

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 44, VOL. 19.

DALLAS, FT. WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 21, 1898.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1830.

## CATTLE.

While fewer cattle have gone to the markets this year than last, the decrease has not been as large as many expected, but to make the receipts of the year so large the young stock has been drawn on heavily and much stock also has gone to market. This, of course, delays indefinitely the process of replenishing the ranges, and as some of the cattle ranges have been abandoned to sheep it is not likely that the supply will reach its former condition to demand for some years ahead. The era of low prices is still far ahead of us.

At the market centers complaint has been made of the unusually short supply of really choice, well finished cattle. A few Christmas cattle have been received, but the prices ranging close around \$6, some going for a little more, but the number of this class has been smaller than usual, and there have been less really good export cattle. The shortage of good stuff has been attributed to inferior quality in the cattle that were put on the market. It is probable that the continuation of putting corn into them, and the effects of cold weather had caused many feeders to unload their stock on the market without carrying it to a finished condition.

The severe winter storm which reached Texas Dec. 8 has been hard on feeders and it is doubtful whether those who did not have sheds or well-sheltered, dry lots provided for their stock could do much more than barely make them hold their own. This, of course, adds to the expense of feeding, but perhaps a more serious injury is the inferior quality of the flesh of the animal that receives a decided check in his course of improvement because of such exposure. Even in Texas, where ordinarily the winter climate is so mild as compared with that of the Northern feeding states, it is probably that inadequate shelter during the feeding season would pay for itself during the first year's feeding months. It pays to keep all live stock in comfort, especially fattening stock and young, growing stock. Feed lots should have drainage that will prevent the animals from getting into deep, mucky mud, and wide, well-roofed and wide, with openings to the South.

Bulletins 35 and 36 have been issued by the Oklahoma experiment station. The first gives summary of digestion experiments with Kaffir fed to steers, showing very great loss unless the grain is ground; also some notes on feeding experiments. In an experiment now in progress at the experiment station with two-year-old steers those fed Kaffir meal are making quite as good gains as those fed corn meal. A pair fed half Kaffir and half corn meal are doing as well as those fed corn meal. A pair of well-formed steers have made somewhat better gains than the best formed steers in the bunch, but would sell at a less price. A pair fed approximately one pound of meal per day immediately one pound of meal per day for a long time, if permanently fed, will have not made nearly so good gains as those given all that they eat. All steers have like roughness to full quantity desired. The trial has not gone far enough to make it wise to decide positively.

## INCREASE OF CATTLE FEEDING IN TEXAS.

The quarantine regulations, though considered onerous by a large proportion of the cattlemen of Texas, coupled with the large supply of feeding stuffs this year produced in the state, and other conditions, combine to force the Texas cattle industry into a more independent and probably a more prosperous position than that which it has heretofore occupied.

It seems probable that the movement of cattle from below the quarantine line to points north of it, except for immediate slaughter, is to be confined for a long time, if not permanently, to only a portion of the territory which formerly received them through the short open season. As to other territory which has no open season the restrictions upon such movement as enforced are almost prohibitory. It is true that cattle inspectors in Texas are not only permitted to pass, but there is little hope of escaping the sentence of a herd to the severe and often fatal penalty of dipping if the inspector who examines it can find a single tick. And the experience in dipping has been such that prudent humane cattle owners will be loath to subject themselves to the loss and their animals to the cruel suffering resulting from exposure to that process.

Already a number of cattle that owners expected to winter on the range have been sent to feed lots on account of a shortage of grass, and during the winter there will be much more feeding of range cattle than has ever been seen in Texas heretofore. The cattlemen themselves where feed crops of any kind can be raised, are giving more attention to their cultivation, and besides the enormous quantity of feeding material that comes from the cotton fields the Texas farmers are producing vast and increasing quantities of grain and forage crops which can be disposed of most advantageously by feeding them out to live stock.

The tendency of all these things is to make Texas an important cattle feeding as well as cattle raising state, and this evolution of the cattle industry will inure to the benefit of all concerned and will do much to advance the prosperity of other interests. Already the number of cattle in the feed lots is very large, while a number unprecedentedly great is being fed upon the farms, generally upon farms where feeding has never been tried before. Even from outside of Texas cattle have been brought here to feed, 32,000 head of aged steers having been shipped from Indian Territory to Texas feed lots during the fall. The time will come, and it is not so very far in the future, when most of the cattle raised in Texas will be finished in Texas and by way of Galveston go to consumers in every continent.

## HORSES.

It would be good policy for Texas farmers to get rid of their geldings and mules and keep mares to do the farm work, and to breed each mare to the very best stallion accessible so as to raise from each a good colt every year. The value of a gelding or mule invested in sheep, hogs or cattle will bring more profit than can generally be made by keeping them.

Experiments with shredded fodder as compared with ordinary cut fodder show several advantages in favor of the former. The shredding is done with a machine which tears the entire stalk and shuck into pieces so fine that nearly the entire product is eaten by the stock. The shredded fodder is not found to make the stomachs of the animals sore, while coarsely cut fodder often had this effect.

No one can achieve any success in breeding until he has fixed in his mind a definite type which he wishes to attain. It is not enough to select a good line steadily, very much can be accomplished. To achieve the best success in one breeding the mare must be of the type and breed of the stallion, but the farmers and the range owners of horses have to begin further back, with inferior material for a foundation stock. If, however, they select the best breeding mares the best they have or can procure, those most nearly approaching the ideal, and breed to a stallion of that type, one of proven potency, there will be in his progeny an elimination of much that was undesirable in the dam, and the foals of the best females of this first progeny, bred to the same type, will reach a long way upward towards that which the breeder seeks. Let there be only one system in breeding, one line pursued, one object towards which the breeder steadily works, and with proper feed and care the horses of each succeeding generation will be far superior in quality and value to those of the generation preceding them.

## THE HORSE MOST IN DEMAND.

The address delivered Nov. 17 by Hon. Norman J. Colman before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association at its meeting in Springfield, Ill., is so full of sound opinion and advice that the Journal regrets not having the space to present it entire. The following is taken from it:

"It has taken more than half a century to develop the trotting horse to his present degree of perfection. Horses possessing trotting speed have been mated with mares possessing it, and this practice has been continued steadily, generation after generation until the progeny of developed sires and mares reproduce speed with great certainty. The mating has not always been done wisely, as speed has been the chief object sought, and a lack of size and quality has in many cases been the result. Still the trotting horse of to-day as a class has greater endurance than any other class that can be named, not excepting the thoroughbred or running horse. They will fight out their races of five to ten heats, and show less weariness than other classes of horses put to their greatest test for a similar length of time.

"As the trotting horse is a very intelligent, tractable and serviceable horse, in almost any capacity, he should be bred of sufficient size and strength and style to fill any requirement. If this is done he is salable for the carriage or coach team for the surry or buggy, for the use on our streets in our cities and towns, for all purposes. He makes the model cavalry horse, and, indeed, he fills almost any requirement for which the horse is needed. As a horse for general farming purposes, he is no superior, as I know from an experience of half a century. As all horses that are bred for speed do not possess enough to become successful race horses, the point I wish to most earnestly enforce is to breed the kind of horse that will command good prices for other purposes, so there need be no blanks in breeding. Horses 16 hands high, of good color and style, good bone and muscle, heavy quarters, wide and deep around the heart and lungs, sound and free from any disease, possessing good action, can be raised with much certainty of profit, and will find buyers in every market, even if they do not possess phenomenal speed; but if a system of wise breeding has been pursued, and sires and dams have been selected of the kind I have mentioned, possessing in addition to these desirable qualities, trotting speed of a high order, there is no reason why champion trotters should not now and then crop out, commanding thousands of dollars; but even if they do not, the breeder has produced a class of horses of which he may be proud, and which will bring him good returns, always being in demand for almost any purpose. But it is one thing to breed and quite another to feed and condition so as to properly mature and develop the horse. Breeding properly is only half the work, and not even that, as its benefits will be lost by improper care and treatment after the foal has been produced. And even the treatment of the mare while bearing the foal and her condition at the time of coupling have great influence on the progeny. The proper condition of both sire and dam at the time of mating is a matter of highest importance. Both sire and dam should be in full vigor and strength. A fat, unworked and undeveloped stallion, however high his breeding, is unfit to be used as a sire. An abundance of exercise, at the very early stages of his development, will have a beneficial influence on his progeny, and the same rule applies to the dam. To intensify any trait or function, the more it is properly exercised in the parents, the more certainly it will be transmitted. By a lack of use of such trait or characteristic, for a few generations, it will almost entirely disappear. Sires and dams that are expected to produce trotters should trot themselves, and the higher their development the more certainly will their offspring follow their example."

## SWINE.

Your pigs may be able to live through the winter without shelter and with little feeding but there is no economy in compelling them to endure exposure and hunger. They will pay well for all judicious care that can be given them.

The increase in the number of hogs marketed in Kansas City since the first of January over the number received during the corresponding period last year is near 285,000; in Omaha, about 370,000; in Chicago, about 37,000; and in St. Louis nearly 9,000, showing a total increase at the four markets of about 700,000.

In a recent address delivered at the November meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association, Mr. A. J. Lovejoy said: "If you expect good healthy litters of even pigs that will hustle for their dinner a minute after they are farrowed you will have to feed your brood sows something besides corn during the winter months. The fact of growing. To get the best results from brood sows, I would use a mixture of feeds. During the winter season, use oats ground in equal parts with corn and to this add about half in bulk or even in weight of wheat, middlings or bran, and to keep the digestion good and everything in the best possible shape, add to this ten per cent of oil meal. Feed all mixed into a thick mush that will just pour nicely. If fed warm, so much the better. If I were feeding young pigs from fall litters, I would cook or scald the feed for them. Nothing looks so unthrifty to me as a lot of young pigs trying to eat soap when very cold or frozen. They eat a little, then run for the sleeping pen and pile up to get warm, and when feeding time comes again they come out of the nest humped up and steaming, ready to get chilled again."

## SUCCESSFUL FEEDERS.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is doing a very useful work to swine breeders and raisers in collecting and giving out reports of the methods of men who have achieved remarkable success in the market and in show rings.

Among recent papers sent out by Mr. Coburn is one giving the account of I. S. Cook of Kansas, a raiser of Poland-China, of the method employed by him in the latter in the production of prize winners. Mr. Cook prepared for the Columbian Exposition a litter of fall pigs, to enter class of over 6 and under 12 months old. The dams while with pig were given plenty of food, consisting largely of protein, along with an abundance of green pasture, rye and wheat during the late fall and winter months and alfalfa during the remainder of the year. The litter was farrowed October 5 and allowed the range of the farm, the sows being plenty of exercise and a variety of food. The exercise he considered essential to the development of strength and vigor, and it made their limbs strong enough to sustain great weight later on.

A number of prizes were taken by the pigs so produced. During the winter they were fed just enough corn to sustain animal heat, and about March 1 its use was discontinued entirely. After returning from exhibition the same rations were given out diminished, and a larger proportion of bran was used.

Mr. Cook decided to put these animals in his breeding herd, though many thought them too fat for use in that capacity, but as a strong corn diet had not been employed, the pigs did not doubt their usefulness. His account of this experience is here given:

"About November 1 began to mate them, the largest and heaviest being mated only once and producing an extra fine litter, raising to market six pigs, like their dam, proved to be show animals. The other sow was mated the second time, and she also produced an especially fine litter. These sows were both winners in class as well as in the herd at the World's Fair, which goes to prove that animals properly fed and cared for can be prepared for the show ring without injury. I have a few animals of this first litter in my herd at the present time, and they are raising excellent pigs. After building up the frame of the sows, I mated them, last nine days I added to the oat and wheat ration an ingredient that was somewhat more fattening, and increased the quantity gradually up to the time of starting to farrow.

The spring litter was farrowed April 22, to be shown at market six months, their dam being given the same sort of care as those mentioned above, except that there was now plenty of good alfalfa pasture and shir shir stuff all the time, but not much corn. After four weeks old, the pigs were shut by themselves and fed a mixture of ship-stuff and sweet skim-milk, all they would eat up clean. They were not given any corn, but had plenty of exercise and alfalfa pasture. At the age of five months, after attending one fair and before starting for the Columbian, their average weight was over 200 pounds each. These pigs were quite successful in the show ring abroad as well as in Kansas, and were excellent breeders. In the fitting of these pigs, a small quantity of lax seed meal was used to assist in getting a glow to their coats, but no sugar or molasses was used at any time.

"It certainly is unprofitable for any swine raiser to stint his animals, as they should be made to grow every day. After ten days or two weeks pigs should be fed generously through their dams, and at three or four weeks provided with a place where they can obtain, unmolested, a little feed of soap and soaked shelled corn. Keep them growing every day, and at an early age they will be ready for the market and profit to the raiser. If pigs are allowed to stop growing and become stunted it is very hard to start them anew, not to mention the loss of feed, time and labor. Pigs inclosed in a dry lot or yard, and given only hard water and hard water alone, yield a hard some profit. They need a variety of food, such as will expand the stomach and at the same time be cooling to the system. Corn, alone, is too heating."

## SHEEP.

Don't let your sheep go through the winter infested with ticks or scab.

Green feed should form a considerable part of the diet of the sheep throughout the year.

Sheep require but little attention in the South, even during winter. This does not mean, however, that they do not require any attention.

Turn your sheep on the weed crop and they will do much to exterminate it, but don't try to convince yourself that from it the sheep are getting all they need.

If you get a registered ram you are pretty sure of a crop of lambs strongly impressed with his valuable characteristics, but if your ewes are bred to grade rams you cannot be certain of either uniformity or valuable improvement.

If a sheep is not likely to pay for his feed in mutton or wool, it is better to get something for his pelt. There are generally some animals which should be weaned at least the numbers, to avoid the expense of feeding and to escape the worse danger of perpetuating their poor qualities by breeding.

Try to do all the doctoring in your flock in the way of prevention. Guard the sheep from the approach of disease by supplying plenty of healthy food, pure water, clean dry shelter when needed. Healthy food implies plenty of good pasture. Don't let the flock have to be exposed to cold rains and see that the shelter keeps dry in any storm.

Among the best feeds for sheep, sorghum holds a prominent place, and especially is it a valuable feed for ewes with lambs. The fact of sorghum having so good a second growth makes it an excellent pasturage on which the flock can run, and an acre of sorghum is said to have twice the nutriment of an acre of turnips, the feed considered so valuable by the English shepherd.

Abundance of feed is not enough. It should be given at regular intervals. If the sheep don't get it at the time he expects it he begins to worry, and his restlessness and nervousness often cause more waste of tissue than the food will repair, besides leading to digestive disorders resulting from his nervous condition and the greediness with which he will eat when abnormally hungry.

Among the weeds eaten by sheep are some that have a medicinal value, and these the animals will instinctively eat when their condition requires it. Among these is the dandelion, which is a tonic as well as a laxative, and dandelion. It is said to give a healthy stimulus to the action of the liver and increases the appetite. Englishmen in laying down pastures—says the American Sheep Breeder, sometimes put in parsley, yarrow and other plants, butternut, wormwood and the narrow-leaved plantain, have also medicinal as well as food values.

The thing for the Texas farmer to decide to do now is to keep sheep, and next, to keep more sheep and better sheep. And then if he will give them proper care, feeding them enough to keep the lambs growing and all the stock thrifty during the winter, there is no danger that he will quit raising sheep. It has been hard for Texas farmers to quit the production of a crop unprofitable during successive years, and they are dead sure not to abandon an industry so profitable as that of raising good lambs for the market after they shall have once experienced its value.

A noted authority says: "The sheep industry of this country has not yet arrived at a point where it becomes necessary to breed principally for wool, but producers should first get the best mutton producing qualities thoroughly bred into their flocks or bands, bringing the standard up to a one-half or three-quarter grade, after which it will be safe to breed for wool without materially disturbing the band as mutton-producing animals." This may be all right so far as it relates to the immediate production of wool, but upon the one-half or three-quarter grade mutton ewe, but how about subsequent generations produced by the rams of the wool breeds? It will not take many breedings to bring to the flock the wool-producing characteristics of such sires, and to eliminate the mutton qualities. It is a safe general rule to decide what you want to raise sheep for, and then to breed for the best production of the selected object, whether it be mutton or wool.

Generally throughout the sheep ranges of Texas and New Mexico the country is in a better condition than usual for wintering the flocks well, due to the fact, to some extent, that a shortage of cattle has relieved the ranges and given opportunity for growth of pasturage. This and other favoring conditions gives the sheep owners a feeling of independence and not many of them are disposed to sell lambs that can be carried over until spring with little cost and that will then give to their owners 50 to 75 cents of wool value as well as having more mutton value. Mutton prices at the market centers have recently suffered some decline, due more to the fact that so large a proportion of the receipts have been of inferior quality than to anything else. The market prices seem to be really just now at a level which the general conditions of both the mutton and the wool industry indicate as normal. Any attempt to obtain an advance brings trading to a halt, and so does any attempt to bear down prices. Later on the conditions will probably better sustain the producer of both wool and mutton, and he seems to be very safe in awaiting developments.

## POULTRY.

Be careful how the new grain is fed. It is liable to produce cases of what you will probably call cholera.

Freedom from lice and plenty of range will make the growing chicks "hump" themselves these days.

A writer declares that while old fowls can stand corn meal and bran, they never should be fed to chicks.

Some hens do not possess the egg-laying habit and no system of feeding will make good layers of such hens.

Pure bred fowls, first, last and all the time. The breed does not matter so much, provided you are satisfied with it.

Give as much of a variety as possible. Young chicks soon tire of the best of feed if confined to it for any length of time.

Every little while some one gets up a new theory for telling the sex of the chick from the outside of the egg. All nonsense!

A large proportion of our farm raised poultry is shipped to the great Eastern markets—the epicures prefer it to any other.

Remember the hen that made the best batches and raised the largest number of chicks last season—treat her right and she will repeat the trick.

In winter the egg markets in the cities are never supplied with fresh eggs. Even in summer, when the prices are sometimes low, the cost of keeping the fowls is greatly decreased, in fact, on the farm the cost is barely noticeable and the egg production steadily increases. It is a great mistake to select the best pullets and send them to market in the fall and early winter, and reserve the culs and old hens and from them expect the egg supply during the winter. These fowls, if confined for a few days in a fattening coop, can be made ready for market, and then farmers can retain the true egg producers at home. Of course it is expected that every one will be humane enough to prepare warm and dry quarters for their poultry, besides see that they have a proper allowance of food, and always a supply of fresh water, for in winter all domesticated members of the barn yard are forced to depend on man for proper care, and if one is not willing or humane enough to attend to this duty, by no means undertake the raising of fowls, as it would be to inflict needless cruelty on the lower animals which are under his care, and which it is the duty of all to protect. And more, our farmers may not only supply our own markets, but provide eggs for export. It is said that the egg supply from our three largest egg producing states is not sufficient to supply the New York market alone. Remember, then, the number of chickens and towns we have, and if this be true, consider how small the egg production of this country really is. We should depend on ourselves, keep this amount of money at home and benefit our country. Poultry raising and the production of eggs pay. Not only should we depend on ourselves, but other countries should be dependent upon us. No land, no climate, none with natural advantages can do so much as this. We have excelled in many things, and should do so in this—Farm and Fireside.

## SOME DECEMBER ADVICE.

The month of December is indeed a pleasant one for the fancier who is truly enthusiastic and conscientious in his efforts to benefit himself and the poultry industry. He has his birds correctly housed and mated and his show specimens are ready for the exhibition-coops. The males and females are kept in separate coops which, as has been proven, is the only correct method and one that every true fancier will observe.

The well-posted fancier or the fancier who is thoroughly acquainted with the fowls he is breeding should, before this time, have selected the birds which are to compose his breeding pens for the next season. It is advisable for each breeder to be able to make this selection as early as possible before using the eggs for hatching.

In order to insure greater fertility of eggs it is desirable that the male birds should be kept separate for one month, say from December 1st to January 1st, after which time the birds may be mated and the eggs used after the sixth day as fertile and true to the breed.

Do not discard the old hens that have proven good breeders. Some prominent breeders persist in breeding from young stock, which is a great mistake. Such a practice has a tendency to lengthen the time of maturity of chicks hatched from eggs laid by young birds. The aged birds are stronger, are of known quality and give us better and stronger chicks.

A dispatch of the 12th from Chicago, Ill., says: "Chicago packers will spend a large amount of money erecting immense cold storage plants in Santiago, Havana and Puerto Rico for the reception and storing of fresh meat. Within a fortnight cold storage experts will be sent to West Indian cities to look over the ground, prepare plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed plants. Those interested in the matter are P. D. Armour, C. F. Swift, Nelson Morris and Thomas J. Lipton. One of the officials of a packing house says: "While the natives of Cuba do not yet require very much meat, we hope to educate them so that they will require more of our products and then we shall have attained the end we desired and created a demand for our goods."

Journal readers will refer to any of its advertisers would confer a favor by mentioning that the advertisement was seen in Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Thomas Kelly, President and Gen'l Manager.  
Thos. B. Lee, Vice Pres., Kansas City Mgr.  
E. B. Overstreet, 2nd Vice Pres., St. Louis Manager.  
Jno. C. White, 3rd Vice Pres., Kansas City.  
Chas. Kelly, Secy. and Treasurer.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Incorporated January 1888.  
PAID IN CAPITAL \$200,000.00.  
Offices: Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.  
VOLUME OF BUSINESS  
THE LARGEST OF ANY LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRM IN AMERICA.  
TEXAS AGENTS:  
P. M. De Vitt, Wm. Ragland, Lovelady & Broome, J. C. Patterson, Fort Worth, San Antonio, San Angelo, Waco.  
W. B. Allison, Midland, Texas.

### MONEY TO LOAN ON TEXAS CATTLE.

### Thomas & Rannels,

(Successors to Thomas & Slaty.)  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Consign Your Cattle, Sheep and Hogs to Central Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas. We make a specialty of handling range cattle. If you have either market or range cattle you will find it beneficial to correspond with us. Our connections with outside markets are the best. Advancements made to our customers. Market reports furnished free. Wire, write or use long distance telephone 111 for further information.

### ROSENBAUM BROS. AND CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.  
SAM DAVIDSON, AGENT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

### CROWLEY, FLAULT & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX 217, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Houston Packing Co. Stock Yards. P. O. Box 201. Telephone 916.  
T. B. SAUNDERS, JR. H. J. HOTCHKIS.  
SAUNDERS & HOTCHKIS,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
We Make a Specialty of Selling on Commission Range Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep.  
H. J. HOTCHKIS, Salesman, Houston, Texas.  
Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free.

### CASSIDY BROTHERS,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.  
National Stock Yards, Ills., and Kansas City, Mo.  
Our facilities, financial and otherwise, are such as to enable us to take care of our customers to the best advantage, at any and all times.  
E. R. CARVER, HENRIETTA, TEX. Traffic Manager for Texas and Indian Territory.  
E. H. EAST, VICTORIA, TEXAS, Agent for South Texas.

### THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

Stock Yards, Galveston. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.  
A. P. NORMAN, Secy and Treas. W. F. FLEMING, Salesman. C. F. NORMAN, Salesman.

### FEEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF FAT CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP,

will consult their best interests by writing or wiring us when they have anything to offer in above line.

### HOUSTON PACKING CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
GEO. R. BARSE, Pres't. J. H. WAITE, Sec. and Treas.  
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1871.  
Capital Stock \$250,000.00, Paid Up.

### BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City Stock Yards,  
St. Louis, - - - - Chicago.  
Address all communications to main office, Kansas City Stock Yards.

### Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED—  
STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth.

Consign your Cattle and Hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections on all the Northern markets.  
MARKET REPORTS FREE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.  
Salesmen: JAS. D. FARMER, J. F. BUTZ. Secretary and Treasurer: V. S. WARDLAW.

### CONSIGN YOUR Cattle, Sheep, Hogs

TO—  
**LONE STAR COMMISSION CO.**  
Kansas City Stock Yards,  
National Stock Yards, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.  
Jno. Dyer, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesman; George Nichols (formerly with W. F. Moore & Co.), hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, sheep salesman. Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

HENRY MICHELL. GEO. H. MICHELL. EMILE J. MICHELL.  
**HENRY MICHELL & SONS,**  
Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.  
Liberal advancement on consignments. Stock landing. Correspondence solicited.  
P. O. Box 924. - - - - - New Orleans, La.



THE FARM.

Some feeds, such as cotton seed meal, wheat bran and oat meal, return their value in manure nearly equal to their cost.

The man who profits from his mistakes will profit in the end, but he who attributes all his mistakes to bad luck must ever remain at the bottom.

Scientific farming is adaptation of methods and means to natural conditions. These are conditions that cannot be changed or removed and resistance to them must ever result in failure.

Prof. W. A. Henry does not believe that any practical benefit is obtained from soil analysis. The analysis will, of course, reveal a constant element of that which is analyzed but it would be difficult to select for the small quantity that is subjected to test that which would fairly represent the average of an entire field.

Perhaps the best grass for pasturage that can be grown in many Texas counties where pasturage is deficient is the Bermuda. It makes a more dense turf than any other grass and is nutritious, making the grazing capacity of a Bermuda grass pasture stronger than any other.

Who will deny that he deserves not only protection but care? It is said that some farmers provide toads with artificial shelter by digging shallow holes in the ground and partially covering them with a bit of board or flat stone, from which the toad goes forth at night to destroy the many forms of life harmful to the plants around him.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A report has been sent out from Florida that in that state experiments have been made with the spores of a fungus by which they have been artificially propagated and then turned loose on well developed cases of San Jose scale, effectually destroying the latter, the fungus attaching itself to the scale and sucking out its life.

In making out orders for fruit trees and vines don't forget to order from nurseries having as nearly as possible the same soil and climate as the trees will have when planted, and buy from a nurseryman known to be practical, progressive and reliable.

The Port Lavaca tells of two brothers engaged in raising cabbage extensively in Calhoun county, who had suffered considerable loss from the ravages of rabbits. The following plan of destroying the pest was resorted to by the brothers and proved successful:

While it may be only a pretty and poetic fiction that the toad "has a precious jewel in his head" it is certainly a truth that he does enough in the way of protecting garden truck by gulping down hurtful worms and insects to make him a valuable ally and to sustain the claim that he should be protected against his natural enemies.

Investigations conducted at the Massachusetts Experiment Station disclose the fact that 11 per cent of the toad's food consists of insects and spiders, while the rest is made up of earth, manure, etc., directly harmful to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man.

Although it is necessary to the health of the milk cow that she should have exercise she cannot derive a good yield of milk if she has to walk all day over poor pasturage to get enough grass to satisfy her appetite.

In the construction of a silo the first point is to determine its capacity, bearing in mind that the demands upon it are likely to grow as its benefits are appreciated.

At the Agricultural Institute at Koenigsberg, Germany, in the matter of feeding it was proven by experiments that for milk production alone it was sufficient to feed twice daily, as feeding three times had no increase in the yield of milk.

SOME DAIRY EXPERIMENTS. At the Agricultural Institute at Koenigsberg, Germany, in the matter of feeding it was proven by experiments that for milk production alone it was sufficient to feed twice daily, as feeding three times had no increase in the yield of milk.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills

Experiments were also made to test comparative values of two, three and four milkings a day, the periods being seven days and only the last four days of each period considered. Frequent milking was found to increase the yield of milk, and this was true for fresh cows as well as those advanced in milking.

Mr. S. A. Ketcher, Chilton, Texas, writes: After suffering with Diphtheria 20 years, three years ago I was cured by Dr. J. C. Poole's Sore Throat and Biliousness. I think it is the best medicine I ever used. I am now as well as Zed's Regulator and Black Draught.

A TRIBUTE TO COLLINS. Sketch of the Life of R. M. Collins, Written by a Life-Time Friend.

R. M. Collins, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bradley county, East Tennessee, in the year 1833, of poor parents, who died when he was but a child.

At about this time he was employed by Howell & Allen as clerk in the first store that was ever in Decatur, which was put on his feet by the breaking out of the Civil War.

On Tuesday morning I pulled out for Colorado, my next day east. It being my old home, many old friends greeted me here. Among them, Capt. F. M. Burns, Major W. V. Johnson, Sam C. and W. I. Wilks, Judge Hooper, Reams Earnest, J. M. Williams and many others.

Having gotten a taste of something good to eat at the Wilks residence, I stormed the home of J. M. Williams for supper. To say I did ample justice to the good supper is putting it mildly.

My next stop was at Merkel. I am pleased to say that at a party in the city, a splendid block of business buildings is now completed. It is built of stone with brick fronts and presents a fine appearance.

In olden times a leper was stoned out of town; in modern times a sick man is stoned out of all his chances in life by the crowd of busy, bustling men who have no place and no use for him.

There are had enough in the self-disgust and self-hatred they involve if they do not go any further. But you never know what is going to develop in a half-chance man.

There are hundreds of delusive temporary stimulants, "malt extracts," sarsaparilla and compounds which are not worth the money they cost.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED. Without the KNIFE or DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Dr. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

INCUBATOR SUCCESS. Depend on the following named incubators for the best results in raising poultry. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

LOW JARVIS. Suresly, quickly and for good. Plentiful, cheap, reliable, and safe. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DECIDE. A unique local remedy for loss of hair, itching scalp, dandruff, and other troubles. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR SALE. Incubators, Brooders, Poultry supplies and Live Poultry. Write at once for what you want. Address: M. E. FIRESTONE, Sidney, Ohio.

IF THE DAMP AND CHILL. PENETRATE, LOOK OUT FOR AN ATTACK OF SCIATICA. BUT DEEP AS THE SCIATICA NERVE IS. ST. JACOBS OIL. WILL PENETRATE AND QUIET ITS RAGING PAIN.

accomplished young lady—a fine musician. I desire to thank her for the sweet music rendered during my stay, and the newspaper fraternity at Merkel for nice attentions also.

These things are had enough in the self-disgust and self-hatred they involve if they do not go any further. But you never know what is going to develop in a half-chance man.

There are hundreds of delusive temporary stimulants, "malt extracts," sarsaparilla and compounds which are not worth the money they cost.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED. Without the KNIFE or DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Dr. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

INCUBATOR SUCCESS. Depend on the following named incubators for the best results in raising poultry. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

LOW JARVIS. Suresly, quickly and for good. Plentiful, cheap, reliable, and safe. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DECIDE. A unique local remedy for loss of hair, itching scalp, dandruff, and other troubles. HARRY BROS. COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR SALE. Incubators, Brooders, Poultry supplies and Live Poultry. Write at once for what you want. Address: M. E. FIRESTONE, Sidney, Ohio.

IF THE DAMP AND CHILL. PENETRATE, LOOK OUT FOR AN ATTACK OF SCIATICA. BUT DEEP AS THE SCIATICA NERVE IS. ST. JACOBS OIL. WILL PENETRATE AND QUIET ITS RAGING PAIN.

THE BIG CATALOGUE FORMS ONE OF THE LARGEST SHOPS IN THE WORLD. THE BIG BOOK COSTS US HEAVY \$1.

OUR FREE OFFER. Send to us with 10 cents in stamps to help pay the cost of postage and the Big Book will be sent to you FREE by mail postpaid, and if you don't say it is worth 10 cents you will get it for nothing.

RELIABLE FEED COOKERS. All the long felt want of a good feed cooker and water heater at a low price. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. Box 117, Quincy, Ill.

ESTEY PIANOS. An strictly first-class and combine ALL OF THE BEST QUALITIES which are needed in a perfect Piano. ESTEY Upright and Grand Pianos are the most reliable, beautiful and durable.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas. San Antonio & Aransas Pass RAILWAY COMPANY, THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing.

Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. One of the best hotels in the center of the city. Rates very satisfactory. Meals 25 cents. Lodging 50 cents. Under new management.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Mr. Henry. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times.

4-POUND CATALOGUE FREE! THIS BIG CATALOGUE CONTAINS 1200 PAGES in 12x18 inch size, and contains over 100,000 quotations. 25,000 illustrations. The largest, most complete and lowest priced catalogue ever published.

RELIABLE FEED COOKERS. All the long felt want of a good feed cooker and water heater at a low price. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. Box 117, Quincy, Ill.

ESTEY PIANOS. An strictly first-class and combine ALL OF THE BEST QUALITIES which are needed in a perfect Piano.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas. San Antonio & Aransas Pass RAILWAY COMPANY, THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing.

Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. One of the best hotels in the center of the city. Rates very satisfactory. Meals 25 cents. Lodging 50 cents. Under new management.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Mr. Henry. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times.

Mr. Henry. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times.



MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19.—Yesterday the cattle market was strong to 10 cents higher. Beef cattle, \$3.90@4.25 for poorer lots. \$5.50@7.50 for prime to fancy; feeders, \$4.50@4.65. Hogs steady. Poorest, \$3.10@3.35; prime, \$3.45@3.50. Sheep and lambs quiet and weaker, and 10 cents lower. Lambs, common to fair, \$3.75@4.50; good to choice, \$5.00@5.50; yearlings, \$4.10@4.55; common sheep, \$3.20@3.25; good to choice, \$3.50@3.75. Receipts of cattle, 13,000; hogs, 43,000; sheep, 20,000.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts were 33,000, including 2000 Texans; shipments, 1900. Market steady, but slow for Texans. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$3.90@5.35; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.50@5.30; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.90@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.80@4.30; cows and heifers, \$2.20@3.25. Hog receipts, 11,000; shipments, 1400. Market weak to 10 cents lower. Pigs and lights, \$3.20@3.30; packers, \$3.30@3.40; butchers, \$3.40@3.45. Sheep receipts, 500; shipments, 100. Market slow, but strong. Native muttons, \$3.35@3.90; culls and bucks, \$1.60@3.25; stockers, \$2.00@3.75; lambs, \$4.00@6.50.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts, official, 3380 natives, 790 Texans; best slaughtering grades, 10 to 15 cents higher; butcher cattle a shade higher; common half fat cattle steady prices; heavy native steers, \$5.00@5.20; medium, \$4.20@5.00; light weights, \$4.15@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.65@3.25; Texas butcher cows, \$2.65@3.25; canning stock, \$2.00@2.60. Hog receipts, official, 11,610. The light supply stimulated the demand and trading was brisk, at 2 1/2 to 5 cents higher values. Heavies, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.25@3.35; lights, \$3.20@3.32 1/2. Sheep receipts, official, 2020; supply too light to meet requirements of the trade. Quantity good and market active at firm prices. Lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.50@3.85.

HOUSTON MARKET.

The following market report is furnished by Saunders & Hotchkiss: Houston, Tex., Dec. 17.—Choice beefs, \$3.25; medium beefs, \$3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75; common cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00@2.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50; medium yearlings, \$3.25; common yearlings, \$2.75@3.00; choice calves, \$3.75; medium calves, \$3.50; choice muttons, \$3.50@3.75; top corn fed hogs (solid), whole sale, \$3.25@3.30; top corn fed hogs (solid), retail, \$3.75; mast fed hogs, \$2.50@2.75. Receipt of choice cattle and calves very light; strong demand. Retail market supplied with corn hogs; good demand for packer hogs; several more cars can be handled per week.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Dec. 17.—Weekly report of New Orleans live stock market, week ending Dec. 17. Receipts, Sales, On hand. Cattle 1506 1308 414. Calves & yearlings 1878 1504 515. Hogs 655 672 336. Sheep 292 292. The market during the week just closed has been dull, with full supply of common and medium qualities, which have sold at low and irregular prices. Top beefs selling for 4 to 4 1/4. Cows and heifers good to choice 2 1/2@3 1/4, which prices have also been the range for yearlings. The near approach of the holidays has had a depressing effect on prices for all classes of fair to good cattle and the market closes to-day with a full supply with prices weak at quotations. Good to choice Texas calves have been scarce; fairly active and strong at \$9.00@11.50. Hogs are in full supply; prices weak and lower at 3 1/2@4 for good to choice corn fed; mast fed selling at 3 1/4@4.

DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas Packing company reports no material change in market conditions. Receipts of all kinds of live stock, especially of hogs, have been far below requirements. At present there is quite a strong demand for good cows. Prices are firm at the quotations here given: Extra fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice cows, \$2.50@3.00; feeders, \$2.25@2.50; canners and culls, \$1.25@2.25; real calves, light to heavy, \$3.00@4.00; fat bulls, \$2.50@2.75; common bulls, \$1.75@2.25. Sheep—Good fat wethers weighing 90 pounds and over, \$3.25@3.50; light fat hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, car load lots, \$3.20; light, rough and heavy hogs, in carload lots, \$2.95@3.05. Wagon hogs 15 cents less per 100 pounds than in carload lots. Business has been somewhat light at the Thomas & Runnels' Stock Yards during the past ten days as compared with that of a few weeks preceding. J. B. Slaughter of Colorado had in a shipment of 71 bulls, 1100 pounds, \$2.25 and 29 steers, 840 pounds, \$2.90. Some other representative sales were as follows: 25 cows, 800 pounds, \$2.25; 2 cows, 970 pounds, \$3.15; 8 cows, 850 pounds, \$3.10; 2 cows, 720 pounds, \$3.00; 4 cows, 750 pounds, \$2.90; 23 cows, 820 pounds, \$3.00; 5 cows, 250 pounds, \$3.50; 1 yearling, 600 pounds, \$4.00; 7 yearlings, 450 pounds, \$3.25; 2 calves, 530 pounds, \$3.50; 2 yearlings, 485 pounds, \$3.00; 2 cows and 3 yearlings, \$28 a head; 100 ones and two, Arkansas cattle, \$10.25. Good cattle in strong demand and find ready sale; also strong demand for hogs in wagon load lots. Several lots of choice Christmas sale steers, \$3.00@3.50; Texas butchers' cows, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good feeding steers, \$2.75@2.90; choice fat cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good cows and heifers, \$2.50@2.75; canners and culls, \$1.50@2.40; common, \$1.50@2.00; Veal calves, light to heavy, \$3.00@4.00; choice corn fed hogs, 150 to 300 pounds, car lots, \$3.20; wagon lots,

\$3.05; stock hogs, \$3.00; choice fat sheep, 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good sheep, 70 to 80 pounds, \$3.00@3.35; stock sheep, per head, \$1.50@3.50. DALLAS LOCAL HIDE MARKET. Crowder Bros. & Co. Price current. Market strong. Green salts round, 6 1/2. No. 1 green salt, No. 2 green salt, 6. Bulls, 5; butchers' dead hogs, 5; glue and damaged, half price, dry flints, good 13 cents; culls, 6 1/2 cents.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The following market report is furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company: The receipts of the past week on both cattle and hogs have been quite liberal and we have sold everything at strong prices, choice cows selling at \$2.75@3.00. Our market is as follows: Beef steers, \$3.25@3.50; feeders, \$3.00@3.25; fat cows, \$2.75@3.00; medium cows, \$2.50@2.75; canners, \$1.50@2.00; veal calves, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, \$2.00@2.50; fat corn hogs, \$3.20@3.25; stock hogs, \$2.50@3.00.

Our market is as follows: Beef steers, \$3.25@3.50; feeders, \$3.00@3.25; fat cows, \$2.75@3.00; medium cows, \$2.50@2.75; canners, \$1.50@2.00; veal calves, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, \$2.00@2.50; fat corn hogs, \$3.20@3.25; stock hogs, \$2.50@3.00. \$2.50@3.00. Our market is as follows: Beef steers, \$3.25@3.50; feeders, \$3.00@3.25; fat cows, \$2.75@3.00; medium cows, \$2.50@2.75; canners, \$1.50@2.00; veal calves, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, \$2.00@2.50; fat corn hogs, \$3.20@3.25; stock hogs, \$2.50@3.00.

COTTON AND GRAIN.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Dec. 19.— Ordinary, 3 9-16 Good ordinary, 4 1-16 Low middling, 4 9-16 Middling, 4 13-16 Good middling, 4 15-16 Middling fair, 4 5-16 Galveston, Tex., Dec. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16 low. Sales 44 bales. Ordinary, 4 1-16 Good ordinary, 4 9-16 Low middling, 4 13-16 Middling, 5 7-16 Good middling, 5 11-16 Middling fair, 6 5-16

GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 63 1/2@65c, No. 2 red 60c. No. 2 corn 34 1/2c, No. 2 yellow corn 35c. No. 2 oats 26 1/2@27 1/2c, No. 2 white 28 1/2@29c, No. 3 white 28@28 1/2c. No. 2 rye 54 1/2@54 1/2c. No. 2 barley No. 2 41@42c. No. 1 flax seed \$1.04 1/2@1.05.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 700 bales spot and 1200 to arrive. Ordinary, 3 1/2 Good ordinary, 4 1-16 Low middling, 4 9-16 Middling, 5 7-16 Good middling, 5 11-16 Middling fair, 6 5-16

HOUSTON MARKET.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 17.—Choice beefs, \$3.25; medium beefs, \$3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75; common cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00@2.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50; medium yearlings, \$3.25; common yearlings, \$2.75@3.00; choice calves, \$3.75; medium calves, \$3.50; choice muttons, \$3.50@3.75; top corn fed hogs (solid), whole sale, \$3.25@3.30; top corn fed hogs (solid), retail, \$3.75; mast fed hogs, \$2.50@2.75.

DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas Packing company reports no material change in market conditions. Receipts of all kinds of live stock, especially of hogs, have been far below requirements. At present there is quite a strong demand for good cows. Prices are firm at the quotations here given: Extra fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice cows, \$2.50@3.00; feeders, \$2.25@2.50; canners and culls, \$1.25@2.25; real calves, light to heavy, \$3.00@4.00; fat bulls, \$2.50@2.75; common bulls, \$1.75@2.25. Sheep—Good fat wethers weighing 90 pounds and over, \$3.25@3.50; light fat hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, car load lots, \$3.20; light, rough and heavy hogs, in carload lots, \$2.95@3.05.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts were 33,000, including 2000 Texans; shipments, 1900. Market steady, but slow for Texans. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$3.90@5.35; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.50@5.30; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.90@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.80@4.30; cows and heifers, \$2.20@3.25. Hog receipts, official, 11,610. The light supply stimulated the demand and trading was brisk, at 2 1/2 to 5 cents higher values. Heavies, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.25@3.35; lights, \$3.20@3.32 1/2. Sheep receipts, official, 2020; supply too light to meet requirements of the trade. Quantity good and market active at firm prices. Lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.50@3.85.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts, official, 3380 natives, 790 Texans; best slaughtering grades, 10 to 15 cents higher; butcher cattle a shade higher; common half fat cattle steady prices; heavy native steers, \$5.00@5.20; medium, \$4.20@5.00; light weights, \$4.15@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.65@3.25; Texas butcher cows, \$2.65@3.25; canning stock, \$2.00@2.60. Hog receipts, official, 11,610. The light supply stimulated the demand and trading was brisk, at 2 1/2 to 5 cents higher values. Heavies, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.25@3.35; lights, \$3.20@3.32 1/2. Sheep receipts, official, 2020; supply too light to meet requirements of the trade. Quantity good and market active at firm prices. Lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.50@3.85.

HOUSTON MARKET.

The following market report is furnished by Saunders & Hotchkiss: Houston, Tex., Dec. 17.—Choice beefs, \$3.25; medium beefs, \$3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75; common cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00@2.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50; medium yearlings, \$3.25; common yearlings, \$2.75@3.00; choice calves, \$3.75; medium calves, \$3.50; choice muttons, \$3.50@3.75; top corn fed hogs (solid), whole sale, \$3.25@3.30; top corn fed hogs (solid), retail, \$3.75; mast fed hogs, \$2.50@2.75.

DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas Packing company reports no material change in market conditions. Receipts of all kinds of live stock, especially of hogs, have been far below requirements. At present there is quite a strong demand for good cows. Prices are firm at the quotations here given: Extra fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice cows, \$2.50@3.00; feeders, \$2.25@2.50; canners and culls, \$1.25@2.25; real calves, light to heavy, \$3.00@4.00; fat bulls, \$2.50@2.75; common bulls, \$1.75@2.25. Sheep—Good fat wethers weighing 90 pounds and over, \$3.25@3.50; light fat hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, car load lots, \$3.20; light, rough and heavy hogs, in carload lots, \$2.95@3.05.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts were 33,000, including 2000 Texans; shipments, 1900. Market steady, but slow for Texans. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$3.90@5.35; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.50@5.30; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.90@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.80@4.30; cows and heifers, \$2.20@3.25. Hog receipts, official, 11,610. The light supply stimulated the demand and trading was brisk, at 2 1/2 to 5 cents higher values. Heavies, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.25@3.35; lights, \$3.20@3.32 1/2. Sheep receipts, official, 2020; supply too light to meet requirements of the trade. Quantity good and market active at firm prices. Lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.50@3.85.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 19.—Cattle receipts, official, 3380 natives, 790 Texans; best slaughtering grades, 10 to 15 cents higher; butcher cattle a shade higher; common half fat cattle steady prices; heavy native steers, \$5.00@5.20; medium, \$4.20@5.00; light weights, \$4.15@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.65@3.25; Texas butcher cows, \$2.65@3.25; canning stock, \$2.00@2.60. Hog receipts, official, 11,610. The light supply stimulated the demand and trading was brisk, at 2 1/2 to 5 cents higher values. Heavies, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.25@3.35; lights, \$3.20@3.32 1/2. Sheep receipts, official, 2020; supply too light to meet requirements of the trade. Quantity good and market active at firm prices. Lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.50@3.85.

HOUSTON MARKET.

The following market report is furnished by Saunders & Hotchkiss: Houston, Tex., Dec. 17.—Choice beefs, \$3.25; medium beefs, \$3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75; common cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00@2.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50; medium yearlings, \$3.25; common yearlings, \$2.75@3.00; choice calves, \$3.75; medium calves, \$3.50; choice muttons, \$3.50@3.75; top corn fed hogs (solid), whole sale, \$3.25@3.30; top corn fed hogs (solid), retail, \$3.75; mast fed hogs, \$2.50@2.75.

DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas Packing company reports no material change in market conditions. Receipts of all kinds of live stock, especially of hogs, have been far below requirements. At present there is quite a strong demand for good cows. Prices are firm at the quotations here given: Extra fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice cows, \$2.50@3.00; feeders, \$2.25@2.50; canners and culls, \$1.25@2.25; real calves, light to heavy, \$3.00@4.00; fat bulls, \$2.50@2.75; common bulls, \$1.75@2.25. Sheep—Good fat wethers weighing 90 pounds and over, \$3.25@3.50; light fat hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, car load lots, \$3.20; light, rough and heavy hogs, in carload lots, \$2.95@3.05.

Midland Live Stock Reporter: S. E. Townsend sold this week 120 high grade Hereford bull calves to the following parties: Burl Holloway, 25 head at \$25 per head; to Deck Cowden, 25 head at \$25 per head; to Gene Cowden, 4 head at \$25 per head; to Heard & White 26 head at \$25 per head; to Sam Holloway 7 head at \$40 per head; R. H. H. Burnett of Oak Cliff, Texas, is here with thirteen head of fine Durham cows which he sold to A. S. Hawkins. He also sold a fine bull to J. T. Cowden at good figures. R. W. Johnston bought of Henry McClinton one registered Hereford bull calf at \$125 and one registered heifer calf at same price. He also bought ten Durham bulls of Hugh Clark of Monroe, Mo., at \$40 per head. Hugh Clark sold to C. C. Johnston 1 registered Hereford bull calf at \$125, and to S. W. Estes 10 head of Hereford bulls and 2 cows at private terms. Hugh Clark sold to J. H. Mims two fullblood Galloway bulls at \$60 per head. Hugh Clark sold this week to G. W. Wood, of Morahams, five fullblood Hereford bull calves at \$100 each; to Joe James three at \$100 each; to J. D. Self, one at \$100; to J. B. Stager, two at \$75 each; and to J. R. Ray two two-year-old bulls at \$175 each. W. W. Brandon sold to Bruce & Barrow ten head of fullblood Hereford yearling heifers Monday at \$85 each; Scharbauer Bros. made the following sales of their thoroughbred Hereford bull calves last week during the carnival: Quinn & Oxler, four head at \$200 each; J. D. Self, two head at \$150 each; E. W. Clark, two head at \$150 each; West Evans, three head at \$150 each. Roll Dublin bought of Estes & Purcell 114 cows this week at \$20 per head. Says with the use of the Scharbauer bulls he'll make 'em pay for themselves in another year. Tom Dysart and Andrew Allen bought this week of Cochran & Edwards their 60-section pasture in Andrews county, consideration \$1500; also 1000 head of cattle at private figures. N. B. Brown and F. E. Rankin last week bought of Brooks Lee his ranch and cattle in Upton county. Consideration \$20,000. There are nine hundred head of cattle, mostly graded—and a 40-section pasture, well equipped with ranch houses, windmills, etc. Mr. Lee located this ranch last spring, and made several thousand dollars in the transaction. R. L. Anderson bought 20 head of Herefords, from Billy Quinn at private terms. W. B. Brandon sold to I. K. Gardner two thoroughbred Hereford bull calves at \$150 each. Brooks Lee, we understand, bought 200 of the K cows of Scharbauer & Aycock last week, and will get him a pasture close to town.

NEWS NOTES.

Coleman Voice: O. N. Vaughn received Saturday from Iowa 32 registered calves of the Red Polled breed for which he paid \$150 apiece. Col. Overall received 82 Hereford male calves this week from Missouri. The colonel is a strong believer in the White Face cattle with which he is fast stocking his pastures.

The Weimar correspondent of the Colorado Citizen says: "Some farmers are burning stumps, cotton stalks, etc., in their fields to kill the boll weevils and many other farmers will follow their example. Old timers say that favorite places for these insects, where thousands of them are found in their winter quarters."

About thirty of the leading farmers of Titus county, Texas, at a meeting held at Mount Pleasant, organized the Titus County Growers' Association. The object of the association is to promote diversification of crops in that county. It is intended to make Mount Pleasant the shipping point for the fruits and vegetables produced by the members of the association. They have planned enough land in wheat to supply breadstuffs for themselves.

Childress County Index: The Shoemalls are buying quite a number of pure bred bulls this fall. Maj. Ellison bought ten head of Hereford calves from Wallace Bros. in Hall county, a carload in Kansas. The company, we understand, will spend ten thousand dollars for purebred bulls this winter. They have as good cows as can be found in the Panhandle, having just lately sold a pair of pure bred colored steers, and with fresh blood added, will soon top this section with high grade steers.

Ozona Courier: C. L. Broome bought last week for Jack Kirkpatrick 50 head of long yearlings from Billie Coates and Bland Ramsay of the Chinese reservation on the Pecos, at \$1.50 a head. Bill West bought last week from Bob Peacock 158 two and three-year-old steers at \$15 and \$28 a head. C. L. Broome bought bulls from the following parties last week at prices in the neighborhood of \$20. J. M. Shannon 10 head, A. G. Weaver 6 head, John Hart 4 head.

Faith the Basis of Banking. Faith is, after all, the basis of banking, and if there be no faith there can be no banking. It is not, as some people suppose, that it is possible for those who are skilled in bookkeeping, but who are dishonest, to carry on, sometimes for a series of months or even years, dishonest methods by which even the most expert accountants are deceived and can be deceived as long as this dishonest man can have access to the books. The record of embarrassments or failures has, in almost every instance, made clear, upon examination, that dishonest methods of this kind were carried on by those who had daily access to the books, in one case for a period covering at least 10 years. In that case the dishonest employee, knowing that his safety depended upon his ability to reach the books, refused to take a vacation. If the officers of the bank are unable to detect dishonesty of this kind—even if they adopted the most approved and scientific method of bookkeeping—it is beyond reason to expect that a national bank examiner can do it. Hon. Thomas L. Jones, President of Lincoln National Bank, New York, in North American Review.

The Pleasant Gnaches. A personal allusion to the color of the negro's skin, a retort calling in question the nice conduct of the pazzador's sister, and then two savages foaming at the mouth, their punches wrapped round their arms, their bodies bent so as to protect their vitals and their knives quivering like snakes, stood in the middle of the room. The company withdrew themselves into the smallest space, stood on the tops of desks, and at the door the faces of the women looked in delight, while the pulpero, with a pistol and a bottle in his hands, closed down his grating and was ready for whatever might befall. "Negro," "Ahi-juna," "Miente," "carajo," and the knives flash and send out sparks as the returns do in a tao jar the fighters' arms up to the shoulder joints. In a moment all is over, and from the pazzador's right arm the blood drops in a stream on the mud floor, and all the company step out and say the negro is "valiente," "muy guapo," and the two adversaries swear friendship over a tin mug of gin.—Saturday Review.

One Woman's Way. "Speaking of women with saving dispositions," said Dixmyth, "my wife's in a class all by herself. "How so?" queried his friend Hojox. "Last week I bought an upright piano," replied Dixmyth, "and my wife made a beautiful green plush cover for it, so the polish wouldn't get scratched. Yesterday she made another cover of linen to go over the plush to prevent that from getting soiled. Next week I suppose she'll make a calico cover to protect the linen. Oh, I tell you, women have great big fertile minds."—Chicago News.

An Easy Promise. In her heart love and duty strove for mastery, and duty won. "No man shall wed me," she exclaimed, with sufficed eyes and quivering lips, "who does not promise me that if he is ever president of the United States he will use his influence to have battleships christened with water!" Such was the ardor of his passion that Algernon hesitated not a moment. "I promise!" he cried, and fell upon his knees.—Detroit Journal.

ANY ONE WANTING FINE Farming Lands or Ranches IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Should correspond with the Choctaw-Chickasaw Real Estate Exchange, ATOKA, I. T.

WANTED—An industrious, careful herdman to take charge of small breeding ranch of high grade cattle in Western Texas. He must understand how to raise good calves and take care of cows. Salary \$50 per month, board and expenses. Address: J. H. Mims, 1111 Broadway, Dallas, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE. Offer for sale for delivery at any time, 28 head of high grade steers, located near Alpine, Brewster county.

MULES FOR SALE. Two carloads of bred fat mules, three to five years old, no brands. Feed and raised in Hill county. T. F. MARTEN, Grandview, Texas.

Black Polled Bulls for Sale. One carload grade Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale. From one to five years old. Can be seen at Brightside ranch, eight miles from Columbia, F. N. BILLIACK, Columbia, Tex.

FARM NEAR FORT WORTH. Will exchange for property near St. Louis. A first class 200 acre farm for sale or exchange. It is near the suburbs of Fort Worth. It is a mile from the end of the street car line at the school yard. It is half bottom land and well adapted for grazing. The buildings are not good but there is a bored well and a creek through the land. There is also an acre of stock pasture. The farm is good for a stock dealer and would make an elegant home for a stockman who likes to feed cattle. It is a daily fare. The well will be sold cheap as dirt for cash or will trade it for St. Louis property on a farm near St. Louis. HEATON, BUTY & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

Thoroughbred Shorthorn BULLS FOR SALE. I have for sale five thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. All solid red cattle and registered or entitled to be registered. For particulars, address J. H. FLYE, Plano, Texas.

For Sale at a Bargain. A fine saddle horse, black. For information write, A. E. DICEMAN, Reinhardt, Tex.

FOR SALE WANTED.

WANTED, SITUATIONS—An experienced cattlemen, with best of references, wishes a position on ranch. No cash required for pay; will take his salary for pay. Address "Cattlemen," care Texas Stock and Farm Journal, San Antonio, Texas.

ANY ONE WANTING FINE Farming Lands or Ranches IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Should correspond with the Choctaw-Chickasaw Real Estate Exchange, ATOKA, I. T.

WANTED—An industrious, careful herdman to take charge of small breeding ranch of high grade cattle in Western Texas. He must understand how to raise good calves and take care of cows. Salary \$50 per month, board and expenses. Address: J. H. Mims, 1111 Broadway, Dallas, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE. Offer for sale for delivery at any time, 28 head of high grade steers, located near Alpine, Brewster county.

MULES FOR SALE. Two carloads of bred fat mules, three to five years old, no brands. Feed and raised in Hill county. T. F. MARTEN, Grandview, Texas.

Black Polled Bulls for Sale. One carload grade Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale. From one to five years old. Can be seen at Brightside ranch, eight miles from Columbia, F. N. BILLIACK, Columbia, Tex.

Thoroughbred Shorthorn BULLS FOR SALE. I have for sale five thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. All solid red cattle and registered or entitled to be registered. For particulars, address J. H. FLYE, Plano, Texas.

For Sale at a Bargain. A fine saddle horse, black. For information write, A. E. DICEMAN, Reinhardt, Tex.

Stockmen, Attention! Do you want to lease lands for grazing purposes, buy or sell stock, or invest in town property in the Indian Territory? If so, we can save you time and money. We transact a general law, land and collection business, and are managers for the "Southwestern Real Estate and Collection Agency." Collections made in all parts of the Indian Territory. Call and see us at our office, or address the undersigned. Prompt attention given to any and all business. Satisfaction guaranteed. PRICE & REDWINE, Attorneys-at-Law, Southwestern Real Estate and Collection Agency, 1111 Broadway, Dallas, Texas.

Pasturage for 500 Cattle. Six miles from railroad shipping pens in Howard county. Fine grass and abundance of water, well distributed. For particulars, address: A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Texas.

Kansas Pastures for Sale. Pastures in Hamilton and Kearney counties, on south side A. T. & S. T. R. Y., between Goodville and Hartsville, Kansas. 24 horses, runs to Kansas City. Sizes 640 to 12,000 acres each. Some well improved. Arkansas river, but mostly by wells 40 to 100 feet deep. Pastures have all left the country, leaving only cattlemen. Good buffalo grass. Terms: one-fourth cash, balance long time at 6 per cent interest, to responsible cattlemen.

James L. Lombard. Care Foster-Lombard Live Stock Com. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Bulls for Sale. Thirty graded Shorthorn calves and yearling bulls, all red and in fine condition. JNO. L. WILSON, Denton, Texas.

For Sale. One car-load of high grade and full blood Hereford and Shorthorn yearlings and bull calves. Call on or address: M. W. HOVENKAMP, Keller, Tarrant county, Texas.

FARM SEED. SPANISH PEANUTS—A bunch peanut, can be grown on any soil; 20 bushels per acre and two tons fine hay. WHIPPOORWILL PEAS—The best of all pea peas; a bush pea, very productive, and makes splendid hay; is also a good table pea. RAFFER CORN—stands the worst drought, 80 to 100 bushels per acre. The best stock feed for Texas. 80-day White Dent Corn. For prices write to H. B. HILLVER, Bowie, Texas.

High Grade Hereford Bulls. For sale—20 high grade Hereford bulls from 6 to 12 months old, also 10 head 1 and 2 year-old steers. Address: HARBON & A. D. WELLS, Proprietors Trail Creek Hereford herd, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Sale at a Bargain. A fine saddle horse, black. For information write, A. E. DICEMAN, Reinhardt, Tex.

High Grade Hereford Bulls. For sale—20 high grade Hereford bulls from 6 to 12 months old, also 10 head 1 and 2 year-old steers. Address: HARBON & A. D. WELLS, Proprietors Trail Creek Hereford herd, Fort Worth, Texas.



Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday
BY
THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO.
Office of Publication 212 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Subscription, \$1 a Year.

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

Communications addressed to either of our three offices will receive prompt attention. 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.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.
THE ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, hereby certifies that it has by its expert examiners proven and attested the circulation of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

This is guaranteed to the advertisers of the country by a bond of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE CO., By J. R. Mason, President.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The authority heretofore given to E. V. Kennedy to represent Texas Stock and Farm Journal as traveling agent and correspondent has been revoked and Mr. Kennedy is not authorized to represent us in any particular.

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

San Angelo, Texas, in the heart of a stock raising country and dependent upon the cattle and sheep industries for its trade, shows the prosperity of these two industries in the reports of its two banks, the Chocho National and San Angelo National, whose deposits amount to nearly \$650,000, their loans being about \$550,000.

A dispatch of the 13th from Denison, Texas, says that farmers who have tried to get leases in the Indian Territory recently report that it is rather a hard matter to get a lease, especially for land that is in cultivation, and on account of the uncertainty of holding leases it would be risky to improve a piece of ground with no certainty of being able to retain possession if the ownership of the land should pass from the lessor.

The country has waged a successful war and with small loss of life and little expenditure, results considered, has added much in territory and sources of wealth to its already splendid domain, has achieved a brilliant record for the prowess and skill of its army and navy and has made of the United States a great world power.

It has been a year great in national events and in the individual prosperity of the citizen. Peace has come to a happy and united people—and all can join in festival gladness on this birthday of our Lord.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Elsewhere in the Journal to-day will be found the announcement of the next annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association to be held in the city of Galveston Jan. 17, 18 and 19.

The program includes discussions of subjects of the utmost importance to the cattle industry of Texas, cattle export business, the Cuban cattle trade, whether the tick is the sole carrier of splenic fever and the recent dipping experiments at Fort Worth. In all these subjects, and especially in the last named, Texas cattlemen have a present and profound interest.

The questions that are before the cattlemen of Texas to-day are the most important they have ever had to meet and this fact should make the meeting in Galveston much larger than any the association has hitherto held.

in the ground. There was not enough wet weather to cause very much suffering among cattle or sheep, and losses were small. That the weather was cold enough and remained cold long enough to kill the ticks in a large portion of the country infested with them is certainly a cause for congratulation.

CATTLE ON FEED IN TEXAS.
In order to obtain an approximately correct estimate of the number of cattle on feed in the state, Texas Stock and Farm Journal sent out inquiry to each cotton seed oil mill in the State, about ninety in number, and has published in its last two issues the reports received.

From reliable sources other than proprietors of mills, the Journal has report of an aggregate of 13,800 head being fed at nine other mills. This brings an account to date of about 119,000 at 71 mills, or an average of 1676 at each mill.

This is very much below the estimate given out in a number of interviews and reports that Texas has now in its feed lots 250,000 head of cattle. Some cattle have gone to the markets from the feed lots, and other cattle are being put on feed, but the number of each is inconsiderable.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.
To its many thousands of readers Texas Stock and Farm Journal sends cordial Christmas greeting. It has been many years since the people of the Southwest have had so much cause for content with their lot or have been so well prepared for the full enjoyment of the happiness which belongs to the great festival of Christendom.

BENEFITS TO COME FROM QUARANTINE.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: To-day we are snowed in for the first time since the state sanitary board adjourned. Cattle conditions are in fairly good shape; water scarce in some sections, but everything considered, this county is in good shape to go into the winter.

There is considerable talk about the action of the sanitary board. Some claim their action was prejudicial, others that they were actuated by an unwarranted fear, while still others say they did about the best they could have done under the circumstances. It is only fair to conclude that men of their standing would not act from other than pure and honest motives; however, the result to the country is just the same.

Red Polled Bulls for Sale.
One car load of Red Polled bulls, from five to fourteen months of age. Now ready. Fully registered and well fitted to ship. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS.
Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service.

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

TO REMOVE TICKS.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I find a great deal of valuable information in the Journal to stockmen and farmers, and hence I feel that I can't afford to be without it for the price of subscription.

and will be amply prepared for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the association. Railroads have agreed to rates as liberal as could be asked.

NEW CUBAN TARIFFS ON IMPORTS.
Before leaving Washington City to attend the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, President McKinley promulgated an executive order establishing a customs tariff for the Island of Cuba to go into effect January 1, 1899.

Household goods, such as furniture, table ware, etc., and wearing apparel, toilet articles showing evidences of having been used are exempt, as also are portable tools, agricultural implements not classed as machinery, spun jute for the manufacture of sugar bags, books, maps and scientific instruments for the use of schools, coles and coal.

The following food articles are charged per 100 kilograms, about 220 pounds, where not otherwise specified. Poultry and small game, alive or dead, per kilogram, 8 cents; beef, brine or salt \$2.30; pork, brine or salt, \$2.80; lard, \$2.80; bacon, \$4.00; ham, \$5.50; jerked beef, \$3.50; beef canned, \$5.50; pork fresh, \$4.50; mutton fresh, \$4.50; beef fresh, \$4.00; butter, \$7.00; cheese, \$5.00; eggs, \$5.00.

Cereals—Rice, husked or not, \$1.00; wheat, 60 cents; corn, 30 cents; rye, 40 cents; barley, 50 cents; oats, 40 cents; wheat flour, \$1.50; rice flour, \$2.00; corn flour, 50 cents; oat flour, \$1.20; beans, \$1.50; potatoes, 50 cents.

Animals—Horses and mares above the standard height, \$10; all others \$5.00; mules, \$5.00; asses, \$5.00; oxen, \$1.00; cows, \$1.00; bullocks, calves and heifers, \$1.00; pigs, \$1.00; sheep, goats and animals not specifically mentioned, \$1.00.

The former duties on railroad iron, lumber and other building materials have been reduced 50 per cent. The Cuban customs under American administration will be collected in 80 per cent Spanish gold and 20 per cent Spanish silver.

In the arrangement of the new tariff regulations it has been the intention of the government to encourage the introduction of American enterprise, the re-habilitation of Cuban industries and the promotion of education.

Red Polled Bulls for Sale.
One car load of Red Polled bulls, from five to fourteen months of age. Now ready. Fully registered and well fitted to ship. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS.
Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service.

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

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

TO REMOVE TICKS.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I find a great deal of valuable information in the Journal to stockmen and farmers, and hence I feel that I can't afford to be without it for the price of subscription.

SUNNY SLOPE
The attention of discriminating buyers is called to the fine offering now being made by our farm. We believe we are offering as fine a lot of animals as can be shown by anyone.

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.

NELSON & DOYLE,
Breeder of and Dealer in Thoroughbred and High Grade Cattle.
HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS, POLLED DURHAMS.
Bulls for the ranch trade a specialty.

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS.
INDIVIDUAL MERIT BY INHERITANCE.
Established 1839. Awarded 1000 Prizes.
Send for "Star List," an illustrated "Merit Record" and history of the breed.

T. F. B. SOTHAM,
Livingston Co. Chillicothe, Mo.
Shorthorn Cattle.
The Wood Dale herd of Shorthorns now numbers 125 head and contains more high-priced animals than any other herd in the state.

S. R. JEFFERY,
Graham, Texas.
Breeder of Registered and High Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Cattle.
Inspection invited and correspondence solicited.

RED POLLED BULLS
One car load of Red Polled bulls, from five to fourteen months of age. Now ready. Fully registered and well fitted to ship. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS.
Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young bulls for sale.

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

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

TO REMOVE TICKS.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I find a great deal of valuable information in the Journal to stockmen and farmers, and hence I feel that I can't afford to be without it for the price of subscription.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.
REGISTERED HEREFORDS.
The attention of discriminating buyers is called to the fine offering now being made by our farm.

Hereford Bulls.
I have about one hundred high grade Hereford bull calves for sale, full delivery. All sired by registered and full blood bulls.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch in Jack county. Address: W. P. STEWART, Jacksonville, Texas.

ROCKWELL COUNTY HERD OF SHORTHORNS.
Bred in Texas below quarantine line. Three acculturated bulls for sale. One registered, 11 months, price \$25; one through 7 months, price \$25; one high grade, 8 months, price \$75.

SHETLAND PONIES.
I have a herd of 100 imported Shetland ponies and offer a few for sale. I also bred electric horses and Durham and Holstein cattle.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.
The very best quality by price at Dallas. Show them at the Texas State Fair. Also sows of equal breeding. Favorable price of the best stock at the lowest possible prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: ELLIS DUNCAN, Fayetteville, Ark.

RED POLLED BULLS
Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri from imported stock. Address: L. R. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE
J. H. JENNINGS, Martindale, Tex., Prop.
Red Polle have long been bred in England for beef and dairy purposes.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM,
PURE BRED AND HIGH GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE.
Herd headed by Ward 6th of Sunny Side, 2019; Sanhedrin 6th, 2017; Sanhedrin 9th, 2017, weight at 30 months old 100 lbs.

JULE GUNTER,
GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of pure bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS
I have quite a number of B. P. Rook cockerels of the A. C. Hawkins strain now for sale at low prices.

WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE.
Trained, untrained, and pups. Also Collies, setters, pointers, fox andcoon hounds, and blood hounds. All pure bred stock and satis faction guaranteed by the owner.

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS,
White Leghorns.
Bred in Texas below quarantine line. Choice Fowls for breeding and show purposes. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN.
Victorious winner at the 1898 Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. 30 prizes and 1st award of five seconds offered for on Harold P. Rocks all first and second prizes on W. P. Rocks' balance went to my customers all first and second prizes on Bill P. Rocks' all first and second prizes on Brown Leghorns, all first and second prizes on mine; first on W. Leghorn Poles, balance went to my customers. A fine lot of young stock for sale. Stamp for reply. R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Texas.

ACKLEY'S STOCK
Is known from Ocean to Ocean; from Canada to Panama. Best strains of all breeds. The fact that I ship eggs and stock to all parts of America is proof of the expert quality and reputation. My show record is all that could be desired. Price \$1.00 per pair. GEO. D. ACKLEY, 815 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

VICTORY
I have bred the best for fifteen years. My breeding pens this season are the best I ever owned and are the following varieties: Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, C. B. Leghorns and Buff Cochins. I won ten first, three seconds and three thirds at Fort Worth show—a great victory. Eggs in season. Fort Worth, Texas.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Birds that generally will for sale. One cock that scored 2-2-2-2-2, \$5 with five hens good for 20 each, the cock, \$100 each. Score card with all. Illustrated catalogue for \$1. H. L. LAMB, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

BUFF POULTRY FARM.
Circleville, Texas.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LEGHORNS, COCHINS.
Winners Everywhere Shown.

One Hundred Pure White Holland Turkeys
For sale cheap until January. I have bred fancy poultry five years. Write your wants. Catalogue free. JOHN R. GARBER, Billings, Mo.

BENBROOK POULTRY FARM.
J. W. PITTMAN, Prop.
Breeder of M. R. turkeys, barred and white Plymouth Rocks of the very best strains; Toulouse geese, show birds. Eggs in season, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer questions. Mention the Journal.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS.
I have quite a number of B. P. Rook cockerels of the A. C. Hawkins strain now for sale at low prices. Don't fail to see our I. C. Game; also a fancy lot of silver laced Wyandotters. Answer questions and send stamps for catalogue. Stock for sale at all seasons of the year. Address: W. L. HUNTER, Handley, Tex.







SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, George B. Ballinger, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

H. S. Tom of Floresville, was here Tuesday.

J. A. Mangum of Uvalde, was here Wednesday.

J. T. Storey, a Lockhart cattleman, was here Thursday.

J. M. Brossell of Wilson county, was here Thursday.

D. L. Aiken and M. B. Chastain of Alpine, were here this week.

R. S. Sprague, a stockman from Martindale, spent Wednesday here.

George Kennedy of Sabinal, was a visiting stockman here Wednesday.

D. C. Darroch of Fredericksburg, spent part of the week in San Antonio.

James McLymont of Del Rio, the big sheepman, spent Thursday in San Antonio.

Ed Corkill of El Sordo, was here Monday en route home from a visit to Kewville.

V. S. Mailsberger and A. Armstrong, Sr., of Cotulla, were visitors in San Antonio this week.

J. R. Martin of Junction City, and A. H. Martin, of Comstock, were in San Antonio this week.

Willis McCutcheon, Jr., of Alpine, a well known front-end cowman, spent a day in San Antonio this week.

A. G. Kennedy of Beville, was here Thursday en route to Taylor, where he is full feeding a string of steers.

Thad B. Miller of Hondo, arrived here Monday from Seguin, where he is feeding 1500 cattle, and went to Hondo Tuesday.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, passed through here last Sunday en route home from a week's visit to his Hidalgo county ranch.

J. C. Perry of San Angelo, has been at Allee for the past week to receive the 1500 coming from his farm near Lowe & McCormick.

Coleman & Keeran of San Antonio, have shipped to the Victoria county ranch of Hon. J. N. Keeran, a carload of high grade Durham bulls.

A. Nance, a feeder from Kyle, was here Tuesday, en route to Sabinal, where he went to receive a string of steers to be fed at Seguin.

Bennett & West of San Antonio, have recently shipped from their ranch near Inez to the St. Louis market six cars of cows and calves.

W. L. Crawford of Dilley, spent part of the week here. Says his cattle will winter well. He has 700 cattle on feed at Texarkana and says they are doing well.

John Dyer of Kansas City, representing the Lone Star Commission company, passed through here Monday en route home from a trip through the Alamo and Hebronville country, where he says he found things dry, but that cattle will winter all right.

W. C. Irwin of La Salle county, came up Friday. Says his cattle are all right and are getting on well in the spring. He thinks there are some pastures in his county which are a little short on grass, but the cattle have mostly been moved out of them.

Joe Keyes of the San Antonio office of Evans-Snyder-Buel company, made a run to Cotulla Friday and doubtless transacted important company business there. Mr. Keyes has only been in this section a short time, but has made for himself and the company he represents, lots of friends.

J. P. French and W. T. Pratt of Temple, were here Monday, en route to Alpine, where they went to receive 400 head of three and four-year-old steers from J. D. Jackson to be fed by Mr. Pratt at McGregor. These steers were bought at \$2.75 per hundred, weighed up at McGregor.

Attention of cattlemen is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Joseph F. Green & Co., of Dimmitt county, which appears on this page of the Journal this week. Those wanting good blood in their herds will have an opportunity to secure something good now by coming to San Antonio between Christmas and New Year.

Gus Witting, the well known Wilson county cattleman, is spending a few days in the city mixing with the cowmen and incidentally catching in several large orders to Santa Claus for numerous toys, etc., for the youngsters at home. Says his grass is still good and he don't think his cattle hardly found out that it had snowed till the whiteness had all gone.

Henry Eads of Floresville, came up town Friday to see what was going on. Says the snow was something new to his people and he don't know why it will happen next. In regard to grass in Wilson county, said there was some of it in the county, though he had known it to be more plentiful; at the same time, he thought cattle were as short as grass, consequently expected no losses of a serious nature.

L. L. Baldrige of Waggoner, I. T., passed through San Antonio Thursday en route somewhere, just where he did not say. States that the winter is sure winter among the "Injuns" and he and his brother are wintering several thousand steers up there and says they will not buy anything for spring delivery. He also states that Territory buyers will be scarce this winter and won't be very keen to buy when they are encountered.

Albert D. Evans of St. Louis, manager of the St. Louis office of the well known Strahorn-Button-Evans Commission company, returned to St. Louis Monday night after having spent a number of days here. Mr. Evans knows of no reason why cattle should not be good and satisfactory prices in

the spring and anticipates a continuation of good prices for several years yet. Mr. Evans says that the Texas business handled by his firm is very pleasing and that it does every member of the firm give especial attention.

Don Enrique Viscaya of Mier, Mex., a prominent veterinarian, merchant and banker, has been spending the week here. Says in his country the large ranchmen are well prepared to take good winter care of their cattle because of having an abundance of grass specially reserved for winter use. Many small ranchmen, who use their entire range, the year around, will, he fears, lose heavily.

W. L. Sprague of Delina, Hidalgo county, was here Wednesday en route to Rhode Island. Reports his section of the country in very good shape and that he will winter there all right. He is feeding a string of bulls on cotton seed at his ranch. This is his first time cattle were ever fed in his county, and also the first time seed raised in Hidalgo county were ever fed to cattle.

H. Bland of Taylor, was here Saturday. Mr. Bland is a feeder and wants a good lot of steers to put on full feed at his place. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Williamson county fair and says he will join hands with the San Antonio people in an effort to establish a great Southwest Texas fair to be held annually in San Antonio.

J. L. Borroum of Del Rio, a well known Western cowman who has a good herd of nice cattle ranging in Kinney and Val Verde counties, spent part of the week here. He says his cattle are in thriving condition and have an abundance of winter grass. He thinks his entire section of the country is in splendid condition for the winter and anticipates no unusual winter loss even though the winter should be hard.

W. T. McCampbell of Berclair, was in San Antonio Friday en route home from a visit to his ranch near Alpine. Mr. McCampbell says several inches of snow fell in Jeff Davis and adjoining counties, but he does not anticipate that it will have any result so far as cattle are concerned. In fact, he thinks that it not only will not be damaging, but will put season sufficient in the ground to bring out spring grass at a time when it will be badly needed.

H. B. Woodley of this city, is just from a trip to his ranch near Sabinal and is feeling exceptionally good. Says the rain and snow is the very thing for his country. He will live up the grass now there and also assure early grass in the spring. He says grass and cattle are in such fine shape in his country that it would require freezing snow and sleet all winter to hurt the cow business out there, and "Bap" ought to know all about it.

Messrs. A. G. Walton, Jr., & Co., of San Antonio, well known breeders of high grade and thoroughbred Devon cattle, report the sale of four registered Devon bulls to J. D. Patterson of Smiley, Gonzales county, at an average price of \$100 per head. Messrs. Walton & Co. and Mr. Patterson, too, are in the cow business out there, the one for having such animals to sell; the other for desiring something real good to use in his herd.

John W. Kokernot, the well known San Antonio veterinarian, made a business trip to North Texas points during the week, but in San Antonio and is a regular attendant at the daily round up in the Southern hotel rotunda. Bap Woodley says the crowd is half gone when Kokernot is out of town and he don't like for him to go away. Mr. Kokernot says he has had reports of both rain and snow from his ranch near Alpine; that cattle are in good condition and will winter well.

John K. Rosson of Fort Worth, connected with the live stock department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, spent a couple of days here this week. Says the recent storm was very severe all over the state and especially so in the North and Northwest, but as owners of cattle were usually wintering their cattle, and cattle were in good condition, did not think the losses were at all heavy. Regarding feeding cattle, said as a rule they were doing well. Mr. Rosson estimates about 250,000 head of cattle will be fed this year and says the number will be several thousand greater than last year.

A. S. Gage of Alpine, who in addition to owning a large herd of cattle individually, is also a stockholder in and manager of the Alpine Cattle company, has been in San Antonio for several days. He shipped a train load of fat grass cows from the company ranch at Marathon Thursday. Says his section of the country is in good shape and that the cattle going into winter in fine condition. The recent snows and rains give assurance of good spring grass and all things considered, he regards the cattle business as safe, lucrative and pleasant.

San Antonio and Southwest Texas have during the past few weeks had a sample of all kinds of weather. One day it would rain, then the wind would blow, next day would freeze and finally snow. The rain, however, got the lion's share and all Southwest Texas has doubtless been soaked ere this. At this writing (Sunday, 18th) the sun is shining brightly and warmly, and bids fair to remain that way indefinitely. The recent freeze which was followed by sleet and afterwards snow, has doubtless caused some loss among cattle in those sections where there was no grass, though such loss has not as yet been reported.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of this city, local manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned a few days since from Galveston where he shipped another steamer load of cattle to Havana. The colonel says Mexican cattle are being rapidly taken into Cuba and that he believes the country will soon be stocked. In regard to the Cuban beef contract, Col. Pryor says that he has advised from Washington stating that the commissary general is considering the advisability of inviting new bids, and that in the meantime his Havana house is supplying the United States armies in Cuba with beef. While in

Houston he visited the feed lots and says there must be in the neighborhood of 10,000 cattle on full feed there. Owing to the long spell of bad weather the pens are very muddy, which detracts from the progress made by the feeders.

L. H. Tuttle of Massachusetts, and Geo. N. Farwell of New Hampshire, two wealthy eastern capitalists, were in San Antonio this week en route home from a visit to the ranch of the Alpine Cattle company, of which they are large stockholders. These gentlemen express themselves as well pleased with their Texas property and say they see no reason why the price of cattle should go down; on the other hand, they think next year will see the price of stock cattle go even higher than it has been at any time this year. They report their ranges in splendid condition and cattle sleek and fat; estimate a calf branding for next year of at least 80 per cent and say that their cattle are not on the market. Of course, we could be induced to sell," they added, "but under present circumstances it would require a tempting price to make us consider a deal." Messrs. Tuttle and Farwell only voice the general sentiment of the men who have grass and money in saying it would have to be a good price to tempt them. Possibly a reverse condition of affairs would have a vastly different effect on the feelings of many who are now in clover.

William Ragland of San Antonio, the efficient representative of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company, returned the other day from a trip to Alpine. Says the storm was severe there, especially severe to a man accustomed to it, but to a fellow accustomed only to the balmy breezes and Italian skies of the San Antonio country, was severe. About the time he had said this much, some one remarked that the San Antonio country had had no balmy breezes or Italian skies for over two weeks, and said Mr. Ragland referred to the weather which this country should have and has not had since.

Mr. Ragland said the Alpine country was a good cow country and that conditions there were favorable for winter. He thinks there are portions of Southwest Texas in which many cattle will die of starvation this winter unless immediate arrangements are made for their being fed. He is of the opinion that the very wet weather we have had will be of much benefit by putting good grass in the ground and assuring an early season and plenty of it next spring.

Joseph F. Green & Co., of Dimmitt county, Tex., will ship, about Dec. 20, 1898, from Illinois 190 head of registered and high grade registered calves, consisting of Polled Durhams, Shorthorns, Herefords, Red Polls and Polled Angus. One hundred and forty head of these calves were inoculated for the prevention of Texas fever in Illinois during September and October by Dr. Francis, state veterinarian of Texas, and Dr. Connoway, state veterinarian of Missouri. All the calves showed the symptoms of the fever and two died as the result of the inoculation. This shipment should arrive at San Antonio about Dec. 26, and will be there during the remainder of the week. A limited number of each breed will be offered for sale for immediate future delivery. Among these may be seen prize winners from the New York, New Jersey and Iowa State Fairs; also some of the best calves in the Illinois and Indiana State Fairs in 1897 and 1898 over all breeds. All calves sold are guaranteed to be exactly as represented. For further particulars see W. T. May, opposite Southern hotel, Main plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

ONE CORRECT INTERVIEW. J. M. Chittim of San Antonio, who is said to have some 50,000 cattle located on different hills in the west of Texas, was asked by the Journal reporter for his views regarding the condition of the ranges and cattle in the Southwest the other day, after he had returned from a week's trip to the coast country, and in reply Mr. Chittim stated that he had been interviewed many times in his life and had never known of but one instance in which he had been correctly quoted. "Consequently," he continued, "if you want to interview me, I will give you the same interview which was published in the Express Tuesday morning.

The interview in question is given below and is well worth perusal: The situation in a number of the Gulf country is a serious one, and I have never seen it during the course of my experience in the cattle business in the Southwest. From my knowledge and observation of the facts and conditions as they exist, I have no hesitancy in saying that in the counties of Bee, Refugio, Nueces, Goliad and San Patricio that fully 50 per cent of the stock on the ranges will be lost during the present season unless immediate steps are taken by the owners to put their cattle on feed. This, of course, does not apply to the herds of parties who are already feeding their stock.

The condition is one that calls for immediate action on the part of the owners of stock in those sections, if they would prevent an absolute calamity, and it is even too late now in many instances to prevent a serious loss, because the recent blizzard has so weakened and reduced stock that there are a great many that cannot be saved if feeding were begun at once. "It is a shame and an outrage to see cattle penned up in pastures that are as absolutely devoid of grass as the streets out yonder and dying of starvation, and their owners apparently doing nothing and taking no steps to save them.

"I have no sympathy for the stockmen who will lose their cattle under such circumstances, but I have for the poor dumb brutes who are given no opportunity to rustle for themselves. There ought to be a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to take cognizance of such matters. Conditions were bad enough on account of the scarcity and poor condition of the grass before the recent blizzard, but the weather of the past week has been very hard on the cattle and they are not well sustained has left them in a condition where they will not be able to withstand any more severe weather.

"About two months ago I rented a pasture in that section that the owner assured me would carry my 7000 head of cattle through the winter in good shape. Since that time I have had to

ship out 4000 head to my pasture out in Maverick county, and it would not surprise me at all if it became necessary to remove the remaining 3000 head before very long. What grass there is does not seem to be any more than a thin crust on the pasture. I have already 700 head on feed and have men riding the pasture all the time, and whenever an animal begins to look poorly he is put in the pens out at the coast.

"For an expenditure of a couple of dollars a head the stock down in that section can be rough fed through the winter in good shape, and purely as a business proposition, stockmen ought to take hold of the matter at once; but there is a humane side to the question also, and it is not right that these cattle should be permitted to die of starvation without an effort being made to save them. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry their herds safely through the winter. Texas cattle are too valuable and too well bred to-day to be exposed to the hardships of a winter without proper feed and it will not breed cattle that have not got the rustling qualities that the old long-horn had. We have got to adopt new methods of raising cattle. The time past in this section when the stockmen can trust to luck and providence to carry







