, 863, 23, 864, 23, 865, 23, 866, 23, 867, 23, 868, 23, 869, 23, 870, 23, 871, 23, 872, 23, 873, 23, 874, 23, 875, 23, 876, 23, 877, 23, 878, 23, 879, 23, 880, 23, 881, 23, 882, 23, 883, 23, 884, 23, 885, 23, 886, 23, 887, 23, 888, 23, 889, 23, 890, 23, 891, 23, 892, 23, 893, 23, 894, 23, 895, 23, 896, 23, 897, 23, 898, 23, 899, 23, 900, 23, 901, 23, 902, 23, 903, 23, 904, 23, 905, 23, 906, 23, 907, 23, 908, 23, 909, 23, 910, 23, 911, 23, 912, 23, 913, 23, 914, 23, 915, 23, 916, 23, 917, 23, 918, 23, 919, 23, 920, 23, 921, 23, 922, 23, 923, 23, 924, 23, 925, 23, 926, 23, 927, 23, 928, 23, 929, 23, 930, 23, 931, 23, 932, 23, 933, 23, 934, 23, 935, 23, 936, 23, 937, 23, 938, 23, 939, 23, 940, 23, 941, 23, 942, 23, 943, 23, 944, 23, 945, 23, 946, 23, 947, 23, 948, 23, 949, 23, 950, 23, 951, 23, 952, 23, 953, 23, 954, 23, 955, 23, 956, 23, 957, 23, 958, 23, 959, 23, 960, 23, 961, 23, 962, 23, 963, 23, 964, 23, 965, 23, 966, 23, 967, 23, 968, 23, 969, 23, 970, 23, 971, 23, 972, 23, 973, 23, 974, 23, 975, 23, 976, 23, 977, 23, 978, 23, 979, 23, 980, 23, 981, 23, 982, 23, 983, 23, 984, 23, 985, 23, 986, 23, 987, 23, 988, 23, 989, 23, 990, 23, 991, 23, 992, 23, 993, 23, 994, 23, 995, 23, 996, 23, 997, 23, 998, 23, 999, 23, 1000, 23.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE and FINE POULTRY. My herd is headed by Whiper 2nd No. 20073, weighs in good flesh 900 lbs. bred by Young Whiper, assisted by Best Bred No. 27, 411, sired by the King of Poland Chinas, Double Wilkes, No. 25, 720. Both of these Boars have a brilliant record as prize winners at such fairs as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, St. Louis and Texas State Fair, and the latter at Texas State Fair. My Sows are of the Peconuch, Wilkes, and Perfection strains. My herd is in prime condition. I have about 1000 choice pigs that I will sell at about one-half their real value. My poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, also M. P. Turkeys, F. Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching. You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock or to write me for questions. Always mention the JOURNAL. W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

HORSES. Saddle Stallions and Jacks. THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hall and other noted strains. Always half-bred Jacks of best breeding and ready for service. F. G. BUFORD, Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOATS. FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to: H. P. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Texas.

POULTRY. BUFF COCHINS—More prizes won in last three years than all Texas breeders put together. Ten premiums at Dallas Fair 1897. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. Stock for sale. E. T. BRANCH, Liberty, Texas.

FOR SALE—CON. EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ROSE and SINGLE EGGS. W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, C. I. Gamers, B. C. Bastans, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas.

FOR SALE—CON. Hereford Bulls for Sale. 10 choice registered bulls from six to twelve months old, sired by Chillicothe 2534 (a prize winning son of Corcoran); 40 high grade bull calves from seven to eleven months old; 50 high grade heifer calves from seven to eleven months old. The grades are from 7-8 to 10-12 in excellent condition. For particulars, address: J. B. EGGERS & BRO., Appleton City, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. B. Buchanan, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

"NOW I LAY ME."

(The Wichita, Kas., Eagle says the following poem was left at the office by an unknown man, who came to ask for work:

Near the campfire's flickering light, In my blanket bed I lie, Gazing through the shades of night At the twinkling stars on high: O'er me spirits in the air Silent vigils seem to keep, As I breathe my childhood's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Sadly sings the whip-poor-will In the boughs of yonder tree, Laughingly the dancing-tilt Swells the midnight melody, Poemen may be lurking near In the canyon dark and deep— Low breathe in Jesus' ear: "I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

Mid those stars one face I see— One the Saviour turned away— Mother, who in infancy Taught my baby lips to pray, Her sweet spirit hovers near In this lonely mountain brake— Take me to her, Saviour, dear, "If I should die before I wake."

Painter grows the flickering light, As each ember slowly dies; Plaintively the birds of night Fill the air with saddening cries; Over me they seem to cry, "You may never more awake." Low I pray: "If I should die I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake I pray the Lord my soul to take.

MOTHER HUBBARD'S CHRISTMAS CUPBOARD.

Old Mother Hubbard Went to her cupboard For citrons, and raisins, and spice, And when she got there, She said, "I declare! Christmas will come in a trice."

"Back to their old home The children will come, Dear little grandchildren, too; Sammie and Sadie And the new baby, Sweetest one ever you knew!"

"Bright the fire shall burn And brown to a turn, Pies, puddings, cakes, large and small, Christmas is near, Blessed and dear, Christmas! the best time of all!"

The old-fashioned clock Said, "Tock! Tock! Tock!" And held up its hands in delight: When Old Mother Hubbard Shut up her cupboard With satisfied smile that night.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Before we meet again the time for exchanging Christmas greetings will have come and gone. So I say to each of you this morning may this holiday, the most important day in the whole history of the world, bring to you peace upon earth and fill your hearts with good will towards men. If there is any malice in your hearts toward a fellow creature remember He who brought peace upon earth, taught brotherly love, and let your hearts melt into forgiveness. Without this there can be no true peace—no heart filled with good will. If you can so discipline your own heart as to feel this you will have done much. But is that enough? Is it enough to gather your family Christmas morn around your blazing hearth where hang little stockings filled to overflow through your kind wish to give delight to those dependent on you? Is it enough to feel you have done more than was required of you—perhaps made sacrifices? Is it enough to sit down to the Christmas dinner table loaded with all the good things your generosity has provided for dependent ones? No; the blaze upon your hearth will not cheer if you have not sought among the empty little stockings and left them there, if you have not left the necessities of life upon a destitute table, or clothed some suffering one. If you would have the fire crackling upon your hearth fill you with peace, the steaming dinner on your broad table fill you with good will towards all men, do this. Look after some of the earth's unfortunate. There are so many. Give where nothing will be given in return. Especially help the little ones. Rest assured He will spread his hands in blessing over the household and say, "Peace be thine upon earth."

None of your letters, Purple Pansy, have ever gone to the waste basket. If I were with you to-day I could talk to you at great length on that subject of idealizing. But I cannot pen what I would say to-day on this beautiful subject. You are right on aiming high. Do you remember Emerson's advice on this subject. He says "Hitch your wagon to a star." Remember this, and it matters not where you drive, hitch your wagon to a star. You have dropped a pebble in a stream and watched it create a tiny circle first, which widened and widened until it reached the shore. If that borrowed thought I dropped in Household upon "How dull to pause," should first stir some too calm life, then widen and widen it until it reaches the other shore, I shall feel blessed. Though it is not my privilege to be blessed with it, may I conceive so beautiful a thought, it was my privilege to drop the pebble in the Household stream. The last line of the quotation is "As though to breathe were life." How many of you believe to live is to act, to do, to feel, to think, to exercise an influence over the lives of others, to make them feel, think, to shine with use. Not rust unburnished.

Purple Pansy's letter is good; I am satisfied she is a fine woman. Hitch your wagon to a star, Pansy; it matters not if the lines fall across a stump. Thanks to Bernardine for best wishes. I like her exceedingly. Some private letters are received in the usual manner in which

the printers murder the meaning of good letters by mistakes. I ask the printers to be more careful else the Household will bring suit for damage. Cossie Klunkoc writes this week. Her letters are always acceptable. Our original Texas Tom is with us this week.

FIRST ATTEMPT—SO SHORT

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As this is my first attempt to write to the Household I will not say much. I like the Household letters very much. I think Sauce Box, Purple Pansy and Pink write such interesting letters. Also Woods Boy. I think Falcon wrote such an interesting letter on "Old Fashioned Girl." I sympathize with Mr. Man. I think he ought to write oftener, also Alamo ought to write more, too; he writes such interesting letters. Mrs. Buchanan, if you had all of your members together I think you would have quite a variety of flowers. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I hope you will send me one of your photos. I am a lover of good books, flowers and music. Well, I think I am about to forget my promise, so I will say au revoir. HONEY SUCKLE. Childress, Texas.

THINKS MAN HAS TOO MUCH SYMPATHY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been a silent admirer of the Household for some time. I like Purple Pansy's letters very much. I think Careless Bill is a little too hard on the city girls about using too much powder, for the country girls use it too. Come again, Texas Tom, I admire your letters very much. I sympathize with Man, although I think he has had enough sympathy. I would like to get the ballad of the "Guardian Powers," and in return I will send "Only Flirting." Well, I will close for this time. Love to all. WATER LILY. Sterling City, Texas.

WHAT SAY YOU TO A BADGE?

Dear Household, greeting to you all: I have just been wondering if you would ever decide which is best, to have "loved and lost," or not. Now I think as Texas Tom seems to, that it depends on the circumstances entirely. I liked your pen picture, "Texas Tom."

Lightning, I believe you have found who I am. Aren't your initials L. W., or isn't that part of them? We are going to leave here soon, then Mother will be to me, too, only a home of the past. I have already bidden my best friends adieu.

Welcome back, Luna Bonita. What makes you stay away so much? Nit, why don't you practice what you preach? I wonder when Artist, Pinner Girl, Circle Dot and Fanny Fay are coming again?

I think Man is getting more sympathy than he deserves. If he will think of others instead of himself he will feel better. He very likely caused all the trouble himself anyway; at least part of it.

Mrs. B., I think you are right about not wanting your picture at the top of the page. It would not be a good picture, very likely.

What does the Household think of a Householder rally; all of us send in a few lines so that it will come out at the same time. There would be room enough, I guess, by just writing a little; tell what our favorite occupation is, or something else. What do you think about it, Mrs. Buchanan?

Sauce Box, I liked your last letter so much. Mrs. B., is it too late to carry out Faded Flower's suggestion of a badge? I think it would be nice, then if members met they would know it. Best wishes to all. VERA TRUE.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TOM.

Mrs. Buchanan: When under water a cork will seek the surface. When the weight is removed so Tom seeks the Household. When there comes a lull in the general routine—in his repulsive manner that so many (mis)construct as ill meaning and impudent. We all have a mission and all a part to play. Without an average or standard or at least a starting point, we would have no variation; without a variation there would be no comparison; without comparison there would be no attractions; without the ridiculous there would be no sublime; without good we would be without the bad, but the illiterate there would be no honor, fame and position for their lucky brother of genius. Hence the inferior contributes rank to those who seem to be above high water mark. There would be no genius if all attained the position they now occupy and none surpassed it. But this will never be, even though this be an age of improvement and a day of specialisms. We have so many parrots and so few eagles, so many mimics and so few leaders, so many followers and so few followed. "Genius disdains a beaten path," but it is displayed in the Household? Our own weakness is demonstrated by our productions; some are unable to write a letter without the ideas suggested, some show absolutely no originality and others are lightning struck with their own smallness. We should branch out and traverse unexplored (at least by us) fields, broach new subjects and if we are unable to present any new ideas let us endeavor to clothe our thought in credible language. The modern girl thinks it quite an accomplishment to speak French fluently at the expense of her English, though I am unable to appreciate the result of such efforts to say nothing of engaging in them. I am a believer in specialists. I believe one may choose any given line and diligently pursue its course to the neglect of all else and attain greatness or become what is understood as a specialist, but do not let us become specialists in sentiment or so-called sentimental cranks. The ingenuity of the circle should be taxed and the talent of our members displayed. If we are unable to present new ideas let us learn to clothe our thoughts in admirable language—be appreciated for something. TEXAS TOM.

CULINARY GRACES.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: It's gratifying to know my last was somewhat appreciated; and each week I enjoy more the personal of the Household page. This will have to be concise, as my time is limited. For several days I'll be busy preserving apples and pears for my "favorite fellow."

You'll see I believe in "pearing" more words than one, and if my ideas are not entirely evaporated in the preserving kettle you may possibly hear from me in the near future.

Speaking of the above business reminds me of what my sister used to tell me in "old Virginia" (as our faithful vassal used to say). Oh, I'm telling my age, however, I'll say this: I've wonderful imaginative powers. I speak just at this time in that style. Well, my sister would tell me, "Sister Nannie, all you are fit for is the drawing room." Now if her gracious words could behold me to-morrow she would think I graced the culinary department quite as well, and it does not tax my abilities in the least.

Indeed what is there we won't do for those for whom we cherish much love? The Thanksgiving day was appropriately observed at Seagoville. Service was held in the Methodist church and generally attended. The first part of the day was ineluctable, but about 10 a. m. old Sol came out in full glory, as if to join us in celebrating the occasion.

We thank Thee, Lord, for blessings showered Upon us in the twelve months past; We thank Thee for a country dowered With harvest plentiful and vast.

Excuse me, Mrs. Buchanan, for troubling you with that "company of olives." You know even adopted "olive branches" are troublesome at times. I'm pleased to know the fruit arrived safely and was enjoyed.

Mrs. B., I stand in greater awe of "Heck's" best friend than I do of that basket of waste (I believe that is the name), therefore I desire you, as mediator between this missive and the aforesaid friend.

"May your joys be as broad as the ocean, And your sorrows as light as the foam."

Always yours sincerely, CASSIE KINKLOCK. Dallas County.

SENDS A POEM.

Mrs. Buchanan: Enclosed you will find a little poem taken out of an old scrap-book of a little uncle who is now dead, and being a child, he had a head cowboy who in the later 60s and early 70s hunted and drove cattle and circled and stamped steers on the San Saba and Conchos, and even further west, the poem awakens sweet thought memories, which causes me to think that it would be appreciated by that class of men whom Mr. Loving so truthfully says in his "The Householder." Therefore ask you to give it a place at the head of the Household, and greatly oblige. A CHICKASAW. Norman, O. T.

BEST WISHES FOR ALAMO'S HAPPINESS.

Dear Household Circle: As my other letter was in print, an encouraged to write again. The letters in Journal have been so good for several weeks but there was quite a number in last issue.

I agree with Tenderfoot and Mrs. Buchanan, and say, drop the question, "Is marriage a failure?" Those who think it is a failure will still think so, even if it was discussed forever, but they are the ones who generally marry when the chance is there. They most always return as Alamo did, "declaring marriage a success." May his happiness ever continue as it now is. This is my wish for him.

I think the subject, "In which is there more happiness, anticipation or realization," would be an interesting one and I think there is more pleasure in realization. Often we anticipate a pleasant time and are disappointed, but when we realize a pleasant time we know it is pleasant (and the anticipation is not thought of). Thanks to Mrs. B. for wishing the lonely hours to be pleasant (to me)—made pleasant by the Household. Success to the Household and happiness to Mrs. Buchanan. Adieu. BERNARDINE. Hall county.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD, SAYS A GOOD JUDGE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have perused each Household with interest, and I am delighted to hear that the space may be enlarged. It will be so nice to have a large variety of letters. Then we cannot fail to find a great deal of instruction and entertainment. As the Household is now, it is the best I have ever read, but with so much material, it can be easily covered a page. There are new members added all the time, but so many whose letters we have learned to watch for eagerly, disappoint us each week. What has become of Circle Dot, Duke de Wyatt, and where is Alamo? The Household offers a pleasant retreat. How can one resist it. Just now Mrs. B.'s quotation, "How dull to pause—" has caused a ripple of thought, aye, I might say it has set in motion the waves which widen and widen until they wash the shores of the mind clear of irresolution and indolence and scatter their fair shells of noble resolve and beautiful purpose. We will not "rust unburnished," but "shine with use." I am never happier than when I feel that each day is well spent. I scarcely have time to "pause," now, did I long to ever so much, for I am teaching again. Already I have two more and nine enrolled. What a responsibility to hold the power to shape—how great an extent. I cannot know—so many destinies. What calling is more noble than teaching! But there is thought for volumes in this alone, and it might not interest others to tell of my school. I have a lovely school house. This is a nice little village, too my new home. Tall pines grow in clusters all around, making a green background for the pretty dwellings. The noisy locomotive comes puffing by, bringing us tidings of the busy world outside, or we might forget it in our busy routine, but no, the ties that bind us are too strong.

THE PUZZLE CLUB.

Don't be afraid to send in your contributions. If they are not deemed good enough, no harm is done. Practice makes perfection. Send them to Lock Box 169, Fort Worth, Texas.

Those who have not made any effort to win the prizes offered for the best lots of puzzles sent to the Puzzle club still have time to send in their work, and those who have already contributed, but who desire to make further efforts have a few days yet in which to act. It is possible that the prizes may be won by some who have as yet offered no puzzles, but who will take advantage of the few remaining days and send in some good lots. The contest closes December 31, but all puzzles received will be considered if it is evident that they were mailed not later than the last day of December.

This hint is intended for those who have already competed, as well as those who have delayed until the present moment. The prizes have been mentioned in former issues, and we believe they will please the recipients. Solutions to the syllable puzzle are coming in, and it seems that a goodly number of lists will be submitted. Last week's paper contained full particulars. Let us hear from you.

NEW PUZZLES.

1. A consonant. 2. A small house or rude dwelling. 3. Engaged for service for a compensation. 4. A drapery for a window or door. 5. To harass in a playful manner. 6. To cease to exist. 7. A consonant. "K."

62.—CHARADE.

When the lone ONE summer hours Parch the earth and win the showers, Then we welcome cooling showers.

When the day draws to a close, And the workman homeward goes, In TWO he finds his sweet repose.

From ALL we get our plants and flowers, To cheer us through the winter hours. A. W. E.

64.—SQUARE.

1. A projecting receptacle for ornaments and the like. 2. A miserable habitation. 3. To avoid. 4. A ridge of rock. 5. Swift. "K."

MISERIES OF DYSPEPSIA.

That Most Common of Ills. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic—a Ready, National Cure.

"One-half the people in the world suffer from weak stomachs," is a common saying and a true one. Are you one of the suffering half? Have you a variable appetite, nausea, "gnawing at the pit of the stomach," belching, heartburn, loss of flesh, sleeplessness, etc.? The list of symptoms is a long one.

Do you want a cure—not a temporary respite to be followed by a renewed and forced attack, but a cure for once and for all? Then go straight to the seat of the sickness—the blood.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic purifies the blood—gives it the power to nourish the vital organs, gives zest and appetite—the stomach into a healthy condition. It cures chills and ague.

Read one of the thousands of testimonials we have received during the last forty-two years: "National Military Home, Va., Feb. 25, 1897.

"Gentlemen—I have taken Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic and find it is the best medicine that I ever used for indigestion, biliousness, loss of appetite and general nervous debility. I freely recommend it to all suffering from those ills of life. CHAS. D. HALL."

Try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic and see what inspiration it gives to the blood, brain and body. Sold everywhere. Sample doses of Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills and Book of Dreams mailed free.

Address HARTER, Dayton, O. Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills do the business.

band and wife be thoroughly enlisted in the common cause, why not instead of failure, a golden success.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I am very grateful for your kind aid in my household, which has grown inexpressibly dear to me. I long to make it better each week, and I shall be so pleased to have letters from your charming circle. Dear members, you have heard what she said about it, and will you not favor me with letters. As she suggests, I give my Household address—Floresville, Floresville, Texas, care of Chronicle. Letters thus addressed will reach me safely and be most gladly received. As yet, I have only forty-eight members enrolled, but the enterprise is comparatively new. Who knows, we may yet rival Mrs. B.'s Household! Are we not ambitious, but there is an adage: "His letter to aim at the sky and hit the ground." We have not much space in the Floresville Chronicle yet, but we can make the best of what we have.

Texas Tom's letters are an index to a thoughtful mind. I like his last so much, Mrs. B. When we find how impossible it is to realize our ideal, do you still insist on idealizing our real? I have watched for that treatise you promised on "Idealizing." I think it would solve my question more satisfactorily than I can, tho' I'd bring all my thoughts to a focus, or try to, on the one subject. I cannot solve the problems it presents.

A soft, slow rain is falling and Morgan invites to stumber's realm, so I will make my exit by thanking those who have expressed kind words for me. I appreciate them and treasure them as tokens of friendship's chain whose links have been riveted by our intercourse in the Household.

To those who have remembered me with kind words, I would express my sincere appreciation. I might pass compliments on you all, nor say half of the nice things I think of you.

I was in San Antonio during the quarantine and once I thought I had actually met Alamo. Shall I tell you? But it was not Alamo. So you would not be interested. Wonder why he doesn't write again. I failed to see you last week, but I suppose he was out of the waste basket, and last this should share their unhappy fate. I close. Au revoir. PURPLE PANSY.

Those who have not made any effort to win the prizes offered for the best lots of puzzles sent to the Puzzle club still have time to send in their work, and those who have already contributed, but who desire to make further efforts have a few days yet in which to act. It is possible that the prizes may be won by some who have as yet offered no puzzles, but who will take advantage of the few remaining days and send in some good lots. The contest closes December 31, but all puzzles received will be considered if it is evident that they were mailed not later than the last day of December.

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LIQUID SMOKE FOR MEATS. Smoking meats without fire has proved such a decided success that those who have delayed until a few years ago to make light of the idea are now using Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke. The liquid extract does away with the risks and inconveniences attending the old smoke-house process. Meat smoked by the new method has a genuine, delicious smoke flavor, it remains moist and in a perfect state of preservation and is not infested with insects. The extract is made by distilling the smoke from hickory wood and it is absolutely harmless. The makers, E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa., will send free to anyone interesting printed matter about methods of curing and smoking all kinds of meats.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS. We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers, if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them to-day.

The Texas and Pacific will run through coaches to the Southeastern States December 21st and 22nd.

65.—NUMERICAL.

The WHOLE is composed of 25 letters, and is an old proverb. 18-3-10-1-25 we all have—numbers of them. We prize them highly, but sometimes must get rid of them. 13-19-23-8-11 is a concussion. 12-2-21-20-22 is temperate. 24-9-7, children like it. 17-23-16-1-20-22 is to delay unnecessarily. 24-15-6 is a heavy weight. 5-22-4, part of the body.

66.—ACROSTIC. 1. A false and malicious story. 2. A Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca. 3. A northern ocean. 4. A kind of cake. 5. Oblivion. 6. To take by assault. 7. Place of the dead.

The initials, reading downward, spell the Christian name of a noted English author. The initials spell his surname. A. W. E.

67.—CHARADE.

FIRST is just a little word, But tells what 'er is mine; It claims for me that little bird That sings on yonder vine.

My SECOND names what children like And grown-up boys, and maidens, too, Last week I saw upon a bike A SECOND lady dressed in blue.

My THIRD lies hidden in my breast And if ONE TOTAL'S THIRD I had, I'd ever be supremely blest; Naught else would make me half so glad. THE PINK.

68.—TRANSPOSITIONS. MADE—A kind of cheese. SLIT—An enumeration. SLOT—Plenty. OURS—A spoiled condition. BERT.

69.—CHARADE. Believing me to be gone FIRST, I was put in an insane hall. My TWO's a part of every bird. No matter whether large or small. THIRD'S the joy of a mother's heart, If he only does his duty. WHOLE is a city in the north. That is noted for its beauty. "K"

Last week's answers— 57—Goldsmith. 68—Y E A S T E A R T H A B O R S T O L E T H R E E

69.—Chair, hair, air. Charm, narm, arm. Pray, ray. Skate, kate, ate. Sham, ham, am.

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THE NEW PROCESS ALL STEEL DRINKING TUB.



We call the special attention of stockmen to our Steel Drinking Tub, made entirely of steel and absolutely indestructible. It has been adopted by many of the largest ranchmen after most exhaustive tests. Write for special price to the manufacturer.

CATTLE WANTED.

We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up, and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows. Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 300 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE with Buffet Sleepers ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, GINGINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX. L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. VIA COTTON BELT ROUTE.

ON DECEMBER 21 AND 22, Tickets will be sold to all points in the "OLD STATES" in the southeast limited to return within 30 days from date of sale at

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Special arrangements have been made whereby we will be able to handle the Holiday business in a more satisfactory manner than ever before. No time or expenses will be spared to accomplish this end. For schedule, rates and full information, call on or address,

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A. Or 700 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex. D. M. MORGAN, C. P. & T. A.

FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH. In connection with the fast through trains of the M. & T. Ry., the Burlington route maintains through Texas cities via Hannibal to Chicago. Free chair car service with a change without leaving the train between all Texas points and Chicago. This through car service gives the patrons of the Burlington route the advantage of the fastest time by several hours from Texas to Chicago. The Texas sleeping car forms a part of the equipment of the Burlington's fast "El" — the finest train between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago, comprising Pullman's latest patterns of sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

General Passenger Agent. L. W. WAKELEY.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MONTANA, PUGET SOUND.

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.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced. It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or

D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent. E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE. A Palace on Wheels.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars. E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A., DALLAS.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS MARKET.

The severe weather last week affected the market, but there was an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds Saturday, which was firmly held at beginning of this week, though the effect on tinned bad weather had no effect on trading.

The following are quotations from Thomas and Searcy's Stock Yards: Choice fat steers, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good steers, \$2.50@2.75; common to rough steers, \$2.00@2.40; choice fat cows, heavy, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good cows, \$2.10@2.40; rough old cows, \$1.25@1.90; choice fat heifers, \$2.00@2.75; fair to good heifers, \$1.75@1.90; choice veal calves, light, \$3.00@3.50; choice veal calves, heavy, \$2.50@2.90; common veal calves, \$2.00@2.40; bulls, \$1.50@2.25; choice corned hogs weighing 175 to 250 pounds, carload lots, \$3.10; choice corned hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.00; choice fat mutton, weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.00@3.40; choice fat mutton, light, \$2.50@3.00; common sheep, \$1.50@2.00; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.25@2.75.

Joe Gunter spent several days this week looking over his Grayson county ranch.

T. W. Lewis, an old and experienced stockman of Nashville, Tennessee, was looking over the city the past week with the view of locating in our midst.

R. C. Day, residing near Oak Cliff, was on the Dallas market with cotton Tuesday. Said he: "I got 12 bales off of 25 acres this year." Mr. Day owns his own farm.

J. H. Verell passed through the city Tuesday with a fine lot of Durham bulls. They were being located on new feeding grounds in the northern part of the county.

Jeff S. King, county clerk of Crosby county, born and raised in Dallas county, is now here among his old friends. Mr. King is largely interested in live stock in Crosby.

Jno. Foss of the Reinhardt vicinity was on the market Thursday with cotton, said he: "I got 14 bales from 30 acres. It is small business when we have to sell at the prices now offered."

J. H. McCormick, a farmer from the Oasis neighborhood, was in the city Wednesday with cotton. "I only raised 11 bales this season, and I tell you it is mighty small business," said he to a Journal representative.

J. M. Lindsay of Gainesville, was in the city Wednesday. The judge, in earlier years, was largely interested in the stock business in the north tier of counties of the state, and even yet his acquaintance along the line reaches well out among the boys.

M. E. Jenkins, residing a few miles north of Dallas, was in the city Wednesday with several loads of cotton. Mr. Jenkins lacked enthusiasm on the subject of cotton growing in the future. "Our methods are all wrong," said he: "we must raise what we consume."

Dodge Mason, a cattle feeder of Kemp, Texas, was in Dallas Saturday, on his way home from the Indian Territory. He says that prairie is good in that section. He has several thousand cattle on feed at Kemp, the most of which he will soon ship to the Territory.

Monroe Ferguson now has entire charge of the Page Woven Wire Fence company's business in Texas. Mr. Ferguson's headquarters will be Dallas and the Journal can be reached from his personal knowledge of his sterling business qualities, that the interest of his company will be well looked after.

G. W. Daugherty, of the Kleburg neighborhood, was in the city Tuesday with 13 bales of cotton. Mr. Daugherty says he will apply his energies in the direction of some other crop the next season. "I didn't own my own farm," said he: "I would come out in debt. The price will not pay for the labor it takes to produce the crop."

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Turkey Dell Poultry Plant of Fruitland, Texas. Mrs. Cora K. Hawkins, formerly of Fort Worth, is proprietress and is well known to many of our readers. Mrs. Hawkins' fowls are standard, and those interested in this line should correspond with her before placing orders.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. P. Abernathy, Pulaski, Tenn., a breeder of Poland China hogs. Mr. Abernathy's herd is headed by Jim Rivers, whose weight is 1099 pounds, assisted by Midway Platanos, 800 pounds. Stock registered and breeders all recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record. Also has for sale several extra fine pacing and saddle stallions and mares, bred in the purple. Those wishing some fine stock would do well to correspond with Mr. Abernathy.

In another column will be found the advertisement of N. E. Mosher & Son, owners of the great Rock Quarry Herd of Herefords at Salisbury, Missouri. This is an opportunity which Texas cattlemen cannot afford to neglect. The herd contains two great sires, Venture 5451 and Darling Star 5432, winners with some of the finest representatives of the Hereford breed in America. Not a remarkable uniform breeding and the younger animals are characterized by great substance, quality and finish. Among the cows are a number of animals imported from some of the best Hereford families in England, and they carry the blood of Groves, Lord Wilton and Anxiety. As Messrs. Mosher & Son have decided to close out their Hereford holdings they will sell at prices that offer a rare opportunity to enterprising Texas breeders.

CATTLE GOSSIP.

The Journal scribble called on C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Thursday and found him looking through a large correspondence concerning his ranch interests in various sections of the country. The colonel kindly permitted the Journal representative to make the following extracts from letters upon his desk: F. W. McCoy of Kansas City, writing under date of the 11th inst., says: "From a combination of causes, the past week has witnessed the greatest decline this market has experienced for some time. The early approach of the holidays with the usual attendant dullness, have affected the market earlier this year than in former years. The lack of stock water throughout the country, especially in Kansas, also a bear influence on the demand for stockers, and feeders thereby, have been greatly curtailed. Fat heavy stuff should be held until after the first of the year, unless the markets develop unlooked for activity within the next few days."

Geo. Slaughter, writing under a recent date from Running Water ranch, located in Hale county, says: "We are having a fine fall, so far. We have just had another big fire, lasting two days, the wind from the west driving it toward us, but we got it out on the west side of the ranch. It burned the Spring Lake pasture of the Capitol Syndicate ranch so completely that they were forced to move their headquarters. This is the second great fire we have had in this country within the last ten days."

R. L. Slaughter, manager Long S ranch, Midland, Tex., writing under a recent date says: "There have been five fires in your Tohoka Lake pasture within the last week, any one of which would have entirely ruined the pasture. If the boys had not succeeded, through an almost superhuman effort, in suppressing them. As it was, only about sixteen sections were burned in all."

R. S. Dalton, a prominent cattleman of Palo Pinto county, in a letter to C. C. Slaughter concerning Hereford bulls, says: "I could send several for you if I had them for \$125 to \$150, as several parties are wanting thoroughbred Hereford bulls. They are in demand here—greater demand than I ever knew them before. All for Herefords, and the red Whites are bringing from \$3 to \$5 more than other colors."

Frank Lower, who is feeding 2000 head of steers, writes to Mr. Slaughter at Council Grove, Kansas, saying: "The cattle markets are somewhat demoralized, and from indications we will have no decent market to go upon till after January 1st. In regard to dehorning, I can say that the dehorned steers huddle around the feed boxes like pigs, while those with horns knock each other about, as is usually done. In my opinion dehorning is much to be preferred. It is the thing, if it can be done in season. I think it will be better next spring to dehorn all the steers, for they are gentler and fatten better when dehorned."

Mr. C. C. Slaughter informs a Journal representative that "there have been more fires in the country reaching from Midland, Texas to Amarillo, this season, covering the same space of time, than was ever known before."

FARMER POOLE IN THROCKMORTON COUNTY—CROPS, STOCK AND PERSONALS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: This leaves me with a terrible cold, sneezing, coughing and running at the nose, and I hope when this reaches its destination it will find you enjoying the same blessing. When I left Breckinridge I took the road for Elliasville, in Young county, a due north course, and for thirteen miles I faced a norther, and a fresh one at that. That was one time I longed to be at the Sun Flower farm and one of the other boys in my stead. About 1 o'clock I landed at Geo. Black's farm house, more frozen than alive, this being the second house I had seen that day. Mr. Black suggested that I had better put my horses in the barn and wait until the weather moderated. I concluded at once he was one among the smartest men I had met. I remained with him three days and nights, without money and without price, and I desire to thank him and daughters for the good meals, music and the good old-fashioned log heap fires.

The bidding the Black family adieu, I hailed for the South Prairie neighbor, hauled for the South Prairie neighbor, hauled, stopping with A. J. Allen for dinner. I found him an up-to-date farmer, owing no man a cent and money in his pockets. I found the farmers of South Prairie a thrifty set of people with plenty of stock around them for some purposes. J. H. Norton has some very nice high grade cattle. Among them two very fine bulls. He has a nice home. A goodly number of South Prairie folks are reading the Journal. I desire to tender my thanks for the same. Late Saturday evening I halted at the residence of J. V. Stone, a little, lean, lank man of about 55 summers and weighing about 280 pounds. I told him I was an evangelist of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and would be pleased to entertain him until Monday morning. Said he: "If you can stand our fare, get out and put up your tent and be at home. His daughters, Misses Donie and Mary, made our visit very pleasant. They are experts in music, as well as cooking. Two young gents called about 11 o'clock Sunday and remained until evening. M. W. Keller and C. C. Rogers. I am satisfied they are dead in love with Bro. Stone, for they pleaded long and fervently with the young ladies to say a good word to their father for them. Mr. Stone is of the Hardsell persuasion—believes what is to be will come to pass. I was very much interested in his anecdotes and travels among the Indians, the Rocky Mountains, California, Oregon and the West. On Monday morning I called on Major B. E. Burgess, who was busily engaged in butchering his porkers. He had about twenty in his pen. I noticed some hanging on the poles that would weigh 400 pounds. He kindly handed me \$2 for the Journal. Thence I steered for South Bend post-office, which is on the banks of the beautiful clear fork of the Brazos river. After relieving several gentlemen in the neighborhood of a dollar each, among them B. F. Scott, who handles some fine high grade cattle and two first-class Durham bulls, I made for Elliasville, one mile west of South Bend. I halted at the beautiful

home of C. G. Paris, on the bank of the Clear Fork. He has 150 acres in cultivation and the best constructed storm house or cellar in all Texas, and his wife has more turkeys than anybody and they are big, fat beauties. There I met the young men I had met at Bro. Stone's—Mr. C. C. Rogers and M. W. Keller. They led my horses to water, grassed my buggy and waited on me just like I was a sure-enough preacher. Both being experts in music, they entertained me until late bed time with declamations and sweet music. Accept many thanks. Next morning I headed for Elliasville, some six or seven miles up the river. I passed several nice farms; also the beautiful Clear Fork reunion grounds. It is one of the prettiest grounds for picnicking, camp meetings, etc. I ever saw in my life. It is a densely shaded pecan grove for nearly a mile long. There is the place where the old Confederates meet annually in August to have a good time. If I am living, I intend to be on hand here next August. The river abounds in all kinds of fish, which are slaughtered and great numbers of them, meetings. On arriving at Elliasville, I found no farmers or stockmen in town. So I quit her like a big steer in the road and lit out for Crystal Falls, twelve miles west. On the Clear Fork, as the sun was setting, I drove up to L. W. Ginn's, two miles from Crystal Falls, which was the first house I had seen after leaving Elliasville. Mr. Ginn is a rustler and good farmer. He has a yearling mule, one among the largest I ever saw in Texas. I spent a pleasant night with him. Then I turned my cannon on Crystal Falls. After talking the jaw off of several stockmen and farmers, I accepted an invitation to take dinner with W. C. Goodwin, some thing a newspaper reporter, some fuses, and to tell you what we had for dinner would only be to tantalize you. Enough to say it was bountiful and of the best. He is a stock dealer and hustler. In this vicinity is the finest coal belt in all Texas. Several mines have been opened that range from two to four feet in thickness. The coal is superb, but lacking in railroad transportation near here. It is only used for local purposes. These immense beds of coal will certainly bring the iron horse snorting through here ere many years. Bidding these people farewell, I turned for Throckmorton, thirty-five miles northwest. Only saw a few houses on my route that evening, halting at E. A. Getters on the bank of the Clear Fork of the river. I saw the most arduous of the choice land lying on this beautiful creek. We only hope that the Western Union Beef company will see the wisdom of cutting this tract up into small lots and colonizing it. Several hundred families could be located here, and if the Western Union wants to do something that will bring them rich and make many people happy, we would suggest that this tender will do it and will here and now tender our assistance in every way we can to honorably accomplish this purpose. We are situated sixty miles from Pecos City, which is on the Texas and Pacific, and about an equal distance from Marathon, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, but what is forty miles over such roads as we have? Besides, with population would soon come the iron horse. We have a daily mail from Marathon six days in the week, and hence we keep only about one day behind the balance of the world so far as news and transportation is concerned. Our people are the typical, big-hearted, open-handed ranchmen who are in perfect accord with any movement to develop the country agriculturally, as their interests will in no wise conflict, the farming and ranching sections being so widely separated. This is the people that will welcome with open heart and helping hand, any who may cast their lot among them. With best wishes for the Journal and an apology for this lengthy letter, I am, Sir, yours truly, S. H. PARKER, Fort Stockton, Texas.

It issues from old mother earth, forcing its way through the white limestone rocks in volumes varying in size from that of a lead pencil to a gushing stream as large in circumference as a barrel all blending into one beautiful sparkling stream that flows itself a few miles, to hide itself away again in the confines of the earth only to burst forth a few miles further on in other springs, that make glad the hearts of the ranchman and slake the thirst of many cattle. A portion of this bountiful supply of water is used for irrigation purposes, and here again is one of the freaks of nature so advantageous to this particular locality. The lands lying on and adjacent to the visible portion of the stream are so fertile and all susceptible of irrigation and it seems as though the water flows on that portion that is not thus blessed by hiding itself away to come up again where most needed. While there are vast tracts of land that could be converted into lasting happy homes, there are only, as yet, a few thousand acres that have been farmed, yet the land is very productive and lies so beautifully for irrigation as man could wish. Such things as appliances for leveling land are totally unknown, only the plow and the hoe being used. The land is of a gray adobe cast, very rich, and it never deteriorate from irrigation. In fact, experience has proven that this class of lands improve by cultivation and irrigation. The tenant farmers that any effort has been made to produce cotton and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations though the farmers in many instances knew nothing at all of the nature of the plant. Next year the acreage will be increased many fold. To demonstrate the healthfulness of the country, I will only say that the county has employed a physician and pay him a salary in order that he can maintain himself. The principal industry is cattle raising, in which many are engaged, though at present there are no large companies, the only one here having sold out its entire stock, but not its immense land holdings, which consist of many thousand acres of the choice land lying on this beautiful creek. We only hope that the Western Union Beef company will see the wisdom of cutting this tract up into small lots and colonizing it. Several hundred families could be located here, and if the Western Union wants to do something that will bring them rich and make many people happy, we would suggest that this tender will do it and will here and now tender our assistance in every way we can to honorably accomplish this purpose. We are situated sixty miles from Pecos City, which is on the Texas and Pacific, and about an equal distance from Marathon, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, but what is forty miles over such roads as we have? Besides, with population would soon come the iron horse. We have a daily mail from Marathon six days in the week, and hence we keep only about one day behind the balance of the world so far as news and transportation is concerned. Our people are the typical, big-hearted, open-handed ranchmen who are in perfect accord with any movement to develop the country agriculturally, as their interests will in no wise conflict, the farming and ranching sections being so widely separated. This is the people that will welcome with open heart and helping hand, any who may cast their lot among them. With best wishes for the Journal and an apology for this lengthy letter, I am, Sir, yours truly, S. H. PARKER, Fort Stockton, Texas.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take medicine that acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Catarrh of the nose, throat, lungs, etc., is cured by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular practice. He has cured many cases of Catarrh, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The medicine is sold by all druggists, and produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHERRY, Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This booklet is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., whom you should address. Write to-day.

POSITION WANTED.

Teacher, ten years experience, state certificate. Latin, French, music and elocution. Desires a position about January. School or family. Primary work a specialty. Also preparation for university. Best references. Address, Miss Jones, P. O. Box 750, Waco, Tex.

A FARMER'S ADVICE.

"There can be no excellence without labor," is an accepted truth by all, but the fundamental principle of success in any industry, economy, prudence and sobriety. Though this quartet of attributes are necessary to success in the business and social relations of life, yet there are others equally important. The occupation of the farmer is not an exception to the rule of other callings attended with success where correct principles are essential. It is, in fact, the farmer who is content to follow along in the old beaten tracks of the common run of so-called agriculturists is either incapacitated or unwilling to be taught through experimental tests of others, as disseminated through the press, which are within his reach. A failure, or better yet, a success, is most often for the want of better attention and knowledge in that particular branch of farming. Industry, is rewarded just in proportion as he uses his intelligence in a systematic course. For if a farmer only had industry without any effort to improve upon his experience, he will get but little reward for his labor and a great expanded. Blunders in management of a farm are less excusable than in former times, because the farmer has greater advantages in the way of successful experiments made by others. For illustration, no farmer will attempt to practice deep cultivation of corn or cotton, as was once almost the rule in many sections of the state, since shallow culture has proven the most successful. In this age of rapid transit it is imperative that every one should keep pace with the many improvements which are constantly occurring to advance the interests of the agriculturist, as well as in all other kinds of business, and there is no way to keep abreast of the times except through the medium of the press, farmers' institutes, experimental stations, and by co-operating with other farmers for mutual benefit. The manufacturer, merchant, banker, wage earner, have their organizations and journals of literature, working for the advancement of their interests. The stockmen are beginning to see the importance of having their interests specially advanced through such an able edited paper as Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The farmers have tried to get it alone in

Texas, which has proven detrimental to their interests during the past five years of depression. In 1894 the all-cotton plan was followed and 8 and 4 cent cotton was the consequence. In 95 they decreased the acreage 27 per cent and the price of the staple rose to 7 and 8 cents, but in 96 they increased the acreage about 9 per cent, and a severe drought cut off the yield so much as to prevent any material decline. With no regard for such facts confronting them and with no systematic plan, again in 97 planted another big acreage, and cotton declined to 4 cents, only \$20 per bale. I am glad to state that our Collin county farmers, with some few exceptions, have made their own corn, grain and meat. So judging the future by the past, I predict that less cotton will be planted, and more home supplies raised next year, because they are sick and tired of raising 4 cent cotton. There is a sentiment permeating both land owner and tenant that a change is indispensable or bankruptcy and ruin will be the end. Already the tenant farmers are much exercised over the money rent system, when really the low price of cotton has settled the matter to their wishes, because very land owner must see that by impoverishing his tenant's interests, his own suffers proportionately. Stop the racket by taking "pot luck" with your renters.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

McKinney, Texas.

THE VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.

The Velvet Bean, or more properly "Pea," (as it belongs to the pea family), is a vining or climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that orange growers plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. When planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in row, two or three beans in place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivate once or twice to give them a start of weeds and grass; they grow very rapidly and in two months the under leaves begin to drop and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. The vines and leaves have covered the ground four feet deep. The growth is so dense that it kills out cocoa or nut grass, Johnson grass and Bermuda. In fact the light is so thoroughly excluded that no other grass or weed can grow. The value of the vines and leaves for forage is good and as a fertilizer it settles the question of making orange groves without other plant food until the trees come into bearing, then potash should be used.

What is true of these beans as a fertilizer for orange growing is equally true for reclaiming cotton and cane lands. Plant one-half the land to Velvet Beans; in the following February turn them under and plant cotton or cane, as the case may be; so alternate each year with cotton or cane and the beans and the result will be more cotton or sugar from half the land than from the whole under the old method and the land is being built up and enriched. There is no danger from fire in orange groves where the Velvet Bean is planted, as it never gets dry enough in the field to burn. Turn the vines, leaves and beans under in February and they reproduce themselves. For sale by Geo. H. Wright, General Manager, Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Florida. J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., agents for Louisiana and Mississippi, New Orleans.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This booklet is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., whom you should address. Write to-day.

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Teacher, ten years experience, state certificate. Latin, French, music and elocution. Desires a position about January. School or family. Primary work a specialty. Also preparation for university. Best references. Address, Miss Jones, P. O. Box 750, Waco, Tex.

A FARMER'S ADVICE.

"There can be no excellence without labor," is an accepted truth by all, but the fundamental principle of success in any industry, economy, prudence and sobriety. Though this quartet of attributes are necessary to success in the business and social relations of life, yet there are others equally important. The occupation of the farmer is not an exception to the rule of other callings attended with success where correct principles are essential. It is, in fact, the farmer who is content to follow along in the old beaten tracks of the common run of so-called agriculturists is either incapacitated or unwilling to be taught through experimental tests of others, as disseminated through the press, which are within his reach. A failure, or better yet, a success, is most often for the want of better attention and knowledge in that particular branch of farming. Industry, is rewarded just in proportion as he uses his intelligence in a systematic course. For if a farmer only had industry without any effort to improve upon his experience, he will get but little reward for his labor and a great expanded. Blunders in management of a farm are less excusable than in former times, because the farmer has greater advantages in the way of successful experiments made by others. For illustration, no farmer will attempt to practice deep cultivation of corn or cotton, as was once almost the rule in many sections of the state, since shallow culture has proven the most successful. In this age of rapid transit it is imperative that every one should keep pace with the many improvements which are constantly occurring to advance the interests of the agriculturist, as well as in all other kinds of business, and there is no way to keep abreast of the times except through the medium of the press, farmers' institutes, experimental stations, and by co-operating with other farmers for mutual benefit. The manufacturer, merchant, banker, wage earner, have their organizations and journals of literature, working for the advancement of their interests. The stockmen are beginning to see the importance of having their interests specially advanced through such an able edited paper as Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The farmers have tried to get it alone in

Texas, which has proven detrimental to their interests during the past five years of depression. In 1894 the all-cotton plan was followed and 8 and 4 cent cotton was the consequence. In 95 they decreased the acreage 27 per cent and the price of the staple rose to 7 and 8 cents, but in 96 they increased the acreage about 9 per cent, and a severe drought cut off the yield so much as to prevent any material decline. With no regard for such facts confronting them and with no systematic plan, again in 97 planted another big acreage, and cotton declined to 4 cents, only \$20 per bale. I am glad to state that our Collin county farmers, with some few exceptions, have made their own corn, grain and meat. So judging the future by the past, I predict that less cotton will be planted, and more home supplies raised next year, because they are sick and tired of raising 4 cent cotton. There is a sentiment permeating both land owner and tenant that a change is indispensable or bankruptcy and ruin will be the end. Already the tenant farmers are much exercised over the money rent system, when really the low price of cotton has settled the matter to their wishes, because very land owner must see that by impoverishing his tenant's interests, his own suffers proportionately. Stop the racket by taking "pot luck" with your renters.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

McKinney, Texas.

THE VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.

The Velvet Bean, or more properly "Pea," (as it belongs to the pea family), is a vining or climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that orange growers plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. When planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in row, two or three beans in place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivate once or twice to give them a start of weeds and grass; they grow very rapidly and in two months the under leaves begin to drop and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. The vines and leaves have covered the ground four feet deep. The growth is so dense that it kills out cocoa or nut grass, Johnson grass and Bermuda. In fact the light is so thoroughly excluded that no other grass or weed can grow. The value of the vines and leaves for forage is good and as a fertilizer it settles the question of making orange groves without other plant food until the trees come into bearing, then potash should be used.

What is true of these beans as a fertilizer for orange growing is equally true for reclaiming cotton and cane lands. Plant one-half the land to Velvet Beans; in the following February turn them under and plant cotton or cane, as the case may be; so alternate each year with cotton or cane and the beans and the result will be more cotton or sugar from half the land than from the whole under the old method and the land is being built up and enriched. There is no danger from fire in orange groves where the Velvet Bean is planted, as it never gets dry enough in the field to burn. Turn the vines, leaves and beans under in February and they reproduce themselves. For sale by Geo. H. Wright, General Manager, Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Florida. J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., agents for Louisiana and Mississippi, New Orleans.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This booklet is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., whom you should address. Write to-day.

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Children's Clothing.

Our New York resident buyers closed out a manufacturer's stock of Children's Clothing at less than cost. Results—Lowers Prices Than You've Known. At this glad, happy season of the year.

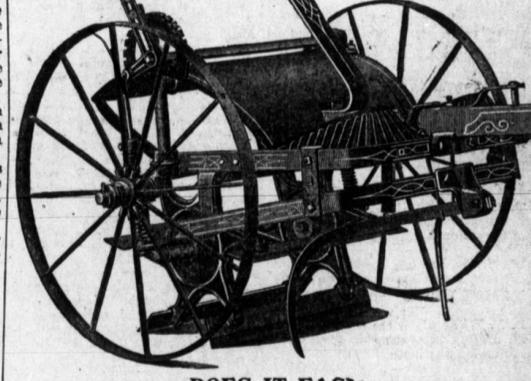
- The latest styles in Children's Vestee Suits of different colors, drab, gray and blue, sizes 3 to 8, our former \$1.95 \$3.00 quality, at \$1.95
Better grades Children's Vestee Suits, vest and collars of red, maroon and green, sizes 3 to 8 years, the \$3.25 quality, at \$2.15
Elegant All Wool Children's Vestee Suits of higher grades have all been reduced from 33 to 40 per cent, and are now \$2.35, \$2.95, \$3.35, \$3.65 and \$4.35
Children's Reefer Suits with very deep collars braided with soutache and woolen braids, sizes 3 to 8, have been reduced to \$1.50 \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.15, \$2.35, \$2.55 and \$2.95
Children's Reefer Overcoats, the latest production in cadet blue, navy blue and brown, all wool fine kerseys, sizes 3 to 8 years, they sold at \$8.50 and \$7.50, are reduced to only \$5.75
Children's Astrakhan Reefer Overcoats in red, blue and brown mixtures, that sold at \$7.50, are now reduced to only \$4.75
Children's All Wool Clay Worsted Knee Pants Suits, sizes 5 to 15 years, were bargains at \$5.00, our holiday price \$3.25
A line of Junior Knee Pants, fancy trimmed, steel buckles, sizes 3 to 8 years, were cheap at 50c, they go at 35c
BOYS' ALL WOOL KNEE PANTS, some of our celebrated Knee and Seat Pants, all of them made of very good material. Those sold at \$1.00 now go at 75c. And the 75c Pants at 50c

We ship all orders, \$5.00 OR OVER, FREE to any Express Office in Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Heavy goods, such as Domestic, Prints, Blankets, Caps, Shoes, Toys, Furniture, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Trunks, Valises and Furniture are excluded from this offer. Please Note C. O. D. Packages Will Not be Sent Prepaid.

SANGER BROS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

A STALK CUTTER SHOULD CUT STALKS.

THE "STANDARD" DOES THAT.



DOES IT EASY, Without Jolting the Driver or Jerking the Horses. Vines and trash do not clog it. Made with six or seven knives. Strong, simple and effective.

Ask your dealer for the STANDARD. If he tries to put you off with something else, just write to us about it. EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR WINTER VACATION?

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF OLD MEXICO?

All of the novelty of a trip to the Old World; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized winter resort. The average temperature during the winter months is 57 degrees Fahrenheit. Historic points of interest, hundreds of years old, on every hand. Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere. See Monterey and Topo Chico Hot Springs, Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, en route. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border, and you pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than staying at home. Find good opportunities for investment—those having an eye to business will mean. The Mexican National Railroad, "Laredo Route," is the shortest and quickest, passing through the most important cities and the grandest scenery in the world. Pullman Buffet sleeping cars on all through trains. Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time-tables via the "Laredo Route." For further details address: W. F. Paton, General Eastern Agent, 333 Broadway, New York City. W. E. Thurber, General Western Agent, 230 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill. J. J. Griffin, General Southern Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. Frank L. Nos, Commercial Agent, 408 House Building, St. Louis, Mo. A. L. Roby, Commercial Agent, 708 Common St., New Orleans La. C. W. Fish, Commercial Agent, Laredo, Texas. E. Muenzenberger, Commercial Agent, San Antonio, Texas. H. T. Greene, Ass't General Passenger Agent, Mexico City. W. B. Ryan, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mexico City.

BLACK LEG VACCINE

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. 48 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

To points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina will be on sale by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway on Dec. 21st and 22d, at rate of one fare for the round trip, final limit thirty days from date of sale. Special trains and through coaches without change of cars will be run to the above named states on date of sale. For full particulars call on or address THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Pass. Agent, Cor. Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Tex.

The Texas and Pacific are now running the finest chair cars in the South—seats free. MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY. Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to The Ladies' Home Journal, which magazine has also secured E. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

No delay on your return trip from the Southeast if you go via the Texas and Pacific.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES. FREE TO ALL MEN. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial so you can be sure. A world's record for curing weak men. Life removed. Full strength, development of the body. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. No delay on your return trip from the Southeast if you go via the Texas and Pacific. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrod Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

Fort Worth Market. The following market report was furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

The local market here is as follows: Fat steers \$3.00@3.25, feeders \$2.75@3.00, choice fat cows \$2.35@2.75, medium \$2.20@2.35, canners \$1.75@2.00, bulls \$1.75@2.10, heavy fat hogs \$3.05@3.20 for hogs weighing 200 pounds and up. No demand for stock hogs. The demand for stock cattle continues good. Some of our last week's sales: Twenty-two cows averaging 633 pounds, at \$2.32 1/2 per one hundred pounds; 49 hogs, 252, \$3.10; 15 cows, 790, \$2.50; 9 cows, 735, \$2.00; 10 cows, 880, \$2.10; 9 cows, 830, \$2.00; 10 cows, 807, \$2.15; 78 hogs, 225, \$3.10; 10 hogs, 128, \$2.75; 52 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 74 hogs, 218, \$3.10; 10 cows, 835, \$2.00; 30 hogs, 177, \$2.95; 10 hogs, 157, \$2.80; 71 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 50 calves, \$11.00; 12 yearlings, \$15.25; 22 yearlings, \$14.00 per head; 78 hogs, 230, \$3.15; 30 hogs, 223, \$3.10; 49 hogs, 182, \$2.60; 12 cows, 680, \$2.10; 85 hogs, 152, \$3.00; 77 hogs, 218, \$3.10; 22 cows, 923, \$2.10; 55 hogs, 190, \$3.00; 44 hogs, 177, \$2.60; 69 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 74 hogs, 249, \$3.17 1/2; 15 cows, 865, \$2.50; 12 cows, 789, \$2.25; 101 hogs, 199, \$3.05; 15 calves, \$11.30 per head; 113 bulls, 983, \$2.50, and 9 cows, 763, \$2.30.

Would not advise shipping so as to arrive here Friday evening, as we have no market Saturday, the 25th, and it would necessitate holding over until Monday.

L. C. Husky, a Sulphur Springs cattle dealer, was here Friday.

Dodge Mason, banker and cattleman of Kemp, was here Monday.

Lon Bagwell returned from a trip to Colorado City on Thursday.

R. K. Halsell, a well known cattleman of Decatur, was here Friday.

Al Popham, a well known dealer in cattle of Amarillo, was here Monday.

D. M. Devitt, who has a ranch in Hockley county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Jno. N. Simpson, the cattleman and banker of Dallas, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

Jesse Evans and J. C. Smith, two cattlemen from Big Springs, were here Saturday.

W. B. Smith of Stevenson, Ala., had a car of calves here Wednesday billed to Childress.

H. B. White from Meridian, had a car of steers here Wednesday billed to Kansas City.

M. B. Pulliam, the San Angelo stockman, was in Fort Worth on Monday in business.

C. C. French, who is identified with the cattle industry, is back from an extensive trip.

T. J. Martin of Midland, one of the prominent cattlemen of that section, was here Monday.

W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta, and N. J. and James Lane came down on the Denver road Saturday.

D. F. White of Abilene, who has been dealing in cattle this year on a large scale, was here Monday.

Frank Smith, a prominent cattleman of Crockett, was here Monday and left for home on the evening train.

J. J. Sutherland on Thursday fed four cars of sheep here. They were for the Kansas City market.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, an old time cowman and prominent in live stock circles, was here Wednesday.

Thos. Walker of Naples, was here Friday and reports a good demand for all classes of stock over East Texas.

J. N. Smith of Colorado City, who has been identified with the cattle interest for years, was in Fort Worth Friday.

R. C. Sanderson of Big Springs, one of the enterprising cattlemen of that portion of the state, was here Monday.

W. A. Poags of Waco, the central Texas representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, spent Friday here.

Daggett & Grant sold one hundred head of cattle which had been on feed a short time to the Cuban exporters Saturday.

H. C. Clark of Dallas, was here Friday, returning home from a trip to the San Angelo country, where he has cattle interests.

J. D. Jeffries returned to the ranch near Childress Wednesday, after spending several days here on business and pleasure.

W. C. Hannah, of the National Live Stock Commission company here, sold a car of fine Christmas beavers for S. P. Stone of Ennis, at \$2.75.

C. W. Thomas, who is among the leading swine breeders of the state, was here Wednesday with a car of good hogs for this market.

Bob Ellison, who has a ranch near Memphis, in the Panhandle, came down Saturday and will spend Christmas with his relatives here.

J. M. Daugherty, who makes his home in Abilene, and has ranches in New Mexico and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Phil Beard of Coffeyville, Kan., returned home on Thursday night. Mr. Beard purchased 300 head of cattle at Temple which he shipped to Kansas.

Both English of Haskell county, was here Wednesday and reported all well out there, except they were in need of rain to make stock water.

Marion Sanson of Alvarado, one of the most successful and extensive feeders of the state, was here Monday.

W. J. Gatlin of this city, and an old time cowman, has returned from an extensive trip north, where he has been promoting some large transactions.

R. G. Fussel, of Kerens, was here Saturday. Mr. Fussel recently shipped two cars of fat cows here, for which he received \$2.37 1/2 per hundred, and was well pleased.

C. F. Cox, one of the prominent stockmen of Throckmorton county, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Greenville to spend Christmas with relatives there.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, brother of Charles L. Ware of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company, and a prominent cattleman of the Panhandle, spent Saturday here.

M. E. Lynn of Tyler, who deals in cattle and who has a pasture in Navarro county, where the firm of Smith & Lynn are holding some stock cattle, was here Friday.

Capt. W. J. Goode of Quanah, who owns a large herd of Panhandle cattle, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Kansas City, where he will remain for several days.

Charles Coppinger has returned home after a long sojourn on his ranch in Curry county. Charlie will spend Christmas with the wife and boy before going back to the ranch.

On Friday the Texas and Pacific had six trains of cattle in from the west, bound for Kansas City and Chicago, and the Rio Grande brought in fifty-six cars of meat fed steers, going north to market.

Passengers coming in on the Denver road Friday evening report a severe cold snap and hard weather all along the line. At Texarkana and Amarillo the temperature declined to zero.

Eight cars of beef cattle came in late Sunday night over the Texas and Pacific from Midland and there are several train loads at Abilene awaiting cars to be shipped to market.

The Texas and Pacific brought in three trains of beef cattle from Abilene Monday, ten cars went to Greenville into feed lots, twenty-one to St. Louis and two to Kansas City; eight cars of stock cattle went west over this line.

W. C. Bishop of the firm of Crowley, Bishop & Co., who ranch above Midland, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Memphis, where he has been feeding cattle each season for some years.

On Saturday the Texas and Pacific had 13 cars of Southern cattle from the Houston and Texas Central for Sweetwater. Also three trains from the Rio Grande Division, one from Abilene, one from Midland, and one from Pecos.

H. Wright, a prosperous breeder of Hereford cattle writes from Iatan as follows: "Cattle are doing well but it is quite dry out here and stock water is a little short, however, I think we will be able to go through the winter all right."

N. P. Dodge, a large dealer in cattle from Iowa, spent Friday in Fort Worth. Mr. Dodge says the Iowa feeders have in anticipation of high prices put more cattle in feed this season than ever before.

Col. E. J. Ashburn, live stock agent of the Illinois Central, came in Saturday from a trip to Greenville. Col. Ashburn says that during this year up to December 1st, the Illinois Central handled 1586 more cars of cattle than for the same period in 1896.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, reported that on Wednesday his road had four trains of cattle from various points south of here to Galveston. The cattle were for export to Cuba.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company sold Saturday to J. B. Gould, who is buying cattle for the Spanish army in Cuba, 113 bulls. These bulls were shipped here by Jno. Scharbauer of Midland, weighed 988 pounds average, and sold for \$2.50.

On Wednesday the following shippers each had a car of hogs here on the market: James Crawford Purcell, S. P. Stone, Itasca; M. E. Singleton, Guthrie; Honea & Ferguson, Cleburne; H. Plunkett, Abbott; Hugh Rellly, Iowa Park.

Jno. Dawson, a well known cowman who has operated in Texas for the past twenty years, was here Friday. Mr. Dawson says that he has looked at about 75,000 cattle during the past thirty days, but has only purchased 4000 head, the prices asked being too high for his vision.

Col. J. S. Godwin, who owns a large cattle ranch in Jones county, has returned home to spend the winter. Col. Godwin says there is not much immigration into Jones county, but that the prairie schooner has been largely in evidence passing through to Fisher and Stonewall counties.

Cattlemen arriving here from the North and West Saturday report a great deal of suffering among cattle exposed and without much shelter, many having died already. The rain and sleet falling Friday night and Saturday freezing on the cattle, forming a thick sheet of ice that was hard for the best of them to stand.

G. G. Gillett, a wealthy cattleman of Woodbine, Kansas, had three trains of cattle fed here Saturday, which he was shipping to Woodbine to put on feed. Mr. Gillett purchased sixteen cars at Midland, fourteen cars at San Angelo, and fifteen cars at Brownwood. S. N. Ellis had fourteen cars here from Pecos; 15 from Kansas City; Scharbauer & White, seven cars, Toyah to Longview. W. M. Dyer two cars, Hoxton to Houston. James Crawford of Purcell, shipped a car of hogs here and sold in this market.

N. S. Ferguson of Cleburne, Texas, a most successful farmer and stock raiser, was in the city Wednesday, with a car of hogs weighing an average of 293 pounds, which he sold at 3.02 1/2.

At Fort Worth the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company sold on Wednesday a nice lot of high grade Hereford heifers and cows and grade Durham bulls. R. B. Wisenart of Allen, Texas, bought the Herefords and Bob Price of Palo Pinto, purchased the bulls. Terms private.

The railway live stock agents here do not think the announcement that the state quarantine against Southern cattle on Jan. 1st next will materially increase cattle shipments as most of the shippers who intended to move cattle above the line have already completed their shipments.

Charles H. Flato, Shriner, Tex., a prominent cattleman of that section, but whose ranch is in the Osage nation, was in the city Tuesday. He expressed satisfaction over the year's business and said his cattle were in the very best condition, and that he had an abundance of grass and water.

W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, delivered a fine bunch of Hereford heifer calves and four registered yearling Hereford bulls here Wednesday to W. M. Atkinson of Rowell, N. M. These Herefords were from the well known Ikard stock farm and will be shipped by Mr. Atkinson to his ranch in New Mexico.

On Thursday the following shippers had cattle here: W. M. Dyer, six cars, for Quanah; Kell & Gibbs, one car, from Clifton to Wichita Falls, and the following marked a car of hogs each: Farley & Son, Hutto; James Crawford, Purcell; T. Bryson, Abbott; W. J. Jarvis, Hubbard City; R. E. Morrow, Grapevine.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, who has ranches on the plains and in the Indian Territory, has returned after a three weeks' trip inspecting his various properties and arranging his business for the winter. Mr. Scharbauer is an indefatigable worker, devoted to his business and richly merits the success he has achieved in the business.

A. T. Atwater of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from San Antonio Monday, where he has been for several days re-adjusting the company's business in South Texas. Mr. Atwater left for his home in St. Louis Monday night well pleased with the results of his trip to Texas. As an all-around commission man, "A. T." is hard to beat, and easily holds his own in the front ranks.

On Friday the following shippers had cattle here: F. Walker one car, Atlanta to Chicago; A. F. Jones, ten cars, Albany to Pratt, Kan.; J. J. Sellman, four cars, Big Sandy to Fort Worth; G. I. Carney, one car, Eddy to Fort Worth; Geo. L. Goulding & Co, two cars Denver to Shriner, and D. Hunter Collierville, and R. J. Sanders, Frost, had a car of hogs each.

A. J. Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma was here Friday. Mr. Kirkpatrick says that there is a good big string of steers being fed at Rock, Ok., and there has been a large influx of all classes of cattle from Louisiana and Arkansas into that country. The high price of wheat made times prosperous, he said, and a larger acreage of this cereal was put in this fall than ever before, and so far the season has been unusually favorable.

A. V. Niblack, one of Ardmore's prominent citizens, was here Sunday. Mr. Niblack reports much activity in cattle circles in and around Ardmore, and says there are now over 5000 steers on feed at the oil mills there. Also said the number of hogs raised near there this year was four times as many as ever before, and the sale of these, together with the marketing of cotton, made time flush and every one happy and prosperous.

In conversation with J. C. Loving, secretary of the cattle raisers' association of Texas, a Journal representative elicited the information that there are being new members added to the association daily who are rendering quite a large number of cattle. Since the advance in the price of cattle, many ranchmen feel that there will be increased activity among cattle thieves and are desirous of availing their herds of the protection offered by the association for this class of depredaters.

The last issue of the Journal stated that the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company was represented here by Geo. Beggs. This is a mistake, as Mr. Beggs is the able representative of Greer, Mills & Company, while Col. Wm. Hunter, as every one knows, is the popular representative of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company. The Journal representative hereby apologizes to both gentlemen and promises not to "get the wrong pig by the ear" hereafter.

Attention is invited to the card of the Armour Herefords in this issue. Mr. K. B. Armour of Kansas City, has spared neither money, or time in getting together the finest herd of Herefords in this country, and they are probably not excelled in the world. The Journal is in receipt of Mr. Armour's catalogue for the season of 1897-1898, giving a list of his offerings which includes twenty young bulls all tracing near ancestry to the great sire, and each being individually correct and carrying a very fashionable pedigree.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange have appointed the following members as delegates to the national stock growers' convention, which will be held in Denver January 25, 26 and 27, next: D. B. Gardner, John P. Jacobs, J. C. Loving and Walter W. Daley, Fort Worth; Charles W. McFarland, Aledo; R. J. Kieberg, Alice; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; E. T. Comer, San Angelo; Marion Sanson, Abilene; T. C. Bishop, Bastrop; E. D. Farmer, Aledo; A. B. Robertson and A. P. Bush, Colorado; A. G. Boyce, Chaning.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, was busy Thursday sending out credentials to about one hundred and fifty members, who were appointed delegates to the National Stock Growers' convention, which meets in Denver January 25th-27th, 1898.

Winfield Scott on Wednesday received a message by wire from Chicago stating that Col. W. L. Tamblin was dead. Col. Tamblin was quite known here and he has been identified with the Texas cattle industry for a number of years, having considerable property in this state, and was also at the time of his death senior member of the live stock commission firm of Tamblin & Son. Col. Tamblin had a happy, genial disposition; was always a pleasure in the Journal, and was represented in our advertising columns continuously almost since the first issue eighteen years ago. A good man has passed away.

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, spent Friday here. In speaking of the governor's recent proclamation enforcing quarantine against Southern cattle fixing the date of Jan. 1st, he said: "We, of course, would like to give the cattlemen longer notice, but we have to work in conjunction with the government on quarantine matters, and there is much 'red tape' at Washington, which delayed action on the part of the members of the board. Speaking of the limited appropriation allowed the board, he said: "Of course, the cattlemen north of the line will have to raise the money necessary to enforce the quarantine laws, as our whole appropriation only amounts to \$8000, and our necessary expenses are much more."

Fort Worth was the headquarters of the largest and wealthiest live stock organization in the world, the cattle raisers' association of Texas. J. C. Loving, the secretary, says that the membership now is nearly eleven hundred, and from the number of cattle rendered to the association upon which an annual tax is collected to maintain the expense of the association, the estimated number of cattle owned by the members is somewhere about two and one-half million head worth on the present market about fifty million dollars. The association's protective department covers all of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Southern Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and a part of old Mexico.

W. H. Humphrey, a prominent stock raiser of Sunset, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, where he has had a very delicate operation performed by Dr. Frank Mullins, the oculist. Mr. Humphrey had been totally blind in one eye, from the result of a cataract, for several years, and as another cataract had begun forming in his other eye he came to Fort Worth to consult Dr. Mullins, who he had heard was the only oculist here who performed this difficult operation. Dr. Mullins removed the cataract and immediately restored the eyesight to the eye operated upon. The definition of cataract in the eye is "an opacity of the crystalline lens which prevents the passage of the rays of light and destroys the sight, and this definition was all right enough in Webster's time, but surgery has advanced so far that it now qualifies now for the sight is not wholly destroyed, but only temporarily. Dr. Mullins performs this wonderful cure by cutting into the side of the eyeball and removing the hardened lens, when the patient's sight is at once restored and in a short time as good as ever.

Messrs. A. & L. August, the leading clothiers of Fort Worth, are making a fine display of their goods for the Christmas trade. They exhibit a beautiful line of winter suits and overcoat operation. Mr. August is a visiting Fort Worth will consult their interest by visiting this mammoth establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

COLLINS IN THE TERRITORY. Some of the Peculiarities of Its People.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The city of Duncan, in the beautiful Indian Territory, was not named after the king of Scotland who was knifed to death in his bed by his trusted general, Macbeth, whose ambition got the better of him over a pack of lies three ugly witches told him about his being "thane" of "glamis" and "cawdor," and would be king later on, etc.; but it was named for a William Duncan who lives here in the city, is a big-necked, broad-shouldered, jolly-faced, blue-eyed, fun-loving Scotchman, has lived in the territory twenty-five or thirty years; his wife "is a native here and to the manner born." Hence whatever of right attaching to person or property because of being a native is Mr. Duncan's in fee simple. He is a liberal, progressive, broad-gauged gentleman, and has been a prime factor in the building of the city of Duncan. He owns the land on which the city of not less than two thousand citizens stands; they all lease from him, paying a nominal annual rental. The city has no mayor, no city marshal, no calaboose, no street commissioner, no working on the streets, and no city debt. The only officer I have seen is a fellow called a United States commissioner. He gets a salary, paid by Uncle Sam, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, fills the place of justice of the peace, grand jury, and his court grinds all the time. From what I have seen, I feel safe in putting it down that Uncle Sam is a booming success when it comes to the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of red liquor and beer. I inquired of Dr. Couger how the thing was working, and he said a disciple of Esculapius in these parts would see you in your box with your toes turned to the daisies before he would feel your pulse, look at your tongue and give you a prescription to a drug store for whiskey, and the result is there are no drunken men here, and if the habitual

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER. It doesn't cost much, yet it adds wonderfully to the looks. It is youth for a few cents. No gray hair. No dandruff.

"bibbler" feels like increasing the beat of his pulse or warming up a little under his jacket he drinks red ink, cologne, extract of lemon, pepper sauce, or tincture of capsicum.

When the merchants conclude that better roads will increase their chances for better trade, they turn out in force, build bridges and work the roads, or chip in and hire an outfit to do the work for them.

Intelligent farmers put the yield of cotton in this section at half a bale per acre, wheat 15, oats 40, corn 30 bushels per acre. Corn is selling at from 17 to 20 cents per bushel, hence they make their beef fat on cotton seed hulls and meal, giving it finish and firmness with this cheap corn.

Local cotton factors say there will be shipped from this point during this season not less than nine thousand bales. This, taken along with the products of the country on other lines, and in connection with the fact of trace coming here from fifty to one hundred miles west, makes Duncan a live business place, and right here I roamed long enough to remark that the Duncan Bank and its neighbors, the Merchants' and Planters', are well able to furnish the shiners for carrying on the earth, and when the "strong grip of the earth, and when the "strong grip of the lion's paw" of the cowman is taken from the throat of the Comanche and Kiawa country, and the man with the hoe and plow is turned loose to make war on the tall sunflower and tackle the rice soil in the broad rich valleys of Beaver, Cash, Stage Stand, Medicine and "Hell-roaring" creeks, then Duncan and its people will flourish like the green bay tree "beside the river of waters."

Rhea & Farris bought 500 cows the other day near Willis Point, Texas, for their Territory ranch. They paid \$14 per head. Tom Farris sold J. M. Armstrong a bunch of two's last week for \$22 per head.

The Journal's missionary tenders thanks to J. T. James, cashier, for office room in his bank and many other acts of kindness during his stay in the city; also to Tom Wason, Frank Jones, J. M. Armstrong, J. W. Weaver, J. W. Jones, John Bradshaw and others, for nice attentions, and as the only Rip Van Winkle said, so say I: "May they live long and prosper."

Duncan, I. T., Dec. 16, 1897.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

M. K. and T. LOCAL HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

For the Christmas and New Year holidays the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas will sell round trip tickets between all points on its line at rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

Tickets on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898. Good for return until January 3rd, 1898.

No ferry transfer at Memphis via the Texas and Pacific double daily trains each way, thus preventing delay on your return trip.

LOCAL HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES.

From and to all points on Southern Pacific, Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st and Jan. 1st, good for return Jan. 2, 1898, at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

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