

Texas Cattle and Horse Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

Those who apprehend any considerable drop in the price of cattle do not consider that a few Western States are furnishing pretty much all the beef supply of the country and that the consumption of our meat is increasing both at home and abroad.

During such inclement weather as the West has recently experienced most of the corn fed to cattle was taken up in merely keeping up animal heat without adding weight and many ranchmen who did not have shiner deemed it best to push their stock upon the market.

Complaint has been made that so large a proportion of the cattle going into the markets are only half-fat. Some choice lots have been offered for the Christmas trade, but the numbers were few. Reports show that a large proportion of the best selling cattle are those bred on the range. This is due to the persistence of good range men, for the ranchman has shown more enterprise in this direction than the farmer. But no matter what may be the breeding of the steer, it does not pay to market him, if fed at all, until he is fed to a finish.

The extent of purchases made by cattlemen in Texas and the west for the purpose of restocking, the ranges is a sufficient answer to those who deny the existence of a shortage. In Nebraska stockmen have gone as far east as New York and have reached far into Canada for stock cattle, while Texas buyers have stocked Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and have even gone into Georgia and North Carolina for stock animals, bringing them to their ranges in little bunches from all over the south, while Mexico, in spite of the Dingley tariff, has been called upon for many times the number she furnished under the much smaller duties of the Wilson law. It is evident that the men who have the ranges, consider them depleted.

It used to be a frequent assertion in Texas that pure bred cattle would not thrive upon the ranges, and that if good blood was introduced at all better range and market results would come of half-breeds than of cattle more highly graded. Even yet there are some of our people holding to that opinion. Yet during recent months the sales reported in the Journal have dispelled such an opinion. Stockmen will naturally take better care of their more highly graded and consequently more valuable animals, but even those that have been subjected solely to range conditions, have shown the value of the investment, a value increased in proportion to grade by ease of maturity, increased weight and better beef form.

The report of the Kansas State Live Stock Commission will show that during the past year the shipments into Kansas amount to 424,249 head, exceeding the shipments of any previous year. Two hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and forty-four head, or more than half the number, were received from Texas, being 144,252 more than went from here last year. The numbers received also from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona and Mexico were larger than shown in any previous record. Growing consumption and the almost entire cessation of cattle breeding among farmers has caused a heavy demand on the range country, one that will not be so easily met in 1898 as it has been in 1897.

In a large portion of Idaho it is said that the invasion of the ranges by sheep has driven out a very large proportion of the cattle and the ranges, even should the sheep be taken out, would not be fit for cattle again for several years. There is also complaint among the cattlemen of Montana that sheep are crowding the cattle out. The same condition is said to prevail in a large part of New Mexico. Sheep raisers are as eager as cattle raisers to stock up again to the capacity of the range, with the advantage on the part of the former, that sheep will breed more rapidly than cattle. With the cattle ranges thus becoming more and more restricted, it is difficult to see how there can again be such an over-production as could bring prices down to the level of a few years ago. The struggle for the range between the sheep and cattle raisers has not been as serious in Texas as elsewhere, but as numbers of each class increase, the importance of owning a range will become evident.

A recent sale in the Chicago market strikingly shows the value of good breeding for beef purposes. The sale was of 22 head of Angus yearlings, 17 heifers and 5 steers, averaging 1045 pounds, at \$5.40 per hundred, or \$56.43 per head. They were calved between the last of March and the first of August, 1896, and weaned Dec. 15. During the last six weeks before weaning they were fed some oats. Then the oats were continued, with clover hay, until March, when they were put on grass, corn being supplied to them with self-feeders. During the very rough weather they had a shed, but no other shelter. The owner had intended to hold them for breeders, as all were pure bred and eligible to registry, but found more profit in selling them as beef. Besides showing the value of good blood, this sale shows the higher position the heifer is taking in the market. In England, the beef of the heifer is valued higher than that of the steer, but in this country there has long been a prejudice against the former class, and it has been many years since heifers have brought such price. During recent seasons the difference in value between the two classes has been steadily narrowing, and perhaps here, as in England, a preference may be given to spayed heifers of good flesh and quality.

THE FARM.

The farmer will have many hours during the winter that he can use in shaping his plans for the work of the coming season. These can be aided by reading agricultural papers, by keeping up with the reports of the agricultural experiment stations, and by attendance at farmers' institutes. Unfortunately, the farmers of his community have organized one.

There is a very fruitful result of continuously planting the same crop that is often overlooked. Insect pests and diseases increase to such an extent that the crop annually decreases in value. For this the remedy is rotation. Free the land entirely from that crop or any other crop of the same general family until the disease and the insects that have fed upon it are starved out. In J. B. Smith's lecture on truck pests he speaks of the injury often done to corn and other plants by plant lice. He says the ants take care of the lice for the sake of the honey the latter exude, and will carry the eggs of the lice into their burrows, bringing them out again in the spring to be hatched in the sun. Rotation will help to get rid of both the ants and the lice. The corn stubble should be plowed in during the fall and the ground sown with some crop like rye to occupy it during the winter. All cultivation is useful in ridding the land of such pests, but depriving them of their food supply is the surest method of destroying them entirely.

The farmer who watches the market must exercise judgment while reading its reports. When everyone is trying to sell, and prices are rushing pell-mell downward, is not just the time he should select to sell. The panic among the many will certainly in time create a shortage in the particular product the multitude is dumping upon the market and then he who has held and improved that which he had reaped a profit from his own prudence. Never has this been shown more unmistakably than during the present season. When prices of all classes of live stock were extremely low the thousands who thronged the market with cattle and horses and hogs and sheep were contributing all they could to intensifying all that was hurtful in the situation. The man who held back and bought better breeding stock is having his day and is well rewarded for his judgment and intelligence by the eagerness with which buyers are seeking for cattle and horses and sheep and hogs. Cheapness ever stimulates consumption while at the same time it diminishes production, and men will continue eating meat and wearing woolen apparel and riding and driving until the diminished product commands, because of its relative scarcity, a value that pays him who kept on producing.

Prof. Whitney, the soil expert of the department of agriculture, explains that, as in arid climates, the formations of clay in the weathering process that accompanies soil formation is very much less than in regions of summer rains, the soils are predominantly of a pulverent or sandy nature and of great depth. The relative absence of clay prevents the formation of such "sub-soils" as are formed in the east by washing down of clay from the surface soil. Hence both air and plant roots can and do penetrate more deeply, and the latter can thus supply themselves with much more both of moisture and plant food than is possible where a compact subsoil lies at from six to ten inches below the surface, and where, therefore, the shallow roots are concentrated in a shallow surface layer. This fact enables plant life in a large part of Texas to endure droughts that would be fatal in the east. Another fact that in much of the west is an advantage, is that the presence of a certain quantity of alkali salts prevents evaporation to a material degree. It is said that these facts are well known and utilized in cultivation lands in California, and everyone who has noticed agriculture in Western Texas can attest the benefit that section has received from the scientific facts explained by Prof. Whitney.

GOOD ROADS.

The farmers and the railroad companies of Texas are alike interested in the subject of good roads; the farmer, because it cheapens the cost of getting their produce to market and enables them to market much that otherwise would be unsold; the railroads, because it would add much to the volume of transportation business, since products now not brought from the farm would seek markets along the railroad lines, and both, because good roads aid wonderfully in the settlement of a country and in enhancement of values in land and products. In all the "good roads" discussions the employment of convict labor in road making has received considerable attention, and as the subject is one that will almost certainly be presented as a subject of legislation in Texas an object lesson in California may be found of interest to Journal readers. In that state the object of getting the benefit of convict labor without working the convicts in public was attained by putting them to work in preparing road materials. Machinery for quarrying and crushing the rock was supplied by the state. The Southern Pacific Railroad company gives low transportation rates, and now the state can put on the cars 1000 tons of rock ready for use on roads at a rate of not more than 25 cents a ton. Other railroads are carrying this material at the bare cost of train service. The valleys of California, where no rock or gravel are to be found, are now being supplied with the best of roads, the road materials delivered where needed at 50 to 60 cents a ton. This is, perhaps, about as good a disposition as Texas could make of the convict labor question, and would give considerable employment to free labor and to the teams of the farmers along the lines of road construction.

HORSE.

Long before the maturity of the foals 1898 the four-year-olds that meet the demands of business and pleasure will have an advance of 50 per cent in value.

Mares in foal need just enough feed to keep them from losing flesh. Give plenty of hay, with oats and bran, and feed separately, to each according to her individual need.

Texas cannot too soon engage in horse raising, provided she engages in raising good horses, horses for which the demand will be large and reliable. No other country is better adapted to the industry and nowher can they be raised more cheaply. But it will not pay to raise scrubs.

It is alleged by good authorities that there will be foaled in 1898 more trotting-bred colts than have ever before been foaled in one season, and during the year every good brood mare and sire of the country will be brought into use. The country cannot be convinced that the trotter is not the horse for other utilities than speed. Recent horse events show his high value in other lines.

It is important that a colt should be well bred, but no less important that it should be well fed. If forced to earn mutton is of the finest quality, and the demand for mutton is continually growing. The best authorities estimate that the country is a full million short on breeding sheep as compared with last year. The shepherds of the ranges are stocking up again to meet the demand, but as the sheep stock of the country is, perhaps, lower than it has been for a score of years, they will not soon be able to meet the demands of a consumption so largely increased. So many and so valuable are the utilities of sheep raising on the farm that surely our Texas farmers ought to engage in it more generally and more extensively than they have hitherto done.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Scrub rams should not be allowed to mingle with other sheep. Get rid of them promptly and cull out all the inferior ewes. Then by use of the best rams, the flock is steadily and rapidly improved.

A farmer who is a practical sheepman said that his heep returned him 100 per cent in the sale of lambs and wool, besides doing the pastures through good to pay for all they consumed.

Only pure bred sires should be used in any flock and when sires are changed it is best to have the new sires of the same breed in order that the improvement may be uniform and on one distinct line.

There are thousands of fields in all the Southern States on which more money could be made from one sheep to the acre than can be made on the same land by cotton raising. On most of these farms there are waste lands on which sheep would thrive and a part, at least, of the cultivated land might very profitably be devoted to raising feed for carrying them through the winter and fattening the mutton sheep for the market. Wool is a money crop, as much so as cotton, and a sheep farm can be so conducted as to cost less and to continually increase the productivity of the soil. Southern mutton is of the finest quality, and the demand for mutton is continually growing. The best authorities estimate that the country is a full million short on breeding sheep as compared with last year. The shepherds of the ranges are stocking up again to meet the demand, but as the sheep stock of the country is, perhaps, lower than it has been for a score of years, they will not soon be able to meet the demands of a consumption so largely increased. So many and so valuable are the utilities of sheep raising on the farm that surely our Texas farmers ought to engage in it more generally and more extensively than they have hitherto done.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

In 1868 the number of sheep in the United States was estimated, in round numbers, at 38,900,000 head. In 1881 it had increased to 50,000,000 head. It fell from that time, within a few years, to about 47,000,000. In 1896 the best estimates put the number nearly at the figures of 1868, though somewhat less, or about 38,000,000. The low price of wool and the consequent depression of the sheep industry, under better conditions, might have been profitably retained for their fleeces. This, however, has not been entirely without benefit to producers, since it has had the effect of establishing a distinct market for mutton by the large consumption of that abundance and cheapness had occurred. The product of this country is steadily increasing its demand upon the breeders of the country instead of decreasing it. And it is a demand that is not limited by the consumption of this country alone, for foreign consumers are taking large supplies for a consumption that probably will show a steady annual increase.

The annual wool product of this country is about 275,000,000 pounds, or about one-tenth of the world's annual product. The factories of the country use about the same amount of foreign wool as is produced here. Since 1894 the number of American sheeps has been reduced to 13,000,000. During the past year Australian drought has reduced the number in that country fully 25,000,000, a total reduction in the two countries of near 40,000,000 head. On the other hand, South American breeders have increased the number and improved the qualities of their flocks. Yet they will be far from able to meet the deficiency in this country and Australia. The shepherds of this country are vigorously and at great cost preparing themselves to meet the increased demand upon them, by this and foreign markets, with large supplies both of wool and mutton, it being noted that in their purchases of improved breeding animals they have been giving quite as much attention to the mutton conformation as to wool production, the latter being the important and sold consideration when the shepherds considered their business so satisfactory merely as a wool industry. The range, of course, will remain a large, probably the largest source of supply for some years, since so large a proportion of the farmers who formerly gave so much attention to sheep breeding on the farm have ceased to breed them. It may be expected, however, that many of them will turn their attention to sheep again, and in a few years the fleeces and the sheep from the farms will furnish much more than half the wool and mutton of the country. With the small number that can be handled on a farm it will be necessary to give feed and shelter and to frequently cull out the flocks, as well as keep the best obtainable rams for their breeding seasons if the sheep are to continue being a source of profit. On the range the production is much cheaper, though subject to vicissitudes that may at any time be attended with very large disaster. Yet the sheep of the ranges are better protected from the ravages of fatal diseases than those of the farm.

Altogether, it is probable that for several years the production of wool and mutton will have a demand that will make the market very profitable to those engaged in sheep breeding. Fortunately for the industry, it is generally in the hands of experienced and intelligent men. The principal difficulty many of them are having is in securing in sufficient number the quality of rams they desire for advancing to the best standard both the products of their flocks. The situation offers much promise to those who have the training and the characteristics that qualify them for meeting all the conditions it presents. But it is not a situation that offers promise to inexperienced and incompetent.

SWINE.

Don't keep your hogs in foul, muddy pens, nor compel them to eat feed covered with filth. They need clean, dry quarters, clean food and clean water, and will not do well without it.

A. W. Poole, of Arkansas, says he can keep more hogs on five acres of sweet potatoes than on twenty-five acres of corn. His 60 hogs will make 15,000 pounds of pork that will not cost him, in feed, more than \$25.

Runts should be sold or otherwise disposed of when very small. Perhaps the best way to get rid of them is to separate them from the other pigs and feed them up for your table. This can be done almost entirely from the waste of the kitchen and dairy. But it may be better economy to get rid of the runts entirely at the start and give the other pigs the benefit of such waste.

Fattening hogs will often eat charcoal quite greedily. That from corn the colts is probably the best, as the corn contains a very considerable amount of potash which corrects the acidity of the stomach. Corn is a very heavy, rich grain and not easy for any animal to digest. In the quantity eaten by fattening hogs, it is necessary to use some charcoal to aid digestion and enable them to retain a healthy appetite for their food. Even hogs that are not fattening will eat the charred corn and cob, and, as it contains some nutriment and there is no danger of their eating too much, it is always beneficial.

When there is any hog cholera in the country the hogs should be watered at a tank. Stock of any kind is in danger of contracting contagious disease, when it is in the country, if watered at a creek. Hog cholera has often been communicated in this way. Old corn should be fed in preference to new, but if no old corn is left over, be careful about the amount of new corn that is fed, and give plenty of salt and charcoal. If the herd becomes infected quit feeding corn entirely and permit the hogs to have all the green grass they can eat. It is better that they lose their flesh than that all die, and this method offers a chance to save many of them.

When hogs are fed pumpkins in connection with their regular corn supply they will take on flesh more rapidly and more pork will be made from a given amount of corn than if the pumpkins had not been fed with it. This is partly due to the nutritive quality of the pumpkins and partly to the fact that they assist digestion of the corn. It has been also suggested that they may have a value as a vermifuge, for which the seed are often used. The seeds and stringy matter are concentrated food and supply the nitrogenous element that makes the muscle or lean meat growth. The flesh of the pumpkin has little nutritive value, less even than the rind, but its succulence assists in the digestion and assimilation of more concentrated food.

Good judges say it is difficult to distinguish between bacon hogs on foot fed in the Canadian method or in that of this country, but that the difference in the meat after slaughtering is quite distinct to any one. The Canadian hog, fed on ground peas, barley, rye and shorts, makes leaner bacon which sells in England about 4 cents higher per pound than the corn fed bacon of the United States. The time will come when reliable feeders of our country will establish a reputation for their hogs that will give them an advantage in price nearly, if not quite, as large as that given to the Canadian feeder. Corn feeding will continue just as certainly as corn producing will continue, and wherever corn is raised it will go into hogs; but the other feeds with which the Canadians obtain such superior results can be produced here, and made as profitable to us, in many localities, as to feeders in that country. The difference in qualities of different bacons, it is now generally conceded, is the result of feeding quite as much as it is the result of breeding, and there will be an increase in the number of those who will discriminate in favor of what is coming to be known as the "bacon" type, and when they know that they are getting what they want, will be willing to pay a difference in price for it.

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to whether there is such a demand for the bacon hog, such a hog as is described by Secretary Wilson as the hog for the English market, as to justify American breeders in trying to produce it. When the demand becomes strong it will be produced here, beyond a doubt, provided it be a demand strong enough to pay for its production. The hog raisers are in the business for the money there is in it. The Danish, English and Canadian feeders use a good deal of manufactured food. It is estimated that the hogs fed on peas, rye, barley and shorts cost the feeders 2 cents per pound more on foot than corn-fed bacon hogs, and until it is evident that packers will pay for that additional cost in feeding, it is certain that our people will just go on feeding corn and making fat meat. Yet all the foodstuffs that make the lean meat hog can be produced here and will be produced here as soon as a satisfactory response, in the shape of a paying price, is offered for its use. The Journal believes that the farmer who is raising meat for his own table can well afford to supply from his fields the food that will make the lean meat bacon, for the reason that it is a healthier, as well as a more palatable meat. This reason will probably create a demand for it in the market that will cause it to be produced extensively. It is not unlikely that it has another advantage in the fact that there is less probability of disease among the hogs fed in the Canadian method than among those fed exclusively on corn.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The most experienced and successful fruit growers say that after two years no crop should be planted in an orchard. The first two years the trees cover but little of the space and the roots have not spread out extensively, so that a cultivated crop has opportunity to grow and the trees are not injured, but after two years neither crop nor orchard will pay.

With increased attention that can be paid to the home garden much can be added to the comfort and pleasure of farm life. Every farmer should have a hot bed or frame for starting early vegetables. With the first coming of the warmer days of spring these are really needed in a healthful diet and will make a grateful relief to the family that has subsisted many weeks on the heavier winter foods.

Plants can often be protected from injury by frost by heavy sprinkling late in the afternoon. Bailey in his "Principles of Fruit Growing," says: "A thorough spraying of plants with cold water at nightfall, when a frost is feared, is one of the most efficient means of protection from light frost." The weather bureau of the United States advises irrigation for the same purpose. "Let the water be continued until the soil is moistened. The evaporation of the water from the damp soil will tend to raise the dew point. Since evaporation takes place near the surface this method is especially valuable in protecting low plants and shrubs, but has also been found very valuable in protecting citrus groves from freezing weather. The irrigating should be done as early in the hour as possible, preferably on the day preceding the night when a frost is anticipated, and the ground kept thoroughly wet until the danger from frost has passed." Sprinkling or wetting the ground for the same purpose is a common practice in English gardens, and damage is thereby often prevented. The syringe is employed to spray trees that are budded out, especially fruit trees. The watering is done early in the morning, as early as possible, and before the direct rays of the sun can reach to thaw what is frozen. Celery is often badly damaged by early frost. All that is necessary to prevent harm and ensure early growth when it is found frozen, is to give it good and early watering. This has been proven by actual experience in celery culture in Kentucky.

One of the serious difficulties met by peach growers in Texas is the killing of the fruit by frost after the trees have bloomed in early spring. Various methods to retard the buds have been tried. Experience has shown that north or easterly slopes give the best location for this purpose, but the warm days of the closing part of winter or early part of spring frequently bring out a full crop of bloom in any location and a severe frost following ends the hope for peaches that year. The Missouri experiment station has given out a report on the trial of whitening the trees to prevent their absorbing heat that seems to be by far the most effective yet attempted. The mixture used was a whitewash made of four parts of water, one of skim milk and such quantity of fresh slaked lime as would make as thick a wash as could conveniently be pumped through a Bordeaux spray nozzle without clogging. This wash was sprayed on the trees by means of a bucket spray pump. The first application was made the last of December and three subsequent sprayings were necessary to keep the trees thoroughly coated until spring. The cost for material and labor was about ten cents a tree. The report says: These whitened buds remained practically dormant until April, while unprotected buds swelled perceptibly during warm days late in February and early in March. Eighty per cent of the whitened buds passed through the winter safely, while only twenty per cent of the unwhitened buds escaped winter killing. Whitened buds blossomed three to six days later than unwhitened ones. Thermometers covered with material the color of the peach twigs registered during bright sunny weather, from ten to twenty degrees higher than thermometers covered with white material of similar texture, thus indicating that whitened peach twigs might be expected to absorb much less heat than those that were not whitened. An additional advantage of this treatment is the fact that the whitewash will act efficiently as an insect destroyer. Some assistance might be given to the effect of the water by wrapping the body and larger limbs of the twigs with burlap dipped in the wash, and afterward kept well whitened with it until danger of frost shall have passed.

THE FARMER'S PARTNER.

Many a farmer's wife does as much as the farmer himself in making the farm profitable and for the benefit of those who are not utilizing their opportunities it would be well if they would often give their method and the results to readers of home and agricultural papers. Their departments are the dairy, the poultry yard, the control of the garden, orchard and vineyard. Of course there is much heavy labor they cannot do, but in the economies of the home supply and in marketing the surplus of the several departments the farmer will find that his way to prosperity is open and he will find that his wife is the good wife when she asks that work be done along the lines which she controls. All this is suggested by the following letter which Mrs. Woodruff of Missouri, has written to the Practical Farmer: "My experience is that we should raise as nearly as possible all we consume. We should, and do have a large garden with early and late vegetables, so as to have them nearly all the year around. We raise enough wheat to bread us, enough corn to feed a team and cows, and hogs for our meat. Have all kinds of fruit we can get, also 75 to 100 thoroughbred hens, and we can live independently. I make more clear money than my husband does on the farm. What is more, than a large flock of chickens, a cellar filled with sliced and ripe fruits and vegetables? The sister that said she was a contented farmer's wife has a level head; the farmer's wife is the most independent wife living. I am one."

DAIRY.

The last pint of milk drawn from the cow is the richest in cream, and it is the first that is why it pays to milk clean.

Do not expect the cows to give good results if exposed to such severe winter weather as Texas has recently experienced. Provide for them a warm shelter and feed them well to keep up animal heat.

Look carefully after the water supply for the cows during winter. Have the water where they can get to it easily and don't make them depend on frozen pools or troughs covered with ice. Fresh well water is the best.

If inclined to run down in flesh because giving much milk, cows should be given a carbonaceous food, like corn meal, to keep them in condition. Of course they will then eat less corn and the cost will be increased; but they like variety and will digest all their food better from having it.

Extra quality can be looked for only in the improvement in breeds and in judicious selection. Feed enough of a mixed ration to increase the quantity of a cow's milk, and the product will be the best of which she is capable. It is now established that an extra quality of nutritious food will not increase the percentage of butter fats.

One of the greatest mistakes made by the average butter makers on the farm is in working the butter too much. If the churning has been properly done, and stopped when the butter is in the granular form, it will not be necessary to work the butter to get out the water. The main object in working it is to get the salt evenly distributed, and when that is done the butter is worked enough.

Cows may be kept alive very cheaply during the winter, but a certain degree of cheapness ensures the absolute loss of all that is fed. If any feeding at all is done, it pays well to give the food in quality and quantity which will insure the best results. Hay and corn fodder are good in connection with other feeds. If fed alone they are not enough to produce a milk yield. If fed with other supplies they should be clean, fresh looking, reasonably free from dust and entirely without any mustiness.

From the time the milk ceases to be the main food of the calf until the heifer drops her first calf, at which time she becomes a cow, the feeding of the animal should be with a view to nourishment and growth, without accumulation of flesh. When pasturage is good, after the calf is six months old, there is no better food for it than grass and that will be sufficient; but if the grass is short and so deficient in nutritive value that the growth slackens, supplement it with good hay, bran and oats.

Numerous are the frauds on the public by which honest dairymen, and the Journal believes most of them are honest, are injured in their business. To some extent the law has intervened in certain states to restrict the sales of imitations of butter, but only by requiring that its character shall be shown by label white in the hands of the dealer, but there is so much evasion of this law that few who eat the imitation have any knowledge of its real nature. So far as is known to the Journal there is no law to prevent artificial coloring, no matter how harmful may be the coloring matter used. A new fraud in the Chicago market is cream in the Chicago market, a mixture of condensed milk with skim milk. There seems to be nothing hurtful to the health of the consumer, but every man ought to be protected by government from fraudulent food articles, and the penalty upon the manufacture or sale of imitations, or adulterations ought to be as severe in case of forgery or embezzlement. And the purchaser, if the keeper of a hotel, boarding house or restaurant, or purveyor of a public institution such as an asylum, hospital, etc., ought to be subjected to penalties equally severe.

REGULARITY.

No animal is more sensitive than the dairy cow, and none require more care and kindness in handling. Too much importance cannot be attached to regularity as to time of all the work in handling them, feeding, watering and milking. All this has a strong influence over the uniform and generous yield of the cow. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to the interests of the dairyman, or the farmer who cares anything for the dairy department of the farm, to see to it that punctuality is strictly observed in all parts of the work. Some cows are more susceptible to irregularity than others, but all suffer from it and the best suffer most from a disregard of regularity in stable management. He who rigidly requires each part of the work to be done at its own proper time will always obtain the best results.

Two instances given by an exchange are specially in point. It is related of one dairy and the same is probably true of many others, that the milking and other stable work was done for a time an hour later on Sunday mornings and an hour earlier in the evenings, than on other days, for the purpose of lightening the work of the dairy hands, but it was soon discovered that the falling off of the milk flow from some of the cows on Sunday was appalling and in many cases half the week was gone before it could be recovered, and in one or two instances of fresh cows it was never regained. In another stable a single person, a watchful man with good judgment, did all the feeding and took his share of the milking. When this man was appalled and in many cases were much run down in milk because of previous neglect, but in a few weeks they doubled their former yield. On being asked how much he fed them, he replied that he could not tell, but always just what they needed, never more, and if he observed a cow restless in the stable he gave her a little truss of hay and tried always to keep every cow comfortable. The proprietor declared that he was the most economical feeder he had ever encountered, and obtained the best results from the cows.

POULTRY.

In feeding grain to fowls during cold weather it has a good effect to heat the grain before feeding it.

Do not feed corn exclusively. Other feeds are better, but corn makes a good evening feed during cold weather, as it assists in retaining animal heat during the long, cold nights.

Equal parts by weight of corn meal and ground oats with an equal weight of bran mixed with skim milk is recommended for egg production. To these must be added fresh meat and ground bone.

Disease can generally be avoided by fumigation, and nothing is better than sulphur for the purpose. Wrap a pound of sulphur in paper and leave it burning an hour in an iron vessel set in the poultry house. The fumigation should be repeated once a month.

The advantage in feeding cooked food to fowls is that it is more easily digested and more of it assimilated. Many things, too, will be eaten if cooked, that would not be touched while raw. Hens will generally lay as well in winter as in summer if fed with good, healthy cooked food, and provided with clean, warm, but properly ventilated houses.

Ducks generally begin laying in January and quit in August, but very often those that were hatched early will begin laying about Christmas and lay well through January. A northern breeder who has been experimenting with Pekins has early hatched ducks that began laying in October and other broods that began in November. It is now probable that these fowls can be made egg producers throughout the year.

A variety of food for the fowls must be furnished during the winter. Sorghum seed on the stalk is one excellent kind, since it gives some exercise while eating and promotes health. The hens require more food during winter than at other seasons, because a large percentage goes towards supplying animal heat to keep up their physical condition. This must be considered, and an extra allowance made if the hens are expected to continue laying through the winter.

Many of the most intelligent and careful breeders are the men living in the suburbs of our towns and perhaps the most of the improvement in breeding poultry is due to their efforts. And there is a growing inclination among those who have limited space for poultry to get a few fowls, such as will give some profitable results. For such purposes the Brahmas and Cochins, pure bred, are highly recommended. They are not adapted to keeping in large flocks and do not scatter out, nor are they inclined to trespass on their neighbors, their size and weight causing them to be easily confined in yards. They are lazy birds and after feeding are inclined to stand long in the sun. This disposition must, of course, be resisted. They are great winter layers, but to keep them laying they must be compelled to exercise. This is the way to do it: Litter the feeding-room or yard a foot deep, the best material being cut cornstalks. Throw the whole grain in this litter, and the hen which will not range for food will dig all day for it. Then with occasional animal food, some vegetables, and warm quarters, these breeds will give you lots of eggs every day all through the winter. The Asiatics are the most vigorous of all fowls, and the freest from disease of all poultry. A certain Asiatic blood adds hardness to any poultry, and the Asiatic cross is to be seen in all our common barnyard fowls. This blood has added from half a pound to a pound to the average weight of our common barnyard fowl. In adding size and increased hardness to our common poultry, the introduction of Asiatic fowls into this country has added countless millions of dollars to its wealth.

FOWLS FOR THE TABLE.

Farmers want fowls that give them good table fare of the best quality and care little for their plumage, save as an indication of suitable breed for the purposes for which they raise them. Their value as egg producers is appreciated on the farm, but the birds themselves are often required to grace the table. For this the superiority of the well bred fowls is so marked that no one thinks of denying it. Those that are considered table fowls at all, if pure bred, possess a plumpness, full, round breast and broad back that is quite unknown to ordinary fowls. The uniformity in the appearance of the pure breeds, when marketed, whether they are dressed or not, is an additional factor in making their salable value, which is not possessed by common stocks.

On this subject an exchange says: In the case of broiler raising, the most prejudiced against pure breeds have to admit that Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes cannot be excelled, or even equaled. Those who harp on the exploded theory of pure bred fowls being weak do not pay much attention to undisputed facts. They may know, perhaps, of some misguided fancier who continually sells off his most promising, vigorous birds, and then inbreeds with the weaklings retained, and point out such a case and exclaim, "pure bred poultry is fancy bred for the feathers and are no good." The class of people who generally make such charges are warped with prejudice and cling to methods that progress has long since relegated to the past.

Other breeds besides those mentioned above have very zealous champions. Recently the Journal presented the views of an admirer of the Indian Games. The Sumatra has also received the highest praise as a table fowl. Both have big, meaty breasts, developed like the breast of a quail, to some extent, an exquisite flavor and a tenderness not surpassed in the flesh of any fowls. The day of the dung bill is passing away, and so great is the variety of breeds and so varied are they in different points of excellence, that every taste may be gratified. But all alike consent that purity of breed in some one of the breeds is of the first importance.

PELVIC CATARRH.

An Indian Woman Rescued to Health and Strength.



Pelvic catarrh is a very common disease, especially among the women of the United States. It effects the organs in the lower part of the abdomen. It produces all sorts of febrile and malarial disturbances. Pe-ru-na invariably cures these diseases. They are generally called female diseases. A case of this kind was Nora Wooley, of Wallace, Ind. She had a complication of diseases, including pelvic catarrh. In her case it produced amenorrhoea. She suffered for a year in this manner. She wrote to Dr. Hartman: "He advised her to take Pe-ru-na, which she did and is now enjoying good health. She says: 'I weigh more than I ever did in my life. I cannot praise Pe-ru-na enough.'"

Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh."

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Aftershave for 1898.

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. 21—Cooler.
Jan. 1—Moderate.
Jan. 2—Warmer.
Jan. 3—Warm.
Jan. 4—Threatening.
Jan. 5—Changeable.
Jan. 6—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN. Copyrighted 1897, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 26.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent, from 37th to 21st and the next will reach the Pacific coast about January 1st, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 2d, great central valleys 3d to 5th, Eastern States 6th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about January 1st, great central valleys 3d, Eastern States 6th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 4th, great central valleys 6th, Eastern States 8th.

Temperature of the week ending January 8th will average about normal in the Northern and below, in the Southern States. The principal rains, snows, blizzards and cold waves of the week will occur in the Mississippi valley not far from New York day, a little earlier farther west, and farther east.

Next bulletin will give a general long range forecast of January weather. General features of winter weather.—The national weather bureau has collated from its twenty-six years of weather records some very valuable facts that reach comparatively few except through the bulletins. Those engaged in weather work have long and bravely withstood the ridicule of the ignorant, the prejudiced and the selfish, but ridicule is rapidly giving away to reason and thoughtful people are beginning to admit that magnetism may control the wind and weather and admitting this much they have not far to go to see that the materialism of the atmosphere, relative to the weather, may be understood.

The weather facts referred to above carry a direct bearing on short range forecasts and are continued as follows: "In the months of May to December the average number of Texas storms is 6, but in the months of January to April it is 17, for each month, as a total for the ten years 1884-1893. "The effect of this is to cause many more storms to cross the south central valleys, the Gulf and the South Atlantic States; also the storms beginning in the northwest are often forced southeastward to the Gulf States before they recur to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"These effects are apparently due to the great high forming to the north of Montana which are driven forward to the south and propel the storm in front of them in the tracks just indicated. "An examination of the type peculiar to the several districts gives rise to the following data for January: In the ten years discussed there were 98 storms, 33 belonging to the Alberta type, 29 to the north Pacific coast type, 8 to the North Rocky mountain plateau type, 10 to the Colorado type, and 21 to the Texas type; two others formed on the South Pacific coast, two in the Eastern Gulf, and three near the Ohio valleys.

"An examination of the international charts regarding the causes producing storms in the South Atlantic valley shows that they are usually preceded by a loop from the Alaska low intruding upon this region, which is then broken off by the action of the high in the neighborhood. "It is seldom that any distinct gyrotory movement of the wind is seen around an advancing center, until the loop in the valleys east of the mountains, as far north as 50 degrees to 55 degrees latitude. If the same cause operates more to the south, in latitude 45 degrees to 50 degrees, then a true cyclonic low is formed over the ocean and advances upon the coast as one of the North Pacific type.

"These two types, forming under the same general conditions, embrace more than one-half of all the January storms. Two-thirds of these reach the Atlantic coast north of the fortieth parallel, and if they move in the northern circuit over the Lake region the succession of warm and cold, stormy and fair days will be very regular.

If they are, on the other hand, deflected southward, the probable course of the track is harder to determine, the rate of advance and the severity of the storm will be more difficult elements to include in the forecasts. The average velocity of eastward movements is 37 miles per hour. "About two-thirds of the storms of the Alberta type move eastward over the lakes, but one-third are deflected far to the south as Missouri, that being the average place of turning

SHALL WE ENDURE OR CURE

"In a similar way about one-third of the North Pacific coast storms bend southeastward to nearly the same latitude, 37 degrees, but they recur farther to the west in the states of Colorado or Kansas. The tracks of this type are much more spread out after crossing the mountains, but they generally make the lower lake region and advance down the St. Lawrence valley.

"An important feature regarding the precipitation of the storms moving in the northern circuit is that before the center reaches the Upper Mississippi valley the fall is on the western or following side of it in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota; but within a few hours the precipitation is transferred to the eastern side of the center into the lake region, and then advances before it over the Middle States and New England.

"It is hard to include such facts in the theory that rain or snowfall is essential to the formation of storms or that low advance to the region of greatest precipitation. The order of events seems rather to be that the lows are products of the highs, and the precipitation effects of the lows.

"In point of number and in severity of the winter storms the Texas type stands in the front rank, and deserve particular attention from the forecasters. Some of them form in North Texas, near the terminal slopes of the mountains, and they usually advance to lower Michigan and reach the Atlantic ocean in about forty-eight hours.

"Others originate in Southern Texas, and these are likely to move more to the eastward over Tennessee and Kentucky, along the Appalachian range, the march from Texas to New England taking about two days. Still others form in the western Gulf or near the Rio Grande river, and these are usually found to skirt the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts and to reach the New England coast in forty-eight hours.

"In general, immense areas of rainfall accompany these storms, covering the Lower Mississippi valley and the Ohio valley in twenty-four hours, the Atlantic and New England States in the next twenty-four hours. "The rise of temperature in the front is excessive, and the passage of the storm is likely to be followed by a severe drop in the temperature, with a cold wave in the Southern States and clear, dry, weather."

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending December 7th, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

Bulls—Comb's Pogis of Brushy 49089, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Gem of Idlewild's Last 41310, R. L. Chapman to R. P. Sansom, Austin; Harry's Orange Peel 49088, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Heater Grove St. Lambert 49773, J. S. Campbell to Barth & Hester, Corsicana; Ida's Rioter's Prince 2nd 49063, M. Lothrop to Mrs. W. T. Hill, Maynard; King Dittos 5th 49662, F. T. Hockaday to R. W. Hunter, Brookston; Rippe's Pogis 49190, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Wasp's Signal of Brushy 49990, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

Cows and heifers—Birdie's Lorena 127965, G. W. Phillips to H. P. Phillips, Lone Oak; Lady Gilderine 108474, A. N. Akin to W. A. Ponder, Denton; Maydella 88426, W. J. Croom to J. Johnson, Houston; Pedro's Texas

Duchess 125761, W. H. Cherry to H. G. Joekel, Giddings; Rose K. 109795, A. N. Akin to W. A. Ponder, Denton; Tyson's Lustre 120384, J. S. Magee to T. J. McBride, Swan; Wasp's Belle of Brushy 126260; C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Wasp's Coomassie 126540, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Wasp's Sadie of Brushy 126259, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Yellen 102078, B. W. Roland to A. C. Townsend, Tyler.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14, 1897. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration for the week ending December 14, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

Cuero; Bulls—Fairy's Melrose 47-810, T. A. Graves to J. R. Friar, Cuero; Fisher 29104, C. M. Blvins to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Hondo of Oakdale 39451, T. A. Graves to J. R. Friar, Cuero.

Cows and heifers—Darkie of St. Lambert 117945, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Jenny Proctor 2d 2689, estate of A. Robinson to F. B. Patterson, Kosse; Judith Terrell 127756, A. W. Terrell to K. T. Johnson, Austin; Lady Prudence 112325, W. N. Sadler to N. B. Smith, Honey Grove; Lena of Lone Oak 114133, M. Johnson to S. R. Dunbar, Houston; Little Althea 114-867, R. N. Robertson to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas; Lucy Fair 9492, J. C. McCrummen to S. A. McCristan, Pattonville; Marie Corrine 111509, W. O. Reagan to G. M. Chaddick, Omaha; Melrose Girl of Hill Top 123146, Mrs. S. Robinson to F. B. Patterson, Kosse; Merman's Ethel 126930, S. C. Bell to Mrs. W. G. Hughes, Hastings; Miss Koko 106555, G. Pinkerton to L. U. Browning, Tyler; Miss Patti Rosa 78007, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Miss Phoebe Jane 127786, A. W. Terrell to K. T. Johnson, Austin; Pansola of St. Lambert 117946, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Pansy Melrose 99694, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Patti Melrose 108086, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Queenberry 83331, Mrs. W. T. Hill to J. H. Lewis, Shepherd; Rosie Melrose 108085, M. Johnson to J. D. Gray, Terrell; Ruston's Adora Pogis 85633, D. P. Pipes to W. D. Morrow, Terrell; Sinciput's Combination 126-258, C. Woodford to S. L. Burnap, Austin; Texas Girl 111351, O. H. Thomas to D. W. Hardegree, Colfax.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is giving live stock, grain and cotton market reports.

Dallas Nursery and Fruit Farm. J. M. Howell, Manager.

ACHES AND PAINS? ASK THOSE WHO HAVE USED ST. JACOBS OIL, FOR THEY KNOW THE COMFORT OF PROMPT RELIEF.

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Sleep With Both Eyes. One can't afford wretched nights, disturbed slumbers, strained eyes, cross neighbors and blasted eyes, all on account of a "cheap" pair of eyes. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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Sumner's LUMP JAW. The only certain remedy for a Farmer's Lump Jaw Cure. Kills the germs and cures the disease. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage.

A GOLD DOLLAR. It is about the size of a gold dollar, but it is worth more than a gold dollar. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stage.

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FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE. For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M. K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

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THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE. A Palace on Wheels. See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.

E. P. TURNER, C. P. & T. A., DALLAS.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co. Trade Department—Executive Nov. 2, 1898. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Leave Weatherford 10:30, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 6:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY. Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:30 a. m.; Leave 8:30 a. m. Leave Weatherford 10:30 a. m.; Arrive 6:37 a. m. W. G. FORBES, General Passenger Agent.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 28.—Cattle receipts were 7000. The market was steady and stronger. Texas steers ranged from \$3.00@4.35, Texas cows from \$2.25@3.35, native steers from \$3.50@4.90, native cows and heifers from \$1.75@3.90, stockers and feeders from \$4.00@4.40, bulls from \$3.00@4.75. Hog receipts were 6000. The market was strong. Choice hogs higher, heavies and packers ranging from \$3.20@3.45, mixed from \$3.30@3.42 1/2, lights from \$3.25@3.42 1/2, yorkers from \$3.40@3.42 1/2, pigs from \$3.00@3.25. Sheep receipts were 1000. The market was firm, lambs ranging from \$3.75@5.50, muttons from \$2.50@4.55.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 28.—Cattle receipts were 3600, of which 2400 were Texans; shipments 900. The market was steady, fair to fancy native shipping and export steers ranging from \$4.00@5.25, dressed beef and butcher's steers from \$3.50@5.00, others under 1000 pounds from \$3.25@4.00, stockers and feeders from \$2.50@4.10, cows and heifers from \$2.00@4.25. Texas and Indian steers from \$2.75@4.25, cows and heifers from \$2.00@3.50. Hog receipts were 5100, shipments 3400. The market was 5c higher; light ranged from \$3.35@3.40, mixed from \$3.35@3.45, heavy from \$3.40@3.50. Sheep receipts were 1200, shipments 800. The market was dull and steady, native muttons ranging from \$3.75@4.60, culls and butchers from \$1.00@2.50, stockers from \$2.00@2.75, lambs from \$4.50@6.00.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28.—There was a fairly active demand for the better class of fat cattle adapted to the requirements of shippers and exporters at strong prices. Common and medium grades were as usual in large supply, and sales were rather slow at barely steady prices. Sales were on a basis of from \$2.70@4.00 for most lots up to from \$4.00@5.40 for strictly choice to fancy cattle, made in feeding cattle today at from \$4.25@5.00. There was a moderate trade in feeding cattle of-day at from \$3.80@4.25. Butchers' and cannery's stuff sold very firm at ruling quotations. Calves were firm. The most important sale of cattle was that of a lot, mostly Polled Angus, at \$5.30. The range of prices was from \$3.60@5.75. Small receipts of hogs caused a good deal of scrambling upon the part of the packers to supply their wants, and prices shot up, the offerings being taken early in the day. Sales were at an extreme range of from \$3.25@3.55 for culls to prime lots of hogs, with the bulk of the transactions at from \$3.40@3.42 1/2. Prices ruled steady for sheep, the best lambs selling about 1c higher, with a good demand for both. Sheep were wanted at from \$2.75@3.50 for inferior to common up to from \$4.65@4.75 for choice Texas, western fat lots predominating and selling at from \$3.60@4.65. Lambs were active at from \$4.00@4.75 for the commonest lots up to from \$5.75@5.85 for prime, a few 56-pound lambs selling at the top price. Yearlings sold at from \$4.40@5.00. Receipts of cattle were 16,500 head, hogs 23,000, and sheep 16,000.

DENVER MARKET. Denver, Col., Dec. 27.—The following market report is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Commission company: Beef Cattle—As is customary during Christmas week the market has been very dull and almost lifeless, and this notwithstanding the fact the receipts were very light. The only active demand has been for good, fleshy cows, and the few of this class that arrived brought about steady prices. Steers, however, have been very slow of sale at prices made lower than last week's quotations. Feeders—Very little life has been noticeable in the feeder trade this week. The receipts both at this point and the river markets have been very light, and compared with last week, show a large decrease in numbers. Buyers have been very few and it has been hard work for salesmen to dispose of the light receipts at satisfactory prices. About the only demand has been for light, handy cattle showing quality, and this class has sold at about steady prices, but warmed up and heavy rough stuff has been a drag on the market, and we do not look for a much better tone to the trade until after the first of the year. We quote the market as follows: Choice corn-fed steers, \$4@4.25; choice range steers, \$3.50@4; common to good steers, \$3@3.75; good to extra cows and heifers, \$3@3.50; common to good cows, \$2.50@3; 175 to 225 pounds, \$4.50@5.50; veal calves, 250 to 400 pounds, \$3.50@4. Hogs—The receipts of hogs for the week so far have been 20 cars. The demand was fairly good and sales were made at good market prices. The outlook for the coming week is only fair, and we would advise caution in shipping. While values have advanced during the week, prices are to-day at the same notch as quoted in our last circular: Light to choice packers, \$3.50@3.40; mixed packers, \$3.25@3.35; heavy packers, \$3.20@3.30. Sheep—The receipts of sheep have been almost nil. There exists a good demand for choice mutton. Weathers, if strictly fat and of good quality, will bring from \$3.40 to \$3.75, ewes from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Wishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, we remain, etc.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES. Sulphur Springs—Hargrove & DeBord of Sulphur Springs, sold 800 steers, twos, located near Paul's Valley at \$21 per head. The steers were purchased by Kansas feeders and were shipped to Kansas. San Antonio—Fleming & Davidson of San Antonio, to Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville, 3000 coming yearlings for spring delivery, terms private; Johnson & Winter of Moore station, to Chas. Schreiner, 500 coming yearlings for spring delivery, at \$17. They were sent to McElroy's pasture in Ward county. Midland—Pegues & Hawley to Cochran & Cowden, 500 yearlings at \$18; J. B. Robertson to S. E. Robertson, 250 fine Hereford cows, at \$35; W. D. Connell to Oscar Willingham, 12 Hereford yearling bulls, at \$35; V. Armstrong to Rankler, 81 last spring calves, at \$8; Geo. Harris, receiver of the J. H. Brown estate, 32 cows and calves, at \$17.75. San Angelo—W. T. B. McNabb to Hector McKenzie, 95 cows, 35 calves and 6 fine bulls, at \$15. Amarillo—Marion Faulkner to Hank Siders and J. W. Davidson, his stock of cattle, numbering 800 head, at \$20. Lubbock County—George C. Wolf-

Good middling 5% Middling fair 6% Houston, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 40 bales. Ordinary 4 1/2-5 1/2 Good ordinary 4 1/2-5 1/2 Low middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Good middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling fair 6 1/2-7 1/2 New York, Dec. 24.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. No sales. Good ordinary 4 1/2-5 1/2 Low middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Good middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling fair 6 1/2-7 1/2 New Orleans, Dec. 24.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 2150 bales. Ordinary 4% Good ordinary 4% Low middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Good middling 5 1/2-6 1/2 Middling fair 6 1/2-7 1/2

GRAIN MARKET. Galveston, Tex., Dec. 28.—Wheat, f. o. b.; No. 2 soft 98c, No. 2 hard 93c; export market nominal. Oats—No. 2, Texas or Territory 28 @23 1/2; sacked, No. 2 white western 31@31 1/2; clipped Texas 31 1/2@32c. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 89@90c, No. 3 spring wheat 83@84c, No. 2 red 88 1/2c, No. 2 corn 27 1/2@27 3/4c, No. 2 oats 23 1/2@23 3/4c, No. 2 white f. o. b. 24 1/2@25c, No. 3 white 24@25c, No. 2 rye 47c, No. 2 barley f. o. b. 26@40c, No. 1 flax seed \$1.17 1/2@1.21 1/2.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash elevator 97 1/2c, track 99@99 1/2c, December 99c, January 96c bid, May 98 1/2@97 1/2c, July 81 1/2c, No. 2 hard cash 83 1/2c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 26c, December 25c bid, January 25 1/2c, May 28c, July 28 1/2@28 3/4c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash elevator 23 1/2c, track 23c, December and January 23c, May 24 1/2@24 3/4c, No. 2 white 25c. Rye steady at 46c. Receipts—Flour 6000 barrels, wheat 120,000 bushels, corn 54,000, oats 94,000. Shipments—Flour 30,000 barrels, wheat 23,000 bushels, corn 111,000, oats 40,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—Wheat about unchanged; No. 1 hard nominal 96c, No. 2 soft 84c, No. 3 83 1/2c, No. 4 81 1/2c, No. 1 soft 92c, No. 3 90c, No. 4 nominal 84@86c, No. 2 spring 82 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, good demand, higher; No. 2 mixed 23 1/2c. Oats fair demand, 1/2c lower; No. 2 white 22c. Receipts—Wheat (two days) 1,446,000 bushels, corn 169,000, oats 48,000. Shipments—Wheat (two days) 594,000, corn 36,000, oats 40,000.

New York, Dec. 28.—Wheat receipts 239,575 bushels; export 99,890. Spot easy; No. 2 red \$1.02@1.02 1/2. Opened firm on European war rumors, but turned weak under general local unloading and after a dull, unsatisfactory session, closed 1/2@3/4c net lower. No. 2 red May 95 1/2c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—Wool unchanged.

WOOL MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 28.—Spring—Twelve month's clip. To-day. Thursday. Fine 11 @12 11 @12 Medium 10 @11 10 @11 To-day. Thursday. Fine 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 Medium 9 @10 9 @10 New York, Dec. 28.—Wool steady; fleece 27 to 30c; Texas wools 13 to 17c.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases. "Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

COTTON, GRAIN AND WOOL.

Dallas, Dec. 28.—Higher prices are quoted by merchants for customers' cotton, but normal quotations follow: Ordinary 3% Good ordinary 3% Low middling 4% Middling 4% Good middling 4% Middling fair 5% As the Christmas holiday was continued Monday in Galveston, New Orleans and New York the quotations from those markets are earlier than those given from Dallas. Galveston, Dec. 24.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 332 bales. Ordinary 4% Good ordinary 4% Low middling 4% Middling 5%

farth of Lubbock county, to John L. Hamilton of Illinois, proprietor of the K ranch in Hockley county, 200 heifer calves, spring delivery, at 15.50; T. E. Whipple to G. Bone of the O T F M ranch in Hockley county, 35 high grade Hereford bull calves, at \$40 and \$25; Geo. Botes, proprietor of the Hereford Home Stock farm of Lubbock, to Wm. Lay and J. W. Shannon of Lubbock, and J. K. Miller & Ehnis, 1 high grade Hereford bull calves at \$50. Colorado—S. Webber to J. W. Glover, 44 yearling steers, at \$15; Sam Smart to A. W. Boucher, 100 stock cattle, at \$20 for grown cattle and \$15 for calves.

The oil mill at Georgetown, Tex., has been shipping cotton seed oil to Europe, via Galveston. Capt. J. K. Bumpass of Kaufman county has recently sold some land in Jones county at \$11 per acre. Clarendon Industrial West: The cold snap didn't do much damage. The scare was greater than the hurt. Calhoun county has taken the right step towards reducing the next cotton crop by planting a good deal of land in vegetables. Extensive sheds and barns have been built at the Hereford Grove stock farm at Childress to shelter the fine stock of the owners.

The Texas Central Railway company is fencing its right-of-way from Ross, in McLennan county, to Albany, in Shackelford county. San Angelo Standard: Willis Johnson is feeding his yearlings on cotton seed and sorghum during the bad weather. He never lost a hoof out of 5000 head. W. B. Tullis of Quanah, has leased the Stonewall county school lands, 17,712 acres in Cochran county, for a term of ten years at 3 cents per acre per annum. The assessment rolls of Texas for 1897 have been compiled and show a taxable property aggregating \$854,894,775, an excess of \$4,585,529 over the returns of 1896.

Childress County Index: N. G. Lane, while at Kansas City, last week, caught a car of grade Durham bulls. They were received at Childress Monday, and taken to Mr. Lane's east of town. San Angelo Enterprise: J. C. Stribbling has taken possession of the Burton Wade pasture and 4000 head of cattle on the North Concho. Mr. Wade will leave shortly for Ireland for a year's vacation. Pearsall News: Col. D. C. Pryor has lately recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia. He is well again, however, and recently assisted the News in finding the names of the viceroys of Mexico preceding the insurrection under Miguel Hidalgo.

Sterling City News: This section is so well adapted to fruit growing that our people should take greater interest in the industry than they are doing. With a proper effort Sterling city can be made a magnificent and profitable fruit county. J. W. Medlin, a prominent breeder of Denton county, started to Missouri on the 22d to purchase a herd of choice registered cattle, which he will use as the foundation of a large breeding establishment in which will be raised exclusively pure bred animals, all entitled to registry.

Attorney Ingalls will be in Decatur, Tex., early in January to take testimony in Indian deprecation claims, and in San Antonio during the same months for the same purpose. All parties interested should be prepared to present their full testimony without delay. Ballinger Banner Leader: J. M. Sedberry, a prosperous ranchman of near Alpine, closed a deal on the W. E. Allen 225 1/2 acre Valley creek ranch Tuesday, paying therefor \$9667.75 spot cash. We are informed that Mr. Allen will soon move out to his ranch near the Davis mountain and look strictly after his stock interest.

Sam Brown of Shelbyville, Ky., has sold to Ed. H. Tipton of Lexington, Ky., the great brood mare, Lady Reel for \$15,000, the highest price ever paid for a brood mare. She is the dam of the two-year-old, Hamburg, who was recently sold for \$60,000. Lady Reel is again with foal by Hanover, the sire of Hamburg.

The people of Corpus Christi are trying to obtain capital to dam the Nueces bay and thereby secure an inexhaustible supply of fresh water for irrigation. Such an enterprise, when completed, would make the country around Corpus Christi one of the finest truck farming districts of the world. A plan is to be presented to the Nebraska irrigation convention for the storage of the flood waters of the upper Missouri and Mississippi valleys and diverting them into a 1700 miles canal from Montana to Red River in Texas. The canal would lap the Mississippi river at Mill Creek in Montana. The cost is estimated at \$260,000,000.

Brenham Press: The immigration to the coast country continues, and it is generally of a class to make good citizens for Texas. Many of them are coming idly and overland with their teams and household goods and are prepared to stay. It is unnecessary to say that there is room in Texas for many thousands, and she has the soil and climate to suit almost any kind of taste.

The newly appointed directors of the Abilene Fair have organized and elected W. J. Bryan president, D. G. Hill C. W. Merchant vice president, J. L. Stephenson secretary, and Ed. S. Hughes treasurer. There will be a vice president elected from each of the counties along the Texas & Pacific, including Palo Pinto on the east and Reeves on the west and extending north to include Haskell, Stonewall and Kent counties. The name adopted for the enterprise is "The West Texas Fair and Round-up."



The Boundary Line. When a young girl steps from a promise and hope, yet full of hidden dangers. Whether she will find happiness or misery depends largely upon the health and constitution of her body, special organism which is the source and centre of her womanhood. The lives of young women are often wrecked because of a mistaken sense of modesty, which leads them to neglect the earlier symptoms of feminine weakness. These troubles unless corrected, develop into serious chronic difficulties which become a dragging burden, ruining life's best opportunities and blighting all possibility of happy matrimony and motherhood. Any woman suffering from these delicate complaints needs the health-giving power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals and strengthens the womanly organs, stops weakening drains, gives vitality to the nerve-centres, and restores perfect organic and constitutional energy. It is the only medicine devised for this purpose by a skilled and experienced specialist in diseases of the feminine organism.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" sent paper-bound on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Or, a handsome cloth-bound copy for a stamp. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jasper News Boy: Numbers of movers are coming into this section within the past few months. A party of them are now in town from Arkansas and say that a large colony of their neighbors are only awaiting their report when they will come to Texas. Live citizens should induce them to settle in this county. Let our farmers cut their cotton crop in half and plant tobacco this year. Soon they will quit cotton entirely and leave it for those sections which can not raise fine tobacco.

Jacksboro Gazette: M. A. Epps and R. R. Smart of Post Oak, bought 100 head of cattle south of town and drove them out yesterday. Capt. Keyser and Joe Preston returned Saturday from Ringgold with the fine five-month-old calf Capt. Keyser had bought from the Idlewild herd. E. S. Dunn is arranging feeding pens where he expects to feed forty or fifty head of cattle for the Jacksboro market. Such an undertaking should receive all possible encouragement from the people of Jacksboro.

A suit has been filed at Abilene, Tex., to recover the Moses Evans lands. These were located in 1852 on Elm, Clear Fork and Swastwater, and are among the most valuable lands in Taylor, Jones and Fisher counties. A considerable part of the town of Buffalo Gap is on one of the surveys. The suit is brought by two citizens of Mississippi and one in Texas, claiming to be heirs of Moses Evans. The petition alleges that the administration of his estate was fraudulent and that the distributees were impostors. The lands are worth several hundred thousand dollars.

The latest issue of the Mark Lane Express, reviewing the crop prospects, says: "The English wheat fields have a satisfactory appearance, and those of France are now regarded as favorable, but it is doubted if the acreage will be as large as a year ago. The Italian acreage will probably be increased, as the whole autumn has been favorable to sowing. The news from Russia varies. Midwinter is reported in the Black sea and snow in the greater portion of the empire. The stocks awaiting export in Russian ports amount to 1,762,000 quarters against 2,562,000 quarters a year ago, a suggestion that the recent Russian shipments were heavier than the reserve justified."

Drovers' Telegram: A reminder of old times was in Kansas City to-day in the shape of two buffaloes. They were shipped here by Charles Goodnight from his herd at Goodnight, Tex. The larger of the two went to William Morlock of St. Joseph, who will kill and dress and will then distribute the meat to his friends as a Christmas gift. The smaller one was shipped to J. H. Simcock of this city, who will probably reship it to his ranch in Morris county, Kan. Mr. Goodnight's herd contains about 300 of the now almost extinct animal and is said to be the largest herd outside of the government herd at Yellowstone National park.

A dispatch of Dec. 23 from Waco, Tex., says: J. W. Hawkins, representing a Chicago packing house, bought 1500 McLennan county turkeys for shipment to Chicago to supply the Christmas trade. The lot were half gobblers and half hens and were all raised in McLennan county, most of the gobblers being of the broods of 1896. Ten of the gobblers weighed separately, alive, 230 pounds. Mr. Hawkins said the experiment was made as an experiment. To the News reporter he said: "We found we could buy large gobblers at 40 to 45 cents and hens at \$3 a dozen in Texas and that they are fine healthy birds. If we succeed, next year we will buy turkeys in Texas on a large scale."

Midland Live Stock Reporter: S. H. Holloway bought all the coming Hereford bull calves out of the J. B. Robertson herd which he sold to S. E. Townsend, at \$40. C. C. Johnson sold a lot of steer yearlings to Hugo Clark at \$20. They are to be shipped. Hugo Clark came in from Missouri, with two cars of fine bulls and sold five to Joe James from \$50 up to \$115. He also sold two to O. B. Holt at like figures. Dave and Bill Brunson bought of S. E. Townsend 86 Hereford bull calves at \$25. S. E. Townsend received four fine Hereford bulls from Missouri this week, which cost him \$500 cash. John Draper bought of Mr. Townsend three of the above bulls at \$425; also Jack Puckett bought the other at \$150. Jack

begged him out of the animal. Tass Harrington came in from Blanco and Llano counties, where he bought 500 mixed cattle and turned them loose on the Pecos.

Mineral Wells Graphic: The recent shipment of 666 head of mixed cattle from here to Council Grove, Kan., made by C. C. Slaughter are being fed there awaiting sale. S. C. Goss of Palo Pinto, is feeding a bunch of 200 head of mixed cattle, at his home ranch on cotton seed and crushed corn, with sorghum for roughness. A movement is on foot to establish a tannery in the suburbs of Mineral Wells. A tannery here would make money and would make a market in Mineral Wells for the large number of hides that are now shipped from this section to Northern cities. A number of wealthy stockmen are arranging to organize a company to build a cotton seed oil mill in Mineral Wells.

CATTLE MOVEMENTS AND FEEDING. Edens Bros. and Swatman & Wilson on Friday shipped from Corsicana ten cars of Christmas beef steers, the best in quality that have left Corsicana this year. They were highly fed and were selected with reference to this shipment when put on feed. Barber & Prentiss of San Angelo, shipped 900 feeders to Cullison, Kan., last week. T. S. Tisdale of Dry Creek, Menard county, has moved 600 stock cattle to the H. H. Sheard ranch in Schleicher county. W. L. McCauley of Runnels county, is wintering 300 head of good cattle. The San Diego Sun says that while some parts of Duval county are dry and short on grass, most of the ranches will be able to keep a good number of cattle satisfactorily through the winter. Cowden & Waddell will begin feeding 300 steers at the Weatherford oil mills Jan. 1. Wm. Hittson is feeding 400 steers, three and four, at his Brazos farm in Palo Pinto county.

If the tissues about the roots of the hair become unhealthy, the hair will soon turn gray, or fall off. Correct this trouble with Hall's Hair Renewer. Respectfully and cordially, EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL-CO.

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.

Thompson's Eye Water. 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.



OUR PEOPLE - IN - 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-BUEL-CO.



Cattle, Ranches and Land for Sale

CATTLE.

Among the many lots of cattle listed with us for sale, we desire to call especial attention to the following: 8 000 Panhandle two year old steers for spring delivery. 30,000 highly graded stock cattle, all in one mark and brand, located in Northern Arizona. 5,000 well bred Panhandle two year old steers, all in one mark and brand, for spring delivery. 5,000 well bred yearling steers all in one mark and brand, located above the quarantine line, for spring delivery. 25,000 highly graded cattle and 250,000 acres of patented land in Southern Texas. One of the finest properties in the State. 10,000 coming two year olds, located above the quarantine line, for spring delivery, on either the Ft. Worth & Denver or Southern Kansas Railroad. 10,000 highly graded Shorthorn cattle together with one of the best ranches in the Panhandle, ranch contains 140,000 acres, half leased, half patented land. 1700 well bred cattle and 40,000 acres of patented land, splendidly improved and everything in first class shape. This property is in the Southern part of the State. 10,000 highly graded Panhandle cows, all in one mark and brand, no old cows, no off colors, neither is there anything in the herd that could be in any way objectionable. 6,000 highly graded Hereford cattle, above the quarantine line, all in one mark and brand; also pasture containing 70,000 acres, nearly all of which is patented, balance held by lease. 12,000 highly graded Hereford cattle and a 240,000 acre pasture, nearly all patented land, on the Ft. Worth & Denver, in the Panhandle country. One of the best herds and ranches in the State. 13,000 mixed stock cattle in the Western part of the State, near the Pecos River and above the quarantine line. 40,000 acres of patented land, balance leased. Land, cattle and improvements must be sold together. 1650 full blood Hereford stock cattle, as finely bred as it is possible to make them on the range. An exceptionally fine herd for any one wanting to raise young cattle for breeding purposes. These cattle are located in the Panhandle.

LAND.

A fine ranch in the Southern Plains country, containing 80,000 acres well watered and well improved. A splendid little ranch of 16,000 acres, about half of which is patented, balance leased, located 25 miles North of Big Springs. 30,000 acres in a solid body, fine grazing and fair agricultural land, on the Ft. Worth & Rio Grande R. R., in 50 miles of Fort Worth. 5,000 acres of well improved, splendidly watered, first class grazing and agricultural land, below the quarantine line and in the Abilene country. 6,000 acres in a solid body, all first class agricultural and splendid grazing land, just above the quarantine line in the Abilene country. A big bargain for some one. A splendidly improved ranch, containing 150,000 acres in a solid body, all fenced, cross-fenced and otherwise improved. It is one of the best and finest improved ranches on the Plains.

We will sell any of these properties much less than their present market value and on any of the land offered by us, can give easy terms with a low rate of interest on deferred payments. We have a large correspondence with both buyers and sellers and are in a position to render prompt, efficient and valuable service to those wishing to buy or sell anything in our line. Correspondence from both buyers and sellers solicited.

THE GEO. B. LOVING COMPANY, LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENTS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Branch offices at 312 Main Street, DALLAS, and 216 Main Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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Communications addressed to either of our three offices will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience to us, however, we would ask that all business communications as well as those intended for publication, be addressed to our Dallas office.

Statement of Circulation.

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 13,500 copies per week.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, his 27th day of December, 1897. W. L. McDONALD, Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas.

The New Orleans Playcune explains the low price of cotton by saying that a surplus was raised, the manufacturers have bought only for the demand of their factories from day to day, beating down the price by a waiting policy, and that they have not had to meet the competition of speculators, who have, during the present season, had very little to do with cotton.

The activity and important extent of cotton manufacturing in Japan has been but little considered in the United States. The Pacific mail steamers have refused to accept more cotton or that country for the reason that they have sold all their freight room available for cotton as far ahead as next March. Japan will be a formidable competitor of this country and England in Asiatic markets.

Each day brings some report of manufacturing enterprise full of importance to Southern capitalists that the citizens of Texas might well recognize. The newly erected cotton mills at Corrova, Ala., have sold five years of their output to brokers in China. The mills cost \$600,000 and will consume 10,000 bales of cotton annually in the manufacture of coarse cloth. They begin work in January. It is an enterprise owned by Boston capitalists who are south because of cheap fuel and proximity to the cotton supply.

Reports have come in from the range section since the storm of Dec. 16 to 21 and the loss of live stock has not been so serious as was at first feared. Cattle acclimated to the range suffered but little, and among them there were no losses; nor were the losses large among the recent importations from Mexico and the Southern states. The storm was not so severe in the Western part of the range as it was further east. As said in the last issue of the Journal, when there are cattle losses at all it is always easy at first to over-estimate the fatalities. One riding by twenty or twenty-five dead cattle without counting them easily receives the impression that he has seen four or five times that number.

The sensation of the business world for the past fortnight has been the Letter-Armour wheat deal. The first move in the great game was in July. Joseph Letter bought in July at 63 cents and sold at 70. Again he bought September wheat, which he closed out at a profit. His December purchases are large, no one knows how large, at an average of 87 cents. He has received and paid for more than 6,000,000 bushels, most of the amount bought from and delivered by Armour. No one knows the losses of those who have sold nor the profits of Letter, though it is thought the Armour party has lost \$1,000,000, and that if Letter can get \$1 he will clear \$2,000,000. The Armour loss results from the enormous cost of getting the wheat in from the Northwest and paid for more than 6,000,000 bushels, most of the amount bought from and delivered by Armour.

There is evidently now a tendency in this country for wealth to continue in family lines more than formerly, and its inheritors are not unworthy administrators of it to the extent that many would have us believe. It is said too often that individual charities pauperize the poor. It is well to often ignore this teaching of political economists, and a number of the wealthier women of the land are graciously conducting their lives as if no such teaching had ever come within the scope of their learning. Indeed, they have learned from higher sources than political economists. Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt is spending much the larger part of her vast personal income in taking care of others. Individually she looks to the wants of many, and employs others to assist in the work of administration. One pastor receives \$500 each month to be distributed among the worthy poor of his parish. The expenses and the salary of the head of the King's Daughters are paid by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who also pays for the greater part of

profitable crop than it has been during recent years. All agree that a reduction of the product to a volume equal to current demand of the factories of the world is the only method effective for the advancement of the price, and reduction of product can be effected only by reduction of acreage planted. How to secure the general co-operation necessary to secure this end is the real and exceedingly difficult problem. All wish the acreage planted to cotton reduced to a probable production of 7,000,000 bales. Each wishes for all the others to reduce and himself to increase the acreage of a crop that might, others doing as they should do, become very valuable to himself. Such universal co-operation as would be effective is evidently a practical impossibility. The tenant system under which the landlord requires cotton to be almost the sole crop also stands in the way of its reduction.

There seems to be a general agreement that the present low price is caused by manipulation of speculating. The fact is that speculators could hardly act in unison to affect such a large result for any length of time. Unity of action among them is not much more feasible than among producers. If we grant that there was left over last year a surplus which the manufacturer could not use and that another surplus has been produced this year it is difficult to find what market there could be for such an aggregation of surplus, unless there were some to take it for speculative purposes. Speculation in products may often work temporary harm to the producer when the product is in volume that a few men may be able to control. The cotton crop is of value too immense for cliques to handle. But assuming that a combination of Eastern speculators had caused the present low price of the staple, a Mr. Roddy, of New York, Southern by birth and sincerely a friend to the Southern people, has proposed a vast combination of Southern capital to take up hereafter the entire product in order to fix the price at a point remunerative to producers. Theoretically this may be possible. Practically it is impossible. The question of what to do with any surplus beyond the needs of manufacturers will always suggest a depression in value. Practically a better suggestion is that the planters in different localities who have capital available for such a purpose, combine for the establishment of cotton and other factories all over the South. The investment is demonstrably good. This would tend to reduction of cotton acreage and consequent reduction of volume produced both by withdrawal of labor from the fields and by creating an enlarged demand for other products of the farm. It would bring about the diversified farming which is the only remedy for the situation. It is a plan that involves co-operation of capital in localities to the extent of, perhaps, a few hundred thousand dollars in each, not the co-operation of the producers of the entire cotton belt, involving a capital of many millions.

THE DUTIES OF WEALTH. It has been alleged that in England there is a stronger recognition of the sense of responsibility of wealth in relation to the poor than in this country and there is doubtless some truth in the statement. There it is a sense that has its cause in the abiding existence of an aristocracy. Under old conditions in the South the poor, white and black, were more the recipients of individual charity than they are to-day. Changed conditions have not in all ways been better for the helpless poor. In those parts of the country where fortunes were made in business enterprises, wealth was formerly more than now the possession of a single generation. The inheritors of wealth were not given the training that enabled them to retain it, nor were they taught its responsibilities. The founders of great fortunes had not themselves an appreciation of those responsibilities. With Mr. Pullman it was different, and because he deemed his sons incapable of performing the duties that attend ownership of large wealth he left them only a support out of his immense estate. Men who have been the architects of vast fortunes, where they have engaged in charities at all, have exercised them in care for institutions instead of individuals. The most of them have given all their thoughts solely to accumulation.

There is evidently now a tendency in this country for wealth to continue in family lines more than formerly, and its inheritors are not unworthy administrators of it to the extent that many would have us believe. It is said too often that individual charities pauperize the poor. It is well to often ignore this teaching of political economists, and a number of the wealthier women of the land are graciously conducting their lives as if no such teaching had ever come within the scope of their learning. Indeed, they have learned from higher sources than political economists. Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt is spending much the larger part of her vast personal income in taking care of others. Individually she looks to the wants of many, and employs others to assist in the work of administration. One pastor receives \$500 each month to be distributed among the worthy poor of his parish. The expenses and the salary of the head of the King's Daughters are paid by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who also pays for the greater part of

the vast charitable work done by that organization. Mrs. J. C. Ayer, the widow of the millionaire medicine man, supports scores of poor women. Miss Helen Gould is doing a larger work than any other. She has never married, and is giving her time, as well as her fortune, to the poor. It is said that her fondest hopes are in connection with little children, the orphans and the destitute. Of her annual income of \$500,000 she spends twenty times as much upon others as upon herself. One of her beautiful charities is the establishment of an extensive country home to which in the summer time she takes numbers of children from the slums of the cities for the enjoyment of pure air and better living. And there are numerous cases in which the women to whom wealth has fallen are showing that they regard themselves as only stewards to whom the administration of an important and sacred trust has been committed. Their conception of wealth has a divine authority. Their lesson is one full of beauty and sweet, gracious womanliness, and their influence will do much to give to society an enlightened view of great riches.

For Sale. WANTED. USE IT FREE. 30 days in your own home before paying one cent in advance. Shipped anywhere, no charge. Write for catalogue. Standard Singers, \$5, \$12.50, \$18.00. Patent Sewing Machines, \$12.50, \$18.00, \$25.00. Each machine guaranteed to sew. Write for catalogue. The Consolidated Supply Co. are reliable. -Ed.

WANTED. ALL WIND PUMPS to have a PERFECT SPRING that helps get water, stops pounding, jerking, breaking and rapid wearing of pump and mill. So good; pay after trial. Ask your dealer for it, or EQIS M'F'G CO., Marshalltown, Iowa.

50 REGISTERED HIGH GRADE BULLS. We have about 50 high grade Short-horn Bulls, half of which are from two to four years old, balance yearlings and early spring calves. Also two 6 year old registered Herefords and about 5 full blooded Bulls, which we offer at reasonable prices and in lots to suit the purchaser. The most of those classed as grades are full bloods and as good as grades can be made. The registered animals are exceptionally fine and as good as the best. For further particulars, address J. B. EDWARDS & SON, McLennan, Rockwall Co., Texas.

MULES FOR SALE. 50 good mules, coming two and three. Also 30 good mares. Will sell or trade for cattle. W. L. FOSTER, Sterling City, Texas.

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MULES FOR SALE. 50 good mules, coming two and three. Also 30 good mares. Will sell or trade for cattle. W. L. FOSTER, Sterling City, Texas.

J. W. OVERTON, Live Stock Commission Merchant. OVERTON, TEX. - FOR SALE. 4000 coming one year old steers, spring delivery, 3000 cows, spring delivery, 300 calves, two year old heifer spring delivery, 300 calves and calves, delivered at Longview and Henderson, Texas, and 100 head of 1500 cow-cattle at same time. 1000 Anderson and Cherokee Co. stock cattle for sale, 200 acres well improved Texas land, 1500 head of cattle, rests paid in advance. Good title. Will sell cattle for spring delivery in bunches from 300 to 1000 head. Address J. W. OVERTON, Overton, Texas.

SUPERIOR SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. The undersigned has for sale, near Panhandle, Tex., 30 two-year-old and 90 one-year-old selected Kentucky Steer Bulls, all selected from the best herds in Central Kentucky. Come and buy good ones. B. B. GROOM.

BULLS FOR SALE. We have for sale at Fort Worth, Texas, FULL BLOOD AND HIGH GRADE DURHAM BULLS. Write us before buying elsewhere, or call and see us. HOVENKAMP & WATT, Fort Worth, Texas.

Raw Furs and Skins Wanted. The Providence Fur Company, Providence, R. I., wants all kinds of raw furs, skins, gins, sing, snakes, etc. Prices many countries in Texas. Days are as follows: Silver Fox.....\$15.00 to \$150.00 Bear.....\$5.00 to \$25.00 Marten.....\$2.00 to \$10.00 Beaver.....\$3.00 to \$10.00 Wolf.....\$1.00 to \$5.00 Red Fox.....\$1.00 to \$5.00 Sable.....\$25.00 to \$100.00 Skunk.....\$2.00 to \$10.00 Gray Fox.....\$5.00 to \$25.00 Rat.....\$2.00 to \$10.00 Price list and all particulars furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment, and immediate remittance on all consignments.

Did You Get Your Texas Lands? Under a commission 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 any lands in Texas, nearly all persons who go to Texas in an early day had lands granted to them or their heirs. We own and have for sale large or small tracts of land in Texas. FULTON & YEAGLEY, P. O. Box 19, Denton, Texas.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills. Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Slow Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES. The famous bull, "The Ensign," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bull. The great strength and support of the Red Polled cattle is in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world, a mahogany red, no horns, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and breed to cows of another strain, get red calves or 95 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Special invitation extended to Texas and Territory cattlemen and stock farmers. Address: H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

HEREFORD BULLS. Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls. The grades are from dams three-quarter bred and better and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address: G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colorado.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords. ESTABLISHED 1868. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of car loads a specialty. WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

SUNNY SLOPE. EMPORIA, KANSAS. REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE. We won more Ribbons at the big State Fairs this year than any other Hereford Herd. 400 Head 100 SERVICEABLE BULLS and anything you may want in the male or female line singly or in car lots. Address: SUNNY SLOPE, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM. 150 head of Registered Hereford cattle for sale, consisting of 40 one and two-year-old Heifers; 10 Cows; three to eight years old; 25 Heifer Calves; six to 12 months old; 10 Bulls; twelve to twenty-four months old; 15 Bulls; three to seven years old; 60 Bull Calves; six to ten months old. These cattle are as well bred as can be found in America and good individuals, and are in good condition. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser. C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Crystal Springs Short Horns, 90 Bales & Crutchshank. Bulls in service Chief Victor 4th 11202. Kirkelevington Duke of Hazelhurst vol. 41. 20 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS and 20 HEIFERS FOR SALE. Are choice individuals, out of selected cows and grown out right. J. F. FRYAR, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo. 80 miles east of Kansas City; 60 miles east of St. Joseph on H. & St. Joe railway, Burlington system.

W. T. CLAY, PLATTSBURG, MO., Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. CHOICE YOUNG BULLS OF ANCIENT BRITON, ANXIETY, LORD WILTON, THE GROVE 3rd, AND BEAU REAL STRAINS. 175 bulls for 1898 service; 60 of them 12 to 20 months old Sept. 1st, 1907. G. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri.

PRIZE WINNING HEREFORDS. HERD HEADED BY HESIOD END 40679 and FREE LANCE 51626. 42 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. A desirable lot of Bulls and Heifers will be sold at public sale at Kansas City, Mo., March 16th, 1898. JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.

Maple Hill Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE. 400 HEAD. Herd heads Galahad 182259, Baron Judding 13012 and Crutchshank McKelvey 125786. 200 serviceable bulls, 150 registered and 50 high grades all to be sold in car lots at reasonable prices. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens and White Holland Turkeys. Personal inspection preferred to correspondence. R. C. HUNGAN, Osborn, DeKalb Co., Mo.

Bois d'Arc Herd of Herefords. A few good Herefords for sale, male and female. For description inquire at owner. J. A. EDWARDS, Chisholm, Texas.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

CATTLE--CON. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Headed by Lord 6th of Sunny Side 57019, Sandhedrin 3rd 67034, Sandhedrin 6th 72071 wt. at 16 months old 1460 lbs. Wilton of Sunny Side 72072 and Wilton 72073. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1896, 1898 and 1897. Berkshire Swine and B. Turkeys. W. S. IKARD, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM, Rhome, Wise County, Texas. PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Young stock for sale. B. C. RHOME, Prop., W. M. LAWSON, Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex. Rhome, Tex.

Bulls for Sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, good high grade Durham, Devon Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying. W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas.

FOR SALE. 50 High Grade Short Horn Heifers, ones and twos, mostly reds, 5 or 10 Bull Calves, reds. P. S. DUNCAN, Ferrin, Mo.

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. Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri from Imported Stock. Address: L. E. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo. SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES. FOR SALE. Address: Walter P. Stewart, Gratitude, Jack Co., Texas. Red Polled Cattle. One year of Registered Bulls under 15 months of age, one ear Registered Heifers in calf, one ear Registered Heifer Bulls for sale. Reference, J. H. Jennings, Martindale, Texas; A. G. Stargis, 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 200 head. Special attractions are its Crutchshank and Booth Cattle. Iatan Short Horn Ranch. J. D. EARNEST, PROPRIETOR. Has always on hand a nice lot of Young Bulls for Sale. Call and see them. Address: IATAN, TEXAS.

The Oakland Herd of richly bred registered Aberdeen-Cattle, headed by the best Blackbird bred bull Black Abbott 1862, and Young Wellington 3d, 20700; 40 choice young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Address: H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Logan Co., Ill.

35-Polled Durhams-35. Mostly double standard; none better for potency of polled feature and individual merit. Also a cartload of grade bulls. A. E. & C. I. BURLEIGH, Marion, Grundy Co., Ills. Atchison, Mo. & Santa Fe Railroad.

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM, CHILDRESS, TEXAS. Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls for sale. All Friesian raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited. Will have a herd at the Dallas Fair. Address: U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

Pigs and Chickens. Polard-China Pigs, registered stock; Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Chickens at pasture prices; Eggs for hatching in season. For prices and circulars write to Dr. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Tex.

FOR SALE--CON. 60 corn-fed mules suitable for farm work. Address: C. I. COFFIN, Itasca, Texas.

SWINE--CON. GILT-EDGE HERD. Of registered Poland Chinas, winners in first of every class shown in at Taylor Fair 1896 and 1897. 1st and 2nd prizes awarded in May and June until all sold at \$5.00 each, \$15.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed, money refunded. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex.

Fine Poland China Pigs. Highly bred and well grown. None better. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality. Black & White 113343, winner of first and sweepstakes prizes at Taylor Fair 1896 and 1897. 1st and 2nd prizes awarded in May and June until all sold at \$5.00 each, \$15.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed, money refunded. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex.

FOR SALE. Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jeannets and large high-class English Berkshire hogs. We have the best of stock and prices reasonable. King P. Y. and Colburn, 13019, East Elm, Pa. Sows are bred by special selection. Our Sows are bred by special selection. Write us for catalogue free. JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS--Registered stock. Send stamp for 50 page catalogue illustrating latest prices and history. Useful information for breeders. J. M. STONERAKER, Panola, Ill. J. P. ABERNATHY, PULASKI, TENN. Brooder of Registered Poland-China Hogs. Facing Horses and fine L. Brahmas, B. Lang Rocks, B. P. Rocks, B. Minorcas, fine Geese, F. Ducks, B. Turkeys. Eggs in season.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE AND FINE POULTRY. My herd is headed by Whisper 2nd, No. 29074, weighs in good feed 300 lbs. and Young Whispier, assisted by Best of 1895, No. 37,411, sired by the King of Poland Chinas, Double Wilkes, No. 25,759. Both of these Boars have a brilliant record as prize winners. The former 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 Tennessee, Wilkes, and Perfection strains. My herds in prime condition. I have about 40 nice mellow pigs that I will sell at about one-half their real value. My Poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, R. P. Rocks, S. S. Hens, and M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching. You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock, or to write and ask questions. All ways mention the JOURNAL. W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas. Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1896. Jumbo Wilkes Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1895. T. S. Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds. My herds in prime condition. I have about 40 nice mellow pigs that I will sell at about one-half their real value. My Poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, R. P. Rocks, S. S. Hens, and M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching. You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock, or to write and ask questions. All ways mention the JOURNAL. W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

GOATS. FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Texas. HORSES. THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas. Selected from the best and other noted strains. Also single and double bred of best breeding and ready for service. F. G. BUFORD, Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY. BUFF COCHINS--More prizes won in last three years than all Texas breeders put together. Two premiums at Dallas Fair 1897. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Stock for sale. E. T. BRANCH, Liberty, Texas. FOR SALE--White and Barred Plymouth Rock, Light and Dark Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, White Crested Black Polish FOR SALE, Send stamps for reply. Merit, Hunt Co., Tex.

DUCKS AND TURKEYS. Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, stock FOR SALE. G. R. BAXTER, Hillsdale, Mich. Look Box 352. J. F. HENDERSON, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of Autocrat Light Brahmas, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Orpingtons, Eggs booked now. Eggs \$1.50 Per Thirteen. A reasonable hatch guaranteed. Agent for Monitor Incubator. J. F. HENDERSON.

Turkey Dell Poultry Plant. Poultry Fruit and Stock Farm. Standard bred Fowls, Poland-China Hogs, Young stock in season. Write me for supply sheet. Eggs \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting. C. K. HAWKINS, Fruitland, Tex. CARSON'S THOROUGHBREDS. Barred F. Rocks, L. B. Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Black Minorcas. Eggs from prize matings \$2.00 for 15 or \$5.00 for 30. Brood sow, \$15.00. Fat gilt, \$15.00. Money back on not satisfied. Write wants. W. F. CARSON, Tontitown, Texas. EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMBS. W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, B. C. Bantams, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese. MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas. FOR SALE--CON. Twenty young Short-horn, HARRY LANDA, New Braunfels, Texas. Attention Feeders. We have cotton-seed meal and hulls to feed two thousand head of cattle. Pans, troughs and plenty of water free, adjoining our mills. Address: SHREVEPORT COTTON OIL CO., Shreveport, La.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

"POPULAR FLAT."

I dreamed, while the day was ending, And my thoughts were far away, 'Mid the scenes of my youth and childhood, In the light of a long-past day, The veil of time had been lifted, Things were as they used to be; And once again I was treading 'The paths of my innocent days. I saw the old church on the hill top, With its shade on the soft, green grass; The bubbling spring from the hillside We children never could pass; The sweet, wild roses that clambered 'O'er many a grassy mound, And the wealth of red strawberries That the ready children found Hidden in dewy myrtle 'About that hallowed ground.

Sweet with the breath of the morning From fresh, bright clover field Is wafted the fragrance of summer To those within who kneel, With hearts in peace uplifted To their loving Father above To thank him for care and kindness, And worship him for his love. And then with the voice of gladness They join with the old-time ring. Our Father must love to listen When all his people sing. Their voices float out in the stillness 'O'er the open window all To cheer the world's dusty highway, Its travelers with gladness to fill, While the trembling rose leaves quiver To the wind blowing over the hill.

I've wandered far into strange countries Away from earth's earliest ties, But their sweets are never forgotten Still round me their perfume lies. Gently the breezes are rippling With many a grassy wave 'Round me, o'er the lonely prairie, As they sigh o'er my mother's grave Near the old red church on the hilltop, 'Mid the roses and daisy plat With its myrtle and waving grasses In dear old "Popular Flat." Perhaps, by the days that are coming, When earth shall know us no more And the roll has been called up yonder, Across on the other shore, We'll meet and again be singing With the roses about the door. "FIREFLY." Garden City, Texas.

THE STUDENT'S DREAM.

Alone with his books at the midnight hour Sat a student, thoughtful and pale, And his dark eyes flashed with kindling power As he read o'er the wondrous tale. 'Twas a volume of old and mystic lore From a sage in a far off clime, Of heroic deeds on a distant shore In the days of ancient time. No novice was he to the mystery, Or the lore of the master's land, And his heart beat faster in sympathy With brave deeds wrought by knightly hand.

And as he studied on he sadly thought That bright chivalry's day was o'er, That the love for which knights so bravely fought Could now be found on earth no more. But, lo! as he pondered the page grew dim, Strange and pale with a misty light, For a woman's face looked up at him With candid dark eyes shining bright. 'Twas a maiden's face so youthful and fair, With a smile on her lips of rose; A dash of gold in the wavy brown hair, Like wetted sunbeams in repose.

And a voice as tender and sweet and low As the nightingale's evening hymn To the god of day, when the sunset's glow Light up with gold each leaf and limb. And these are the words that he sweet voice said To the student thoughtful and pale: "You do wrong to think that all love is dead, And constancy an idle tale.

There are women's hearts as pure and true As e'er throbbled in the days of old; There are noble men who would dare and do All that this knightly tale has told. And a woman's love is as brave and strong As it was in the olden days, When the troubadour told of its worth in song, And the palmer sang in its praise."

The sweet voice grew softer, more tender now, As it fell on the listening ear; A hand seemed to rest on the furrowed brow, So deeply lined with marks of care. "I have loved you in silence long and well, But I thought my love was all in vain; For I know in your proud heart memories dwell 'Of falsehood that caused such bitter pain. They would risk their all for the one they love; They would shield her from every harm, There are other ways a true knight to prove Than the strength of his good right arm.

Forget the false, remember the true; And grieve no more for the past, For one maiden's heart beats only for you, And true love is your prize at last." The student awakened with a start; In the East appeared the dawn, But the winsome face that had thrilled his heart From the mystic old page was gone.

But the words he heard in his heart are stirred With the smiling and winsome face; And he doubts a true woman's love no more. But turns his glad harp in its praise. FRANK H. MORGAN. Housley, Texas.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

There is a class, a large class of people, who go about trying to persuade us there are no such emotions in the human heart as appreciation and gratitude. I shall never let such pessimistic accusations pass me unchallenged again. Christmas morning as the enthusiasm of the children around me increased into boisterousness, and surprise after surprise brought forth laughter and hand-claps of delight, there was no surprise for me, and my feelings contrasted with the children's made me feel that surely age was creeping upon me fast, and the enthusiasm of my youth was further behind than ever before. I felt that surely age had crept upon me in the night, leaving its cold, white presence, as you have seen Jack Frost leave upon a window-pane in one night's artistic work. I was sure old age had come when, for the first time in my life, I embraced the children. I have always loved and admired them, but never so much. As they went noisily out to compare their gifts with others as fortunate, I hastened to set the house in order, moralizing as I went about, trying to persuade myself I was glad I had outgrown a desire for childish surprise. About this time the bell rang. Some one called that there was a Christmas surprise for me. I forgot my moralizings and went down stairs two steps at a time, and the last three steps at one bound, as I saw a beautiful writing desk. The very desire of my heart, and a surprise. Instantly I was in full sympathy with the boisterous enthusiasm of the children. Who believes in putting aside childish things? Not I. Who believes the enthusiasm of youth ever dies out? Not I. Who believes age has touched me with its frosty fingers? Not I. I fell upon my knees before my beautiful gift, tore open drawer after drawer, looking for the name of the donor who had the magic to give a gift so appropriate and opportunely as to me with childish enthusiasm at the surprise, but leave the lingering delight and appreciation of a mature woman. At last in a small drawer set apart for my most private correspondence, I found the donor's card: "A token of appreciation from The Texas Stock and Farm Journal, to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, with best wishes for a merry Christmas and happy New Year."

The gift increased a hundred fold when I read from whom it came, as did my appreciation and gratitude. I feel myself, like Hamlet said he was, "a beggar in words and cannot thank the donors as one gifted in speech. But I am happy in the gift. It is not for the great cost of gifts that we appreciate them, but the thought and kindness of heart which prompted them. To be appreciated gives us joy next to being loved. In the joy and enthusiasm of my Christmas surprise I say death to all pessimism that says there is no appreciation, no gratitude. No pessimistic views shall ever be placed on that desk. No! only such as shall encourage faith and good will towards all mankind and scatter happiness on earth.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR. And now, as the old year will be buried with things of the never returning past, before I greet you again I wish to every reader of the Household a happy New Year, over-filled with peace and plenty. It is the time of good resolutions. I wish to quote from something I read every New Year. I may have quoted it before; if so, it is good enough to repeat: "We hope, we aspire; we resolve, we trust. When the morning calls to life and light, But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night Our lives are trailing in sordid dust."

New Years days, when the realities of life stand out in clearer relief than ordinarily and impress us with unusual vividness, start in most of us seri us thoughts and inspire in us lofty aspirations and noble intentions. We are apt then to make excellent resolutions, and to start off in new and higher planes of living. Now, it would be well for us if there were some way of perpetuating these better moods and living up to these good intentions. Too often, however, the serious impressions are but transient, and there is too little vitality in the good intentions and resolutions to make them really potent impulses for many days, or to give them permanence among the motives and forces of our life. Of course, we cannot make our lives beautiful merely by alternately adopting resolutions of amendment and walling out dolorous confessions of failures. Life runs deeper than words.

It ought not to be impossible to live up to the impulses of our best moods, or at least to do to a much greater degree than most of us realize. The trouble lies in the vagueness of our intentions. We simply resolve to be better this year than last, or to do more good in the future than in the past; but we have no clear and distinct conception in our minds of the points in which we will be better, or of the particular ways in which we will increase our usefulness. Our ideas of living better and doing greater good are undefined. Realizing this to be true, let each of us set about to be more definite in our resolutions and intentions. Let the plans of improvement for the New Year be clear and distinct, and live up to them. We have only one day to live at a time. We have no to-morrows.

I will make no comments on the letters this week, only to say the Household is favored with such favorites as Alamo, Purple Pansy, Fire Fly, Texas Lily, and our beloved but long silent member, Mrs. Thomas. THE HAPPY BENEDICT. Dear Household Friends: I want to thank Mrs. Buchanan for her kind words and good wishes, and also to say that I shall use my best endeavors to "put into practice all the practically sensible things and beautiful sentiments" I once expressed in Household. I, too, want to hear from the members on the subject suggested: "In which is there more happiness—anticipation or realization?" I promise to take the debate myself when some one else makes a lead. I am to-day sending to the puzzle editor of the Journal an attempt on my part to answer three of the puzzles in the last issue. Who else is taking an interest in this very instructive department? I would like to write a long letter and comment on some of the good letters, but I have to bring in the wood, take out the ashes and do my other evening chores, including playing sweetheart to my wife for a while, so must say good-bye. Yours happily, ALAMO.

THE FLITTINGS OF A FIRE FLY. Dear Mrs. B.: May I fit in with the evening shadows for a few moments? I am only a firefly, and of course, light, only a tiny spot in this great dark world, but I make that as bright as I can. I think our page is very nice, but I believe also that it could be made much better by a little care and thought on the part of the writers. Let us endeavor to express our thoughts in as sensible a manner as we possess, whether the subject be the time honored, "Is Marriage a Failure?" "Woman's Rights," or even something sentimental, for even that has a sensible side. Some one seems to be afraid that we are becoming "sentimental." True sentiment is never silly, although some folks have fancied themselves possessed of an "everlasting love" and have acted quite silly about it. It is pure sentiment that civilizes. It is that which lifts us above the savage and teaches us to appreciate things beautiful, good and true. Because our address is so kind and encouraging, we should be all the more careful to make our letters fresh, sweet and entertaining, thus writing ourselves down as sensible, pure minded boys and girls. Then there would be no need to "beg admittance into your charming circle," or fear that "dreared waste basket."

AN OLD-TIME FAVORITE. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household Friends: Outside there is a heavy mist and miniature lakes stand about under the pine trees—proof enough that this part of the Lone Star state does not suffer from lack of water, especially when one takes into consideration that it rains once and sometimes twice a week. Agreeable people never complain of the weather—and of course I am agreeable—I shall not complain of it to-day, for it gives me an opportunity to write letters—a very good thing, as every drawer contains one or two yet unanswered. I had noticed in the Household that Mrs. B. had not sent my letter, so I will hasten to write. I appreciate your letter so much, Mrs. B., and also the articles you sent. The publishers of The Chronicle must not have sent the paper to you, as I requested, or you would have known that I had used what you sent. I wonder if Duke de Wyatt did not get the paper sent long ago and have been eagerly looking for the promised letter to the Household. Are we to be forever disappointed, Duke de Wyatt?

So Alamo is married. That is what usually comes after the declaration that one expects to live forever alone. I'll take care how I make such a declaration on the Household might have a bride, or she might as well get a bridegroom. Alamo can't you induce your bride to enter the Circle. I, for one, would like to make her acquaintance. Careless Bill, I am quite rejoiced (!) to think that I have risen in your estimation. There is plenty of room for improvement still, did you say? Mrs. Buchanan, I have often wondered why cowboys figured so prominently in the Household; I often think of now, I see so many of them here at the hotel. I wonder if any of your cowboys ever come here? Vox Homo, after a perusal of your letter, I have been trying to imagine what you are like. Mrs. B. says you will be a rival of Miserable Man, but I shall not begin to sympathize with you. There is an undercurrent in your letter that I can't solve, but from some of your words I believe you are concealed. Am I not right?

I am interested in Intruder and with her would like to hear the subject of "Child Culture" discussed. There is need for the united effort of parents, friends and teachers in that important work. As a teacher, I have studied children in their own homes and it is interesting to make one's heart and to see some of the influences brought to bear on a child's life just when they are in the impressionable stage. When good counsel would go so far toward making their lives better, they get the reverse course, oh, so often. I am quite indignant over something that came under my observation the other day. Since a young man took a little girl of ten years in his arms. When he left, though he had never seen her before, kissed her good-bye. Is that not a sight for tears? She was pretty, 'tis true, but he did a very wrong thing, do you not say so, and is not her mother very unwise to allow it? Intruder, that is one thing of the many a mother should not neglect in her training. While it is instinctive with some children to be modest in their conduct, it is not with others, and mothers should be very, very careful in their training. My last letter never appeared, and lest this should share its unhappy fate, I'll make it brief. Would you like to hear about my school? I have an enrollment of fifty-five, and nearly all attend regularly. The schoolhouse is well built and nicely furnished—a very picturesque building, as it stands, its white befring rising to meet the sky, and the pine trees grouped about. The holidays will soon be here and I will spend my vacation in and near Houston. I wonder if I'll see Beatrice Seymour? Now if we had hadges we might meet. Wouldn't that be jolly?

I think I have lost my talent (if I had any talent) for letter writing, and I'll surrender the laurels which kind friends once awarded to me, to those more worthy than I, and after my school work is over, Mrs. Buchanan, may I rest at your feet and listen while others talk? Wishing the many members a happy Christmas and glad New Year, I am one of Mrs. Buchanan's girls. PURPLE PANSY.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal reaches nearly every stockman in Texas and has a very large and rapidly growing circulation among Texas farmers, making it of great value to advertisers.

Music that gentler on the spirit lies Than tired eyelids upon tired eyes. I have had the pleasure of hearing the large pipe organ in the music hall at Cincinnati, played upon by one of the finest organists in the United States. The vast audience sat as if spellbound as the mighty volume of music rose and spread through the large hall. One could listen to such music for hours without tiring. That music was more than beautiful, it was sublime. From childhood I have been passionately fond of music, but I can say with Jessica: "I am never merry when I hear sweet music." My earliest ambition was to become a skillful pianist. In later years my hopes were realized to some extent, but after years spent amid the scenes accompanying life on a Texas ranch, I can not be expected to know much of the music of to-day. Once in a great while a popular air floats out to us, borne upon the winds that come from the great world beyond the "canyons." They cannot wear our hearts away from the dear old songs we first loved. My favorite songs are: "The Bridge," "Then You'll Remember Me," "Those Evening Bells."

"Those evening bells, How many a tale their music tells Of youth, and home, and native clime When last I heard their soothing chime." To the wanderer's ear no music could sound sweeter than the old familiar church bell of his native home. How often as a little child he has answered its call. Father, mother, sister and brother, together they have, at its bidding, turned their footsteps toward the house of God; together they worshipped him as came unto me, and forbid them not." Oh, tender memories awakened by that bell! Some of those dear ones are no more; they have answered the Father's call. While the solemn tones of the old church bell tolled a requiem, their bodies were carried across the portals of the house of God for the last time. So he gives his beloved sleep. "Sleep, weary ones, while ye may. Sleep, oh, sleep!" MARY E. THOMAS. Strawn, Texas.

A CHRISTMAS LILLY. Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Having just received the Journal, will enter myself this morning to chat while. But do give me a chair by Texas Tom. To words and good wishes, and also to say that I shall use my best endeavors to "put into practice all the practically sensible things and beautiful sentiments" I once expressed in Household. I, too, want to hear from the members on the subject suggested: "In which is there more happiness—anticipation or realization?" I promise to take the debate myself when some one else makes a lead. I am to-day sending to the puzzle editor of the Journal an attempt on my part to answer three of the puzzles in the last issue. Who else is taking an interest in this very instructive department? I would like to write a long letter and comment on some of the good letters, but I have to bring in the wood, take out the ashes and do my other evening chores, including playing sweetheart to my wife for a while, so must say good-bye. Yours happily, ALAMO.

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. 70. DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. Exactly suitable. 3. A lord's estate in lands. 4. Played in water. 5. A very well known plant. 6. Ringing a bell to announce a death. 7. Part of a bride. 8. A domestic animal. 9. A letter. A. W. E.

71. RIDDLE. I'm greatly prized and in demand, By rich and poor throughout the land. From newsboy up to millionaire, All my great usefulness declare. In character I'm fair and square— In form perhaps you'd call me spare. I have no hands, or legs, or feet, Yet in my way I am complete. My owner must observe some care, For usage rough I cannot bear; For should he strike me, much I dread, I should flare up and lose my head. I'm kept at home, but do not doubt, When my work's done that I go out; And strange to say, although I'm prized, When I go out I am despised! JOSIE.

72. FOUR DEPENDENT DIAMONDS. Upper Left Diamond: 1. A vowel. 2. An abbreviation for a sum of money. 3. A large city in Nebraska. 4. An article. 5. A vowel. Upper Right Diamond: 1. A vowel. 2. A period of time. 3. A beautiful stone, worn as an ornament. 4. An abbreviation denoting more of a similar kind. 5. A vowel. Lower Left Diamond: 1. A vowel. 2. A unit. 3. The opening between two lines whose ends meet. 4. A kind of tree. 5. A vowel. Lower Right Diamond: 1. A vowel. 2. Used to agitate air. 3. Masticated and swallowed. 4. A weapon used by ancient gladiators. 5. A consonant. PAX.

73. REBUS. BNOT SECNATSMUORIC. COMEBY JOSIE.

74. CHARADE STATES. 1. A girl's name and from what the farmer gets his living. 2. An exclamation, away up, and an exclamation. 3. A girl's name and a garden tool. 4. Performing ablutions, and a weight. 5. A girl's name, a drunkard and a vowel. "K."

75. CHARADE. To COMPLETE A ONE you cut off his TWO. Which seems a remarkable thing to do, Yet it is true, tho' the statement seems tall— Take the TWO from a ONE and then find ALL. A perfect ONE has a SECOND, of course. Like a pig, a goat, a cow, or a horse; But if his TWO poor ONE is depleted, Strange though it be—he's merely COMPLETE. ELLSWORTH.

76. SQUARE. 1. A style of architecture. 2. A bird of beautiful plumage. 3. A fold. 4. Scrubbed. 5. To make a statement. 6. Wanted. PHILOMEL.

77. NUMERICAL. 2-3-4-1 names the first man. 5-9-7, used for lighting and heating. 8-6-10, a vehicle. The whole is a large island near Africa. BERT.

78. CHARADE. A poor old ONE lives down the street, And he is feeling quite COMPLETE; For he is getting feeble and old, And is hardly TWO to count his gold. A. W. E.

79. PALINDROME. K-N-I-I-N-K. I am a word of letters eleven, Backward or forward spelled alike; The Italian used to gather me, And smoke me in his stoneware pipe. JOSIE.

80. HALF SQUARE. 1. A small round moulding. 2. Struggles. 3. A three-legged iron frame. 4. A large stream. 5. To declare positively. 6. To obtain. 7. A conjunction. 8. A letter. PHILOMEL.

81. HOT-BED, HOTBED. 62. C H U T H I E D C U R T A I N T E A S E D I E N

63. Hot-bed, hotbed. 64. S H E L F H O W E L E V A D E L E D G E F L E E T

65. Too many cooks spoil the broth. 66. C a n a r d H a n d J A r g o t i c R u s i k L e t h e X p u g n S h a d e s Charles Dickens.

67. My-sweet-heart, my sweetheart. 68. EDAM, LIST, LOTS, SOUR.

69. Mad-I-son, Madison. Numbers 63 and 64 were solved by Sabrina, while Panay Blossom sent in solutions to 57, 58, 59 and 60.

LITERARY NEWS. What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems

That Pale Face and Those Colorless Lips are DANGER SIGNALS. Nature Is Crying for Help—the Blood Is Hungry for IRON.

DANGER SIGNALS: Headache, Chills, Dizziness, Constipation, Palpitation, Despondency, Indigestion, Fever, Muddy Complexion, Nervousness, Pain in Back, Cold Extremities, Loss of Memory, Loss of Appetite, Dimness of Vision, Wasting Away. Address HARTER, Dayton, Ohio.

which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of The Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well-dressed Woman" by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the character of Henry George and Charles A. Dana by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way. General Passenger Agent, L. W. WAKELLEY.

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. Texas Stock and Farm Journal goes to the ranches of the west from the Gulf to the northern extremity of the Panhandle, and the homes of the farmers all over the state.

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SAN ANTONIO. San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday and Monday at 10:45 a. m. Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Monday at 9:30 a. m. For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m. arrive at 6:30 p. m. For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:35 p. m. arrives at 1:35 p. m.

International & Great Northern. NORTH—Leaves at 8:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 p. m. Monday at 9:30 a. m. SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:50 p. m. NORTH, daily express special leaves 9:30 a. m. arrives 3:15 p. m. SOUTH, leaves 9:45 a. m., arrives 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore. Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Lavernia and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. Arrives at San Antonio at 9:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

THE SAN ANTONIO MARKET. The week has been one of the most disagreeable within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It has rained and rained and rained, and the mud has been discussed until its very ears must have burned.

Bascom Lyall, the well known mule man of Uvalde county, spent Friday in the city.

A. S. Casparis is spending the holidays at Round Mountain, Blanco county, his old home.

J. B. Willis, the fat, chuffy, well known stockman of Taylor, was here on business Thursday.

J. W. Brockman of Falls City, came up Thursday and spent a couple of days viewing the landscape o'er.

Alex McGehee, the San Marcos stockman, who has been stocking his pasture in Atascosa county with cows, was here Thursday.

Col. N. T. Wilson, superintendent of the Western Union Beef company, left Saturday night for the Pecos ranch, to be gone probably a week or ten days.

H. B. Woodley, who went out to his Sabinal ranch to see how the heifers were, returned Friday with his face all radiant with smiles and greeted the Journal man with the remark: "Didn't touch 'em." He after ward explained that his reference was to the reported severe northern in North Texas.

B. B. McCutcheon and Willis McCutcheon, Jr., spent Monday and Tuesday in San Antonio, on their return to their ranch at Alpine. They stated that no cattle were changing hands in that section now, as all that were for sale had been sold and those now on hand are being held over through choice of the owners.

Col. Wm. Hunter, the Texas manager of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, spent a couple of days in San Antonio the early part of the week on business, returning to Fort Worth Tuesday night. Col. Wm. T. Way, the efficient manager of the San Antonio office, has just cause to appreciate his visit, as is evidenced by the fine new overcoat which he is now wearing.

Dave Pryor was here Christmas day. He came up with his stock to show what Santa Claus brought him. He says his goats are getting very anxious for the start to Klondike. The late cool breeze he said did not affect them in the least, for just as soon as he finished shearing them a month or so ago, they went right to work raising mohair.

Col. Wm. T. Way, the well known and popular manager of the San Antonio office of Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company leaves to-morrow for St. Louis on business which will detain him for a week or ten days. The Journal's best wishes go with him, and though he may reach St. Louis after the first, the Journal feels safe in saying that the business of South Texas, with which his company has been favored this year, will entitle him to a seat in the front row.

A. E. Gildemeister of Council Grove, Kansas, who has been in South Texas for the past sixty days buying cattle, left for Council Grove Wednesday night to spend the holidays with the "old folks at home." He will return to Texas in time to attend the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association in January. His office, however, he states, will be to attend the meeting more especially than advertising himself as being in the market for cattle.

L. L. Baldridge of Wagoner, I. T., and P. R. Austin of San Antonio, came up from Victoria Friday. Mr. Baldridge will leave in a few days for the Territory, having spent several weeks in

South Texas, during which time Baldridge Bros. & Austin, of which L. L. is a member, have made some permanent investments. The Journal congratulates them on their good judgment and predicts for them the success which their experience demands.

Capt. George F. Hines, the well known stockman of Pearsall, spent Thursday and Friday in San Antonio, having just arrived from his pasture in Frio county. He stated that his Frio county pasture is in fine shape and his steers and other cattle, which are now in that pasture are looking well. As an evidence of his faith in prices, he is not very particular about selling anything now, as he is prepared to keep them through the winter in good shape.

W. T. Wilson, brother of Col. N. T. Wilson, has been elected assistant treasurer of the Texas department of the Western Union Beef company, vice Mr. Frank Boutler resigned. A better selection could not have been made, and the Journal congratulates the company on its good judgment in this selection, as Mr. Wilson's capability and ability render him especially fitted for the duties imposed upon him in his new field of labor.

Ike and Sol West returned Friday from Spofford, where they delivered 1000 head of steers to Fred Nations of Emporia, Kas., for shipment to Kansas and Nebraska. In conversation with the Journal representative, Mr. Ike West stated that cattle out in that section were looking well and that the range was good and that they had been having a slow rain, but no cold weather, and that no loss of cattle was anticipated in that section this winter.

Walter Daly of the Evans-Snyder-Beul company, came down from Fort Worth reaching here Friday morning. He stated that he had been over a portion of the Panhandle country and up in the Territory since he left San Antonio some ten days ago, and that they had some very severe cold weather where he had been, especially during the early part of the week, and the stiff north winds made him shiver for the balmy breezes of South Texas, and especially the refreshing bowlers in Santone.

Capt. Harry Landa, of New Braunfels, spent Thursday in San Antonio on business, and was an appreciated visitor at the Journal's headquarters. He has made one shipment of meal fed stuff to market on which he realized satisfactory, if not handsome profits. He stated that outside of the little inconvenience, occasioned by the damp spell of weather which he had experienced in the last week or ten days, that his cattle were doing extremely well and that he would make another shipment of one train load to market Saturday.

L. Goodman of Laredo, a well known live stock operator, spent Friday in San Antonio. He states that extensive purchases of cattle have been made this year in Mexico, that the most accessible territory which has been heretofore largely drawn upon, is in a manner depleted now. Cuban buyers and some of the leading live stock men of Southern Texas have been buying and taking out cattle constantly. He says there are still cattle in Mexico for sale, but they are hard to get, by reason of being farther off the railroad, than has been the case heretofore.

T. C. King, who for several years was in charge of some branches of Col. Ike T. Pryor's business in Texas and old Mexico, spent the greater portion of the week in San Antonio. He is interested now in coffee lands on the Rio Grande, of Chihuahua, Mexico, and has just returned from the East, where he succeeded in making arrangements by which a good portion of the lands will be colonized. He states that the successful culture of coffee in Mexico is no longer an experiment, but a stern reality and that heavy investments have already been made down there.

D. K. Furnish returned from a visit to his Spofford ranch Thursday and reported some rain out there, but stated that it was without the blizzard attachment reported in the Panhandle country. "I do not believe," said Mr. F., "that the loss can be as heavy as reported, and anything which could have been killed by the first cold spell would not be in condition to stand ordinary winter weather sixty days anyway. Poor cattle placed on new ranges in the fall and overtaken by cold weather before they have had time to locate water, good range and shelter, must suffer the consequences. And this reported heavy loss has no doubt been among this class of cattle."

shipped two cars of mules from Alice Sunday for investment from which they will be loaded for Cuba. Mr. Richardson has already made several similar shipments on which he has realized good profits. Mules will perhaps become an important factor in the agricultural interests of the island. Heretofore oxen have been for the greater part in use over there but the demand for beef has had a deterrent effect on the importation of oxen there. Mules, taking everything into consideration, are about as cheap as oxen, and as long as the demand for work stock continues a happy combination for general purposes may be found in the mule. J. B. Patterson will accompany the shipment and attend to the sale of the animals.

Col. Ike T. Pryor returned from a trip down to Columbus Thursday, and has since been devoting his time assiduously to the interests of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, and right here in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal will remark that this company's interests in Southwest Texas could not have been placed in better hands. Escomiums of praise from the press are unnecessary. Col. Pryor's record as a man, a cowman, a gentleman, and the influence wielded by him as such is known not only throughout Texas but throughout all the cattle raising states. Evans-Snyder-Buel company made no mistake in securing his services and as he has always sworn by the Journal, it cannot refrain from giving utterance to a few words of congratulation both to him and the Evans-Snyder-

der-Buel company on the happy combination thus formed.

M. C. Howard of Iowa, spent several days in San Antonio and vicinity last week looking for muttons, but did not succeed in finding anything suitable for his purpose. Mr. Howard has for a number of years done a large business in feeding sheep, but this is the first year he has invaded Texas. It did not take him long to realize that if a man wants first choice in Texas he must start out early in the season. The class of muttons he found in South Texas were for the greater part not in shape stand the shipment, without first being on feed for a time. He stated that possibly he would visit this section next year for the same purpose he came this time. He was not especially pleased with the grade of sheep in South Texas, but was willing to attribute it in part to the fact that all the desirable stuff had already been bought.

John T. McElroy, the "Potentate of the Pecos," was in the city Monday, for the purpose of shipping out a couple of carloads of horses which he purchased during his last trip to San Antonio. He left Tuesday on the Southern Pacific for Alpine, Texas, from which point the horses will be driven to his ranch in Ward county. Mr. McElroy will go from Alpine to the Pecos county ranch, and this will be his first visit to the property since its acquisition. He stated as far as he could learn the "T. X." pasture into which the Western Union Beef company cattle are now being delivered, was in fine condition and that an additional well was being bored in order to insure an abundance of water. Mr. McElroy denies emphatically the report which gained circulation some weeks ago that he was contemplating matrimony. He stated, however, that it was not from a want of inclination but he was too poor just now to give Mrs. McElroy the benefits of social life in the metropolis.

indeed it did not, excel most of them as developed now in process of incubation be realized. The Journal bids the tier of counties to the north-west, to be of good cheer. Faithful and relentless effort is the price of liberty and the Journal is with you.

THE JANUARY MEETING.

The "Sap" to the Front on Rates—Capt. Lytle Jubilant.

Mr. E. J. Martin, general passenger agent of the S. A. and A. P. railway, has announced that his road would put on a maximum rate of \$5.00 from any point on its line and that he will meet any further reduction which may be accorded by any other road. Of course some one had to make the initial step and the "Sap" with commendable promptness, has done so. There is ample time for the other roads to respond and the failure of the Journal to announce rates now should be no reason for alarm. Capt. Jno. T. Lytle, president of the Texas Live Stock association, spent several days in the city this week, and states that he is very much encouraged by the unanimity of the stockmen in expressing a determination to be on hand during the meeting in January. The Captain has travelled over a great deal of country of late and is in a position to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

A CORKER. The San Antonio Express of Friday noted the sale by Fleming & Davidson of this city, to Chas. Schreiner, of Kerrville, Texas, of 3000 coming ones for spring delivery out of the King crop of calves for '97. The Express gave the total aggregate of the sale as "in the neighborhood of \$50,000." Of course this was doubtless all the information the Express could get and the Journal can hardly be expected to do any better. Mr. Davidson is not specially gifted in the matter of proclaiming to the world all the details of his business and he has a very pleasing faculty in managing to keep reporters at a convenient distance at times. Nevertheless while the reporters are doing some guessing there are others who are engaged in the same pastime. These coming ones are a portion of the calf crop of '97 and '98 bought some months ago by Fleming & Davidson at \$17.00 per head. The Southern hotel chas, letter heads and desk blotches have been figured out pretty extensively in an endeavor to see how 3000 calves which cost \$17.00 per head could be sold "in the neighborhood of \$50,000." And still the boys are guessing.

NITROGENOUS CROPS IN TEXAS. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Gentlemen: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 25th ultimo, which was mislaid by mistake in some other papers, I regret to say that thus far we have been unable to conduct Kaffir corn feeding experiments with steers. The attempt was made by the Kansas Experiment Station and the station attempted this line of investigation. Concerning the value and importance of clover to the agriculturist, in which all scientists agree, I am glad to say that there is scarcely any soil not strongly alkaline that will not produce alfalfa. Careful preparation of even some of the thinnest, driest soil of these states will enable a paying crop of alfalfa to be grown. We have taken the thin, pebbly soil of this section, which has an impervious blue clay lying near the surface, and have succeeded in growing alfalfa most profited upon a considerable acreage. We consider alfalfa from every standpoint the typical forage crop for Texas. It is a legum rich in nitrogen, withstands drought remarkably well, and is adapted to all of the climatic conditions with which this state is blessed.

Next in importance to alfalfa is the cow pea, and possibly the Velvet bean. We have received many reports of successful culture of cow peas in districts that heretofore have been thought too arid for this crop, but good cultivation and proper care during the past few years have enabled the farmer to grow this crop as far as San Antonio and beyond without irrigation.

The Velvet bean, or Banana pea, has not yet proven itself so well suited for stock feeding as the cow pea, but it makes a more luxuriant growth of vines and for the purpose of turning under for green manure, I believe that it is superior to cow peas, though some further trial will be necessary to determine the exact relative values of these two crops for this purpose.

I have received most encouraging reports of the growth of mellilotus or Bokhara clover (Mellilotus alba) throughout the Panhandle section. In some cases it has been found growing upon the farms without a knowledge of the name of the plant and when sent for identification was accompanied by words of praise and commendation. It is very hardy and very much liked by stock when accustomed to it. It improves the mechanical condition of the land and adds to its plant food and in many cases I have known it to prove a boon to the stock grower for early pasturing of young stock, dams, heep, etc.

We cannot afford to overlook these three nitrogenous crops; alfalfa, cow peas and Mellilotus. There is no soil in the state worthy of the name of "soil" that will not profitably grow one or all of these crops.

J. H. CONNELL, Director of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. College Station, Tex., Dec. 24, 1897.

WEATHER, RANGE AND CROPS.

The wheat acreage in Parker county has been increased 25 per cent. In some portions of the country so much more wheat has been planted that tenant farmers find it difficult to rent land for cotton planting.

A large acreage of grass was destroyed by fire last week in the Kennedy and Armstrong pastures in Southwest Texas. The recent prairie fire in the Capital Syndicate pasture north of Channing killed 350 head of fine cattle. A very great damage was done to orchards in Fannin county by sleet breaking down fruit trees during the recent storm. The orange and lemon crop in Southern California has been seriously injured by the freeze. Swisher county had five inches of

snow on the 21st. The county has also previously had extensive prairie fires. From Sterling county it is reported that the storm a few days before Christmas was not severe and stock was in splendid condition.

The grass in Palo Pinto county is good and cattle are going into the winter stock shape.

Over 100,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed in Chillicothe, Hardeeman county, this season, and the farmers yet have on hand 40,000 bushels. Rains were general over North Texas on the 26th.

RESOLUTIONS ON COL. TAMBLYN'S DEATH. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our friend and co-worker, W. L. Tamblin,

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we do so with saddened hearts, mourning the loss of a warm friend, an honorable associate and a noble and upright man.

We lament that the business world has lost one of its active workers, that society has lost a valuable citizen, that this exchange has lost a true friend and an active supporter and his family a noble husband and a kind father.

A pioneer in the live stock trade, he has left his imprint upon the commercial pages of the industry showing a record worthy of emulation and a standard for business integrity, honor and enterprise.

While we voice the feeling of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in expressions of deepest sympathy with the bereaved family in this their great loss, we grieve with them in this our mutual affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased as a feeble expression of our regard for W. L. Tamblin as a man, and that they be spread upon the records of this exchange.

THE FENCE QUESTION. Is of particular importance to farmers and stock raisers. The old rail fence has seen its day. For some years iron and steel have slowly but surely been taking the place of wood, and to-day the successful and progressive farmer in replacing his fence considers which one of the several woven wire fences will best suit his wants.

Improvements from time to time have been made, until to-day they are as near perfect as human ingenuity can make them. On page 7 of this issue you will see the advertisement of the Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence company, Pittsburg, Pa. This claim for superiority is that it is made of the very best doubly annealed galvanized steel wire. The top and bottom wires being No. 9, horizontal, other wires No. 11, stay wires No. 12. It will not sag; is cheap, durable, easily and rapidly built, and sufficiently strong to turn hogs, sheep, poultry and cattle, and has no projections which can injure them. The vertical wires cannot slip. Its elasticity is such that it will adapt itself to hillsides and hollow without buckling.

Expansion from heat and contraction from cold are fully provided for. Suppose there are forty rods in this fence, each horizontal wire is thrown around the vertical ones 660 times, equaling a coil spring of 660 coils, equal to a spring several feet in length; but instead of having it at one end, it is uniformly distributed throughout every foot of the fence.

Their Loop-knot, protected by letters patent, is the latest improvement in woven wire fences. The superiority of this form of construction consists of the fact that each stay wire, covering the entire width of the fence, is one unbroken piece of wire, with the ends securely twisted around each horizontal wire of the fence, as is the case in most of the fences now on the market. In addition the stay wires are so firmly fastened to each of the intermediate wires that it cannot possibly let go, slip or shift while the wire lasts.

The offer of a reduced price to farmers ordering direct, where the company has no agent, will no doubt be promptly taken advantage of by many of our readers, while the unoccupied territory will soon be covered by some of our enterprising farmers. Mention Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal returns thanks to the officers of the two associations for an invitation to attend

THEIR SUCCESS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s success has become a household name. The smaller the ailments they are men with the courage of their convictions. Originators, not imitators. Their methods, their success, are in harmony with the people and the times. New and up to date. Among the legions of miscellaneous experts and legitimate specialists they stand today with clean hands in the front rank of respectable professional men acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated disorders.

Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transparent platform of purchased testimony, but on a long list of cured patients, visible local witnesses to their success. They are men of business and social status in the community they pledge a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure for the most obstinate, unmanageable, and at times within the reach of all.

They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different State Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many false and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists are offering. Free prescriptions, cheap medicines and C. O. D. takes in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, pimples, piles, varicose veins, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, gonorrhea, or any disease peculiar to your sex, it will pay you to investigate the original Hathaway method.

The secret of the great treatment is yours for the asking. Why hesitate? Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 909 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Mail treatment given by sending for stamp, blank No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Free, 6c paper booklet, by writing us and mentioning this page.

FOR THIRTY DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, LA GRIPPE. "5 DROPS" is the most concentrated and powerful specific known. From opium and perfectly harmless. Relief is usually felt the very first night. We have letters of grateful praise from thousands who have been cured by "5 DROPS," and who recommend sufferers from Rheumatism and kindred diseases to use it.

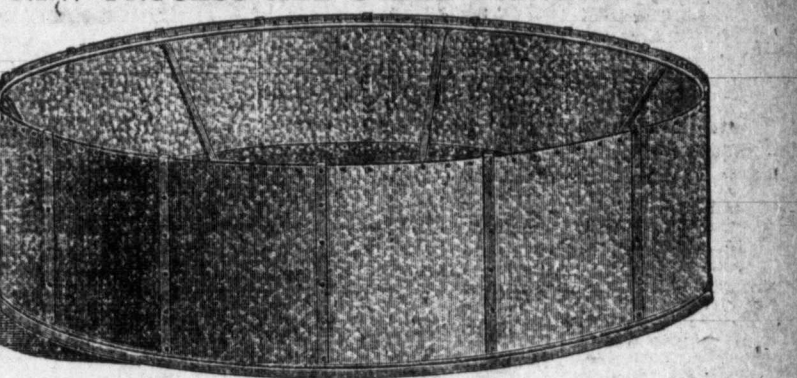
Gentlemen: I write to let you know that your medicine has in my case proven all you claim for it, and more, for it did for me what no other medicine had done before. I could not move without help, and the doctors made fun of me for sending to you for medicine. They said I was past medicine help, but I have been for three months enjoying as good health as ever I did in my life. Enclosed herewith find one dollar for which please send me another bottle of "5 DROPS," for I know of lots of people that suffer with Rheumatism, and I wish to try this on the worst of them, and perhaps they will believe me. FRANK COPELAND, Needville, W. Va., Oct. 12, 1897.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to let you know that "5 DROPS" has done for me. I have had Asthma for two years and Hay Fever for fifteen years. I do not know how long I suffered with Asthma, but I think about twenty years. Towards the last of July I began taking "5 DROPS." When I had used it about a week the Asthma began to leave me and in two weeks it was gone. I am sure "5 DROPS" through the help of God did cure me, for I took no other medicine in that time. I have not had the Hay Fever since I commenced taking the "5 DROPS," and I am in good hopes that with the help of the Inhaler and Special Preparation, it will also cure my Asthma. FRANK COPELAND, Needville, W. Va., Oct. 12, 1897.

As a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dysspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and Neuralgia Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, swelling, La Grippe, Malacia, Creeping, Numbness, etc., etc. "5 DROPS" has never been equalled.

"5 DROPS" taken but once a day is a dose of this great remedy and to enable all sufferers to make a trial of its wonderful curative properties, we will send out during the next thirty days 100,000 sample bottles. Each, prepaid by mail, - seven-a-sample bottle will convince you of its merit. Best and cheapest medicine on earth. Large bottles (500 doses) \$1.00, for thirty days 3 bottles for \$2.50. Not sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167-169 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR THIRTY DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, LA GRIPPE. "5 DROPS" is the most concentrated and powerful specific known. From opium and perfectly harmless. Relief is usually felt the very first night. We have letters of grateful praise from thousands who have been cured by "5 DROPS," and who recommend sufferers from Rheumatism and kindred diseases to use it.



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

THE NEW PROCESS ALL STEEL DRINKING TUB. BLACK LEG PASTEUR "VACCINE"

Twenty millions of cattle successfully treated. Write for particulars, prices and testimonials of thousands of American stockmen who have used this Vaccine during the last two and one-half years. PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 48 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

tend the meetings of the Michigan State Oxford Down Breeders' association and the American Oxford Down Record association, both of which will be held at Flint, Michigan, on Tuesday, January 11, 1898. These meetings will, doubtless, bring together the leading Oxford Down breeders of the entire country and may be helpful to the interests of the sheep industry generally. H. J. DeGarmo of Highland, Michigan, is president, and B. F. Miller of Flint, Michigan, is secretary of the Michigan association.

providing for the comfort of the traveling public, and will on December 7th, the next date for home-seekers' excursion, begin the operation of Wagner Tourist Sleepers from its northern terminals to Galveston and Houston. The first tourist sleepers will leave St. Louis and Kansas City night of December 7th. The Tourist Sleepers from St. Louis will run via Fort Worth, and the one from Kansas City via Dallas.

THE PANHANDLE COUNTRY ALL RIGHT. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Dear Sirs—The Panhandle country seems to be all right this year. Very little wheat was raised near here, but we have had a wonderful crop of feed and a good crop of cotton. Cotton pickers have been scarce and most people have had more cotton than they could pick. The yield in this neighborhood will be a little over two-thirds of a bale per acre on an average. Even at the low prices those who have cotton to sell wear a smile from the fact that they are about all out of debt with their families warmly clothed and plenty to eat. Cotton is about all the talk and there will probably be the double the acreage put in next year. A great many farmers are moving in from Central Texas and the country is filling up rapidly. Grass is first-class for winter and cattle are in good shape. Some Eastern cattle are being shipped in, most of which will have to be fed through the winter.

There have been two cars of hogs shipped from Nowlin this winter. Low prices during the past two years have been discouraging and most people have quit raising hogs. We are having a little winter weather at present. To-day it has been misting rain and freezing, which makes it disagreeable for man and beast. My best wishes to Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

DAN LEHMAN, Nowlin, Texas, Dec. 18, 1897. CHEAP RATES VIA HOUSTON, EAST AND WEST TEXAS RAILWAY, HOUSTON AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD. To all points in the North and East. Reduced rates to all summer resorts. Short line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and all points in the Middle and Eastern states. Pullman vestibule buffet sleeping cars between Galveston and Kansas City, and between Galveston and Cincinnati via Chattanooga. Service and connections unexcelled. For rates and other information, call on R. B. YOKUM, Gen. Pass. Agent; N. S. MELDRUM, Gen. Manager.

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. B. A. HIBSFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE KATY TO THE FRONT. The M. K. and T. inaugurates Wagner Tourist Sleepers between St. Louis and Galveston, and Kansas City and Galveston. The Katy, as usual, is to the fore in

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 212 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for East Bound and West Bound, listing train numbers, departure times, and arrival times for various routes.

Table for Houston & Texas Central Railway, listing North Bound and South Bound train schedules.

Table for Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, listing North Bound and South Bound train schedules.

Table for Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, listing North Bound and South Bound train schedules.

Table for Texas Trunk, listing arrival and departure times.

DALLAS MARKET.

The live stock market felt the holiday effect. For hogs the demand was active and prices were strong at quotations, which were unchanged.

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, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good heifers, \$2.00@2.40; thin 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 350 pounds, carload lots, \$3.10; choice corned hogs weighing 150 to 350 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.00; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.00@4.00; 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.

W. R. McIntire is out west looking over his ranch.

Geo. Slaughter of the Running Water ranch, in the Panhandle, is spending his holidays in the city with his family.

Col. "Bill" Stierrett, Washington correspondent of the Dallas Morning News, is spending the holidays among old friends in Dallas.

R. A. Rawlins, a prominent farmer of Lancaster, was in the city Thursday. Said he: "As it is, our orchards have been very much damaged, but if we had had wind, they would have been ruined. It was a quiet freeze."

Robert Floyd of Richardson, one of Dallas' most experienced farmers, was in the city Monday. Mr. Floyd thinks that the severe weather experienced throughout Northern Texas during the past week will not be without serious effects upon range or unprotected stock.

R. E. Douglas, a farmer from the vicinity of Garland, said Thursday: "I have experienced such weather as we have had the last week in Tennessee, but not in Texas. Orchards are materially damaged in my section, the trees splitting and breaking down from the weight of ice."

Col. C. C. Slaughter said Thursday to a Journal representative: "All native cattle are in good fix at this time. The rough spell of weather of the last week will hardly affect them at all. But it is the early spring, when cattle are usually thin, that the evil effects of a hard and unfavorable winter become apparent, just before the return of grass."

A. E. and C. I. Bureleigh, Mason, Ill., in a letter to the Journal, state that they recently sent a carload of young grade bulls to Brownwood, Texas. These gentlemen are breeders of registered Follis Durham cattle of the best type, and the Journal recommends them to Texas buyers who want a good article.

Jas. A. Funkhouser of Patsburg, Mo., breeder of fine Herefords, announces in this issue that he will have a public sale of bulls and heifers at Kansas City on March 16th. Mr. Funkhouser has a prize winning herd and Texas breeders who are looking for the improvement of their herds will do well to take note of this sale.

James White, of New Hope, to a Journal representative, said Tuesday: "The present spell of weather is without a precedent almost in Texas. Considerable damage has been done to the orchards in my neighborhood. The trees breaking down from the weight of the ice upon them. The fruit buds have not suffered to any great extent."

C. T. Barker, a prosperous farmer living three miles west of Duncanville, was in Dallas Friday. Mr. Barker says the people in his vicinity have not raised cotton extensively and have given their attention principally to

wheat and other grains, and to raising some live stock which they are prepared to feed and keep strong and growing all through the winter. In consequence they are prosperous and satisfied.

Decidedly the neatest as well as the Stock and Farm Journal has received handsomest 1898 calendar which Texas is the celluloid calendar presented by the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company Dallas representative, and for it the Journal thanks them. On the reverse of the calendar place are calendars for 1898 and 1899, one on each side of the "cassell support." Altogether it is as pretty a desk ornament, besides being a useful one, as the recipient could desire.

The attention of readers of the Journal is called to the advertisement of W. T. Clay of Plattburg, Mo., to be found in another column. Mr. Clay has for sale the products of some of the best Short-horn families of the country, offspring of the Cruickshank-Victorias, secret and Barmpton Crocuses and other famous lines. His service bulls are Golden Victor 8774, Alchemis 101520, 133net Duke of Whitwood 123415 and Barmpton Prince (from Imp. Princess Royal 6th). There are 50 young bulls for sale in the excellent herd of Mr. Clay.

Said Jno. L. Simpson to a representative of the Journal this week: "The severe weather we are having now, which seems to be general over the state, will be felt in the windup of winter, along toward spring, when cattle are usually thin. No immediate results will follow, or at least be very perceptible. Col. Simpson, in an earlier day, was a more conspicuous operator than now, but his knowledge and acquaintance with the "cow business" are such to give him the utterances the weight of authority. Indeed, the stock interests, its growth and development are almost a part of his existence.

No man in Texas is better qualified to make good Short-horn selections than B. B. Groom. He was raised among them and has handled them all his life. He now has near Panhandle, Texas, 30 two-year-old and 60 one-year-old Short-horn bulls, all acclimated. All these bulls are red and all have been selected from the best Short-horn herds in Central Kentucky. This is an excellent opportunity to buy animals that will in every way satisfactorily to those who wish to grade up their herds with the best sires of that breed. Mr. Groom's ad in another column of this issue should receive attention.

W. R. McIntire spent several days in the West during the past week looking over his Concho ranch. Said he: "We had some sled and a little snow, but the fine condition of the grass—plenty of feed—keeps off the effects of bad weather. Our cattle are looking fine and the prospects satisfactory. Capt. Ben Melton went with me this trip; we were together in the army. Ben, you know, is a fine shot and we had a good time and." Here the news solicitor was reinterposed with to make no mention of the "incidental" part of the trip—"too many of the boys, you understand, would want to go with me next time," said the Captain.

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, was in the city several days this week. Mr. Worsham is one of the pioneers in the business, having come from Callaway county, Mo., at a very early day, at that usually eventful period in the young American's life, when his nerves and ingenuity are, as a rule, taxed to death, almost, in the intricate and responsible undertakings of "raising his first mustache." The Journal scribbles, however, is short on data that would sustain a charge of this kind against one of Henrietta's most useful and honored citizens. Far from it, Missouri's loss was Texas' gain in this instance, anyway, and his coming was in line with that class of energy and forethought that, to-day, so conspicuously evidence the enterprise and progress of our state. Said he, Monday: "Well, sir, I was coming up from St. Louis the other day; it runs north of the river, now, you know, and just below Jefferson City, I looked over on the old hill where I was born. My whole boyhood life seemed to loom up before me—and you know a boy's life, especially one of the Callaway county sort, is full of rich things. How about the stock interests? Well, cattle are in fine shape. The well has hurt nothing. I am feeding a number of bunches this season. I have a nice lot in the Indian Territory, some at Bonham and at other places. I am cultivating a close acquaintance with the oil mills where there's plenty of meal and bulls. Everything is o. k."

R. L. (Bob) Slaughter, manager of the Long S. ranch, near Midland, Texas, is in the city with his family to spend the holidays. To a Journal representative he said: "The blizzard of the week past did not reach us in the shape it struck Dallas and many other sections of the state. We had no rain at all, merely a slight sprinkling of snow. It was dry cold, as we sometimes say, which left no material effect upon stock. We had a sand storm recently that hurt us some. It covered the grass up very much, destroying a great deal of the pasture. This trouble, in connection with the numerous areas of recent occurrence in various sections of the range country, will be the cause of great loss of pasture and its effects will be in some sections, I fear, very serious. There is a great and increasing demand for Herefords. The Whitesides and four-fifths of the importations, which come principally from Missouri, are of this breed. The demand, it can be said, is in excess of the supply. Many grade bulls are shipped from Midland into Mexico and they bring good prices. A carload left last week for Chihuahua. They were calves and brought from \$25 to \$75 each. The shipments of fat cattle from the ranges for the last thirty or forty days have been unusually heavy. Indeed, unprecedented almost, for any similar period in the past. Stock, generally, of all classes, is in fine fix and, barring a winter and spring of unusual severity, will go through all right."

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received the January number of the "Southern Home Magazine," a hand-

somely illustrated number and one that does credit to its management. A large proportion is given to fiction, much of it written for the magazine and good in quality, some articles, however, taken from other publications. "The Man Without a Country" is a strong story, written by Edward Everett Hale, and has a very vivid realism throughout. The story is preceded by an interesting explanation by the author of "How the story was written." Besides the fiction of the number there are several articles well worthy of reading, such as "The Floating Homes of Riverland" by Violet Ettinghouse Mitchell, "The Reign of King Trolley," with descriptions and illustrations of some of the modern and handsomely finished trolley cars of Eastern cities, written by Allan Merriam, "A Proposed Tariff on Silver" by L. S. Richard, "The Literature of Russia" by Phillip A. Feigin, and a story, a true one, by Andrew Carnegie, "How I Became a Millionaire." Mr. Carnegie's experience is of value as showing that the wage earner may become a capitalist, and that individual character is not the only factor in the making or marrying of fortune. It must be acknowledged, however, that later developments of business conditions, the result of consolidation of large individual capitals in so many departments of business enterprise, make the lines of individual development far more difficult than they were at the outset. The "Southern Home Magazine" has an excellence that merits it a good support and the Journal sincerely wishes it the success it deserves. It has been placed by the publishers at so low a price that they cannot send out specimen numbers.

COL. C. C. SLAUGHTER TELLS HOW HE PREVENTS FEVER. "You ask me concerning my methods of treating cattle brought into the state from the North to insure them against fever, or other possible trouble incident to acclimation."—C. C. Slaughter, to a Journal representative. Continuing, he said: "Well, to be brief, all importations do come from latitudes north are upon their arrival at my ranch, placed in stables and sheltered from the hot sun the first season, and I allow no other cattle to mix with them. Give them fresh water with plenty of sulphur in it. I practice this with all stock that I import and the satisfactory results I have had, warrant no change of methods. "The Herford importations I made some time since from the North are held above the quarantine line and out of 60 bulls I have lost but two. One of these I lost in the month of June, after hauling it over 100 miles in a wagon through the hot sun. It was very fat and I am sure it got too hot. The fever had nothing to do with its death. "The other I lost in November after driving him from the ranch, and I don't think acclimation had anything to do with it, and I might say further that the two I lost were just turned into the pasture with my Texas raised thoroughbreds and were not sheltered at all. I bought, also, along with the bulls, five thoroughbred heifers for a friend who located them below the quarantine line. The care and attention he gave them were in line with the methods just related, and he has had no trouble whatever. "While I believe in the tick theory to a limited extent, at the same time I am of the opinion that there are other causes concerning which we are not advised sufficiently to express an opinion that would be worth anything. "Colonel," said the Journal representative, "reference was made recently in the columns of the Journal to an importation of twelve head of highbred Short-horn bulls and ten cows and heifers, shipped to you and B. B. Wilson of Dallas, in October. The Paul Paquin laboratory, after being treated at St. Louis with vaccine matter taken from Southern cattle, purposefully infected with the utmost violence, as a preventative against Texas fever. The public would likely be interested in the results of the experiment. How has it worked to date?" "Well, the tick disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best purgatives, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, good size.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best purgatives, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, good size.

Another good letter from THE TERRITORY. Chickasha is a neat, bustling little city of 2000 souls, situated in one of the big valleys of the West, and in the river bends and deeps away round to the north. The land and location of the town is very much like Wichita Falls, Texas, the soil not being quite so red. The name Chickasha is pure Choctaw lingo, and means rebel. Choctaw classics, or perhaps I should say traditions, have it that the name of this territory was given to the Choctaw Indians by the Spaniards, and the Choctaw Indians called them Chickasha, hence the name Chickasaw Indians; at least, this is the way the Journal's missionary has picked it up somewhere, and as the question is not of sufficient importance to command an investigation by

the learned and curious, and as none others need try, I will let it go at that, feeling that my reputation for being up to date in Choctaw classics will not be seriously damaged by the statement. Well, as the boomers and town lot gentlemen have many times over and over and again told the outside world all about the many blessings the great Giver of all good and perfect gifts has so lavishly bestowed on it in the way of rich lands, good timber, water, coal, climate and landscape, I will pass all that by and simply how well these blessings have been turned to account by this people and the conditions prevailing at this time. In the first place, the Indian Territory has been booked, posted and advertised all over the states as being the home and refuge of outlaws and wrongdoers generally. This is incorrect, for after nearly a month's study of this country and people, my observations have led me up to the opinion that the way of the transgressor is hard in these parts. Why, just think of it, if a man is caught here with a pistol on or about his person he is arrested at once and hustled off and into the big United States jail just over the way, and for this offense he pays fifty good dollars of the realm with trimmings on the spot, and if caught thus offending the second time he is lucky if he gets off by paying \$300 dollars. The fact is, if a man comes into the country with the ear marks of being "bad medicine" from "Big Creek," these deputy United States marshals just simply harness him up and search him. All these criminal matters are looked after by Uncle Sam's marshals and commissioners, while the schools are looked after and managed by the Indian government. The bulk of the money to keep the machinery of government in gear is gathered from sales of permits, royalties on timber, rock quarries, coal mines, and a tax of one per cent on amount invested by merchants, cattlemen, bankers, etc. There is set apart by the Indian government for the education of the children of citizens, between the ages of six and sixteen, for each child \$3 per month for board and \$2 per month for tuition. Many send their children to schools in Texas and other states, yet they draw their share of the school money all the same, which, to my mind, is clear proof that the Indian goes in more for the spirit of the law than for the letter thereof. The fact is, these things mean much with the Indian in the administration of common justice, which, by the way, is an object lesson the white man might study to profit. To put it short, this people don't have many laws, but they enforce what they have, and if they had some sort of government for their cities, so that the streets could be kept in good shape, and some sort of a road law, the wealth and intelligence of the sure enough citizenship is decidedly in favor of present conditions in government affairs being left alone. I find those most clamorous for a change are boomers, speculators and vandals. Those who are fixed are satisfied with present conditions; those not fixed want a shaking up to occur, hoping to be able to catch on to something during the shuffle. But this is enough of Indian Territory politics. Chickasha has twelve to fifteen up to date general stores, two strong banks, two good hotels, a hundred barrels per day roller mill, and besides having a nice local trade it draws business from the Cheyenne, Comanche and Oklahoma countries; and every three months Uncle Sam sends from seventy to eighty thousand silver dollars out from this point to be paid to the Indians, and then they come in in droves in their goods. From the window where I am peering these lines I can see, standing on the corner just over the way, a splendid specimen of Comanche womanhood, wrapped in a red blanket and a stolid, far-away look, while the keen, biting north wind toys with her raven locks. Results from crops in these parts are put by intelligent farmers as follows: Cotton, half a bale per acre; wheat, average 20 bushels; corn, 30. The country is full of 17 to 20 cent corn; but these big necked, well fed territory fellows are too smart and practical to sell or ship it out at that price, hence the "Well, the tick disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best purgatives, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, good size."

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

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 67 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 note.

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, 332 Broadway, New York City. W. B. Thurber, General Western Agent, 230 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill. J. J. Griffin, General Southern Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. Frank L. Noe, Commercial Agent, 408 Houston 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.

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TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN. TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE. The famous Apliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. being uniformly distributed throughout each foot of the globe, are offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unswerving Home Treatment. No other substance. A plain offer by a firm of high standing. 64 NAGARA ST. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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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 \$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 \$3.50 and \$7.50, are reduced to \$5.75 to only \$4.75. 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, Carpets, Shades, Toys, Poles, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Trunks, Valises and Furture 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.

PLANTERS HARROWS CULTIVATORS BLACK LAND PLOWS SANDY LAND PLOWS SULKY PLOWS STALK CUTTERS CASE MACHINERY GRAIN DRILLS BUGGIES WAGONS CARRIAGES BEAVER & SONS DALLAS TEXAS IT PAID TO INVEST IN THEM. AMERICAN PLOWS. BUGGIES, HACKS, &c. A Large Assortment and Complete Stock of First Class Goods At Bottom Prices. WRITE US, WE WANT YOUR TRADE. B. F. AVERY & SONS, Dallas, Texas.

THE ONLY PERFECT ALL AROUND WOVEN WIRE FENCE. OUR 11 BAR 49 INCH ALL PURPOSE FARM FENCE. Our LOOP-KNOT (patented) provides PERFECT EXPANSION and CONTRACTION, and keeps it TIGHT at all TEMPERATURES. Our LOOP-KNOT being uniformly distributed throughout each foot of the fence, in effect, the same as placing ONE COIL of a SPIRAL SPRING in every foot throughout the entire length of the fence, besides materially strengthening it. The LOOP-KNOTS make the fence PLAINLY VISIBLE and AGENT JOINTS NON-SLIPPING. It is HOOP-TIGHT and HULL-STRONG. Will turn all kinds of stock without injuring them. It is HANDSOME, easily erected, will not sag, is easily adjusted to uneven ground and will give entire satisfaction. Made of the very best double-twisted galvanized steel wire. Top and bottom wires No. 9. Other horizontal wires No. 11. STAY WIRE NO. 11. STRONGEST of any similar fence made. We make ALL SIZES OF FENCE FOR ALL PURPOSES from 8 to 12 BAR and FROM 28 to 38 INCHES HIGH. WHITE FOG ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE which explains everything. Where we have no agents a LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be given on an INTRODUCTORY order. With prices advancing YOU WILL SAVE MONEY by placing your order NOW FOR Spring delivery AND HAVING FENCE SHIPPED WHEN WANTED. RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC FARMER AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP. PITTSBURG WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

FORT WORTH.

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

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo Riv Local 6:00 p.m.	11:10 p.m.
10:10 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex. 7:35 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leaving Time 12th and Pease St. Depot 5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.	

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
12:10 p.m. Mail and Express. 1:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 8:40 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.

St. Louis & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
8:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 a.m.	11:20 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:50 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M. & Ex. 8:40 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:00 a.m.	10:15 p.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
10:15 a.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 8:30 p.m.	10:10 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
7:05 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
9:00 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:40 p.m.	10:20 p.m.

The Cotton Belt route brought in Sunday twelve cars of stock cattle from points in Louisiana and Mississippi, bound for the Indian Territory.

J. F. Black of Limestone county, a prominent cattle dealer and shipper, was here Thursday. Mr. Black says there is no bottom to the mud in Southeast Texas, where he has been lately.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Katy, returned Thursday from Galveston. Mr. Rosson says that there have been exported to Cuba so far about 8000 cattle from the port of Galveston.

It is estimated by those who know here that meated cattle will begin to go to market quite freely by Jan. 10, and that the movement will continue regularly thereafter until the end of the season.

F. M. Weaver had on the St. Louis market Tuesday of last week four cars of cattle from the Rockwall oil mills that weighed 1244 pounds and brought \$3.90. This was the top of the market for that day.

S. B. Burnett, who is interested in the steers on feed at the oil mills at Ardmore is glad to report the sale of some 1139-pound steers at Chicago, Thursday that topped the market for mealers at \$4.25.

Walter Daly of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from a trip to Paul's Valley Wednesday. Mr. Daly says cattle are very scarce in that locality and that there was five inches of snow on the ground.

J. Gould of Boston, who is here buying cattle to export to Cuba, purchased several hundred head on Thursday at the prices quoted on this market, 100 head of which were sold to Mr. Gould by Daggert & Grant. Farmer & Hackett sold a large lot to Mr. Gould also.

R. K. Haisell of Decatur was here Friday and returned to his home after a short visit in the city. He was here to render to the secretary of the Cattlemen's association the brands of 1500 cattle that he has just bought from J. R. Stevens of Gainesville.

J. H. Ryburn, one of the prominent ranchmen from the San Angelo country, who lives at Knickerbocker, was here Monday. Mr. Ryburn was en route to St. Louis to settle the season's business with his commission firm.

F. M. Weaver received word Thursday from his ranch in the Comanche country that seven inches of snow fell there on Thursday. Mr. Weaver's cattle withstood the bad spell of weather very well, and so far there has been but few cattle lost on his ranch.

John M. Shelton came home Thursday from the ranch near Mobeetie for the holidays. Mr. Shelton says that he is feeding about half of the 1200 cows shipped to the ranch from the south, and that in Crosby county it is said that from 25 to 50 per cent of the Southern cattle shipped there have died during the recent blizzard.

W. K. Bell, who owns a fine ranch near Palo Pinto, was here Monday. Mr. Bell says he recently lost a few Gallop bulls from splenic fever, caused by ticks. What is surprising to Mr. Bell about his loss is that the bulls were raised on their present range and were supposed to be proof against the disease.

C. W. Roberts of Decatur, who is wintering 600 steers on pasture near Bridgeport, was here Monday. Mr. Roberts says cattle in Wise county withstood the recent cold spell very well. No loss at all among native cattle, but says the eastern cattle looked pretty well drawn.

The Cuban commissioner, Senor Manuel Pichardo, who has been buying cattle here through Mr. J. B. Gould, made his first shipment to Galveston Sunday for export to Cuba. There were 551 head of mixed rough steers and bulls in the shipment. The Katy got 11 cars and the Santa Fe 10 cars of the shipment.

W. C. Gardner of Granbury, was here Monday, returning from Woodward, Oklahoma Territory. Mr. Gardner shipped 400 cows from Hood county last spring and recently sold them at Woodward at \$22.00 round. Mr. Gardner says that the recent blizzard killed a great many Louisiana and East Texas cattle located near Woodward. The firm of Wleker Bros. lost 380 head out of a bunch of 1100 during the storm.

W. V. Newlin, manager of the traffic department of the Cattlemen's association here, formerly resided in Los Angeles, California, and is still a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Yesterday Mr. Newlin received notice from the secretary of the Chamber, stating that he had been selected to represent the organization at the forthcoming National Stock-growers' convention at Denver and enclosing his credentials as a delegate.

C. C. French, who has been traveling in the interests of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, has resigned this position to accept a position with Charles L. Ware, the North Texas manager of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company here. Mr. French is thoroughly familiar with the live stock business of the state and has an extensive acquaintance among cattlemen. Charles will keep up his "end of the string" and makes a valuable addition to the company's force in Texas.

Frank Hovenkamp of this city, of the firm of Hovenkamp & McNatt, who owns a fine herd of registered Durhams, has just returned from a trip to Missouri. Mr. Hovenkamp visited the Shorthorn breeding farms there for the purpose of buying a registered bull to put at the head of their herd, and purchased a fine individual, "Red Champion," by Champion of Maple Hill, for this purpose. The firm has a breeder's card in this issue offering full-blood and grade Durham bulls, to which attention is directed.

James L. Harris, familiarly known formerly as "the tall scamp" of the "Wabash," and now the representative of the Union Stock Yards company of Chicago, came here on Thursday after an extended trip north and west.

White away Mr. Harris visited Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe, St. Louis, Chicago, and other points, and says that all the markets have shown increased receipts this year over 1896, with the possible exception of St. Louis, which market will not show much of an increase. Mr. Harris does not think the markets will average any better in price than at present for some time to come.

Lonny Horn, at one time a citizen of Texas, now an extensive cattle trader of Colorado, arrived in the city Friday and will spend a few days mingling with some of the stock dealers in this section of the state. Mr. Horn was one of the Texas pioneers and was born in Lamar county, but spent most of his residence in Cooke county. He left the state thirty-five years ago, since which time he has been extensively engaged in cattle raising in the extreme West, making his home at Trinidad. His ranch is located in New Mexico, 160 miles west of Amarillo and is stocked with the best breed of cattle. Mr. Horn reports stock in his section in good condition and will go through the winter in excellent shape. Feed is first class and in great abundance.

George B. Loving met with a very painful accident Monday evening, a week ago, which he at first thought was only a slight injury. Mr. Loving started for Dallas and on reaching the lower end of Main street he noticed that the train for Dallas was about to start and gave chase, with the result that as he was about to board the train his feet slipped from under him and he fell at full speed, striking the frozen ground forcibly on his right shoulder and arm. The muscles and ligaments of his arm were lacerated and he was confined to his bed, suffering great pain for the past week. Yesterday Mr. Loving was considerably improved, being able to get about the house, and will probably be able to partially resume his duties at his office by Friday or Saturday.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM FARMER POOLE.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I arrived at the little city of Throckmorton soon in the morning, and it was extremely cold. After getting my horses in the livery stable and warming my nose and fingers, I proceeded to take in the town. I found the merchants carrying good stocks in their various lines, and doing a flourishing business. An elegant courthouse and several churches graced the town. Several gentlemen paid their dues to the support of the Journal, among them J. M. Butler, H. D. Butler, W. D. Housley, J. P. Bourland, M. D. Self, J. E. Workton, F. E. Dockery and others. Shaking the dust from my feet I drove in a southwest course some ten miles, landed at the Reynolds Bros. ranch just as the sun was setting. This is a very fine ranch, renowned for fine Shorthorn and white-faced Hereford cattle. I noticed a number of fine Hereford bulls, and great ricks of different kinds of feed for stock. They have in cultivation some two hundred acres, and eight miles northwest of this ranch the firm has three hundred acres in cultivation, besides several thousand fine cattle and about five hundred head of fine hogs. So you see Throckmorton county can raise hogs, as well as cattle and horses.

After leaving the Reynolds Bros. ranch, I journeyed down the Clear Fork, calling on T. B. Jones, D. B. Stribling, D. McKeithan and E. S. Cook, all whom are now residents of the Journal. I took dinner with the generous-hearted E. S. Cook, who is a prosperous stock-raiser. He is grading up his cattle and ere long will have money to throw at the birds. It being late Saturday, I began to cast an eye around for a good farm house to hang out until Monday morning, and at the hospitable home of J. D. Overton, on the bank of the Clear Fork of the Brazos, I was entertained until Monday morning without money and without price. Many thanks to him and his good wife for favors shown us. All day Sunday the wind blew a perfect gale—too much wind for fishing. If the ammunition had not run short there is no telling how much game we would have bagged. Early Monday morning found me in Fort Griffin, and here it was that Milton Sutton, a shrewd negro, handed me a dollar for the Journal, saying, "I think I know a good thing when I see it." He is a good farmer, and is comfortably fixed up. All day I was lost and the wind blew a hurricane. I rambled through four or five pastures, and about dark halted at a farm house five miles out from Albany, almost frozen. Throckmorton county is a stock farming county and I find her people a thrifty set as a rule, good grass on all sides and stock in fine condition. I met a man near his home and of course he called him and took much pains to show and explain the Journal to him. Said he: "I do not wish to take your paper. I am trying to sell out and go east." Then he extolled the country to the skies, the soil, water, grass and health. "Now," said he, "do you see those mules, out yonder? Only a few months ago they were common jack rabbits. Now see what this Throckmorton mesquite grass will do—in six months make a good mule out of a rabbit. Please send me a buyer." I found stock water in Throckmorton and Shackelford very scarce. In Albany the majority of people are hauling water for family use. The livery stables and wagon yards haul all their water. Leaving Albany, I pulled for Cisco. For a distance of fourteen miles the road goes through a lane, very few houses in sight, but grass fine and stock looking fat and sleek. Near the little town of Moran I halted at the home of G. W. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson bade us welcome. After getting my horses in his spacious barn, which was chock full of corn and oats, all his own raising Mr. Johnson put in his appearance about dark, having been out looking after his White-faced cattle. He, too, reports water extremely scarce. I found himself and family very interesting. His daughter, Miss Cora, is teaching in a five-month school nearby, and Miss Sleta is editor and proprietor of the Moran News, a weekly paper. Miss Sleta deserves much credit for her pluck and energy. Success to the Moran News. Next morning I called on G. E. Waters, near Moran, who is a successful farmer and stockraiser. He has a herd of beautiful white-faced cattle. He has several registered Hereford bulls that are beauties. From here I made for Cisco, calling on several farmers and stockmen, among them James Cardine, who owns twenty-five hundred White-faces. I noticed one Hereford bull in his barn-lot that was a perfect picture. He has a fine ranch, and is a successful

FINER HEREFORDS.

The Journal is in receipt of information that Fred Horschburg, manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, whose pasture covers a large portion of Dickens, Kent, Garza and Crosby counties, has returned to the ranch after an extended trip through Missouri, where he purchased a fine bunch of registered Hereford bulls. These bulls comprise some of the best blood as well as individual excellence ever brought to the state. The yearling bulls average over 1000 pounds. Among the bulls in this purchase are the following:

- Leader 2d, bred by J. S. Brown, Darlington, Mo., calved May 17, 1896; sire, Leader 40812; dam, Duchess 8th; Leader by Morris 12879, he by Tedegar 2478. Duchess 8th is by Clinton Anxiety 35477, by Gordon Simpson 19646.
- Northern Gentry 6767, bred by E. E. Moore, Union Grove, Mo., calved April 28, 1896; sire, Allison 47257; dam, Beauty 57035. Beauty is extra well bred, being by Prince Edward 2d, out of Grace 41267, and both number Lord Wilton and Anxiety among their ancestors.
- Gentry Wilton 8th 70900, calved March 30, 1896; bred by C. J. Colmstock, Albany, Mo., by his famous bull, Capt. Grove 2d 51225, out of Miss Wilton 55842. Capt. Grove 2d is very fashionably bred; being by Earl Grove 4th 30716, out of Cordelia 7020.
- Royal Comfort 67679, calved April 19, 1896, by Allison 47257; dam, Miss Comfort 57042, bred by E. E. Moore, Union Grove, Mo.
- Topsy's Prince 67083, calved March 14, 1896; bred by C. F. Kater, Grant City, Mo., by Prince G. 62408, out of Topsy 47250.
- Arthur, calved April 21, 1896; bred by A. B. Berry, California, Ia.; sire, Archibald K. 54439; dam, Bloom 2d 46957; beautifully bred.
- Hero 7th, calved March 3d, 1896; sire, Hero 6th 55800; dam, Minnie 40776. Both trace back to Tedegar 2478. Miss Grove 1296, Horace 4353, Lord Wilton, Heather Bell, and some of the most notable blood; bred by J. B. Chenoweth, Albany, Mo.
- Major Marque, bred by A. A. Berry, California, Ia.; calved July 15, 1896; sire, Clyde 61487; dam, Marguerite 60-180, she by Bob Burdette 48488, out of Erma 43833, she by Archibald K. 54430, out of Jenie 1st 37558.
- Captain of '96, calved April 30, 1896; bred by E. E. Moore, Union Grove, Mo., sire, Allison 47257; dam, Lady Pearl 47267. Her breeding is excellent, going back to such well known individuals as Chieftrain 4516, Lord Wilton 4057, Sire Hengerford 2602, Rosebud 3941, and Cheerful 3369.
- Calvin 66413, calved June 5th, 1896; bred by George Gibson, Hamilton, Mo.; sire, Mason 56555; dam, Careless 43079. Mason is an Anxiety bull principally and Careless is one of the best bred cows in America.
- Topet, calved March 28, 1896, bred by C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo., by Capt. Grove 2d 51225, out of Topsy 32972; fine breeding.
- Clarence 66415, calved June 3d, 1896; bred by Geo. Gibson, Hamilton, Mo. sire, Mason 56555; dam, Careful 2d, 56552. The latter's great grandparents are Rosa Stock, Boanda, Lord Derby, Rinkova, Hestad, Ruby and Archibald. Lord Whitehall, calved May 15, 1896; bred by C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo., by his Capt. Grove 2d 51225, and Lady Whitehall 44765.

This is the second large purchase of registered bulls recently made, the other being the purchase made by Col. Slaughter, of which mention was made in the Journal at the time. Mr. Horschburg now has them safely at the ranch and will feed them this winter. On his late trip to Missouri, Mr. Horschburg had with him his friend, W. J. Todd of Maple Hill, Kan., who used to manage the best Hereford herd in America, the Early Dawa her of Maple Hill, owned by Fowler Bros. Mr. Todd purchased some bulls, and he and Mr. Horschburg were assisted in their selection by about the best man in America, Mr. John Gosling of St. Joe, Mo., the well known expert. Mr. Gosling lately officiated as judge in the grand sweepstakes at the Chicago Fat Stock show.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,898	2,605,875	993,126	87,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	822,916	2,356,148	68,099	15,417	124,517
Sold to Feeders.....	510,433	593	334,665	86,324	34,067
Sold to Shippers.....	226,070	334,665	66,324	16,100	55,000
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,729,025	2,596,371	873,920	118,647	149,087

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 50 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, 80c per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, 60c per bushel.

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