#### THE FARM.

A Rural New York correspondent has discovered that the petunia, planted among potatoes, is a remedy for the potato bug.

A Celeste, Texas, dispatch says: The yield of cotton in this community has fallen far below that of last year, being this year 2300 bales, and last year 5500. But as a consequence we see 5500. But as a consequence we see everything available filled with corn and more and better conditioned hogs than ever heretofore. The farmers are begining to realize they must live at

Captain Loggins of Howth and some of his neighbors experimented with long staple Sea Island cotton this year on a small scale and sent samples of the staple to spinners. Today Mr. Log-gins was notified that he would receive from 25 to 35 cents a pound. The land around Howth is considered very fine for the production of Sea Island cot-

NO DANGER IN SORGHUM.
Corpus Christi, Tex., Nov. 12.—Mr.
Wohn Fitch, who has large land interests in the western portion of this county, is in the city attending court.
He says the statement published some time ago in the state papers that sor-ghum kills stock is not true in his neighborhood. He has been feeding his stock on sorghum for many years and says there is no difference in the first and second crop. Sorghum, he says, is good feed for his stock, and he intends to continue feeding it.

TO KEEP HARNESS FROM RIP-

PING.
To prevent splices in lines or other parts of harness from ripping, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, use car-pet staples (double-pointed tacks), drive through the points of the splice and clinch on opposite side. I drive one on each side of the loop in the bil-let (the part that buckles into the bit), and use them in various parts of my harness, and often make splices with

To be a successful farmer in the West, one needs to plant diversified crops. No one product, unless it be leotton, can expect to be successfully grown here every year, and to insure returns for your labors it is necessary that you sow enough small grain for home consumption instead of cotton exclusively. This has been full dem-onstrated. Perhaps the season of one year are partial to cotton, while another hits the small grain crop exactly, and unless you have a diversified crop, you are sure to come out at the little end of the horn about one-half of the time. Plant enough oats, wheat, corn, sorghum and milo maize to do you, and lastly, a small cotton crop—you are sure to make a hit one way or the other.—Merkel Mail.

HOW TO TIGHTEN WAGON TIRES. Wagon tires will become loose in dry weather, and some owners think the remedy lies in having them cut and reset. A better way is to soak in water until tight, and then soak in boiling oil. A Bucks county farmer, fixing his wagon wheels one day last week, had an iron pan, six inches deep, the botrounded-that is, deeper in the middle than at the ends. half full of linseed oil, was resting its ends on two stones over a fire. When the oil was at boiling heat a wheel, raised by a jack to be just the right height, was placed over the pan, so the rim would be covered by the oil, and was run through the oil until every part of the rim was saturated. the owner said, fastened the tire permanently and preserved the wood of the wheel.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CARE OF KAFFIR CORN. Very few people know as yet how to properly care for Kaffir corn, which is rapidly coming into favor with stock-men generally as a forage feed. Experience has so far demonstrated that it should never be stored away in buildings until thoroughly cured: many growers cut off the heads and store them away within a day or two after cutting. This leaves the sappy portion of the brush still green and re-

sults in white mould.

The better plan, where the feed is desired saved in this form is to cut the heads when just ripe enough not to shatter, and throw in small piles in the field. Leave them there until the brush is thoroughly cured, then store to be fed as desired.

Some growers have found it profitable to thresh the seed from the brush and bin it like wheat. This involves addiexpense, but saves granary room. By either plan the grain will keep nicely and furnish valuable feed for stock of all kinds.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

A Massachusetts man driving through New Hampshire pulled up his horse to chat with a farmer about his 'My corn's done fust rate." the farm-

er said, cheerfully, "an I ain't a goin to take no credit for supply in the preacher's folks with it nuther. Some say I'm too free-handed, but I tell 'em it ain't gen'rosity, it's jest commo my preacher's patch is with more to me'n 'tis to the preacher himself. Why, I cal' late its havin of that patch that kept my whole field a-goin' fer the last five years."

"Where is your preacher's patch sit-ited?" inquired the stranger, with pardonable cruiosity.

"Right slap in the middle of the field," was the renly.

neld," was the reply.
"Any special reason for having it fust in the middle?" asked the stran-"Well, yes," said the farmer, with a twinkle in his eyes. "Ye see, that's where my long headedness comes in, stranger. It stands to reason the lord min't a-goin to let the preacher sufferan't I never see folks that set so by corn as his do—an I recokoned that when he was a pervidin' rain an' sunwhen he was a pervious rain an sunshine for the preacher's patch, by havin' it right slap in the middle o' the field they'd most likely be enough o' both o' the destrable ingrejients to keep the rest o' the field a-goin' an' no

harm done!"-Youth's Companion.

"When a mere boy on the farm of the banks of the Watauga river, I used to steal an hour occasionally, to sit under the sycamore tree and dream of the fature. I thought if I could get off the farm and into the city and be a lawyer, my cup of happiness would be full. I went to the city, learned a few legal phrases and my ambitions were to go finto politics. My people sent me to congress, where I stayed for two rears with the great men of the counry. My greatest dreams were then to be governor of Tennessee, the greatest state of the Union, and I thought my repriness would be complete. For two terms the people of Tennessee have honored me with the position of their hief executive. My ambitions have all seen realized. I have mingled with the great and rich men of the country he great and rich men of the country and have been on high pinnacles of collities, but I say to you after a care-al review of the past, I sigh to sit ander the shadow of the old sycamore

trees of the Watauga and live again the life of the farmer boy. There alone is perfect peace, joy and con-tentment. I have no political ambition to satisfy-my greatest desire is to get on a good farm with my wife and children, and there pass the closing years

of my lift. This is what ex-Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee says. Yet our farmer boys are looking ahead to the time when they can move to town and make a living easier than on the farm. The great question arises, "What shall we do to keep our boys satisfied with the farm?

"MAKING THE FARM ATTRACT-IVE."

If asked to mention some way for making life on the farm attractive to children, I should very certainly suggest among other things the gradual beautifying of the old home by ways and means that are within the reach of every farmer's family. It often seems strange to me that men and wo-men go on year after year, living amid homely surroundings, in the country, without once trying to bring a bit of natural beauty into the aspecthings about the home and farm. One may drive through even those portions of many cities where day laborers have erected their tiny, inex-pensive little houses, and see the proud owners, the father back from his day's work, the children the mother, per-haps with a babe in her arms, all intent upon adding some little touch of beauty to the few rods of land they call their own. It may be a shrub or a small tree that has been secured and is being carefully set out by the side of the walk, or a vine is being trained up over the side of the house,

to add to the grace and beauty of it.
With regret I have to confes sthat I rarely see anything of this kind on the farms throughout the country, where natural advantages are abundant, and where a little work in beautifying a place will give such wonderful re-

From my own experience I know there is nothing that will appeal more strongly to the interest of a farmer's boy than to enlist his sympathies and assistance in an attempt to "fix up the old place." And nothing, I am sure, will so surely arouse his love for his home, and the work done there, as this making of the home, with his co-operation, a place that he can be proud of. How many boys and girls on tak-ing a friend home with them after they have gone out into the world have had to stifle a feeling of shame when they returned to the old place, with its need-lessly bare and forbidding aspect, that without any expense but a little labor might have been made attractive

How many boys and girls are there who also go back in this way and feel a thrill of pride in their hearts as they say, "This is the place. This is the dear old farm. See that hamlock nedge I set out a dozen years ago, and those maples and elms father and I brought from the lower pasture and woodbine, covering the whole end of the old house, that Nell and I planted when we were children. The old place looks prettier every year, as I come

It doean't cost much to make a home look beautiful, only a little work (or better play) in helping nature to cover up the bare and ugly, and to arrange harmonious settings for natural beauties. How much work is it to make the drive from the highway sweep in a graceful curve up to the door and to flank it here and there with a hemlock, a spruce or some other beautiful native tree, dug from the pasture or woodland? A little been idled away at the store or black-smith shop, and the result would double the value of the place in many eyes. Seeds of quick growing, beautiful vines cost but a few cents, and the result would be the covering of a dozen bare and ugly spots, render a splendid bank of green in summer, of glowing scarlet or crimson in au-tumn; but year after year goes by and the ugly spots remain, and soon comes to be a commonplace round of drudgery, in doors and out, unrelieved by a single beautifying spot. One can never realize until such an interest has come into his daily existence what a wonderful invigorator it is to life's Without some such interest to sweeten things, work becomes a treadmill. I don't believe it makes a man any less successful as a farmer because he loves flowers and trees and shrubs, and finds a little time occasionally to care for them. I believe it makes him all the better farmer, and I know it makes him a better man, finer in grain, more sympathetic, more com-panionable. I am sure a man cannot begin to take an interest in improving the looks of his home without beginning to improve the character of his The one thing follows farming. The one thing follows the other. He begins to take pride in his stock and desires it to be of the best He will take pride in his garden and in the crops that grow in his field, and this better farming will mean better financial results. I wish I could start growing in the heart of every farmer in the land this desire for home beautifying. I know then it would not be before we should have a nation of better farmers.

PRACTICAL FARMER.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING. Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 6.-To the News-The subject of diversified farming has received so much notice recently from those interested in the welfare of Texas that while I would be glad to add my say from the standpoint of one who believes in the commercial impertance that diversified farming means to the state by an enhancement of land values, especially through the channel of the "farmer stock raiser," yet I do not feel equal to expressing myself as adequately as the subject merits. It has always been my idea that those journals that style them-selves the "farmers' friend" would at some time drop all other issues and become chroniclers of farm happenings, give illustrated sketches of market values on various commodities and be a continuous encyclopaedia of markets, so that the farmer might keep in con-tinuous touch with the most advisable means of tilling his soil and gather constant information relative to live stock additions to his farm and arrive at, in his own way, the best suited productions to his surroundings and location. This is somewhat of a di-gression, and I trust I may be excused for getting into other people's territory. It certainly seems like a camprehensive business proposition that, for instance, should every manufacturer in the country go into the manufacture of plows, the price of these improvements must necessarily fall, but should there be only sufficient plows manufactured to meet existing demands then the manufacturer is able to pay good wages and keep his employes constantly at work and make something him-self. There is sufficient population in the world to consume the products of each class and quality, provided that judgment is exercised in the produc-tion. If every farmer puts his land entirely in cotton then there is too much cotton, the price declines and correspondingly the price of some other commodity that has been neglected rises. Therefore the only logical con-

clusion to arrive at is that certain por-tions of the farm must be used for cer-tain productions, with only those modi-

tain productions, with only those modifications and changes necessary in maintaining the soil in good condition. The laws of the land decree that every one shall be properly clothed, therefore it is necessary that cotton and wool should always be available. The laws of nature require that we shall all have proper food to eat, therefore it is necessary that wheat, vegetables and meat should be provided, and in order to produce the meat it is necessary that certain grains should be grown. Now, if every tiller of the soil will provide accordingly, for every soil will provide accordingly for every mouth on his own place and as many more mouths as might be computed depending on him between city and country population, he has not only performed the proper function of his calling, but has put himself in a po-sition to recoup himself with such fi-nancial gains that cannot accrue from any dependence on the world's mar-

kets for any individual commodity. Texas, with its cotton markets, its live stock centers and grain markets; taken with its seaports, is more favored than any agricultural and stock raising state in the Union and should make itself the greatest financial and commercial state in the Union, and the accomplishment of this rests as much with the farmer as any one in it.

W. E. SKINNER.

R. H. Price, Texas Agricultural Experi-

ment Station. Perhaps no other vegetable novelty which has been introduced in the South in recent years has caused more comment than the vineless sweet potato. The experimental stage has been passed, and the value of this variety, like that of the bunch lima bean, has been established beyond question. In bulletin No. 28 we stated that the tops of the vines (leaves and stems) could be cut with a mover. It has been stated as an objection that the ground is usually too rough to run a mover over. With nearly a level culture we have grown over three hundred bashels per acre of this variety, and all the tops could have been early cut with a mower. The high value of the tops for feed has been proven, but it is best to feed them green, as they do not cure well. Frequently it is a good practice to mow off the heavy tops and leave the grity runners on the ground. Owing to the short vines of this variety, which sel-dom grow over two to four feet long, I have seen it planted in the corn fields and grown with fair success between the rows of corn. The ground can be cultivated later and the crop can be harvested easier than when running varieties are used. There is only one strain of the Vineless potato that we can endorse. There are two others somewhat inclined to be vineless, but the foliage is much less dense, and the stemps of the leaves are not near so long nor so heavy as in the case of the true Vineless. The other two, which are perhaps varieties of the true Vineless, judging from the resemblance of the foliage and vines, have not proven themselves to be as productive here as the true Vineless. This may account for the partial failure some have re-ported on the Vinless. In one of these strains there is not only a variation in the vines and tops, but also in the tubers. One has all the flavor and color of the true Vineless, but the other resembles very much in color and quality the Pumpkin Yam. This being true, the Vineless is likely to become the parent of an entirely new race of sweet

potatoes, ranging in quality from the soft sugary yams of the South to sweet mealy Nansemonds of the North.

The Vineless was found growing among some hills of the yellow yam potato in Mississippi in 1884. Just how it originated is not known, neither have been able to trace the origin of the two varieties from the Vineless with certainty, but all the evidence I have been able to collect goes to prove that these varieties were found also near the time and place of the true Vineless. Perhaps we owe it to insects cutting off the vines or to the well known tendency of plants to produce varia-"sports," that this excellent variety has come into cultivation. In looking over some census reports

recently it was our privilege to note that the non-producers of food in this country were increasing at a five-times greater rate than the producers. If this state of affairs continues the time will come when it will make us hustle ourselves to furnish food enough. This is theory, however, and we are often disappointed when theory is not borne out by practice, or the actual conditions following on the line of theory do not materialize. The wise farmer is getting ready for any emergency which is likely to be a contingency by putting his land in the highest state of productiveness. Fertilizing with brains, irrigating with the sweat of his brow, and weeding out all leaks and robbers will be the order in the near future.

LETTER FROM BAIRD. Baird, Texas, Nov. 19, 1895.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

First, we want to say we are very sorry that Brother D. O. Lively thought best to quit us, just when we needed his experience, and the full benefit of his knowledge and carefully prepared opinions and prophecies to guide us through the present breeding and trad-ing season—he leaves us without notice. Well, so mote it be. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and shall expect from the present editor all the elements of a first-class live stock and farm journalist.

Our people out in Callahan county seem more cheerful just now than at any time during the past five years.
There is quite a good inquiry for lands
and sales are being made almost daily.
Cattlemen are feeding much better than they did a month ago, and believe that between now and August 1, '96, prices will advance very greatly on all classes of cattle. Steer calves are now bring-ing \$9 to \$10 per head for present delivery, two-year-old steers \$18, threes \$20 to \$22. Horses are still dull, and hard to sell for cash, but are being shipped east and traded for cattle. This plan of disposing of them, and the short supply of colts will soon wind

up the pony business with us.

B. F. Williams of Dallas county, who has a ranch here, is now here prepar-ing to ship a fine lot of mules east, Mr. Williams bought two fine jacks at Fort Worth a few years ago, and is now reaping a rich harvest from the investment

L. Biggerstaff of Putnam, this county, is now east with mules, and we learn is getting good prices, and will invest for himself and his father of Fannin county. In more young mules when he gets back.

Our farmers report the best corn and

cotton crops raised for ten years, and with fair weather will soon have it all harvested in good shape. The Treage being sown in wheat we learn is small, and we fear that our farmers are settling down more and more each year to corn and cotton. We hope the Journal will continue to stir them up on the importance of mixing more live stock with their farming, especially hogs, mules and good cattle.

A. G. WEBB,

Real Estate and Live Stock Dealer.

HORSES AND MULES.

Probably the raisers of no class of animals has become as unprofitable as the scrub mule. There is no place for him. He has suffered more from electricity than any other animal. But breeders of good mules will always find some one who wants such stock. Texas can produce as good mules as any other state, and because the demand and prices get oft sometimes our people should not become discouraged.

ABOUT HEAVES. A veterinarian says this is generally termed broken wind by veterinarians, and is a diseased condition of the lungs in which portions of the air cells are ruptured. Youatt says that in almost every broken-winded horse which ne has examined after death he has found gilation of some air cells, particularly toward the edge of the lobes. There has been rupture through the parietes (the membrane which forms the in-closure of some of the cells, and they have evidently communicated with each other, as the air could easily be forced from one portion of the cells to an-other. There was also a crepatating noise while this pressure was made, and if the attenuated membrane of some of the cells had given way. Where an animal is suffering with heaves or broken wind, there is a peculiarity or breathing which cannot be mistaken, particularly directly after violent exercise. The air is drawn into the lungs in less time by a heave horse than a sound one, and with a perceptible de-gree of labor. The effort of expelling the air is accompanied by a peculiar difficulty which requires a double effort, in the first of which, as described by Mr. Blaine, the muscles operate, and in the other, auxiliary muscles, par-ticularly the abdominal, are put on the stretch to complete the expulsion more perfectly; and that being done the fiank falls, or the abdominal muscles relax with a kind of jerk. From this peculiarity of breathing the name heaves has been given. The disease is generally preceded and accompanied by a peculiar cough, a cough perfectly. by a peculiar cough, a cough perfectly characteristic, and by which an experi-enced horseman would detetet the disease in the dark. When the disease has been established there is no possibility of a cure, for the ruptured cells can never be repaired.

Much can be done, however, to ward, off the disease and also to alleviate it. More depends upon the food and exercise than is generally supposed. Horses that are greedy feeders, and eat large quantities of slightly nutritious food, when worked or driven upon a full stomach, are the ones most likely to be affected, hence the disease is more common among farmers' horses, which are fed mostly upon nay, than among are fed mostly upon pay, than among those kept in livery stables and cities, where the ration of hay is limited and grain is fed regularly. Narrow chested horses are more subject to heaves than deep chested ones. Many advocate feeding cut hay or chaft to heavy animals. Youatt objects to this, and advises feeding good hay sparingly, with a sufficient quantity of oats to supply the nutriment required. Dusty and mow-burnt hay should be avoided. Water sparingly, particularly in the morning and through the day, when the animal is over exerciseu. Green food is always preferable to dry. Carrots are particularly useful. They are rapidly digested, and appear to nave a peculiar beneficial effect upon the respiratory system. The horse affected with heaves should have moderate exercise every day. He should never be left standing in a draft of wind, and should always have a blanket thrown over him when standing in harness out of doors or under an open shed. The following mixture will generally be found beneficial, viz: Ground ginger, four ounces; powdered licorice root, two ounces; phosphate of soda, one ounce. Mix and give a teaspoonful in the grain at night and morning.
It is not advisable to breed from a stallion suffering from this complaint; and the offspring of heavy mares are believed to be much more susceptible to the disease than those from sound ones.-Dr. H. R. Macauly, V.S.

DON'T STRAIN YOUR HORSE. A recent contributor to turf litera-ture has laid down a series of very practical "don'ts" for horsemen, but the one that needs most emphasizing at this particular season of the year is, we think, "don't write to an owner and inquire how fast a mile will you guarantee to show me if I take the trouble to come and look at your horse?" If there is any one thing that is more unreasonable and hazardous than any other it is subjecting a horse to the test of a fast mile when he is not keyed up and in shape for it, and many more buyers are "taken in' fast trial than are taken in by verified statements as to how fast an animal has shown when in condition. At the present season of the year but few horses are in condition to go a fast trial without injury to themselves, and yet many, very many, horses con show a fast half, or even a mile, when very short of work, but not without serious injury. Hence, when a buyer purchases a horse on the strength of a fast trial when in no shape for extreme exertion, he usually gets the worst of the deal, for the reason that in showing the captivating speed the horse sustains an injury from which he never recovers. Any one who will take the trouble to look up the careers of the horses that have been sold during the past few years at the "spring speed sales" will be impressed with the course of reasoning followed in arriv-ing at the above conclusion. It will be found that the majority of those that have created sensations with their marvelous bursts of speed (when not hardened for such extreme efforts) have by no means been the great money winners on the turf. But so long as buyers will insist on seeing a prospective purchase go fast, whether it is in fix to stand the test or not, sellers should not be blamed if they "knock out" a good prospect or race horse in trying to convince the buyer that what he (the seller) has stated as to speed is true. Under the exacting test and proof system the buyer gets optical evidence "on the spot" as to the animal's speed—or lack of it—and he later comes in possession of another fact—that his purchase is "never quite right," and though he may lay the burden of his disappointment at the door of the seller, he is himself the real cause of his own misfortune. Due regard for the seller's statements, especially when backed up by collateral evidence, is generally worth a great deal more to the buyer than is an ac-tual speed test when the animal is not in active training and fitted for ex-treme effort. True, "our own eyes" are usually our best proofs, yet our ears and our intuitiveness for placing a proper estimate on collateral evidences should not be overlooked. When a buyer in this latitude states that he wants to buy a green horse that can show him three heats in 2:15, you can bet he is not a horseman and when a bet he is not a horseman, and when a seller proposes to do such a thing you can rest assured that he does not care whether the horse is ever any account after he sells him or not. So buyers don't want to be too sure of what they want to know-on all occasions.

Notwithstanding that a great many

people look upon horses as dead property. Texas dealers and traders are constantly buying, and car load after car load and dove after drove are being moved.

TEXAS HORSE TALK. The Fort Worth correspondent of

the Dallas News says:

ing moved.

Fort Worth is rapidly becoming a horse town. A number of prominent citizens are beginning to take an active interest in horseflesh and even the ladies are learning to know a pedigree from cattle weights when they see it. Not only are thoroughbred horses being raised here, but quite a number are being imported from other sections of the country, mostly from Kansas. The old feeling that Fort Worth should have a driving association has grown considerably of late and there is a well organized movement on foot now to have some races on a Pantherville track next year or know the rea-son why. There have been several conferences of late of well known Fort Worth horsemen here and the matter is expected to assume some definite shape within a very few days. This interest is not confined alone to horse owners, but quite a number of busi-ness men realize that the numerous benefits that would result from a racing meeting at which all the state's flyers and northern horses as well would try their pluck and nimbleness on a Pantherville course.

Horsemen here say there are enough horses owned by Fort Worth parties to insure a successful meeting even if not an animal from the outside was enter-Among those working on the association scheme are: Colonel Bob Maddox, Captain Polk, J. W. Barbee, J. E. Mitchell, W. H. Hirshfield, R. C. Alexander, Bob Ellison and many others. Mr. Van Rensselaer, who is one of the most enthusiastic workers for an assocition of the kind described above, is treasurer of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad. He has very recently purchased one of the finest bred animals in the state at a good yound animals in the state at a good yound. mals in the state at a good round sum. She is a mare four years old, Laudema Wilkes, with a record of 2:20 1-2; sired by Ashland Wilkes, sire of John R. Gentry, 2:03 1-4, dam by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2:04 1-2. Her breeding is apparent to all and the most fastidious stickler for pedigrees and blood in the world of horsemen could not grumble at the kind of fluid that runs in Laudema Wilkes' veins. She was purchased from a well known breeder of Marion, Kan. Out of twen-ty-five starts this season she has won

twenty-four first prizes.

Another transfer of first-class horse-fiesh has occurred during the last few days is the sale by J. W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, to Robert Ellison of Black Time, 11'651, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino, 540, first dam Bessie (full sister to Joste Sellers, dam in 2:30 list), by Mambrino Time, 1686; second dam Mambrunella, 221, he by Mambrino Chief. Black Time is a lithe, well bred and gaceful animal and local horsemen

predicted for him a great record.

Some of the best animals here are owned by railroad men. To those of Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Barbee and Weeks can be added eight or ten exceptionally fine horses owned by Vice President Hovey, Treasurer Hastings and Trainmaster Sebree of the Rock anxious to secure a permanent racing organization for this city, and say it will be no troble at all to secure valuable purses.
W. h. Hirshfield, one of the pioneers

in owning thoroughbred horses here, who brought some cracker-jacks from

Boyle and Shelby counties, Kentucky

five or six years ago, who is still a Kentuckian when horses are mentioned the "hoss" editor of the Dallas Fair Field and Farm, is here today. he: "I am just in from the H races and heve recently been in other thoroughbred horse business looking better in Texas. A new era seems about to begin for Texas breeders, and if things work as smoothly as during the last few years Texas will rapidly take her proper place in the list of those states that have become famous through the speed of their racers and the excellence of their brood animals. Over at Dallas, where I make my headquarters, the horse interests are in better shape than ever before. There will be more good horse blood maintained at Dallas this season than was ever in a Texas town before. Did you ever think of the claims Texas already has on the racing world? Though the breeding and training of fine animals is yet in its infancy, just reflect a mo-ment of what Texas horses have done. There is Judge Hurt, who has a race record as a 3-year-old of 2:09 1-4, the world's record; Lena Hill, with a pacing record in her 2-year-old form of 2:12 3-4. And then there is Electrite, owned by Col. Henry Exall of Dallas. It is not generally known but Col. Exall refused \$25,000 for this animal from two different parties during the recent fair. Electrite is unsurpassed as a southern sire. Electrophel, one of his greatest gets, has a 2-year-old record of 2:21 1-2 and is one of the tip-top colts of the year. He has started thirteen times this season and has won eleven first moneys. Elrod, another of Electrite's gets, broke the world's record in his yearling form, going a half mile on a regulation track in the remarkable time of 1:07 flat. One of Exall's yearlings paced an eighth of a mile in 16 seconds. Another fine horse is that speedy trotter, Gov. Strong, owned by Foote Bros. of Houston. He has left the post in thirty-five heats this season and has led the string thirty-four times. The chestnut mare Princess, owened by T. H. Banks of San Antonio, and driven by T. J. Kel ley, who had a 2-year-old record of 2:17 1-4 , reduced her time this season to 2:13 flat. She is a fine animal, and is 2:13 flat. She is a fine animal, and is the pride of every horse lover in Ta-maleville. Texas horsemen have noth-ing to be ashamed of. I am proud to ing to be ashamed of. I am proud to see such a revival of interest in horses here at my old home. I am very agreeably surprised. But there is one thing that can and is said to Fort Worth's everlasting discredit, she has no racing park, no driving association, nothing but the country roads. I speak this as a Fort Worthian and one who, in this respect is ashamed of his own town. respect, is ashamed of his own town. If Fort Worth had a good race course she could easily soon become the cen-ter of the thoroughbred horse interests of the state. I never saw a city, and I do not except those old Kentucky towns, that was better suited naturally for a race course than this one. horsemen here have become apathetic and the business men never were appreciative of their own interests in this direction. They had a good thing here in the way of a driving park but thanks to their lack of energy it long since went to running around the woodsince went to running around the wood-bine. If the people of Fort Worth, no matter whether they ever own a Texas pony, know a trump when it is played, they will lose no time in organizing a company and getting in readiness for the greatest series of races next fall

that the state ever knew." TROTTER AND PACER NOTES. The sixteen-year-old horse, Rumor, 2:20, brought \$210 at the Parkville sale.
The offer of \$300 has been refused

for the prospective foal of. Lettie Sprague, 2:22.

Kentucky claims the yearling record of 1895 of 2:38 1-2. It is held by Tennis, a daughter of Ashby, 2:19 3-4.

Ten thousand dollars was refused for

Tommy Britton, 2:15 1-4. The offer was made by De Cernea, of New York.

Nelson, the New England king, is siring a great deal of pure trotting action, that is of the bread-winning sort.

Governor Strong won the 2:12 trot at Houston, in three straights. He has Houston, in three straights. He has won thirty-four heats this season. He is one of the best race horses in the

Joe Patchen probably thinks this campaigning business is "one demnition grind." He will do specials at Savannah and Macon, Ga., and then go to Jacksonville, Fla., to play horse with the alligators. After that he will, like as not, be put on ice—in Canada. J. F. Scott, manager of John R. Gentry and the Baron Wilkes horse Baronet, announced at the Richmond, Va., meeting that these horses would never be campaigning again. The North Carolina firm has bought a farm near Lexington, Ky., and will shortly remove all its mares and stallions to the

move all its mares and stallions to the blue grass.

A well known man about town says he has discovered where all the money goes. He says: "The horsemen get it from the public, and the jockeys get it from the horsemen. Taral gets \$17,-000 a year, Doggett gets \$10,000, Perkins \$8000, Griffin \$17,000, and as a matter of fact some of these little saddle colored darkles get more money and spend darkies get more money and spend more than many a managing editor,

college professor or lawyer.

The annual plow horse tale has been taken out of the refrigerator, wiped off, and for the first one of the season this is not bad: "A horse called Grand George started at the Hillside fair in the 2:22 trot and won in straight heats in better than 2:23 each trip. Three days after without the addition of hop-ples, weights or other rigging, the same

ples, weights or other rigging, the same horse started in the 2:18 pace, won the first two heats in 2:18 and 2:17 1-4, and pushed the winner of the third heat ont in 2:15 1-4. Before this he had been used as a plow horse all summer by his owner." Next.

Richard Croker, since the victory of Tammany, has time to think of other thinks, and is talking of the other side of the pond. "One of the first things I noticed around the English race tracks," said he, "was the neat and comfortable manner in which the stable lads were clothed. Our boys looked ble lads were clothed. Our boys looked like scare-crows in contrast. The first like scare-crows in contrast. The first thing I did was to clothe the stable lads properly, and the horses hardly knew them. The English trainers and lads in cleanliness and neatness of dress compare favorably with men of higher callings. Every day on American tracks you see jockeys and trainers that can easily afford to dress better lounging around in disgracefully ter, lounging around in disgracefully slovenly apparel, without collar or vest, muddy shoes, unshaven, and positively dirty. Why an English jockey without clean colors, and a clean shaven, well-washed face, would not be allowed to leave the paddock. We would have better trainers and better jockeys in

this country were the same practice fol-lowed here."

A California trotting firm recently took about forty head of troting stock to Guatemala and succeeded in disposing of them at fair prices. They will take another lot of horses in the spring

The board of health of Chicago has recommended some very strict regula-tions concerning the slaughter and sale of horse meat in Chicaro. The alder-men are now considering ordinances that will require exorbitant license for handling horse meat and will require all canned horse meat to be labeled as such. It is not probable, therefore, that the pork-fattened and sausageflavored populace of Chicago will eat much horse meat.

SUNSET LIMITED.

The travel to the Pacific coast over the Southern Pacific last year was somewhat phenomenal, owing largely to the inauguration of the splendid Sunset Limited service. This was a train leaving New Orleans each Thurs-day—a train so sumptuously equipped that it marked an epoch in the construction of railway rolling stock. meet the popular demand the Southern Pacific will, this season, double the service—and a Sunset Limited will leave the Crescent City each Monday and Thursday, being wholly distinct from the regular daily passenger ser-vice of the road. This year's trains as far surpass the equipment of last year as did those excel all predecessors. The great feature of the Sunset Limited trains of 1895-1896 will be the ladies' parlor and drawing room car, a wholly new departure in its way, and one so distinctive that it at once gives the Southern Pacific management unique position for originality. It is one which will forcibly appeal to every lady traveler. The train will be drawn by a locomotive patterned after the famous Columbian Exposition flyer, and guaranteed to maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour if required. The first car is called a composite car, with baggage compartment in the front end, barber shop, bath room, buffet and tollet room in the center, and extensive smoking room with library and secretaries in the rear. Adjoining this is the ladies drawing room car, with the daintiest of lounging rooms for the ladies in the front, where a well selected library and charming desks sup-plied with elegant stationery invite to the dual pursuits of literature and correspondence. Back of this are seven drawing room compartments, each equipped with lavatory and toilet accessories, and each capable of occu-pancy singly or en suite. An aisle down the side of the car permits access to any one, while communicating doors which may be locked or thrown open at will, will enable the purchaser to use one or more staterooms as his needs require. At the end of the car are commodious tollet rooms. Back of this car are two standard,

double drawing room, seven section sleeping cars, with every accessory needful to the comfort of the traveler, and in the rear of the train the exquisitely appointed dining car where meals are served a la carte. The lux-ury of the whole train is indescribable. The woodwork throughout is in the rarest of tropical woods finished to perfection; the upholstery is in soft plushes of subdued tones; the Wilton carpet and silk hangings harmonize with their surroundings. In fact, the train and all its service is the perfection of that luxury and lavish expenditure which has made travel on the ture which has made travel on the Sunset Limited the synonym of all that is ideal in transcontinenati travel.

NOLAN COUNTY NOTES

From Sweetwater Review.

Another frost.
Look out for prairie fires.
Prospectors are coming in.
Well, it rains in West Texas. Sweet potatoes selling at 25 cents per bushel.

Several cars of Louisiana cattle were shipped in last week.

Our butchers killed a cow this week that weighed 1225 pounds gross.

B. Bardwell sold last week 808 head of stock cattle at \$11.50 per head.

#### CATTLE.

T. B. Miller of Hondo, Medina county, has shipped 500 steers to Hearne to

A bunch of 500 cows and calves sold in Menard county last week at \$16 per

A bunch of Val Verde county threeyear-old steers recently sold at \$16 per

Ike T. Pryor of Columbus, Tex., is reported to have purchased 10,000 head of cattle from a ranchman at Gonzales station, in Mexico.

Nathan Hall, who owns an 18,000-acre ranch in San Saba county, went to Mexico to buy cattle, but concluded he had rather put his money in more land, consequently he will increase his acres.

Pumphrey Bros. of Taylor have sold to the Milam County Oil Mill company 1000 head of beef cattle, which will be fattened for market at Cameron, Tex. These cattle are to be delivered from

Fayette Tankersley has sold his interest in the 7 D ranch in Tom Green county, formerly belonging to himself and F. P. Wilson, to J. B. Wilson of Dallas for \$30,000. The ranch will hereafter be managed by F. P. Wilson.

The car of cattle from the San Simon company were the first from Arizona ever consigned to the Fort Worth stock yards. Mr. Merchant, who brought them in, is so well pleased with his success in disposing of them and with the price received that he expressed an intention of patronizing this market extensively in future instead of the Chicago market, to which he has been sending his stuff heretofore.

Stockmen in the vicinity of Taylor are preparing to feed quite a number of cattle during the fall and winter, W. C. Wright & Co. will feed 2500 head; G. E. King, 500; Pumphrey & Kennedy, 2500; W. S. Brookshire and Henry Hamblen 1100. John Kritzer will feed 600 head at the Georgetown oil mills. Many of the feeders will use corn and will have hogs to follow the trail.

Rosenbaum's Review. Chicago, says: Twenty-three car loads of Mexican cattle, the second consignment received here this fall, sold Tuesday at \$2.70, averaging 811 pounds. They were about the same quality as Texas grass cattle of the same weight and sell about the same. The cattle brought \$12,916.10 and freight was \$3,941.32, but this included duty at El Paso of 20 per ad valorem, or about \$2 per head. They were shipped from Chihuahua.

Secretary Morton will soon take up the system of government inspection of meats, and will point out some of the defects in it as it now exists. The fact that the system fails to protect American consumers, while it guards health of foreign purchasers of our beef, has often been pointed out, Morton acknowledges this imperfection in the law, and says it is due to our system of government, which leaves such matters largely to the state. He says, however, that there is a remedy for the defect, which is to be found in appealing to the owners of diseased stock or in co-operation with the state governments.

CATTLE THIEVES CAUGHT.

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 12.—The vigi-lant officers of Cameron county have at last succeeded in capturing some, if not all, of the cattle thieves who have for months past been committing depredations on the stock ranches in the western part of this county. It seems to have been the practice of these men to slaughter all stock stolen by them, and after feasting on the meat. hides of the animals were marketed. Several small slaughtering places were located in the brush some time ago, but not until last Sunday did the succeed in capturing the thieves by tracking them from one of these spots Several sacks of meat and tallow and a number of hides were found in possession of the prisoners, who number They were brought to town and lodged in jail, being unable to give

Members of the cattle raisers association are proud of the rate of in-crease in the membership of the organization. Usually very few new members are received at this season of the year, yet Secretary Loving reports applications for membership received almost daily. These cattlemen who have come in since September represent hundreds of thusands of dollars worth of cattle and materially strengthen the wealth of the organiza-Last year the cattle fendered represented a cash value of \$1.385.303 and in 1896 it is expected to reach \$2,-000,000. Last year the expenses amounted to \$37.074.13, while the cattle caught by the inspectors were sold for \$71,883.21, or an actual cash saving of \$54,803.08. The association works upon the plan that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and takes into consideration the number of catthat were not stolen to be caught because of the vigilance of the inspec-

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A meeting of the directors of the recently incorporated Live Oak Cattle company was held in this city Tuesday purpose of electing officers. Gay of Runnels county was elected president and general manager, l president and general and A. S. Reed, vice-president, and A. S. This Reed secretary and treasurer. This company has about closed a sale of 2000 head of feeders on its ranch in Tom Green county to some Cleburne parties at a good figure. The cattle will be put on feed at Cleburne. Mr. Gay reports everything in very favorable condition in Tom Green county. The grass has been very fine and the late rains did not extend down into that section to such an extent as to the grass so green as to be injured by the frost, but that it is now in excellent shape for grazing during the winter.

Ike Pryor, the well-known cattleman of Columbus, Texas, has consummated a deal with some Mexican parties in which he is to receive 10,000 Mexican cattle. The price was 90,000 for the outfit, Mexican money. They will be shipped to United States markets.

S. R. James of Brownsville went to Gonzales station, on the Gulf road, send 1500 head of cattle to the United States. During a few weeks past he has sent 4000 head, and 10,000 within the past six months. The James Bros. recently purchased a ranch near Lopez ranch, and they are raising cattle ex-

tensively.
From Colonel D. R. Fant's Santa Rosa ranch, 4000 two-year-old steers

## VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

have been sold to Chittim & Davidson

at \$15 per head.

M. Cartwright of Terrelt will ship this week 300 head of cattle from Mineral Wells to Terrel to be fed.

Kidwell Bros. shipped six cars of fed cattle from Mineral Wells to the St.

Louis market yesterday. Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' association has received word that the man Bill Smedley, who was recently arrested at Giles, Tex., by the association inspector on a charge stealing a car of cattle from W. A Morse of Greer county had been given a preliminary hearing and bound over in the sum of \$500 in each of three cases. It is expected that he will be cases. brought to Fort Worth for safe keep-

Five thousand head of cattle are being put up in Grant county, New Mexico, to be shipped to Joseph Boone

in the Indian Territory.

A. E. Dustin has sold a bunch steers to Ira Fulcher on the La Plata, San Juan county, New Mexico, who ex-pects to feed them this winter. The price paid was \$30 per head. Live stock shipments have been

brisk for several days. Fifty-five cars of cattle were shipped from Colorado City to Chicago Monday and fifteen cars of cattle from Sweetwater to Chicago.

Two members of the Kansas City live stock sanitary commission have just returned from a trip to Mexico, says the Drovers' Telegram. The ex-cursion was occasioned by the admisto be used for killing or feeding. The idea of the commission was to make a trip to see whether the cattle were free from disease and whether it would be proper to admit that to Kansas. W. Moore and J. I. Brown were the two members of the commission. They visited Chihuhua and Sonora and were well received by the governors of those states. They are now preparing their report, and will submit it to Governor Morrill. Nothing was gleaned from their conversation to indicate that any disease existed in those states, and that it would be perfectly safe to admit the cattle into Kansas as stockers and feeders. Mexican cattle are, as everybody knows, far inferior to our own, but since the export business from Mexico to this country began there has been a noticeable stir among Mexican breeders to prepare a class of cattle that would command higher prices for export. They are at a loss to know how many cattle there are in those states. There seems to be no way to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The governor of Sonora esti-mates 300,000 in his state, while the secretary of state placed the figures just five times as large. They state the Chihuahua there are even more than in Sonora. These two governors seem very anxious to facilitate the export business and they will quarantine their respective countries against cattle from the infected dristricts of the low

lands. Gordonville, in the northwestern part of Grayson county, has been troubled a great deal by cattle thieves, and it is a strange coincidence that all the recent thefts have been committed on

Sunday nights.
The first raid was was made upon the pasture of John McDonald. Then the premises of a Mr. Dillishaw were invaded and two fine milch cows driven away during the night. Later on the same place was visited and a yearling An English company in Argentine

will try the preservation of electricity in their establishments, which kill 3200 head of cattle a day.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock associa-tion, recently held in Dallas, the fol-

lowing resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, largely exaggerated reports have been put in circulation by the Associated Press and otherwise as to the importation of Mexican cattle

into Texas, and "Whereas, said reports are calculated to depreciate values in Texas cattle; herefore, be it

"Resolved, that after a careful in-vestigation of the matter this committee feels justified in making the state-ment that the importation of Mexican cattle along the entire border from Oc tober 22 to December 31 of this year will not exceed 100,000 head, and conse quently will not in the least affect prices or in any way prove detrimental to the cattle interests of the state.

The executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association is composed as follows: I. T. Pryor, of Columbus, president; M. Sansom, of Alvarado, vice-president: George B. Loving, of Fort Worth, secretary and treasurer; Vories P. Brown, of San Antonio, assistant secretary; A. S. Reed, of Fort Worth; J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene; N. T. Wilson, of San Antonio; I, B. Baker, of Houston, and S. B. Moore, of Flatonia

The committee will spare no pains to make the meeting of the association at San Antonio on January 14 a "howlsuccess, and the stockman who fails to be there will miss a treat and

CATTLE IMPORTATIONS. Col. W. A. Fitch, collector of customs of the Saluria District of Texas, with headquarters at Eagle Pass, passed through the city Sunday evening on his way to Sherman, Tex. He was met by a reporter for the Express and was asked regarding cattle importations

through the port of Eagle Pass and several ports in his district. He stated that up to this time there has been imported through Eagle Pass and the sub-ports between that place and Presidio del Norte between 80,000 and 100,000 head of Mexican cattle.
"These cattle," said Col. Fitch, "com-

mostly from the states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas. They are fairly good cat-tle, but are not yet in condition for market, and fully 95 per cent of them are being placed on Texas ranches will be fatted before ing to market. A great many of them will be used for breeding purposes. have just received a telegram from the department at Washinton or dering that cattle in the Presidio del Norte district be not permitted to enter through that sub-port before December 20, owing to the fact that that is now an infected district. There are a great many cattle going from the state of Chihuahua through the port of El Paso. American buyers have also pur chased large numbers of cattle in the state of Tamaulipas and they being shipped through Eagle Pass and

Colonel Fitch stated that if the American government would establish quarantine lines on a basis similar to those in the United States it would aid in a great way in regulating and facilitating the importation of cattle from that country.

COMPLAINT HEARD FROM MEXICO The importation of Mexican cattle into this country, both for market and for grazing, continues to interest stockmen and to be a subject of discussion. In this connection it is noted that in Mexico much complaint is made against the strict United States. quarantine restrictions regulating the importation of Mexicans. It is asserted there that these restrictions are in tended as an unfriendly act, designed to restrict trade between the two republics and not a move to protect the cattle of this country from infec-tion. On the other hand, this is pro-nounced an erroneous idea on the part of the Mexican people, as can be demonstrated by reference to a quarantine map of the United States. It will be seen that the fever like in Texas is drawn from a point on the Rio Grande near El Paso, and extends in a northeasterly direction. The cattle in the country south of this line are subject to fever, and the balance of the United States is quarantined against it except as to cattle shipped

through for immediate slaughter. if this line was to be continued on into Mexico, as by rights it should be, it would leave Chihuahua and Sonora in the healthy zone, and the states to the

east in the fever district. There are no quarantine divisions in Mexico, hence cattle are driven freely from one point to another regardless of the healthfulness of their native habitation. Should the United States declare quarantine against Tamaulipas for instance, and not against China-hua, the Tamaulipas catleman can, as he has done in the past, drive his stock up into Chihuahua and cross into the United States. This way it has been considered necessary for the protection of our own interests to quarantine against the whole republic to the south of us, if at all.

Under these circumstances it is asserted that the United States can do othing less than it has done already without greatly endangering its own cattle interests, and the remedy for the apparent discrimination lies entirely with the Mexicans.

Local cattlemen were interviewed along this line yesterday, and they agreed that the facts as stated above are true, and gave other information on the question. They say that this matter can be easily set right by the Mexican government, state or federal, as the case may be, by the establish-ment of a fever line in Mexico and the necessary quarantine restrictions, such as prevail in Texas. If these were in force, the healthy stock cattle from Mexico would be free to enter, subject to such customs restrictions as might exist, and the beef cattle from any state could be billed through to American markets without hindrance, as

is now done in Southwest Texas. Should the Mexican government take these precautions, the severity of the quarantine regulations might be relieved. In any event it would greatly lessen the work of inspecting cattle before they are admitted. There is a natural quarantine line in Mexico as in Texas, and it is the place from which cattle come with reference to this line that controls, to a great extent, the disposition made of them after they are brought into this country. Should Mexico establish a gov-ernment quarantine line where this natural line exists, it would in a great degree facilitate the inspection by this government, if it did not in fact render unnecessary a strict quarfact render unnecessary a strict quarantine against a portion of the Mexican republic.

It is urged in certain quarters that prohibitive tariff should be placed on foreign cattle, aimed especially at Mexicans. It is claimed that the suspension of the prohibition of inportations of foreign cattle signifies a severe injury to the farmers and stock-raisers of the West. It is agreed that the continued coming of Mexicans into the United States, many of which are put on the Northern market for slaughter at greatly reduced prices, will cripple and eventually destroy an important American industry. Texas cattlemen, however, generally regard this as an unnecessary cause for alarm. One Fort Worth live stock man, who is an authority on all subjects pertaining to cattle, when seen yesterday unhesita-tingly pronounced it "the same old story, without foundation in fact." He tersely remarked that "the number of Mexicans that come into this country will hardly more effect the cattle market than would the issuing by the States of one extra postage

stamp affect the price of stamps. It appears difficult for Americans and Mexicans to come to an understanding regarding the cattle relations between the two countries. While some people in the United States are alarmed lest the heavy imports of Mexicans will ruin the American market; on the other side of the Rio Grande alarm is felt in certain quarters that the continued buying by Americans will make dangerous inroads on the Mexican supply. As a solution of this problem a high authority of the City of Mexico has suggested that a kind of reciprocity be established between the two republies that in return for the number better class Mexican cattle brought to this country for restocking or for the markets, a number of high ican stock might be sent to Mexico to be used in improving the general condition of the cattle there, by which mutual benefit would result.

A letter from the bank of Chihuahua, Mexico, to a commission firm at the National yards, St. Louis, says: "According to official reports the number of cattle exported to your country last year reached 626,000 head and probably half that number were from the state of Chihuahua. This year the export of cattle will be a great deal more. This "will give you a fair idea of the im-portance of the cattle trade here."

THROUGH STORYLAND TO SUN-SET SEAS.
This is the title of a handsome vol-

ume of 250 pages, printed on fine enam-eled paper and illustrated by 200 fine half-tone engravings, which the pas-senger department of the Southern Pacific has just issued.

An example of beautiful printing it is one of the most perfect specimens of book making of the year. As an evi-dence of railway enterprise it is a mervel, for the giving away of so sumptuous a velume, so artistic in its de-tails of workmanship, is the very triumph of that spirit of progress which attracts people to a railway. It is a clever narrative of the romance of the southwest, together with a running description of the country traversed by the vast system of the Southern cific, calling attention to the strange people and novel sights and beautiful natural scenery from New Orleans to Portland, Oregon. "Through Story-land to Sunset Seas" belongs the class of fascinating works of travel which delight and instruct one and is a book which will be read and kept as a val-uable addition to the library.

It costs 20 cents to mail this book. If you will send this amount to cover postage to L. J. Parks, A. G. P. and T. A. Southern Pacific Co., Houston, Texas, the work will be forwarded to you.

DOUBLING ITS SERVICE. Southern Pacific is now giving double daily service over its line, mak ing close connection at New Orleans with all lines, thus affording to the traveler the juickest and most com fortable accommodations to New York. Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points

For time tables and information, address L. J. Parks, A. G. P. and T. A., Houston, Texas.

RUNNELS COUNTY NOTES. Pecans are still coming in by the wagon loads. Mesers. Banchard & Wingate will

feed several hundred head of beeves on their Valley creek farm. They have a large number of young hogs they will Last week two cattlemen, who had boasted that they "never took a newspaper," went to St. Louis with stock to sell, blew out the gas in their hotel room and were found dead the following morning. keep with the cattle.

ing morning.

If this rainy weather gets to be a permanent part of our system of cli-matic conditions, it will soon become necessary to work the roads, like unto the way they do back in the eastern country. Our roads never need much work; but rain will cause them to get

very bad in time.

Ballinger butchers seem to experience no trouble in securing fat beeves now

a-days.

The report comes from all over the country that a splendid season is now in the ground, caused by the recent gentle down pours.

We understand that Chas. C. Formwalt of Valentine, Presidio county, who came in on a visit last week, has decided to make this his future home.

### BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

### CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Formwalt is a kinsman to our fellow townsman W. E. Allen, and was one of Runnels county's staunchest cowmen in the pioneer days, and is well known to all of our old settlers. We gladly welcome this gentleman back into our midst.

J. H. Routh, presented the firm of Doose, Billups & Co., with a cluster of the famous Thomas November peaches, which were raised by him in his orchard one half mile east of town. The peculiarity of this peach is that it never matures before November, and it always grows in clusters. These peaches are now on exhibition in the office of the above named firm and attract a considerable amount of atten-

Occasionally some restless spirit sels out his farm and stock and bends his step to some fairer land where the milk and honey surely flows without the making, but they are so certain to return within one or two years at the most, that our people hardly take time to tell them good bye. And what is more they invariably come back worse off than when they left. Runnels coun-ty is alike the poor man's home and the place for investment.

ABOUT IRRIGATION.

Judge Dodd of Laredo, speaking of irigation Monday, said that he believed the most successful irrigation for this section of Texas to be that made from dams; he said that there were not enough rivers and springs and thought the Rio Grande not even sufficient to supply its valley if farmed extensively. Dams could be made everywhere over this country and if made right would be lasting. There are billions of gallons of water fresh from the clouds, (no other water like it for irrigation) flowing to the sea, every year, that should be stored and

placed on our farms. Mr. Wm. Benton, a well known stockman of this county and a gentleman who takes much interest in dam building, said to a Caller representative Monday that he favored the gasoline engine for pumping water for irrigation; said that they worked like a charm, cost \$1365 and would pump 7,-000,000 gallons of water every twentyfour hours. Such a pump could capture a large quantity of good water rushing to the sea after a heavy rain and throw it back from the creek into a reservoir. Gasoline engines are used extensivly now in Colorado, New Mexi-co and other Western states where much irrigation is done

NOTES FROM ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

Cameron county sugar planters are now grinding out the purest sugar made in this country. There's big money in a sugar farm down on the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville Herald says that one good feature in connection with shortness of this year's cotton crop is the fact that there will be no big surplus to carry over to the next sea-son and help depress prices. The Laredo Times is advocating the raising of vegetables while other papers are advocating raising corn, hogs, etc. The paper is especially pleased

with tomatoes, which are very profit-able, but they must be put on the market early. Speaking of this vegetable the paper says: Laredo may vet be known to the world through the tomato output, just like Kálamazoo is known by the celery she ships. The latter city is sometimes called "Celeryville." If our old town becomes to be denominated "Tomatoville," it will not be so romantic nor sonorous, but who cares so long as it means prosperity. Hurrah for Tomatoville!

NUECES COUNTY NOTES. Mr. Thomas Dunn is back from his visit to the island where he reports

stock rolling fat.

Mr. R. K. Reed of Portland visited
Corpus on last Saturday. Mr. Reed
reports San Patriclo county still coming to the front. He says that a number of good farmers from Liberty, Tex., have come in lately, settling near Mr. D. C. Rachal's, north of Nueces bay. The farmers should guard against planting too much cotton next year. Half cotton crop and half feed crop will make the farmers prosperous. Putting in all one's time raising cot-ton and selling it at a low price to

get money to buy stock feed, etc., at stiff prices is poor business.

A Mr. Price and tamily, including grown sons, have arrived in Corpus Christi from Brenham, to make home here, having purchased this week 123 acres of land from Mr. Jackson in the Hoffman tract at about \$10 an acre. The land lies three miles southwest of Corpus Christi near the Poen-ish settlers.

BUY FROM THE FACTORY. The Alliance Carriage company of Cincinnati have extended an invitation to all horse owners in the South to visit their splendid display at the Atlanta Exposition and carefully examine the first class material, fine work manship, perfect construction, hand-some finish, beautiful styles and latest designs of their vehicles. These goods are sold direct from the factory to the consumer at the same price dealers have to pay in car lots. If you cannot go to the exposition, send for a catal ogue, showing the pictures and prices. Address the Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION. One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones.

Open September 18th to December Low rates via the Queen and Cres-

cent route. Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed matter, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full

LATE FALL AND WINTER IRRIGA-TION.
Lute Wilcox of Colorado, writing to American Agriculturist, says:
In many sections of the West fall irrigation has been practiced with good

success. After the crops are harvested water is turned on and the soil given a thorough soaking. Subso.ling greatly enhances the value of fall and winter irrigation. The land is also put into good condition for early spring plowfrom the time of planting until after the plants have had several days' growth. Fall irrigation supplies moisture sufficient to start the crops and gives them a vigorous growth of a few weeks before irrigation is necces-It is better for young plants to have the moisture come from beneath than from the surface, especially in early spring. In Colorado it has been found that water may be applied advantageously before the regular cold days of winter set in, and this method is generally adopted where water can be had at that time of the year. The late important is useful after a dry late irrigation is useful after a dry fall, and is especially to be commended in the preparation for crops which require the maximum amount of moisture, and for orchards where the water supply is likely to be short the follow-ing season. The land acts as a storage reservoir. Let the soaking be a good deep one. Orchardists adopt this plan to circumvent the evil effects of winter drying.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

CROCKET COUNTY NOTES. John Rae sold lambs to Tweedy, of Knickerbocker, at \$1.25. The sale was made several weeks ago but they were

delivered last week.

The Herford Cattle company, through Billy Carpenter, manager, bought 125 1s and 2s from Wilkins Bros. at \$12, \$15 and \$9.50 for "cut backs." Ed Corbett branded over 300 calves this year and was offered \$16 for his but refused. Hurrah for you, Ed; hold to 'em.

Nat Sanders bought 2100 head of sheep, 16 hundred dry ewes and 500 lambs, from Adams of Dover creek, at \$1.40 per head. Dr. J. B. Taylor brought to his ranch last week 500 Herford cattle, that we are informed cost him over \$35 a head.

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#### SWINE.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK.

It has always been the case that many people pay insufficient attention to the selection of their breeding hogs. This applies to those who are breeding thoroughbreds to sell as breeders, as well as those who are breeding for meat production only. The end of hog is pork and no hog is too good for even the small farmer who produces merely the small farmer who produces merely enough meat for home consumption. Of course there will always appear animals of such outstanding individual merit as to keep them from the butcher's block, but that is no reason why stunted thoroughbreds and other scrubs need be considered "good enough for meat hogs."

The long legged, lank, and thorough-bred or grade is not the most profitable hog for the purpose for which a hog is intended, viz., the production of pork; and if the farmer will but count the cost of making a given amount of pork from this sort of an animal he will readily see that the increased cost will more than balance any difference which existed in the original cost of the breeding stock. Good thoroughbreds are neither too good nor too ex-pensive for "meat hogs." This must be apparent, for the only use to which a hog can be put is to produce pork, therefore if the thoroughbred has any superiority over the razor back it must be in his greater value for feeding pur-poses. A good pig at five dollars when two months old is cheaper for feeding purposes than is a scrub costing nothing, and any man can fully demon-strate the fact by counting the cost of feed in relation to their respective values at slaughtering time. The idea that "anything is good enough for a meat hog" is costing farmers thousands

of dollars annually.

The first thing to be done is to select some one of the improved breeds. is not very important which, and our ticket is "anything to beat the scrub." Having selected the breed we desire to raise, the next thing is to secure good representatives of that breed. There are two things to be considered in selecting an animal for breeding purposes. First, pedigree; and second, individual merit. It is generaly thought that the time which the farmer would epend studying the pedigrees of a breed hogs would be lost, but no greater mistake could be made. Certain families in all breeds have become fashionable because they have shown superior qualities, and it is evident that, other things being equal, the animal whose ancestors have shown excellence will be most likely to produce progeny of excellence. Therefore any person who is going to put money into any breed of hogs should know enough about the families of that breed to select those most likely to produce good offspring. To select an animal of high individual merit requires a knowledge of what constitutes the best type of the breed. This knowledge can only be obtained by study, and inspecting good speci-mens. Because one has a better hog and a finer looking animal than a razor ack is no proof whatever that it is not scrub. There are a number of men scrub. who offer for sale what they claim to be the best strains of the different eeds, who do not know the strains of their respective breeds. In honest ignorance many of them are inflicting on their equaly ignorant customers animals just a little removed from the razor back. This is due to the fact that they have bought their stock from persons who, like themselves, had never een the best of the breed, or from breeders who, against their own inter-est and the dictates of their con-sciences, sold them their "culls" because they were not willing to pay more than "cull" prices. Many people place too small value on quality in a hog; with them one hog is as good as an-other, and so long as he is a thoroughbred and eligible to registration, they are satisfied. Scrubs of the thorough-bred class are numerous, and therefore an animal must be something more than a thoroughbred. He is worth a good price and will bring it. Most people think \$10 a big price for a boar pig three or four months old, when in truth if he is good enough to save as a breeder he is worth many times that in one year to almost any farmer. One noted Berkshire breeder in Missouri sold Berkshire breeder in Missouri sold nearly 200 head in 1894 at an average of \$45 each. Still I have known men to send him \$25 with the request that he send them in exchange a first-class pig," and when they falled to get such were disappointed. Is it reasonable to suppose a man will sell a first-class pig for about half the price he gets for his average.

If the prospective purchaser has had sufficient experience to know what constitutes a first-class animal, and can make the purchase after a personal inspection of the stock, he may find some young and unknown breeder who will sell him a fist-class animal in breeding and quality for from \$12.50 to \$25; but if he has not had this requisite experience, or must buy by mail order, then the only safe plan is to buy of well known breeder and pay good price, say from \$25 to \$50. present a great many in the South are sending North for first-class pigs, but owing to the fact that they are not willing to pay first-class prices, are get-ting scrubs at scrub prices. An inferior animal is too dear for breeding purposes at any price, while a good one is cheap at any reasonable figure. From \$25 to \$50 is considered a price beyond \$25 to \$50 is considered a price beyond the reach of ordinary farmers. This is true to a certain extent, but any neighborhood will furnish five men who can afford to pay \$10 each for a boar, and one boar will do the work required by five average farmers. One boar will be able to get at least 100 pigs each year. If these pigs are worth 50 cents more each at killing time than those from the scrub now in use he has paid. from the scrub now in use, he has paid for himself the first year. This is a plain statement, and yet few will act upon it. The truth is that these pigs will be worth from \$2 to \$10 more at killing time, and will have consumed less food.

The Type of Boar to be Selected .pig less than four or five months should not be selected, as before that age it is impossible to form a sufficiently ac-curate opinion as to his future develop-ment. The breeding boar should be of medium size, smooth build, straight strong legs, short neck, and heavy compact body. Particular attention should be paid to the quality rather than the size. The shoulders should not be the largest part of the body, because not the most valuable. Proceeding from the head to the hams the meat gradually increases in value. Hence the hams should be large in proportion to the rest of the body. The side that fits a straight. The side that fits a straightfrom shoulder to ham, and a back that is been and straight, belonge to the fyne of hog we want. At about aix months he should weigh 150 pounds, and at one year 300 pounds, and this s not too fat for breeding purposes. should be active, but not restless, and vigorous, but not vicious.

The coarse, long-legged and long-bodied hog, so much sought for by many, is not a profitable breeder, no matter how long-bodied he may be, nor how much he may weigh when a year and a half old. The compact type shows great superfority in converting a given amount of feed into pork, and converting should all coargeness be avoided in a boar. He should be seevolded in a boar. He should be selected from a large litter, say of not less than eight of eyen quality, for his progeny is likely to be near the average of the litter he is from. His mother should be a mature sow, and of tested qualities as a brood sow and suckler. This test is important, as to have good pless they must get plenty of milk they young.

Type of broad sow to be selected.— The broad sow may be of a little larger and coarser type than the boar if she

possesses the other requisite qualifica-By all means should the "or "China" build be avoided, 'dumpy" but this does not mean that the other extreme is any less objectionable. In short, she should be a compact, firm-built, but should possess size enough to be able to carry and support a good large litter of pigs. To be a good brood sow means that she is a good suckler. The milking quality runs in strains in sows, as in cows, and no sow should be selected to breed from that is not of a deep milking family. Her disposition should be of the best, as it may enable one to save many a pig that an irritable sow would kill. She should be one of a litter of not less than eight, and from a mature sire and dam. An animal that is in any way defective or delicate should be excluded from the breeding herd, and in a sow especially is vigorous health and a good appetite necessary. With a litter of eight to ten pigs to feed, her digestive powers will be taxed to the utmost, if the pigs are not to suffer. CARE OF THE BOAR.

In another place we shall discuss the feeding of breeding stock, therefore in this connection we shall merely consider the care of the boar from pighood up to maturity and during the time he is kept from service. At about four or five months old he should be separated from any females that are separated from any remains that are likely to come in heat. By all means keep the boar in a lot by himself. He should no more be allowed to run with the sows than a stallion with mares. It is not too great an expense to do this, but on the other hand it is the greatest economy. It will save feed for both sows and boar, if kept free from the excitement that always occurs when they run together, and they will keep in better condition on much less food. It pays because the boar can be kept in better condition, and will therefore get more and better pigs. Again, if the sow if put with the boar to be bred, the exact time of farrowing can be calculated, the sow watched and more of the pigs saved. It is better for the sow and boar to permi; only one service instead of allowing them to run together for two or three days and nights. The sow will have more and better pigs, and the boar will keep in better condition for service. At four months the boar should be put in a lot of not less than a quarter of an acre. The fence should be such as to preclude the possibility of his getting out, for on this depends the ease with which he can be kept in after life. Every time he gets out it will require a better fence to confine him afterwards. Keeping in too close a lot is almost as bad as allowing him to run with the sows. He does not get sufficient exercise to keep his muscles in good condition, and the result is he becomes inactive, lazy,, and a bad performer. By all means keep the boar pig from any sows until he is at lease eight, and if possible until he is ten months old. I know it is useless to advise the average man to keep a choice boar until he is eight months old before using him, but it would pay him to do so. If used too young he becomes restless and does not grow well, and his development and future usefulness are thereby impaired. A matured boar in vigorous health will get much better pigs then can be bored for from ter pigs than can be hoped for from an immature pig. His lot should con-tain shade, and an open shed or trees will serve the purpose. In winter a comfortable house should be provided. One eight feet square with a good roof and closed on three sides, the south side being left open, will serve the purpose well. Unless the ground is exceptionally well drained, and great care be taken to keep it free from dust, a plank floor is best. The animal heat of the body is kept up by the burning of the food eaten, therefore if the hogs are not sheltered more food is required. It costs less to keep a hog warm with lumber than with corn, and it will pay to shelter him. He needs but little shelter in winter, but needs that little very much. If this sort of treatment is too expensive, then no man can afford to keep a boar, because experience proves it to be the cheapest method. One boar may be kept in a neigh-borhood in this manner at a trifling expense to each of a dozen men, and if such a co-operative system could practiced by our farmers a first-class boar will pay for himself in one season, even though he cost what seems the large price of \$50.
MANAGEMENT OF THE BROOD

SOW. When four months old she should not be associated with uncasterated males. She should not be bred until he is at least one year old. This is important, for no young sow can suckle litter of pigs and grow at the same time. Let her get her growth before her constitution is taxed with the suck-ling of a litter of pigs. If, as is customary, she is starved and only about half the size she ought to be at ten months old, and is then forced to raise a litter of five or six pigs, we cannot expect her to do the pigs justice, nor to develop into the square even-bodied specimen we so much admire. A mature sow in good condition will raise a litter of pigs, five or six in number, that will be worth more to feed or breed than two large litters from a young, lean, half-starved sow. Therefore do not ask her to suckle a litter until she is at least sixteen months old. When bred she should be kept growing right up to farrowing time. During the first two months she may be fed liberally, if given food of a bone and muscle making kind. During the next two months she should be kept growing a little, but not pushed. During the whole time, or at least up to within a week of farrowing, she should be allowed to run in pasture, or a large lot. A week before she is due to far-row, which will be about 106 days after breeding-for the period of gestation in a sow is from 113 to 116 daysshe should be placed in a small lot, in which is the farrowing pen. She should be alone and disturbed as little as possible. During this week the food should be small in quantity, and of such a na-ture as to keep the bowels loose. In Mississippi it is a common practice to allow the boars to run with the sows, and the breeder therefore does not know when his sows will farrow. He allows them to run with other hogs and furnishes them no special place to farrow. Then when the pigs are killed by other hogs, laid upon by the mother. or smothered in an improper nest, he bewails his hard luck (?) and the unprofitableness of hog raising. His bad luck, as usual, is bad management, the result of laziness or ignorance. If it pays to keep a sow to raise pigs, it certainly does not pay to let those pigs die, when a little attention might save As before stated the should be put in a small lot—in which is a farrowing pen—about a week before farrowing. This pen should be about ten feet square and closed to make it comfortable in winter, and open for the same reason in summer. Running around the sides of the building about six inches above, the floor and parallel with it, a plank about ten inches wide should be spiked. This will give the piggies a place of safety where the mother can neither crush nor smother them. This alone will nor smother them. This alone will save enough pigs to pay for the whole house, or pen. In winter a little short or fine bedding may be allowed, but in summer the bare floor or ground is preferable. Many a man, out of kindness, gives his sow a large bed, thereby furnishing her means of smothering the young. If the sow is worth keeping she is worth watching at farrowing ing she is worth watching at farrowing time. A man who for any reason is not in actual attendance when the sow is farrowing, should not have the care of stock, as many a pig may be saved by a little care at this time. If it is very cold the pigs should be taken from the sow and placed in a basket filled with rags, or something similar, to

keep them warm. Shortly after the pigs are all born, they should be put back with their mother. I am aware that most farmers consider this too much trouble, and I agree that this time would not be well spent in the caring for razor backs, but if one has hogs worth feeding, he should give them such attendance, as the loss of a litter of pigs is the loss of considerable money. We are, in the South, not sufficiently accustomed to looking after the detailst works attack varieting accustomed to the state of t the details to make stock raising successful, for the successful raising of stock, above all other things, require close personal attention to the details of management and feeding. For the first three weeks after farrowing the sow should be confined to the lot. Dur-ing the first week she should receive little more than enough to sustain her, and nothing should be fed that is calculated to produce a large flow of milk. From the end of the first week to the end of the third week the food should be gradually increased, and from the time the pigs are four months old until they are weaned the sow

should bet all the milk producing food she will eat. If the feed has been gradually increased she will not lose her appetite, as so often happens. It requires more care than skill in feeding the brood sow. It is important that the milk supply be increased in proportion to the increased capacity of the pigs to consume it. If the sow be fed too much when the pigs are young, too much milk is taken by them and "scours" or diarrhoea is the result, while if not enough is given, when the pigs become older they fall to grow as they should, and it must be remembered that it is extremely doubtful whether any pig that is stunted in its growth when young ever pays for its feed. The feed for the brood sow at first may consist of house slops, and a little dry grain, but not later than the tenth day we must begin to feed for the production of that milk supply needed to sustain the proper growth of the litter. The feed to be given is skimmed milk, wheat bran, or shorts, ground wheat, oats, or peas, and some green fodder, preferably red clover or alfalfa. She should be fed three times a day, and allowed all the fresh water she can drink. After four weeks she and her litter should have the run of a good pasture.

No attempt should be made to breed her until after the pigs are weaned. This should be done when they are about two months old, and the sow will almost invariably take the boar inside of a week. This enables her to produce two litters in a year, which in be done to the best advantage in this climate

CARE OF THE PIGS During the first three days of the pig's life he requires close attendance. A failure to give this attention usually results in the death of one or more of the youngsters. If the board be put in the pen as before described to pro-tect them, and not much bedding, and that of a short fine material be allowed the sow, little danger from "overly ing" or smothering need be anticipated The sow and pigs should be disturbed as little as possible for the first few days, but sufficient attention should be given them to see that all the pigs suck, and if the stock is to be sold for breeding purposes it will often be necessary to treat the tails of the young pigs to keep them from falling off. It generally thought that this falling off of the tails is due to cold and dampness. This is not so, as they suffer in the dryest September just the same. It is a disease, but one easily combatted. We have found washing the tails in a strong solution of boro-glyceride most effectual, but any grease, especially if it has mixed with it a little carbolic acid; will do the work. The application should be made once a day for the first three or four

days.

During the first few days the pigs should be confined to the farrowing pen, or at most, allowed to run in a small dry lot. They will do better to be confined to the lot until they are at least three weeks old. Just as soon as the pig shows a disposition to should be encouraged in so doing. small place should be cut off from the lot so as to allow the pigs, but not the mother, to enter, and in this little lot should be a shallow feed trough. If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from the mother, as they will provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance of this soaked corn should be provided, but what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skim milk can be given with care, we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may be continued until weaning time, when a de-cided change in the feed becomes necessary. This is the most critical period of the pig's life, and on his management at this time largely depends his future usefulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not recover soon enough to give the best results whether kent to group (2) whether kept to grace (?) the breeding herd or to fill the pork barrel.

It takes a genius to manage a pig properly at this time without milk. It certainly requires great care and a variety of good foods at least. With ground oats and shorts, or wheat, and clover or alfalfa, judiciously but freely fed, good results may be obtained, but it will be found much easier to grow good pigs if plenty of milk is obtain-Here in Mississippi we can have had clover or alfalfa or some similar green food for our pigs, and with this, corn meal and skim milk mixed makes an excellent food. They should be given this in abundance. It is a mistake take to suppose that a pig will get too fat on this sort of food. We must feed well if we are to get early maturity, and the most profitable results. It is not wise to feed too many pigs to-gether, not more than ten, and then only when these are about the same size and age, and when the trough is so constructed that any may eat without much interference from others. The Wood Dale cast iron pig trough, out of which eight can eat, is the best thing we have ever used in the shape of a trough. These troughs are easy to keep clean, and whatever the sort of trough used it shoud be kept clean and sweet THE FEEDING OF BREEDING ANIMALS.

Early maturity is the result free-dom from hardships, and an abun lance of nutritious food. The aim of the breeder has been to produce a hog that would mature at the earliest possible period of his life, and by careful attention to selection, care and feeding much has been accomplished in that direction. To perpetuate this curific much has been accomplished in that direction. To perpetuate this quality much care and food are necessary. Without these acquired characters are easily lost and the animal quickly reverts to his original condition. Nature has made it possible for our South ern domesticated animals to procure a good share of their blood from their pastures during the whole year; hence we do not pay as much attention to we do not pay as much attention to feeding as we should to obtain the best results. The animal that is to be kept for breeding purposes should receive an abundance of food of the proper character until it reaches ma-

turity at least. There is an idea prevalent that the gilts must not be fed well, or they become too fat for breeding purposes. The most noted breeders in America almost universally agree that if fed on the right-sort of food there is absolutely no danger of any sow under a year old becoming too fat. If we desire good growth, fine size, and early manager of the state of the size of t turity the breeding stock must be fed liberally, not only before one year old but after. A sow when in good condi-tion, even when many Missippians con-sider too fat, will bring stronger and better pigs, and suckle them much bet-ter than when thin. It is barely possi-ble that she may not have as many

pigs at a litter, but this is extremely doubtful, and it is certan that she will have a litter of pigs worth much more The same may be said of the boar. He will get better pigs when kept in good condition than when poor. This is not all, for if one is breeding pigs to sell to breeders, a litter from a boar and a sow that are too "fat" as the people say, will sell for double what the same number from the same sire and dam will when thin. No kind of stock wil sell when in poor flesh. No person looks more than once at a thin animal, but all will stop to admire a slick, plump and well rounded form. This is universal, it matters not whether the person be a novice or a veteran breeder. It threfore not only pays to feed well, it is doubtful it hog raising can be made profitable with but liberal feeding. It will always pay to feed the pig all it can eat, and the pig that will eat the is the one that will pay the What the breeding stock should be fed, is then the important question. This must be answered by each breeder according as his facilities for procuring different feeds may vary. One thing is certain, however, and that is that a variety is essential, and in facilities for furnishing this is just where the South excells as a hog rais ing country. Hog raisers estimate the value of a pasture at from 25 to 75 per cent of the food supply, but by ure they mean a good one. In Mississippi a pasture may be furnished the whole year, by careful management During the summer and fall red clover and alfalfa will furnish the best food For early winter, alfalfa and barley will fill the need, and for midwinter early spring vetch and alfalfa will serve admirably. During the wet weather of winter, pasturing may be impracticable owing to the injury which will result to the land. This objection does not hold when the land is sandy. A great many have come to regard corn as the legitimate hog food, and too many regard it as the only available grain food. With the pasture as above described, fairly good results may be obtained by merely the addi-tion of a corn ration, but the mistake of requiring the hogs to live on the pasture alone should not be made, nor should corn be the only food. For mature breeding stock, except sows suckling pigs, the pasture, if good, and corn will suffice, but for pigs and for milking sows something more is needed. This additional food should be of the bone and muscle forming sort, and may consist of skim milk and ground peas, oats or wheat. Wheat bran and shorts are excellent, but are usually too expensive to render them available in the South. One thing is certain, if we are to raise good hogs that will pay the best profits, we cannot depend on "nature" unaided to furnish the entire food supply. No matter how good the mast, not how luxuriant the pasture, the hog that is fed some grain ration in addition will pay the best profits. The brood sow and young pigs especially should receive somemore than corn and pasture to do the best. Of those foods, one or two of which should be added, may be mentioned skimmed milk, peas, oats, wheat and wheat bran, shorts, etc. The grains should be ground and mixed either with milk or water. In the South, we believe that alfalfa or red clover for pasture and skimmed milk and corn, or peas and corn, the most available foods for the brood sows and young pigs. For all other animals there may be some doubt as to the economy of grinding the grain ration, but for the young pigs from two to three months old there can be no question as to its advisability. In fact it would pay every farmer who feeds a few hundred bushels of corn amually to buy a mill and grind corn, cobs, and

shucks all together, by horse power, if no other power was available. The South is still paying immense sums annually for Northern ham, and lard: but the time is not far distant when this condition of affairs will no longer exist. There is no good reason why a country so admirably adapted to hog raising should not, at least, pro duce its own pork supply; this is likely to remain a difficult task for Mississippi until packing and cold storage establishments become more numerous While it is not our purpose to discuss that question here, it may be confi dently asserted that their establish-ment quickly follows the growing of

good hogs in any considerable num The hog that can be fed to the best advantage at present in this state is one farrowed in early March and slaughtered the following December or early part of January. At ten months old he should weigh at least 300 pounds gross, which is as large a hog as can be most profitably grown. In this way the two months, January and February, during which the keep of hogs cost the most may be avoided. However, the most may be avoided. cost the most, may be avoided. How-ever, with our mild climate and facilities for producing green feed any month of the year, fall litters of pigs may be made profitable,

Under the system now in vogue a pig ten months old will not weigh more than from 100 to 150 pounds, but this is not the most profitable system of pork production. A compact, small-boned, early maturing hog that will eat and digest the largest amount of pork production. food in the shortest length of time will usually make the greatest number of pounds of pork at the least expense. Therefore, for the production of pork the greatest needs of the South are etter hogs and better feeding. A hog that has "lived on the range" until he is two years old and is then fed a few bushels of corn before being slaughtered may be a profitable hog. is not the most profitable. The agricultural sensationalist may talk of pro-ducing pork at one-half cent per pound and on the same basis—counting nothing for land and maintenance of breeding stock-pork may be produced for nothing; but if five dollars worth of feed produces a fifteen dollar hog the profit is greater than on the seven dollar hog that costs nothing. Our aim should be to secure a quicker return on money by a more liberal system of feeding.

When at four or five months old the "pork hogs" are separated from those that are retained for breeding stock, a difference in the feeding of the two lots may be made. From four to eight months old the pig should be allowed a moderate corn ration and an abund-ance of such green foods as red clover, alfalfa, grasses, peanuts, sorghum, etc. During the last two months, in addi-tion to the green feed, he should be al-lowed all the corn that he will eat. CHOLERA.

Hog cholera is reported as prevalent

in many sections of the South. Much of the disease reported is probably not rue pholera, but its nature is such as to require much the same preventive measures. In the first place we wish to state that there is positively no known cure for hog cholera. The man who buyes cholera cures (f) and neglects the hygiene of the hog lot, is who buyes cholera cures (1) and neg-lects the hygiene of the hog lot, is burning hard earned money on the al-tar of his ignorance. After the dis-ease once appears, medicine at best can only be of a palliative value. It is safer, cheaper, and better to take such care of the hogs as to render the introduction of cheaps. introduction of cholera improbable. See to it that not more than twentyfive hogs are allowed to run in a bunch avoid dusty sleeping quarters, and by all means keep them free from the characteristic hog pool. It is no won-der that a mud-hole that has been polluted with animal excretions for polluted with animal excretions for years should serve as an excellent medium for the development of disease-producing germs. These wallows which many people deem so essential to the existence of the hog in hot weather are his worst enemies. In warm weather reasonably clear water for the hog to go into is good (a bath is good for any

animal), but if he has good shade, and plenty of pure water to drink, he can well dispense with the water to

Be sure that the hogs have a variety of food, and sufficient of it to keep them in good condition. Hogs that depend on a scant supply of corn alone, or are compelled to get their whole living from a poor pasture, are in no condition to resist the introduction of disease. Give the hogs green food, but along with it corn or other grain. Keep in the pig lots, but under shelter, some such mixtore as the following: Charceal..... 1 bushel 

pieces with a shovel and mix thorough-ly. The hogs like it, and it helps to keep their digestive organs in good

At least once a week wash and dis-infect all feed troughs, and sprinkle all low or filthy places in the lot with plenty of lime or a solution of carbolic acid—one part of the crude acid to twenty of water. Do not permit the mingling of other hogs with yours until they have been quarantined for at least thirty days. If cholera is in at least thirty days. If cholera is in the neighborhood do not permit any person to visit your lot who is not known to be from an uninfected place. Keep the bowels open with feed or suitable medicine. If medicine is used, Glauber salt is perhaps the best. It is also a good practice when there is danger of infection to give, in slops, ten drops of carbolic acid and twenty. ten drops of carbolic acid and twenty grains or copperas once or twice a day to each 150-pound hog. In case cholera breaks out in the herd, remove the well ones, not the sick, to another lot-preferably to higher ground. If others become sick, again remove the well ones to new quarters. A tempo-rary fence can be built at little cost, and may be the means of saving sey eral hogs.

Burn all the dead animals and thor oughly disinfect the places, as advised above. Treatment of the diseased how with any or all of the so-called "sure cures" is useless and dangerous. The longer they live the greater the danger to the rest of the herd.

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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

The Blanco News reports good seasons in that county and cattle fat.

sons in that county and cattle fat. Comanche reports about 9000 bales of of cotton received up to the present

The Blanco News reports good sea-

time, with more in sight. The building of cotton seed oil mills in Texas has created a demand

for all the old lard barrels.

Texas paid \$20,000,000 for bacon last year. Hog raising and packing houses at home will keep this money at home.

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year. Hog raising and packing houses at home will keep this money at home. San Antonio has commenced to spruce up for the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association on the 14th of

January, next. The farmers of Comanche appear to be prospering. They are building new residences and otherwise improv-

ing their farms. San Antonio has commenced to spruce up for the meeting of the Texas Livestock association on the 14th of

The number of tierces of lard in stock in Europe and afloat for Europe on the 1st day of November amounted to 217,938, against 105,289 on the 1st of

November, 1894.

A large number of acquaintances of W. G. Peters, a veteran live stock man of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, will regret his death, which occurred at Kansas City last week.

A large number of acquaintances of W. G. Peters, a veteran livestock man of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, will regret his death, which occurred at Kansas City last week.

A depth of twenty feet of water on as and deep water ports, not only stockmen and farmers, but all Texas will be benefitted.

The Gulf Const fair opened at Dickinson, Galveston county, yesterday, with a very good attendance. The display is good and the sports, such as horse racing, boat racing, etc., promises to be sufficient for all.

Attention is called to an article in another column written to the Dallas News by Colonel W. E. Skinner of the stock yards. Mr. Skinner is urging our farmers to diversify their crops, and to quit pinning their faith to one thing. The Journal heartily indorses the views of Colonel Skinner.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association will be held in Fort Worth next Monday and a conference will probably be had with the Texas traffic officials. It is hoped a full committee will be present at this meeting, as business of importance will be laid before the body.

The shortage in the cotton seed supply will cut off the feeding of a large number of cattle in Texas. This may be for the good of all, but the man who was preparing to feed may not so see it. Texas cattlemen are going into the winter with such an abundance of grass that cattle that are not fed will come out fat next year on the heels of the fed cattle, and sooner than those from the ranges of other states.

In a talk with a Fort Worth business man the other day in which we mentioned the benefits to Fort Worth of the packing company, he shook his head and said it would never amount to anything. Now, this is the way to set down on enterprise. Pour on cold water and the weeds will grow. We believe the people have awakened to the necessity of these things and will have them.

There is no one but may materially advance the cause of good roads by a little effort. Select the worst piece of road over which the people of your neighborhood frequently travel, and see how many of your neighbors will join in covering it with gravel or broken stone. Or, if there is no good road material to be had, see who will join in ditching the road so that it may dry quickly.

A Hempstead dispatch says: A mad horse, foaming at the mouth, made several attempts to get at riders who happened to pass near the Wilson restdence on the outskirts of town. Fortunately no one passed on foot, as the onslaughts of the mad brute were terrible. Officers were notified and a few Winchester bullets did the rest. It is feared that the animal may have bitten others, and people living in the neighborhood will do well to keep an open eye on their stock.

Mr. Alexander Brown, a Baltimore capitalist, who has contracted to secure deep water at Aransas Pass, is now at the pass pushing the work. Mr. Brown does not regard the work at the pass as a problem, but looks upon it and speaks of it as one of the sure things of the early future. He is quoted as

having said that there was no "if" in the matter; that he would "get deep water at Aransas Pass sure." Such talk from that source begins to stiffen the backs of the deep water people

along these shores. With deep water on the Texas coast and packing houses sufficient to handle the cattle, hogs and sheep, prosperity will show up on every hand. These things we will have, the tide already having turned that way.

Many years ago there lived a woman named DePelchin, who had devoted the best part of her life to gathering up and caring for orphan babies. Her humane efforts had been observed, and the good ladies of Houston several years ago organized the DePelchin Faith Home, and to add to the fund for the support of the home the ladies hold annual chrysanthemum shows. In every large city in Texars homes of this kind should be established.

Colonel John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, estimates that the cattle fed at oil mills in Texas will not be more than 50 per cent. of the number fed last year. He has investigated the subject closely, and says that out of ninetythree oil mills only seventy-nine were in operation this year. Of these fifteen are already out of seed and the remaining sixty-four mills have handled only 60 per cent. of last year's product. He does not know how much of the deficiency will be made up by increase of corn feeding over last year.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange recently held shows, according to report of the board of directory, that the increase in live stock receipts over last year amounted to 5304 cars, 56,859 cattle, 96,-617 hogs, 193,869 sheep and 5184 horses and mules. The increase over last year in home slaughter was shown to be 99,712 cattle, 97,516 hogs and 163,569 sheep. The report also referred to the condition of the horse market, the success of which during the past year had been almost unprecedented.

The New York Butchers' Advocate has this to say of the Fort Worth packing house: The Chicago Packing and Provision company has purchased the plant of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company at Fort Worth, Tex., where it will operate the plant as a southwesterly auriliary to its Chicago and Nebraska City packing houses. This chance will bring the packing interests of Chicago into close relation with thet people of Texas. The Fort Worth plant, which has a capacity of 2500 hogs a day, is at present the only packing plant of importance of the great Southwest.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS.

For many years this writer has observed the necessity of diversifying crops. In very few instances has the farmer who has planted all of one crop succeeded. On account of the extremethe bar at Galveston is reported. ly low price of cotton last year our With sufficient packing houses in Tex- farmers were forced to plant less cotton, and rather than let their lands lay out they have perhaps planted a greater variety than ever before, and the effect of last year's low prices has proven a blessing. They have felt per 1151v the benefits of the change this year, not only in the increased value of a less costly cotton crop, but also in the general benefit that has come to the state with the meat and bread policy. The natural and speculative risks that come to the farmer who pins his faith solely to cotton or to any one product are certainly too serious and too dangerous for the average man with a family to feed and clothe. The farmer who undertakes to raise some part of everything he consumes will neither go to the poor house or be forced to make an assignment, nor will he have to mortgage a crop in advance to pay for supplies at high prices while the crop is maturing. Let us not talk so much about diversifying, but let us diversify.

A BELT RAILROAD AROUND FORT

WORTH TO THE PACK-· ING HOUSE. There is a project on foot to build a belt railroad around Fort Worth. The object is to connect the different railroads centering in Fort Worth with the packing house, thus giving them easy access to this most important establishment. The advantages of the line can readily be seen when it is known that it will enable them to make prompt delivery of cattle to the packing house and stock yards without incurring the immense-expense which is entailed by the necessity for switching cars from one track to another. A cattle train coming from any direction can switch off to the belt line in the suburbs and go direct to the packing house without being in the way of other trains in the railroad yards, as is now the case.

It is understood that the packing house managemens and their associates have completed the organization of the company, and that they will be ready to begin the work of construction at any early date.

A COLD STORAGE PLANT. An organization has been formed in Fort Worth called the Southern Cold Storage and Produce company. A charter has been obtained and it is now ready to erect a blant. The capital stock is \$50,000, and it is all subscribed.

The president of the new company is Mr. W. M. McVeigh; vice president, R. H. McNatt; secretary and treasurer, John P. King.

Of this enterprise Mr. McVeigh has this to say:

"Careful investigation of the cold storage business in other towns and cities, both north and south, satisfied the promoters of this enterprise of the great necessity for first-class facilities here. An efficient commercial cold storage plant is eminently a measure of profit and economy both to dealers and consumers. Its prime object is to preserve what otherwise must be partly or wholly wasted in perishable goods. giving local dealers opportunities for buying more freely without danger of loss on any surplus carried over, and The settlers are out fighting the fire, also giving the local consumers the adplowing fire guards and pelting out

vantage of a longer season for home grown perishable products.

"In the investigation of cold storage facilities in different cities a wide divergence was noted in the practical value and efficiency of the diff sint plants and systems in use, varying from the unfavofable conditions of fluctuating temperatures, dampness, etc. to the ideal conditions of perfectly steady temperatures under full control of the operatives and with dry sweet, untainted atmosphere, kept in proper condition by constant circulation and purification.

"With the object of securing from the start the most efficient and highest type of cold storage plant, the promoters here called to their assistance the services of the consulting engineer, Mr. C. M. Gay, whose system and work seemed to give the best practical results noted in our investigation, and under whose general direction the plant will be constructed. The plant will have duplicate refrigerating machinery throughout, with one set of machinery held in reserve to be used in case of ageldent occurring to the other.

"The building will be a substantial structure of brick and will have a storage capacity of 100 car loads in the rooms. Temperatures will be maintained in the different rooms according to the different goods stored, from freezing rooms for fish, game, etc., to rooms held at 32 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit for fruits and merchandise. A feature of the building. will be the insulation, consisting of partitions filled with mineral wood and air spaces. Work on the building will be commenced in a few days and the whole thing pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

"The company expects to have the plant in operation very early in the spring at farthest. While it is not yet known just what force we will employ it may be that we will turn loos an appreciable sum of money weekly for wages, which will go into the general

business of the city. "To the merchants our plant gives the benefit of storage facilities for perishable goods, which he does not now possess. If eggs, bufter, apples, vegetables or other produce are very low and a drug on the market the merchant can buy and hold for better prices. On the other hand the farmer who brings produce to town will have a place for storage where his goods can be preserved if he does not find a satisfactory market at once."

"By giving merchants storage facilities we put it in his reach to buy large quantities of produce without fear of it spoiling on his hands. This will make Fort Worth a market for such produce from one year's end to an-

"We will rent space and charge storage like any other establishment of the same character."

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Tex., Nov. 11, 1895. Leaving here on the 11th I started my broncho south for about seven miles. There I found a complete dairy outht owned by Frank & Atensmith, a separator, churn, grist mill and wood saw, all run by a two-horse gasoline Mr. A. being absent I moved east to New Sweden. Here I found two stores and a postoffice. Making rrangements with the postmaster to take subscribers I moved through a fine section of black waxy with fine houses and barns, owned by Swedes and Germans. Notspeaking the lang 'ge of either nation I got no grist for the Journal mill, I pulled up for the night at Captain Jacob Harrell's, an old ranger, and Texas raised. He tried the refrigerator business in Mexico a few yars ago. It did not pan out on his side of the house but gave him a fine object lesson on depreciated money. Moving along east on the line of Williamson and Travis I saw a great deal of land that was a few years ago the home of the cayote and rattlesnake, with cactus so thick it was hard to ride through it, transformed into fine cotton and corn fields the industry of Swedes and Bohe mians. On eastward to Elgin, a live town in the north edge of Bastrop coun ty. Elgin shipped 16,000 bales of cotton last season. This year it will not ship more than half that amount, Turning north from Elgin I struck the watermellon patch. It lies along the edge of the oaks, which is a gray well suited to all kinds of vegetables as well as corn and cotton. They haul watermelons to the black lands by the thousands in watermelon season. ter a hard day's ride I stopped with J. H. Farmer. He is going into the poultry business and truck farming. anxious for a farmers' institute to be organized at Elgin, which I think will be accomplished in a short time, also one at Beaukiss. I will go back into country and organize for them. Coming out of the oaks I called at the house of J. C. Childs. He has a fine Tom Hol horse and a mammoth jack, also fine mule colts, also fine hogs. With a taste for more hogs of course fine mule colts, also fine hogs. the Journal. After meeting many old friends I rode for home, 26 miles away, after a hard week's work and a few more readers were added to our Journal list. There is a growing interest in Journal work here, and that means institute work, where Tom Evans works, for I have never seen so much interest among the better class of farmers as there is today in that best of all farmer's work—the insti-

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Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer one Texas Stock and Farm Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World one

This offer enables the Journal's ers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

PRAIRIE FIRES. Oklahoma City, Ok., Nov. 18.—Vast and very destructive prairie fires are raging in the Seminole, Kickapoo and Pottawatomie countries, east of this city, and reports of its ravages are arriving hourly. The grass is very rank, and in some places so high that a man on horseback is almost hid from view while riding through it. The last week or two it has been dry, thus making the grass in perfect condition for fires. Before a wind the fires rase with tremendous fury, traveling like a race horse and sweeping everything before it. Houses, barns, hay and wheat stacks and fields of grain have been consumed, many cattle and horses kill-ed and the property loss will be enorm-

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back fires, and where precautions were taken in time the destruction has been kept down to the minimum. The whole population of Shawnee and Tecumseh at work all night last night to keep the fires from destroying those

The wild same has become tame and seeks the haunts of men to secure pro-tection. Deer, wildcats, bearts. rob-bits and all other classes of game is very plenty along the water courses, and instead of fighting each other huddle together in amity, the common toe making them friendly and peaceful. The howls of the beasts are fearful, vying with the roar of the flames in volume and fearfulness. Deer come to the houses and stables of the settlers and try to get in to get away from the

So far as learned no lives have been lost, but certainly there must have been many in the remote regions. The fires will cause great suffering among the poor settlers.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas county, ss.—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUN-DRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and numerous surfaces of the system.

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THE OLD RELIABLE. The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquar-ters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be sur-

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for

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New York Tri-Weekly World one ers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Wo been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place

### An Extraordinary Affair

A Man Who Had Been a Confirmed Cripple and Unable to Take a Step Without a Crutch and Cane for Four Years Created Excitement Yesterday by Laying Down His Cane and Crutch and Walking. This Was the Result of Treatment by Veno's Medicines-He Was So Overloyed That He Went Before C. M. Templeton and Swore to the Facts Printed Below.

This Is Another Proof of the Remarkable and Extraordinary Healing Power of Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid, the Two Most Phenomenal Medicines in Existence-No Matter What People Say and How They Argue, Veno's Medicines Will Cure You Just the Same-The Veno Drug Company Is Legally Chartered, and Will Return the Money If They

The following is Mr. Chandler's affidavit:



State of Texas, county of Tarrant, ss. Per sonally appeared be-fore me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, Mr. Levi Chandler, hying at 1519 East First street, Fort Worth, who being by me duly sworn according to law deposeth and sayeth as follows: In December, 1863, I was striken down with rheumatism and have been a constant sufferer ever since and for the past four years have not been able to walk a step without a crutch and cane. Have doc-tored and spent lots of

money and got no re-lief until I visited Dr. Veno at Worth Hotel. He examined me and sold me his medicines. I took it doubting, but trusting that he would cure my terrible suffering. I have only been using his medicines three days and now I can walk well without any cane or crutch. I am thankful for the great good I have received, as it is a God send to me.

LEVI CHANDLER.

Sworn to and subscribed in (Seal) my presence, the 24th day of October, 1895. C. M. TEMPLETON.
Notary Public Tarrant Co.
VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure. It not only cures Malaria (chilis and fever), but theroughly cures Catarrh, Consti-

but thoroughly cures Catarrh, Constipation and Liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This me rindod water, the great germ destroy-er and blood purifier, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will

cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatcases of rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No home shoud be without these medicines. They are sold at 50c each. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE-100 well-bred and goodsized mares from two to seven years old, in fine fix. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle. Address S. Cress,

FARMS AND LAND-We will seil fine tracts of unimproved sandy post-oak timber lands in Tarrant county, of 160 acres each, at \$7.00 per acre. Unimproved black waxy prairie land at from \$15.00 to \$19.00 per acre. This is the very best in the state. Sandy land farms at from \$10 to \$15 per acre; black waxy farms at from \$17.50 to \$25 per acre. All kinds of terms given and any sized tract of land for sale. Huffman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE-25 Hereford bulls from 7 to 14 months old; 40 head of yearling Hereford heifers; 30 head of 2-year-old Hereford heifers, bred to thoroughpred Hereford bulls. These heifers are all high grades, running from seven-eighths up. Good individuals. For eighths up. Good individuals. For prices and further particulars address Jno. B. Egger & Bro, Appleton City,

FOR RENT A farm of one hundred acres of Braz-os bottom land. C. S. Mitchell, Eulogy,

Bosque county, Tex. FOR SALE 1600 head of New Mexico stock cattle

of good grade, color and condition, at the following proces: Yearling heifers, \$8; twos, \$12; cows, \$14; with calves, \$17; steers, ones, \$12; twos, \$15; threes and up, \$19. They can be seen on or about November 25 about 25 miles north of Midland.

W. A. IRVIN, El Paso, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE. We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale, including feeding steers, yearlings for spring de livery, and she stock of all ages. In addition we have several stocks of cattle above and below the line. We can fit up anyone wanting cattle, and to those meaning business will be glad to submit prices.

to submit prices.

WE WANT

To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If you have anything to sell for immediate or future delivery, correspond with us, and we will find you a buyer.

GRAHAM & LOVING,

Commission Dealers in cattle, 506 Main

street! Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE 700 3 and 4-year-old Central Texas Steers, in good flesh; ranch in San Saba county; railroad station Lampasas or

RAMSEY BROS.

I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand beeves, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised, well graded to Durham and Hereford every steer full fat now. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, delivered on cars at Beeville, at \$25 per head. No trouble to show cattle to purchasers. Will sell on ninety days' time to rereed. . Geo. West, Oakville, Texas.

WANTED EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek. ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land J. W. HERNDON,

Santa Anna, Tex or C. C. HERNDON,

Shreveport, La. WANTED-CATLE TO PASTURE .-1 have 54 sections of land suitable for grazing purposes lying on the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river, in Kent county. Can take care of 1500 cattle; fine grass and plenty of water. For particulars write G. M. Elkins

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future I. D. DUCKWORTH,

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City. Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. ED L. OLIVER,

-BREEDER OF-

Large English Berkshire

Swine, Black Prince I, 33343, at head of herd, winner of first and sweepstakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 30003 the champion of the breeds at the World's fair. Cooper, Delta county, Tex.

I am booking orders for pigs from



BERKSHII ES Finely bred, Aug., Sept. and Oct. pigs at lower prices than ever; have too many to Write for bargains. E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.



Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED Also Large bone English Berkshire Swine.

J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex W. H. Pierco, Benton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pies from these boars and sows of equal blood, for safe.

FINE BLOODE: Ca ti., Sneep,
Hrg., Pontry, Spot ng Dogs.
end stamps for ca alognes. Ist
engray ngs. N. P. BOYER &

IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray pligames have been bred ours by me for 14 lears. rig.nsl stock im ories. write for phoes. T. A. EVANS, Hatto, 1ex.

BRELDERS DIRECTORY.



POLAND GHINAS

No expense has been snared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and, nost fusificable strains. IN DIVIDUAL MERIT oncked by good and well known pedigrees has been always insisted

BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compari-son with other herds as to quality and breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, whether they care to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD GATTLE Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

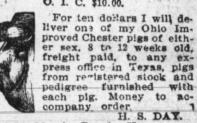
Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century.

Any correspondence addressed to Manager.

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. ross, President of the First National ank, or to myself, will receive most H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first
prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska,
Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs
as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at
World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and
high grade Hereford bulls and hei'ers
for sale. Large English Berkshire
hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard,
Manager, Heffrietta, Tex. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

O. I. C. \$10.00.



Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.



Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, sligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mam-moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs.

W. T. CLAY, Platisburg, Mo.

THOROUGHBRED SKURTHURNS

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

R. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, 10WA. Breeder of Improved —CHESTER WHITE— SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas. Berkshere Swine and Jersey Cattle of be: breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holatein-Friesian Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-mouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs new ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef preeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

\$10 WILKES \$10

\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, 8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm

MARSHALL, TEX. Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Ou motto: Breed and sell only the best.
M. LOTHROP, Owner.

Elne Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprieton FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORE CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL. Proprietors Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Piymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns, J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale. ROCK QUARRY HERD OF PO

land China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE BURDEN OF THE HOURS.

Mary Morrison The days go mitting swiftly by
With gifts of joys and sorrows;
So soon are draped in somber gard
Our longed-for bright tomorrows! Their rose-hued robes are laid aside To don dull memory's gray; Their longed-for joys have lived and

'Twas only yesterday.

So swift, so swift, they change and Shift, Each sad or joyous hour! Today they bear a lily fair,

Tomorrow, passion's flower.
And yesterday they bore away
A wreath of drange bloom;
Today they bring forget-me-nots, To lighten memory's gloom.

Thrice blest the hours whose fairest flowers Bring gladness to the heart, Though fleet and gay they speed away
And quickly from us part;
But sad and slow the moments go
That lure our loved away;
With tear-dimmed eye, ye yearning

"Come back, Oh, yesterday!"

'Tis vain'!Tis vain! Oh, not again The hours shall come to thee With blessings they have borne away To join life's surging sea. And hours of pain, whose tears like

rain Have drenched thee—all are past.
They come no more. On time's vast Their burdens have been cast.

OUR LETTERS.

The first letter this week is a most excellent one from Nellie Hugh Hampton. Every girl must read it and heed the advice about painting the picture to be hung in Memory's hall. We who have lived long enough to learn what life is from that best of teachers experience—cry in vain for the power to retrace, to soften here, to make to retrace, to soften here, to make bolder there, that picture ever to be hung in Memory's hall, but the only answer to our cry are the words, "Too late! Too late!" Read Nellie Hampton's letter several times, girls, and act upon it so you will have no regrets acts of commission nor omission. I wish I merited all of Mrs. Hampton's good opinion. However unworthy of it all I am, I nevertheless thank her and hope she will write often. Am sure the girls of our Household will appreciate her exceedingly. I am anxious to hear from her hobby.

Lillian's letter seems to have won for her a great many friends in our Household. Her sentiments regarding the new woman seem to be echoed by

The next letter is from June Bug. June Bugs do not usually appear in the Thanksgiving month, but this one I am sure will be welcome any month or any hour in the Household. I fear June Bug has brought Isabelle's wrath down upon her head. Isabelle, you know, denies being an old maid. I am know, denies being an old maid. I am sure she is not. There are evidences of girlishness in her letters. I think. Doesn't the Household think so? Don't you be an old maid, June Bug, for fear of getting a Philip—rather gather to gether the forces of your character and learn to be a Mildred. Perhaps the Household may be able to assist June Bug, to be a be to assist June Bug, to be a proper to the same and t Bug in her plan for entering the con-servatory. I wish her success, and all the aid I can give her.

her coming there is a vision of youth, a healthy odor of pines, a delicate perfume of wood violets. This vision must present itself to more minds than mine, for immediately upon the appearance of Sweet Sixteen in our Household a of Sweet Sixteen in our Household a young fellow appeared in our midst, Mr. Rix. 'Now, I suppose Mr. Rix will come again. Ah, well, the Household is open to a few of the very best and nicest men who believe "the only rose without thorns is friendship." We will not have thorns or troubles in our Household with the property of the standard of the sta Household, which may be avoided. But every, innocent pleasure of friendship and its possibilities we encourage. I am going to be an eagle-eyed chaperone over my girls of the Household. But they are so interesting another young fellow asks for admittance. Mr. Circle Dot is welcome. I am sure the Household will be delighted to hear of the good impression it has made.

The next letter opened is from Dew Drop. I am glad dear little Dew Drop has not melted away.

Another letter from another little girl, Ludie. Well, Ludie, my favorite animal is the horse, too. I love horses and it grieves me to see them badly Household, which may be avoided. But

and it grieves me to see them badly I have no use for a a person who does not love children and ani-mals. I would not trust a man who does not love horses, nor a woman who

Jolly, Tex., Nov. 3, 1895.—Dear Mrs. B.: May I come in and chat awhile? I won't promise not to stay long be-cause I'm in a talking mood this afterternoon. You may talk just as much as you like, but I'm bound to have my

does not love children.

as you like, but I'm bound to have my say.

I have just read Lillian's letter, and think it real good. I think just as you do about the new woman, Lillian. Books are my hobby also. I have another hobby. It is a beautiful room. There is nothing I like better than a heaviful room with planty of light. beautiful room with plenty of light and

The Household is getting to be quite a large family, is it not. Mrs. B.? I must own I was surprised to see Rix's

a large family, is it not. Mrs. B.? I must own I was surprised to see Rix's letter. I did not know the boys ever read the Household. But welcome, Rix. to our charming circle. I think you must be a noble fellow.

Oh, Isabelle! please tell me where you are hiding. I should like so to have a talk with you. I do adore old maids, and I'm sure you will be a model one. I imagine I see you now sitting in a corner with a pair of steel rimmed glasses on, knitting a pair of stockings for a little niece or nephew, and you are sitting so straight that your youthful nephew has hinted that you have "swallowed a poker." Dear Isabelle, do not be offended, please. I am only joking. I don't think you will be that sort of old maid, and I am truly inlove with you. I am thinking seriously of heing a spinster myself. I tell you what. Mrs. B., I am afraid of getting a Phillip and I am not sure that I am a Mildred.

I think that E. P. Roe's works and the property of the plant of the property and the pr

I think that E. P. Roe's works are just splendid. Of all the books that I Just splendid. Of all the books that I have read of his. I like "Barriers Burned Awav" best. You all should read it if you have not already. I think Josiah Allen's Wife is just "out o' sight." I have just finished reading Samantha at Saratoga. It is so good if you want to enjoy a good laugh just read it. I am trying to get up enough subscribers for the Ladies' Home Journal to go to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Mass. It is only \$1 a year and I think it is the best periodical published. Every one that has ever seen one is delighted with it. If anyone would like to subscribe or help me by getting subscribers, I will write again (provided Mrs. B. will let me) and give my real name. I hope you will like me and invite me back again, but I doubt it very much. But if you'll let me come again I'll promise not to go away soon—I—I mean stay long. I will as sure as I'm a

JUNE BUG.

What does my name suggest to you,

What does my name suggest to you, Mrs. B.?

Albany, November 1895.—Good-morn-ing, Mrs. Buchanan, and dear members

of the Household. Pardon me if I intrude; for I am a boy; and a cowboy, at that. But I have looked long with an admiring eye upon your happy home circle. Your dear ladies must not think that your letters are read and enjoyed alone by the lady readers of the lady readers of the Journal, because I have spent many pleasant moments musing over the many kind words that have been spoken through the columns of been spoken through the columns of the Household. My companions often tell me that I am too much like a woman. How I wish I was more like a woman in kindness and tenderness of heart. With a woman's tender heart and the physical strength that I possess, I am sure that I would not be ashamed to be known to the world. How I wish I had a sister like dear Isabella and Little Nell. I wish I knew who silenced Isabella by calling her who silenced Isabella by calling her an "old maid." I would camp on their trail until I had revenge. I love Little Jane. She has not lived in vain. Nataile, please call me your small boy and send me down to see Little Nell I am not 25 yet, by a few months, but I am so large for my age that I am sure my size would make up for my age. As I am a stranger, I will not stay longer this time; and if I am as fortunate as Mr. Rix I will lay aside my spurs and sombrero and come to see you all again by and by.

A friend to good men and kind ladies,

CIRCLE DOT.

Dear Mrs. B.-I have been wanting to write for some time, but when I would start I would think that I had nothing worth writing, so I would give up. If this letter is of no interest, you don't have to read it but once.

I don't believe any of you have said

what you thought of animals. I like them very much. The horse is my ta-vorite, but the other day when some of my friends and I were discussing which we would rather have—a cow or horse—some said a horse, but I said a cow, because you can get a good living from a cow, and some cows can be What do you think about it,

Mrs. B?

I will tell you about my pony. She is of a blue-gray color, and a fast traveler. I think she must be the worst-behaved horse on the place, but I love her, and wouldn't like to give her up. She tries to eat my bonnet sometimes, but it may be she is just trying to kiss me.

trying to kiss me.

Dew Drop, I have seen the place you described on that river, too, but it has been a good while since. How does it look now in the winter.

Sister and I take lessons in art. I like to paint.
This Household ought to be called the "Big Bee Family," because it is a big family, and there are so many

busy bees, and we call the leader Mrs. B. But that is only a girlish idea. November 11, 1894.—Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I will take the pleasure this fair morning in making a short call and telling Saria where I am.

I am still here, Saria, just about the same as ever. School is going on and I guess you know how busy one is in school time, and that is why I haven't called in so

long.

Every other evening I take painting lessons and it is usually very late when I get home. Then I have to study my lessons that night and so I have very little spare time. I am glad we have a little spare time. lessons that night and so I have very little spare time. I am glad we have a nice lady for a school teacher this year. She and my sister both take painting lessions. We take from Mrs. DuBoce. I would like so much to hear from Rustic Admirer. I hope she is as happy to her new home as she was in her in her new home as she was in her other. I hope she hasn't entirely deserted us, but I guess she is just going to be a silent member for awhile. Good bye,

DEW DROP.

Dear Household: I have been a admirer of your merry circle quite a while, and now if you young folks will let me. I will march right in, and then, girls, I will have to "speak out in meetin"." for that is just like all, or nearly in'," for that is just like all, or nearly all, old folks. First, I have enjoyed those sensible chats by Mrs. B. With her to preside over it our Household is bound to be a profit as well as a pleasure to all readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal. She is a noble Christian lady and long may the light of her pen, her kind heart, and loving hands brighten the Household page. And I do enjoy all the letters. It seems they are nearly all written by girls, and that makes me wish that I was a girl again. I was raised way down in Dixie, where the magnolias scent the balmy breeze. and this season of the year the trees look like one sheet of beauty after October has penciled the leaves with green, gold, crimson and brown. Oh! to be a girl again and go to the old home that is yet beautiful in my memory and the brightest spot on earth to me. But as our Household lay says, "The past has gone beyond recall" I can only look back at the picture of my girlhood. I think sometimes I would like to retouch it and put in more kind acts and blot out the omissions. I think if I could just work it over how pretty I could make it. But it must go into life's album just as it is. Then, dear girls, while you are painting the scene, your girlhood days, I advise you to leave nothing out or put anything in that will mar its beauty, when at the age of fifty you take a retrospective view of it. Girlhood is transitory and fleeting. Opportunities to accomplish good if they go by unheeded may never be repeated. by unheeded may never be repeated. Every girl has a station to occupy in this life. Then write the white pages of girlhood with care.
"And weave for your souls the fair

Of honor and beauty and truth Which will still with a glory enfold you When faded the spell of your youth."
Would that every girl in existence
today would cultivate her mind until
her home would be a place of refinement, of moral power, and life in the highest degree. Then we would be prepared to raise the moral standard of society. It is said our young women have greater influence over our young men than every other influence combined. Then our girls are called upon to draw the line and place the libertine, the infidel, the drunkard and the scoffer on the other side, and with them the present social and (I will add) disgusting customs, the slang and so-

cial scandals, and everything else that endangers the purity of our girls.

I am like Lillian. I have no patience with the "new woman." But Mrs. B. says she has come to stay. Well. I was raised away back in the blue-stocking days so she will not averent me to was raised away back in the blue-stocking days, so she will not expect me to get in sympathy with the new woman, and I presume if I should meet one in her bloomers I would look like an old turkey hen when she found a snake—I would stand and peep and wonder just like all old fogys do. So, girls, I leave it for you to cultivate her acquantance and find her best points. I have not the time. I have staid longer than I thought I would and I will come again, if the Household is willing sometime and tell you all about my hobby.

NELLIE HUGH HAMPTON.

NELLIE HUGH HAMPTON. Azle, Texas.

Pinery Home, Nov. 6, 1895.—Dear Mrs. B.: I can no longer resist the temptation of writing to you and thanking you and others for the nice compliments which appeared on the pages of the Household the Household.

I was really surprised when I heard I was really surprised when I heard my letter proved interesting to some of the grown up readers.

But pleasure equalled my surprise, for I was pleased to know I was so gladly welcome in such an interesting department, and I feel highly complimented that my letter inspired a young man to write to the Household.

Rix wished to know who I was. He already has the advantage of me, while he knows I live down on the old

Colorado in the Lone Star state. I don't know what state he even lives in. Rix's letter was very interesting, and agree with him in regard to kindness. A kind word is never forgotten. While it costs nothing, its influence may last a life time. They gain friends and comforts one in grief.

comforts one in grief.

How much happier one can be by being kind to one and everything. Even the animals of your farm yard deserve kindness from their masters.

I must tell you all what a pleasant walk the Maiden of the Forest had last week. I walked two miles through the piece to expensive the last last week. I walked two miles through the pines to a cool spring of the clear est dripping water, and as I stood there with the pines sighing overhead. I was lost in a complete revery, gazing at the brown leaves of the oaks, mingled with the evergreen pines. What can surpass the loveliness of the shimmering mass of yellow, russet and dusky red and evergreens as the soft autumn sunbeams play upon it, the fleecy clouds which now and then pass fleecy clouds which now and then pass under the great orb, saving only to render more beautiful by contrast the varying hues. I shall never forget that pleasant walk through the autumn woods, and, as you say, it is not ex-

ercise but real pleasure. Yes, 'tis very nice to take a walk in the spring time through the flowery dells, and gather the wild flowers. One of the first spring beauties is the wild violets, my favorite flower, showing their delicate little faces above the soft, green moss carpet of the budding words half hidden from the eye, but it always seems a shame to pluck the pretty flowers and carry them away from their woodland retreat. I am one of Nature's children, and the wood-land, with its wild flowers and trailing vines, exercise a powerful charm over

If Rix were down on the Colorado he would just see the green, mossy banks and the waving branches of the wil-low trees keeping time with the gentle waters flowing onward to the Gulf, and perhaps a little country rustic

gathering picnic near by.

Isabelle, come and go pecan hunting with me. We will have a nice time, and no one will have a chance to call you an old maid, which I know must be a mistake, for how could a jolly girl like you be an old maid?
Well, I must close. I wan tell Rix
this much anyway, that
I live far away in Southern Texas,

Where the stately pine tree grows,
And the winding Colorado
Onward to the Gulf of Mexico flows.
Down in the fields of clover green
The cattle lie with peaceful mien—
Such is the life of "Sweet Sixteen."

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA. Miss S. H. Green of Philadelphia, Pa., sends the Inter Oceans the following which may be worthy the attention of physicians, nurses and patients: Reading of the ravages which diphtheria is making in your city, I am moved to send for publication in your paper a prescription which has been published and is known to have been successful in instances where the sufferer has been given up as incurable.

Take a spoonful each of turpentine and liquid tar; put them in a tin pan or cup and set fire to the mixture, tak-

ing care to have a larger pan under it ing care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the flames. A dense resinous smoke arises, making the room dark. The patient immediately experiences relief, the choking and rattle stop, the patient falls into a slumber and seems to interest the same of the choking and rattle stop. hale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached and the patient coughs up microbes which, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days the patient entirely recovers. Before using the ingredients named it is well to remove or cover up closely any ar-ticle in the room that will be injured

If you will spread the knowledge of this simple remedy, many lives may be sayed. It is always necessary after diphtheria to avoid any exertion whatdiphtheria to avoid any exertion what-ever until perfect strength has been restored. Many people do not know the danger of heart failure when the patient seems convalescent. MISS S. H. GREEN. Philadelphia, Oct. 25.

GRECIAN WASHING. A contributor to the Pall Mall Magazine was traveling in Greece and had occasion to send to the laundry a white shirt and collar. He thus describes

the result: The shirt came back resolved, as it were, into its primitive elements—that is to say, it was a piece of linen of ir-regular shape. The collar I never saw again alive, but instead a curious strip of linen, which baffled conjecture for the time.

Grecian washing is conducted in the following manner: Some 10 or 12 women came down to the stream, with large masses of garments, which they throw indiscriminately into the water. They then sit down and talk, while their children poke at the clothes with sticks to prevent their being carried down the stream and, mingling eventually with the Arpheius and the infinite sea. After this has gone on till the clothes are all soaked and have every reason

to be as full of holes as a net, and the children are tired, they are taken out on the bank, or, more likely, on the dry shingle of the river and are encouraged to get dry, to which end they are beat-en in a lively and sympathetic manner with large, jagged pieces of wood.

SAVING LABOR.

A great deal of work may be saved by a little forethought. It is an in-controvertible fact that light colored gowns are pretty, but another fact as incontrovertible is that these light or white gowns soil easily, and besides need a large amount of white under-clothing to accompany them. Why not put the children into darker colored gowns, and with these let them wear colored underclothes? At least our children on our farms would be just as well off thus dressed and how much time would be saved. I know from my own experience that little white drawers get soiled in a half a day when a little busybody tramps around in dust and dirt and sits down on the grass and sand heap to do the usual child-ish culinary work of making pies, etc. Of course as some say, white does show when it is soiled, and if one wants to keep a child scrupulously clean there is nothing better to show the soil and indicate when a change is needed than white but it does make unlimited white, but it does make unlimited work. Now for children who are small and delight in out-of-door play, make some colored underclothing. Black satteen will make neat and serviceable little drawer or chemiloons, it is fast in color, it is neat in appearance, and if feather stitched with Asiatic yellow silk, it will look quite pretty enough for all ordinary occasions. I cut little waists after any approved pattern and drawers the same, sew the two together and make a combination suit that is neat and comfortable. This saves a few buttonholes and I think looks better than where waist and drawers are made separate. Buttons may be put on for the skirt, which may may be put on for the skirt, which may also be made of black satteen. I like however, to cut a waist like the skirt and have them joined, but this gives extra warmth over the body which some may not think desirable for warm 

has been very much in favor for under-wear of late.

For little gowns dark blue chambray or German print makes very serviceable dresses for every day wear on the farm. One of the daintiest ways the farm. One of the daintiest ways to make these little gowns is this; The arm's eyes and shoulder seams are cut by a waist pattern, then from the arm's eye the material is cut in a slighty slanting seam to the bottom of the little skirt, if needed for fullness gores may be set on. To cut the neck the material is simply sloped as necessary back and front, but a good degree of fullness is allowed for shirring. The little dress is all in one piece, shirred from the neck and falling to the tiny from the neck and falling to the tiny shoe tops in soft folds. A frill is put around the neck, this may be of Hamburg embroidery or the color of the dress. This is not expensive, enough to put around the neck costing very little and colors to the cost of the dress. little, and giving the little dark gown neat and pretty finish. The little sleeves are very full. These little dresses are not easily outgrown unless they become short in the skirt, but they do such excellent service, may be worn as aprons over other gowns if desired, or

may serve as gowns themselves, being loose and very cool and comfortable for the midsummer days.

For ginghams I think the fine ones wear enough better to make up the little extra amount they cost at first.

Then too they do not shrink as do the Then, too, they do not shrink as do the common apron ginghams which means a good deal. A little dress or apron will shrink a couple of inches quite likely the first time it is washed and some of the cheap ginghams seem to shrink every time they are laundried. The finer ginghams do not seem to shrink at all, and their colors are so pretty and wash well.

Do give the little maids and men their freedom these lovely days and do not hamper them with too many "dont's" about soiling their little garments. Let them run loose and enjoy every minute of the blessed summer time, it is better by far than to dress them up in clothes too fine to be soiled recklessly. Let them play as they will with sand or soil learning to perfecwith sand or soil, learning to perfection the art of mud pie making, growing brown as their own dark hued pies themselves. What does it matter? They will come in to their meals hun-gry and happy and their childhood will always be a bright spot to look back upon in after years when life and its cares rest down upon them.
ROSE SEELYE-MILLER. Ipswich, S. Dak.

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

### conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 5oc. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and \$1.00

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The Quickest Time Between North buled train between Galveston and St.Louis.

THE-

-GREATLY-

ROUTE.

Quick time, through sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta, without change, and low rates, all combine to make the Queen and Crescent the route to be chosen.

Through sleeper Shreveport to Bir-mingham without change, making close connection for Atlanta. Schedule as follows:

Leave Shreveport, Q. & C.....8:45 a. m., Leave Vicksburg, Q. & C.....4:50 p. m. Leave Jackson, Q. & C.....7:00 p. m. Leave New Orleans, Q. & C....7:05 p. m. Leave Meridian, A. G. S.....1:10 a. m. Leave Birmingham, Sou. Ry. 5:55 a. m. Arrive Atlanta, Sou. Ry. ....11:40 a. m.





SPECIALISTS, Regular graduates with special advantages in the schools of Europe and America.

Ciscases of Women. It is in this class of cases that we use electricity and have achieved some of the most brilliant results. Electricity in its application, especially to female troubles, is a science but yet in its infancy. But men like Apostol, and Tripler of Paris, Benedikt of Vienna, Goelet, Biglow, Massey, Engleman and others equally as prominent in America have done much to advance the claimes of this most potentof all known agents in the treatment of these diseases.

agents in the treatment of these diseases.

Private Diseases Of all kinds. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, too frequent difficult scalding or smarting urination, Stricture, discharges or night losses, Gonorrhosa, Gleet, etc., permanently oured. No cutting, no pain.

Byphilis, Blood poison, affecting the body, Throat, Skin and Bones, Locomotorataxy, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Neurasthenia, and Nervous diseases aured by new methods.

Nervous Debility, Weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; a lack of animation or energy, eften with confused head, depressed mind, weak memory or with debilitating, involuntary discharges—the consequence of excesses, indiscretion or mental overwork.

Married or single men afflicted with organic weakness, lost or deciling vigor, the result of former excesses or too great mental strain which unfits them for business, society or marriage, can be readily restored to vigorous condition.

Piles, Fistula, Varicoccle and Hydroccle cured by safe, painless methods; Dropsy and Reumatism quickly relieved and thoroughly cured.

Facial Blemishes. Superfluous Hairs, Moles, Warts, Birth Marks, Pimples, Nevi and Acne cured by Electrolysis. Safe and perminent cures guaranteed.

Electricity. The Wonder of the Age. All diseases are its captives. Its claims none care dispute. It is the only thus Elixia of Life. We have Faradic, Galvanic, Static and Magnetic Electricity.

Rupture.—(No Cure No Pay.) In from ten to thirty days we can cure the worst case without detention from business. No cutting—no pain.

Deformities. Tumors. Club Foot, Hip Joint Disease, successfully treated. Cross Eyes traightened. Teryglum removed. Granulated Lids and sore eyes cured. Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Cysis, Cancers, Ulcers, Varicose Veins treated by mild, painless methods.

Dr. Boyd and staff of eminent physicians and specialists can be consulted FREE Of OMARGE at the onice of the

Southern Medical and Surgical Institute. I. E. COT. SIXIN and Housion SIS. NEW GLEN WALKER BUILDING. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Cenver City

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

Sept. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 7:30 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

And the Great Wichita, Red River and Pease River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C., R'y

WOVEN WIRE FERGE Bull strong, Fig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 tight. You can make from 40 to 50 rots per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod/ illustrated Catalogue Free-KITSELMAN BROS. Ridgeville, - Indiana.

ATLANTA **EXPOSITION** EXCURSION TICKETS

VIA

ARE ON SALE TO ATLANTA, GA.,

**GREATLY REDUCED RATES** 

ONLY LINE

OFFERING A CHOICE OF ROUTES NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT

OR MEMPHIS.

THROUGH CARS TO NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT AND MEMPHIS.

For Tickets and further information call on or address your nearest ticket

3d Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

-8
INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT
EQUITABLE\$16,243,243
Mutual
New York 12,343,884
Northwestern 8,785,132
Mutual Benefit 2,192.565
Connecticut Mutual 620 199 Æina 1,689 380
Æina
Prov. Life and Trust 2,191,993
New England Mutual. 769,743
'INCREA: E IN ASSETS IN 10 YE ARS, 1885-'94.
EQUITABLE\$127,173,189
Musual 100,194,322
New York 103.551,792
Northwestern 50,750.484
Mutual Benefit 17,049,069 Connectidut Mutual 8.801,432
Connectidut Mutual. 8.801,432  Etna 12,219,441
Penn Mutual 15,251,383
Prov. Life and Trust. 17,891,778
New England Mutual 7,172,342
INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN TEN YEARS-1885 TO 1894.
FQUITABLE\$27.017,995
Mutual 16,652 664
New York 14,883.707
Northwestern 10,593 993
Mutual Benefit 722,365 Connecticut Mutual 3,553.853
Connecticut Mutual 3,553.853  Ætna
Penn Mutual 1,052,549
Prov. Life and Tru t 1,761 370
New England Mutual. 453,790 (Decrease.)
INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCEIN to YEARS—1885-'94.
EQUITABLE\$604,147,562
Mutual 502,921,476
New York 583 911,574
Northwestern 241,903,587
Mutual Benefit 73,525,985
Connecticut Mutual 4,456,186
Ætna 51,244,205
Penn Mutual 82,557,215
Dan Tife and Trenet 61 080 155

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.  Per EQUITABLE Mutual New York. Northwestern Mutual Benefit Connecticut Mutual Ætna Penn Mutual Prov. Life and Trust. New England Mutual
THE
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There are many one BEST. THE Barble the report of the Suption of The Equitable claims paid in 1894.  premacy: 1st, its policy holders; 3d, to
THE EQU
For information H. W. FITCH,

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RATIO OF	ASSETS 5, DEC. 3	1, 1894.	
EQUITAB Mutual New York.			112 55
Mutual Be Connecticu Ætns	nefit t Mutual		107 46 114 25 119 55
Penn Mutu Prov. Life New England	and Tru	at	110.34 113.93 109.23
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H. W	. FII	CH,	Cashie
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TIES, DEC.	31, 1894.
EQUITABLE Mutual New York Northwestern Mutual Benefit Connecticut Mutual Ætna Penn Mutual Prov. Life and Trus New England Mutual	
EST	Ol

ASSURANCE IN FOR	RCE, DEQ
EQUITABLE	\$913,556,733
Mutual	854,710,761
New York	813.294 160
Northwestern	340.697.569
Mutual Benefit	209,369.528
Connecticul Mutual	156 686,871
Ætna	185 907 796
Penn Mutual	126 537,075
Prov Life and Trust	103 671,924
New England Mutual	93 868,387

GROSS SURPLUS, DEL.	31, 1894.
EQUITABLE	37,481.069
Mutual	22,729,570
New York	21,576,751
North western	14,100,876
Mutual Benefit	8,862,742
Connecticut Mutual	7,768 270
Ætas	6,859 919
Penn Mutual	2,334,600
Prov Life and Trust	8,305,334
New England Mutual	2,049'607
SURPLI S EARNED IN	N 1804.
EQUITABLE	\$8.181,468

Mutual..... 8,010,801

New York..... 5,200,629

Northwesteru..... 4,003,745

Mutual Benefit....... 1,933,648

Connecticut Mutual.... 1,816,234

Ætna..... 1,165,679

Penn Mutual..... 1'008.160

Prov. Life and Trust... 1,142.404

New England Mutual... 863,662

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1894.

EQUITABLE.....\$2,189,735

Mutual Benefit ......... 1,674,264

Connecticul Mutual....1,265 415

Æ na..... 806,859

Penn Mutual...... 750,281

Prov. Life and Trust.... 644 683

New England Mutual... 530,588

## FALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

life insurance companies, but among them all there must be THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for. 1; ent of Insurance for the state of New York on the examinaactual results of maturing policies, 3, for statement of death you will know the three great reasons of The Equitable's sustability; 2d, its great profits and advantages to living ptness of its payments and liberality of its settlements.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

ence to insurance, or agencies, apply to

A. A. GREEN,

ORT WORTH, TEXAS.

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POL-

ICY HOLDERS IN 10

YEARS, 1885-'94.

EQUITABLE......\$12.278,566

Mutual. ..... 7.166 195

New York ..... 8 930,048

Northwes ern..... 2,665,193

Mutual Benefit ..... 2,619,123

Æ na..... 1.142.909

Penn Mutual..... 2,068.353

Prov. Life and Trust... 1,726 518

Connecticut Mutual ...

New England Mutual ..

Assets, \$185,044,310.

INCREASE IN TOTAL IN INCOME

IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.

EQUITABLE.....\$28 666,246

Mutual..... 26,661,211

New York..... 22,650,562

Northwestern ...... 11,610,159

Mutual Benefit..... 4,266 385

Connecticut Mutual... 404 565 Ætna... 2,578 971

Penn Mutual..... 4 239 844

Prov. Life and Trust... 3 390 758

New England Mutual. 1.936,994

Surplus, \$

H, B HYDE. President	INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME
	IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94,
EN, Jr., Manager,	EQUITABLE       \$24,007,601         Mutual       24,272,905         New York       18,452,023         Northwestern       9,381,890         Mutual Benefit       3,278,187         Connecticut Mutual       29,465
us, \$37,481,069.	(Decrease.) Ætha
INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN TEN YEARS, 1885-'94.	INCREASLE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS—1880-'94.
EQUIFABLE\$126 000 761  M tual	EQUITABLE
ar to the second at the second second material second	market the transfer and the second

#### PERSONAL.

Prov. Life and Trust ..

New England Mutual. 31,239,591

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEPRS,

1885-'94.

**EQUITABLE.....\$46 259,509** 

Mutual..... 41,384,129

New York..... 33,993,408

Northwestern...... 21,098 950.

Mutual Benefit ...... 14,798,901

Connecticut Mutual... 15,502 406

Ætna..... 8,266 010

Penn Mutual..... 6,843,544

Prov Life and Trust... 5,527,517

New England Mutual.. 4,904,633

61,980,155

R. A. Nelson of Bridgeport came in Burk Burnett is back from a trip to

the Territory. J. T. Gibbons of Cameron was at the yards Tuesday,

Arch Tandy of Stonewall county was in town this week. J. E. Thompson went out to Paint

G. A. Beeman, of Comanche, was in the Fort Monday. Thomas Peebles, a Cameron cattle

feeder, was here Tuesday. J. O. Curtis of the D7 ranch, New Mexico, is in the city.

C. P. Cobb of Floyd, Tex., spent a day in the Fort this week. W. C. Lovelady of Cleburne paid a visit to Fort Worth this week

Sam Davidson and W. B. Curtis of Henrietta were here this week. W. J. Padgett and G. Robinson were

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Spur ranch, was in the city this week. W. D. Lovell has accepted a position with the Standard Commission com-

among the stockmen here Tuesday.

Charles Goodnight was in the Fort this week en route from Kansas City, and while here dropped in

George Gray of Midland and J. B. Belcher of Midland came in last even-

Sam Beverly was in yesterday from Clarendon. He reports prospect good in the Panhandle country. He reports prospects still Henry Stevens, representing the

Barse Commission company of Kansas City, was here yesterday. James F. Newman, sheriff and cattle-man of Sweetwater, paid the Fort his

respects this week. A. R. Jones, general live stock agent

the Katy, has gone north on the road. S. Cress, Odessa, Texas, advertises 100 well bred mares for sale or trade.

See his ad. G. J. Schriener, a cattleman and merchant of Kerrville, was here Tuesday on his way to the Territory.

S. Coleman of Meridian, Miss., was in Fort Worth this week looking for cattle to take back and feed.

Jot P. Jones and S. P. White, two cattle men from Memphis, were among the visitors to Fort Worth this week Chas. Coon of Weatherford was in

Fort Worth this week. He might be induced to buy a lot of beeves if prices

E. Liston, Virgle City, Mo., offers for sale a lot of finely bred Berkshire pigs. Says he has more than he can winter. R. W. Carpenter of Plano made the

Journal a pleasant call today. Mr. Carpenter reports some cholera among the hogs of his section. H. R. Martin, of Comanche, was in the Fort Monday. Uncle Henry has just shipped 500 steers from Silver City, N. M., to Comanche to feed.

W. W. Daly is back from a short trip

to Bastrop. He says that not more than one-third as many cattle are being fed at that place this year as last. E P Davis, a Throckmorton county

cattleman, was in the city Tuesday on his way home from Arkansas, where he has been attending court. J. H. Ryburn, of San Angelo, was in

the city last week, having just returned from Temple to which place he has been shipping a lot of feeder cat-

W. L. Cook went up the Denver to Bowie last week to receive 1000 head of Waggoner cattle that he recently bought. He will put them on feed at

Richard Conley, Marshall, Mich., called at the Journal office during the week and entertained us with a chat. He is a breeder of Shropshire Down sheep and Poland-China hogs.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was in the Fort Monday from the Territory He says there are very few cattle in that section, they having been marketed during the last few months

G. H. Connell, the oil mill man and extensive feeder of Dublin, was in the city this week. Mr. Connell says his cattle are doing well and the supply of cotton seed in reach is plentiful.

Kitselman Bros., Ridgeville, Ind., advertise their celebrated woven wire fence in the Journal today. It makes a cheap and substantial fence, and is being used in many parts of the country.

Dr. Elliott, a prominent citizen and stockman of Midland, is spending a few weeks in Fort Worth under the medical treatment of Dr. Frank Gray, the well known specialist of this city.

G. F. Schreiner of Kerrville was here Tuesday returning home from a few stay at Chickasha. Mr. Schrein er has disposed of his cattle interests in the Indian Territory at satisfactory

A. Melson of Sulphur Springs was in Fort Worth this week en route to Albany, from which place he is preparing to ship 500 head of cattle that recently brought to Brinkley, Ark., to put them on feed.

T. G. Knight, a Collin county farmer, was a delegate to the grand lodge K. & L. of H. in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Knight reports good crops in his sec-tion this year, and is a believer in diversified farming, and raises his own hogs.

W. B. Scrimshire and S. S. Coleman left yesterday for the Rio Grande country where, it is reported, that Mr. Coleman expects to complete the purchase of over 1000 head of the old Schriner

John T. Beal, manager of the St Louis Cattle company, with headquarters in Crosby county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night, going west on the Texas and Pacific yesterday morn-

Ed. L. Oliver, Cooper, Delta county, advertises pigs from his celebrated Black Prince II., a large English Berkshire, and a prize winner at the Dallas fair. He is now taking orders, and it would be well to secure a pair of this fair. excellent breed.

Dr. H. J. Whittier, Kansas City, Mo. is reputed to be a most successful specialist in blood, nervous and urniary diseases, and those who need the services of a skillful and experienced physician will find it to their interest to write to the doctor.

G. S. White was in the Fort this week, and like all good men on their way to the better land paid a year's subscription and ordered the Journal

changed from Quanah to Weatherford, the case. With best wishes and the his future home. So it shall be, Mr.

The Journal man was pleased to meet his old friend, Alex Northington, Lampasas at the stock yards last Wed-Mr. Northington had just brought in a shipment of hogs, which he sold to the packery. Mr. Northington makes a specialty of corn and hogs.

Q. Bone of the Nun ranch, Lubbock county, was here yesterday. ranch has finished shiping from Amar-illo 1200 head of cattle to the Kansas City market. Mr. Bone says that four trains of cattle a day on an average are now being shipped from 'Amarillo to market.

Black, a prominent cattle dealer of Limestone county, spent several days during the past week in Fort Mr. Black reports a great scarcity of cattle through the section of country in which he operates, and looks for higher prices in the spring.

C. T. McCarthy, a well known stock-man of Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. McCarty has recently sold his cattle interest and will spend the winter with his family at Hot Springs, but expects to return to Mexico and engage again in the cattle business in the spring.

G. M. Rountree of Norman, O. T. made the Journal office doubly last Tuesday by his friendly call and erably ahead. Mr. Rountree moved from San Saba county to Oklahoma, and is a feeder there. He reports cattle doing well in his section, and plenty of rain lately. Call again, Mr. R.

L. E. Merchant of Abilene was here last week, having brought to this mar-ket a car load of Arizona cattle for the San Simon Cattle company. This com-pany is also shipping a lot of Arizona cattle into Texas to graze. Mr. Merchant reports a fall of eight inches of snow at Sierra Blanca. The weather in Arizona continues warm- and the

Abdon Holt of Abilene was in the Fort Sunday on his way to Greenville. Mr. Holt has charge of the ranch and property of the late Chas. O. and will sell the stock and perhaps the ranch, which is one of the finest properties in the Abilene country. Mr. Morris was a wide-awake ranchman, and had taken great pains to have the home there attractive

specialists, is in Fort Worth, and in this issue of the Journal will be round his advertisement. Dr. Boyd is a specialist of high standing, and keeps with him a staff also rich in the knowledge of their profesion. They can be con-sulted free of charge at the office of the Southern Medical and Surgival Institute in the new Glen Walker build-

E. O. Thompson of Brady, Tex., spent several days during the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Brady says that McCulloch and adjoining counties are in a very prosperous condition; that grass is abundant and all crops are good except cotton. The latter crop is about 50 per cent short of last year's yield, but the recent advance in prices will give the farmers nearly, if not quite, as much return from their cotton as was realized last year.

I. L. Phelan, secretary of the Concho Valley Fair association, writes thus to the Journal: "Personally, and in bethe people of the Concho county generally; I desire to express our sincere thanks for the generous free use of your columns extended to us. Our fair was a success far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and we owe it to the unselfish help of the press of the state generally, and a few, of which you are one, especially, that such was

assurance that if I can serve you it will give me pleasure to do so, I am very truly yours.'

A. J. Thompson, of whom we made mention last week as being here for the purpose of looking at Texas cattle with a view of shipping from our Texas ports to England, has decided to remain in Fort Worth longer than he had at first intended. He thinks from what he has heard and observed that few Texas cattle will be in condition to export before January, as it requires heavy and well-conditioned cattle for this purpose.

John K. Rosson, assistant general live stock agent of the Katy, has returned from El Paso, where he has been one of the many waiting stock agents hungry for the Mexican cattle now crossing the Rio Grande. Mr. Rosson there are still quite a number of Mexicans being imported, but that it is hard to estimate the total number that will be brought over. He says the New Mexican cattle will soon be disposed of and then the only remaining field from which to draw on for steers

will be the Texas feeders. Uncle Bill Hittson of Palo Pinto county was in Fort Worth this week. He has shipped out all of his territory cattle and has his Fisher county cattle on fine grass, and is feeding about 350 steeers at his home farm, and says he can't afford to let his neighbors turn out fatter cattle than he does, and as they have crushers so must he have one to crush the 12,000 bushels of corn he raised this year. He will crush the ole ear, shuck and cob, and feed it with cotton seed meal.

D. O. Lively, traveling representative of the Fort Worth stock yards. spent Sunday night in the city, having just returned from a trip to the Indian Territory, having gone as far up as Purcell. He says that the recent change in the Fort Worth packing house is regarded as an omen for good and the territory people are looking more to Fort Worth as a market. While the greater part of the territory cattle have been sent to barket there are a good number that will be fed or grazed' through the winter and there are a large number of hogs that will be sent to the Fort Worth market.

H. S. Day, Dwight, Kans., advertises some fine Chester pigs, and writes the Journal as follows: "I have fifty very fine Chester pigs left, and will make special prices on lots of three or more for the next thirty days. Have several yearling boars in fine condition for service, at very low prices. Our county is free from cholera, and my herd is free from all disease, which is the beauty of the breed; will resist disease to a greater extent than most hogs and by any reasonable care and attention will thrive and keep healthy.'

S. J. Williams, assistant live stock agent of the Katy, Parsons, Kansas, was in Fort Worth this week, and "The cattle shipping season in my

immediate territory is practically ed. There are very few cattle left in Kansas and the shipping season in the territory is over. There will be a great many cattle wintered there, but very few will go to market. All we have to look after now is Texas. Mexico and a few Arizona bunches that will be moved on. The range stock even in Texas have been practically marketed, and as the feeder sea son will not open until December 10 or 15, this is one of the dullest periods of the whole fall with us. There will not be as many feeders marketed this season as last, but they will be heavier and in better condition. The outlook for feeders is, I should think, very hopeful. The markets are strong and active now, and I see nothing to pre-

where he had been with a shipment of fat cattle. Captain Pearre owns a fine ranch in Taylor county, and when cat-tle were at a low ebb and grass all burnt up he kept up his courage and went ahead fencing more land and generally improving his ranch prop erty, and today he is in splendid shape and fixed to live at home. Captain P. says that he let his steers gather his milo maize crop, and that next he will have enough hogs to help them, He turned twenty-five head of hogs in on three acres of sorghum that had cost him three dollars to put in, and they thrived through the summer on it without any other feed. His steers, which he had just shipped, and which had been run in the milo maize patch were wonderfully benefitted and held their weight much better than cattle

A. A. Green, Jr., Texas manager of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States, was a Texas cowman when cows wore long horns and their hides were stuffed with gold, silver and greenbacks, and cowmen pitched \$20 gold pieces at cracks and practiced throwing their fine watches long distances. Colonel Green didn't do these things, however, but he might as well have had some fun with the boys, for he lost his money all the same when cows went down instead of to grass. When he found that he would have to be furnished with a new herd or find something else to do he looked about for something to do, and something, if possible, in which everybody would be interested. Life insurance struck him as the thing. He recognized the fact that every one who have a family or any one dependent, or that might become dependent, on him or her, should carry life insurance, and, to lay away for a rainy day, make that insurance an investment. In the language of the late Colonel Archimedes, he exclaimed, "Eureka!" The question then arose, "What company offers the best inducements to the people?" ter an intelligent investigation he decided that the old reliable Equitable was the "hot stuff," and as soon as possible he secured a general agency and so successfully has he managed its affairs that he is recognized headquarters as the best of its Southern managers. Colonel Green, besides being a well posted insurance man, is an affable, courteous gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to deal.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northrailroad is the shortest and between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La-Calvesion , Houston and St. Louis, La'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin,
Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and
Kansas City. As a live stock
route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and
over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis

are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed water and rest in ransit are provided at San Antonio, r, Palestine, Longview, Texar-Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

He-"You have been looking first at me and then at John for at least ten minutes. I really should like to know what you are thinking about?" She—"Oh, nothing, only as you and he are dressed just alike, I was wondering whether I should say that John looked like a gentleman or that looked like a gentleman or that you looked like a waiter."—Boston Tran-

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institu-

The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Mister, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English, Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Mister and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cocke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position.

It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and planists in the South and is eminently successful as an in-

The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth,

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 250 Main st., Dallas.

#### MARKETS.

Business about the stock yards has been brisk all week, and hands have been busy.

The following sales, representative of the week's market, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commission

	all control of		- (B. 10)	
No		Av.	, 1	Price
49	hogs	165		\$3 1
33	hogs	176		3 1
	hogs	260		3 2
	hogs			3 0
114	hogs	164		3 1
28	hogs	300		3.2
- 8	hogs	285		3 2
85	hogs			3 2
15	hogs	136		3 1
16	hogs	175		3 2
30	hogs	182		2 8
8	hogs	132		3 1
15	hogs			3 2
18		182		2 8
64	hogs	210		3 2
49	hogs			3 1
25	hoge			3 1
60	hogs	220		3 4
	hogs	909		3 (
20	hogs	202		3
88	hogs	220		3 :
04	hogs	000		
	wagons	220		3 (
1				
1	car bulls			1 1
1	ear cows			2 (
T.	obom solos mado	1222	PPA	

Following sales made by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission com-pany for the past week: No. Av. 80 hogs ..... 220 \$3 15 3 15 3 30 hogs..... 240 hogs..... 230 3 10 111 hogs..... 147 hogs...... 136 hogs,..... 276 3 15

95 hogs...... 238 88 hogs..... 189

100 hogs..... 146

cows..... 830 NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

3 25 3 17 1-2

New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1895.

Dear Sir—There has been a light run of all classes of cattle from Texas during this week. The receipts were mostly from Mississippi, Alabama and Levilane and the supply left on hand Louisiana and the supply left on hand consists of poor to medium stock. Good beeves are in fair demand. Good fat cows and helfers active and firm, and in light supply. Calves and yearlings active and steady. Good corn fed hogs are firmer and more active. Sheep dull. CATTLE.

Good fat beeves, per pound gross, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c. Fair fat beeves, per pound gross, 21-4

Thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2c. Good fat cows and helfers, 2 1-2 to 3c. Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 to

Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6 to Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-4 to 1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$9 to \$10. Fair fat calves, each, \$7 to \$8. Thin calves, each, \$5 to \$6. Good fat yearlings ,each, \$12 to \$13. Fair fat yearlings, each. \$9 to \$10. Thin yearlings, \$6 to \$7. Good milch cowz, \$27.50 to \$35. Common to fair, \$15 to \$22.50. Springers, \$17.50 to \$25.

HOGS. Good fat, corn fed, per pound gross, Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c. SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, per pound gross, 23-4 Common to fair ,each, \$1 to \$1.50. Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

#### CATTLE.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20 .- Cattle-Native dressed beef and shipping steers were active at \$3.15@4.50, and extra beeves were amout nominal at \$4.75@ 5.00. Sales were largely between \$3.40 @4.50, with good lots selling at \$4.00@ 4.25. Butchers' and canners' stuff was active and strong, cows and bulls selling chiefly at \$2.00@3.00. There was a fair stocker and feeder trade at firm prices, the bulk of the sales being at \$2.50@3.60. Fewer cattle have been shipped east this year than in recent years, owing to the drouth, but the shipments from this city to Western points this year have been about 70,000 head larger than for the corresponding period last year. Feeders of cattle at distilleries are large buyers and a good-many cattle have been shipped to Peoria, Terre Haute and Kentucky points. Western rangers and Texans were firm and active.

Hogs continue to arrive here in large numbers, 131,500 having been received the first half of the week as against 125,000 for the same time last week and 135,000 the same period a year ago. Not far from 50,000 were offered on the market today, including fresh receipts of 45,000 here, but prices ruled stronger under the influence of an active demand from Chicago packers. Some sales showed an advance of 5c, while others were no higher. Common to choice droves sold at \$3.65@3.70, packing how selling chiefy at \$2.55@3.80. ing hogs selling chiefly at \$3.55@3.60, and shipping lots at \$3.60@3.65, and a few at \$3.70.

Sheep—The big'run of almost 21,000 sheep yesterday was followed by receipts today of about 12,000 head only. There was an improved demand from most classes of buyers, the cold weather being more favorable. Common to native were wanted at \$2.75@3.40. not many being prime enough to go above \$3.00. Western sheep were saleable at \$2.40@3.15 for fair to prime, and lambs were in demand at \$3.00@4.50.

#### St. Louis Livestock.

Louis, Nov. 20.-Cattle receipts, 4300; shipments, 2700; market steady at a good demand. Export steers, \$8.50 @3.75; good to choice, \$3.75@4.40; coarse heavy steers, \$3.50@3.75; dressed beef and good butchers steers, \$2.90@4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.50@3 1000 pounds, 2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.85@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00@3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00@2.75; calves, \$4.00@6.25; bulls chiefly \$1.75@2.60; Texas steers, \$2.40@3.65; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.25; cows and heifers, \$1.75@2.75; western steers, \$2.75@4.00.

Hogs, receipts 8700; shipments, 1400; market steady to 5c better; heavy, \$3.40 @4.75; mixed, \$3.20@3.60; light, \$3.40@

Sheep receipts, 900; shipments, none; market steady to strong. Native, \$2.40 @3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50@3.00; stockers, \$1.75@2.10; lambs, \$3.40@3.50; southern sheep, \$2.00@3.25.

#### Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Nov. 20.—Cattle receipts, 1500; shipments, 3600. Market steady; steers, \$2.55@3.40; cows, \$2.00@2.50; beef steers, \$3.40@3.50; native cows, \$1.65@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.65@3.60; bulls, \$1.85@3.20.

Hogs, receipts 1400; shipments, 100.

Market firm to 5c lower, bulk of sales
packers, \$3.50@3.60; mixed, \$3.35@3.65;
lights, \$3.40@3.45; yorkers, \$3.40@3.45;
pigs, \$3.15@3.45. Sheep receipts, 1000; shipments, none; market steady; lambs, \$3.00@4.50; mut-tons, \$2.00@3.25.

NEW YORK COTTON,
New York, Nov. 20.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 6
points on near months and 4 to 6

points on late deliveries, and closed steady at 4 to 6 points advance. Dis-appointing advices caused an early de-cline, which was later regained. Ger-

man houses were firmer buyers.

In the afternoon there was a decided covering movement by prominent buyers, who are getting a little uneasy over the crop situation and the large

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Nov. 20,—Cotton dull mid-dling, 8 1-8c; receipts, 5554; sale, 250; shipments, 4276; stock, 44,443.

New York Dry Goods. New York, Nov. 20.—More reports from out of town markets were seen in the walks of the trade and some in the walks of the trade and some inquiries were more pertinent than for some weeks. For current wants purchases were made and these were in proportion to the urgency of the request that was at hand. For spring specialties many orders were placed, and for those for more than usual novelties the engagements were larger. elties the engagements were large; print cloths very dull and current quo-tations wholly nominal.

#### Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—Spot, fair demand. American middling, 4 15-32. The sales of the day were 12,000, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,700 American. Receipts 15,000 bales, including 11,100 American. Futures opened quiet, closed very steady at the advance. American middlin, l. m. c., November, 4,24@4.25; November and December, 4.24; December and January, 4.23@4.24; February and March, 4.24; March and April, 4.24@4.25; April and May, 4.25@4.26; May and June, 4.26@4.27; June and July, 4.28; July and August 4.29 July and August, 4.29.

Cotton Statistics. New York, Nov. 20.—Cotton dull. Middling, 8 3-8c; net receipts, 337; gross 3801; exports to continent, 500; fer-

warded, 3371; sales, 720; spinners, 20; stock, 176,822. Total today, net, 36,322; exports to Great Britain, 10,238; to continent, 18,-032; stock, 928,351.

Consolidated net receipts, 147,177; exports to Great Britain, 55,618; France, 24,452; continent, 53,039. Total since September 1, net receipts, 2,172,817; exports to Great Britain, 568,-142; France, 146,570; continent, 494,164.

#### New York Cotton.

New York, Nov. 20 .- Cotton-Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 8 3-8c; middling gulf, 8 5-8c; sales, '270

Futures closed steady; sales 226,000 bales. January, 8.15; February, 8.20; March, 8.24; April, 8.28; May, 8.33; January, 8.37; July, 8.39; August, 8.40; October, 8.05; November, 8.11; Decem-

#### New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 20.—Cotton futures dull but steady. Sales, 43,700. November, 7.86 bid; December, 7.89@7.90; January, 7.93@7.94; February, 7.97@7.99; March, 8.02@8.03; April, 8.06 @8.07; May, 8.09@8.10; June, 8.03@8.04; July, 8.17@8.18.

#### New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Nov. 20.—Cotton quiet, steady. Middling, 81-16c; low middling 713-16c; good ordinary, 71-2c.

Net receipts, 13,800; gross, 14,390; exports to Great Britain, 3800; coast, 2320; seles 5000; etcole, 24,293 sales, 5000; stock, 343,938,

#### Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 20.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Middling, 8 1-16; sales, 128; receipts, 8376; exports, 14,059; stock, 126,329.

#### Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 20.-The business in the speculative markets had an appearance of greater activity today, but it may be inferred from the fact of the oats market becoming quite excited over 1-8c decline that it takes little interest in the days of stagnation in trade to work up enthusiasm. Compared with vesterday's closing price wheat from 1-16c for December to 1-8c low-

er for May. Corn is 1-4c lower for November, and unchanged for May and provisions show declines of 10 cents in pork, 21-2 cents in lard, and from 21-2 to 5 cents cents in lard, and from 21-2 to 5 cents in ribs. The Chicago receipts of wheat today were 246 cars, compared with 335 a week ago and Minneapolis and Duluth got the comparatively small number of 963 cars. On Wednesday of last week the two last named received 1182 cars, and today's receipts only exceeded these of the corresponding day are the second the corresponding day. those of the corresponding day a year ago by 10 cars. The demand for red winter wheat for shipment did not result in the taking of such chunks of it as on the day before, but for car loads to go to interior millers it was still active. A convincing proof of the active. A convincing proof of the scarcity of soft red wheat was the factor bids being received for it from Kansas City, but the price asked was apparently beyond the ideas of the Kansas City men, for nothing came of the inquiry as far as ascertained up to a few minutes of the close of the session. Closing cables were firm and the market ruled steady at the price it had been hammered down to at the middle of the session.

Corn opened at about yesterday's closing prices, but weakened for the near futures soon after. The receipts of new corn is the weakening feature of the situation as far as November and December are concerned. Much of the former sold to arrive this month on contracts for delivery of No. 3 is

Oats-The opening was steady and quiet; later on in the session some ac-tivity was noticeable, and around noon this market was the only one of con-sequence on the floor. The feeling was easy and prices was a shade lower than yesterday at the close. Provisions were more active than for some days previously, but the prices suffered on account of selling out of

long stuff. Hog receipts were 47,000 head, and the same number is expected tomorrow. Pork lost 10 cents; lard, 21-2c, and ribs from 21-2e to tc. Estimated receipts for tomorrow-Wheat, 3:0 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 45,000 head.

#### New York Produce.

York, Nov. 20 .- Wheat-Receipts, 307,800; exports, 99,900. Spot dull. No. 2 red, 673-4; No. 1 hard, 675-8. Options opened 1-8c higher on firmer cables, but finally lost the advalage and closed unchanged from la night. December, 643-4c, Hides nominal Hides nominal.

Leather steady. Wool dull. Pig fron saady.

Coffee options opened barely steady and declined under weaker cables and European selling, with some 'cal pres-sure, and further heaviness in the afternoon closed at 10@30 points net Spot coffee dull. No. 7 Rlo, 151-8; mild steady. Cordova, 18@181-4. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 3-8c.

#### Refined steady. New Orleans Sugar,

New Orleans Sugar,

New Orleans, La., Nov. 20.—Sugar—
Open kettle, firm; prime, 2 5-8; fully fair, 2 9-16c; good fair, 2 1-2c; fair, 2 5-8c; common to good common, 2@ 2 1-8c; centrifugal, strong, plantation granulated, 4 11-16c; choice white, 3 13-16@3 15-16c; off white, 3 11-16@3 3-4c; gray white, 3 1-2@3 5-8c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-2@3 5-8c; prime yellow clarified, 3 7-16@3 1-2c; off yellowclarified, 3 7-16@3 1-2c; off yellowclarified, 3 1-4@3 3-8c; seconds, 2 1-4@3 1-4c.

Molasses—Steady, Open kettle, common to choice, 20@30e; centrifugal, common to strictly prime, 16@18c; syrup, 18@22c.

#### DAIRY.

THE BUSINESS COW.

The cow in all civilized countries is always a boarder upon some person. She should be made to pay for her board at such remunerative rates as will leave a profit for the board as board at such remunerative rates as will leave a profit for the boarding housekeeper, says Professor Robertson. If she falls in that she should be made to render a service which she will not willingly contribute. Her carcass should be made into beef and her hide into leather. She should not beslyly sent to board upon some other unfortunate man. A cow with the business habits of keeping her accounts with the world paid up through the man who owns and feeds her is a good business cow. That is the kind of cow I recommend. Her powers of service will be mend. Her powers of service will be indicated by certain external points. She should have a large, long udder, of elastic, fine quality; a mellow, moveable skin covered with soft, silky hair; a long, large barrel hooped with fiat ribs broad and wide apart; a broad ribs, broad and wide apart; a broad loin, spreading out into broad, long hind quarters; an open twist with rather thin hips and a lean neck of symmetrical length, carrying a clean cut fine face with prominent eyes.' A cow with these points has ability to serve a man well if she gets a fair chance. That her calves may have power equal to or rather better than her own, care should be exercised in their breeding. The best blood of the breed adapted to the farmer's purpose should be used to enlarge and not to lessen the working capacity to transmitted to her calves.

SERVICE OF COWS. When cows should be served is, if left to nature's own operations, a question very easy settled. By far the largest part of the calves come in the spring and the service will be accordingly; not if the offspring is merely the object sought is there any good reason for interference with the natural course of events so that a large number of cows will be served this month and next. But as a practical question the time of service is a matter of circumstance. Cows coming in in the spring are fresh just when milk cres m and butter are the cheapest, while the interests of the owner require that the coming in should be when they are the highest in price, if his plan of farming makes these produits an objeit. In dairy heads it is desirable to have some of the cows coming in every month in the year. The practical determination of the matter should be made with one's own situation and requirements, the period of gestation—283 days—in view, and the cows served with the time when they are wanted to be fresh in mind.

RIPENING OF THE CREAM. With every precaution it sometimes happens that a shipment of butter which has every appearance of being all right when first made will not keep in that condition for any length of time. Although it may leave the maker's hands in good condition, before it is consumed if that is delayed a few weeks it is decidedly off flavor. Let us look at this fact and see wherein the trouble is. Nine out of ten-times fault is in remined from the orean. More but is in ripening of the cream. More but-ter is injured at that point than any other. It is so apt to be deceiving, if, when churning, the proper temperature is observed and all surroundings fa-vorable, an apparently good quality of butter will result. It will be granular, hard and nice, and if properly colored will be the right shade of yellow to please the eye. Salted and worked as usual it may be shipped with the full expectation of its being perfectly sattefactors. isfactory to the buyer, yet it may prove just the reverse.

THE VIRTUE OF BUTTERMILK. Concerning the remedial value of but-termilk the Medical Adviser says that it is of so much worth that it has gained a distinct place in materia medica and is largely prescribed by the best physicians for chest and lung troubles. An excess buttermilk diet has seemed to bring about a cure for Bright's disease. A proper and constant use of it will greatly reduce and sometimes cure the craving for alcoholic liquors which many persons afflicted. The craving may be satisfied and the system benefited and strengthened instead of weakened. Buttermilk alone will often remedy acidity of the stomach. The lactic acid needed in many cases is supplied by it much more than by any other drink or food. It is said to alleviate the oppression about the heart that so many old people suffer from, and it should be constantly drunk by them. It is also to a certain extent a stimulant for the entire system, just what the aged need.

TRANSFER OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold ransfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending November 12, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Bisson of St. Lembert, 40100, J. H.

Bisson of St. Lambert, 40190-J. H. Carpenter to C. M. Bivins, Terrell.
Brown Bessie's Bugler, 42225-Richardson Bros. to J. B. Donoho, Clarks-

Mark Combination, 40346-Richardson Bros. to J. Sparks, Georgetown.
Signal Billie, 42257—S. A. Andrews to
J. W. Morris, McKinney.

COWS AND HEIFERS. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alice of Riesel, 108813—H. Scharlach to H. A. Scharlach, Riesel.

Blanche Randall, 103161—W. B. Davenport to W. R. Spann, Dallas.

Brown Bessie's Pansy, 105877—Richardson Bros. to W. A. Ponder, Denton.

Clara Palm, 108988—H. V. Prather to

E. R. Erwin, Palestine. Corneille, 100484—S. A. Andrews to B. Andrews, McKinney. Countess of Pin Oak, 108893—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange. Exile's Nora, 106573—J. C. Munden to E. Haennell, Marton.

Fadette Signal's Queen, 109281—T. Friant to W. E. Johnson, Navasota. Glady's P.-H. V. Prather to E. R. Erwin, Palestine.
Harry's Lucile, 109217—S. C. Bell to
Scruggs & White, Bonham.
Helen of Austin, 71400—R. P. Lyon to

C. C. Slaughter, Dallas.

Jone Pogis, 84195-W. B. Davenport North Colors, Alias W. B. Davenport to W. R. Spann, Dallas.
Kitty Moore, 2d, 78862—W. B. Davenport to W. R. Spann, Dallas.
Markailla Pogis, 94535—W. B. Davenport to W. R. Spann, Dallas, Miss Peck-a-Boo, 83766—W. B. Daven-Miss Peck-a-Moo, 83766—W. B. Daven-port to W. R. Spann, Dallas. Monarch's Maud, 80241—M. Lothrop to W. R. Spann, Dallas. Nora C., 87445—Bates & Cox. to J. Saunders, Bonham. Nina C., 87445—J. Saunders to J. Ab-

ernathy, Bonham. Queen of Fayette, 108892-F. C. Carqueen of Fayette, 108892—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.
Queen Yolande, 104403—J. C. Johnson to T. W. Heath, Rockland.
Roma Signal, 105960—J. M. Tucker to E. P. Smith, Tyler.
Surprise Signal, 86896—J. M. Rucker to E. P. Smith, Tyler.

to E. P. Smith, Tyler, Tany of Riesel, 108815—H. Scharlach to H. A. Scharlach, Riesel. Yellow Polly, 73398—R. P. Lyon to S. W. Parish, Calvert.

HOW MUCH WATER WILL A COW DRINK. Hood's Dairyman.

There is so much in dairy practice that needs to be said over and over again by the publisher of a dairy paper. There are three reasons for such re-iteration. They do not preserve a file of the paper and by the aid of the index keep as a continual book of reference for valuable knowledge in time of need.

2. New subscribers are continually coming into our reading circle. Valuable truths that have been uttered, they would like to have uttered again.

3. To do the largest amount of good we can we must do as the preachers of the Gospel de company. the Gospel do,-constantly preach the truth "line upon line, precept upon

Last March we published a very important truth to every dairy farmer a truth dug out by the New York experiment station at Geneva. It was the result of very practical tests as to how much water a cow would drink. Thousmuch water a cow would drink. Thousands of dollars are lost by farmers because they do not provide sufficient pure water for the cow at small effort on her part. If the cow is too far from water when thirsty, she will, like other people, go without a drink. But that reduces her milk flow, and knocks out the profit her owner wants.

To bring these facts again before our readers because we know their importance, we republish the conclusions of the New York station:

of the New York station:

It was found that defing lactation, or the milk giving period, the average per month was 1660 pounds, and 774.3 pounds of food was consumed. The pounds of water drank for each pound of milk produced were as follows: Are as follows: Are as follows: pounds of water drank for each pound of milk produced were as follows: Aryshire, 4.26; Guernseys, 5.07; Holsteins, 4.43; Jerseys, 5.24; Short-horns, 5; Holderness, 3.95; Devons, 4.82; an average of 4.68 pounds.

It is an interesting fact, as above noted, that those breeds of cows giving the richest milk, like, the Jersey and Guernsey, require the most water.

and Guernsey, require the most water to each pound of milk produced.

Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm Journal sewing machines have found their way into Texas homes, and there has never been a single complaint from a purchaser. This is a pretty good record, and if in need of a sewing machine, the best made for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

HEROIC INDIAN TERRITORY

LADIES.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 19.—A story of heroic conduct on the part of a number of ladies comes from the Indian Territory.On Sunday afternoon about four miles west of Durant a fire, sup-posed to have been set by movers, broke out on some pasture land belong-ing to W. L. Bates. A party of ladies driving by seeing the need of prompt action and finding no men in sight at once applied themselves to the work of checking the flames. Without stopping to doff their Sunday apparel they marched into the field and with the as-sistance of neighboring women fought the flames with such rude appliances as were at hand. After a few hours' struggle they managed to extinguish the fire and save thousands of dollars worth of grass, rail fences and baled hay that had been left on the meadows.

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

TANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado. Texas.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

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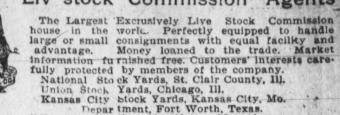
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And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the feet that train No.

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#### SHEEP AND WOOL

CONDENSED MEAL NOT GOOD FOR SHEEP.

This feed is too heating for sheep. Linseed meal is of a different character, and instead of tending to constipa-tion, as the cotton meal does, it has a laxative effect. Sheep need care in this respect, and this is why roots, being laxative and colling, are so healthful for the flock. Linseed meal given oats, is the best fattening food

DOCKING SHEEPS' TAILS It is an old practice anad one founded on good reasons, to dock the tails of sheep. The chief reason is that it prevents fouling of the wool behind, anad thus preventing fly-blow in the summer time, a trouble that it is well worth this operation to avoid, as many sheep will be lost unless the greatest care and attention are given to the flock at fly time. The operation is best performed when the lambs are not more than a month old, and from two cs, when the bone is quite soft the pain of the cut is scarcely felt. The way it is done is this: The lamb is taken under the left arm, the rump in front, and the tail is laid on block of the right height. smooth With the left fingers the skin is slipped up on the bong the tail, and the tail is severed; condition of anemia or bloodlessness all through the animal results. The skin is pale, the eyes be come dull, anad the limbs die slowly of weakness. The treatment should be to give daily one level tablespoonful of a mixture of two parts of molasses, one of turpentine and one of sulphur, an hour before the lambs are fed in the morning, and continue it for two weeks The effect of the medicine is to saturate the system with the sulphur and turpentine, two excellent antidotes to internal worms of all kinds. In the meantime it is necessary to support the system with the mest nutritious food, such as oatmeal gruel, given three times a day. The medicine is put on the back of the tongue, so it is swal-lowed. A teaspoon is the best thing to use for this purpose SHEDDING OF THE WOOL

· As the wool is an outgrowth of the skin, the same as hair of another animal is, anything that tends to disorder skin necessarily affects the wool. As long as it is growing it is living substance quite as much as the skin or the flesh is, and whatever disits healthfulness must necessarily lead to disease of the fleece. So that to have healthy wool one must have healthy sheep, and this is to be a fundamental principle of th wool grow-er. The skin is diseased at once by any disturbance of the excretory organs. It might be said of any other of these organs, as the skin is one of the most important these, carrying off from the blood more impure matter every day than either the kidneys or the bowels do. Thus, when anything wrong with the animal, the skin begins to suffer, and the wool is affected at the same time. We cannot see the coat as we can in a horse or cow, but the skin is the same, and the wool will die and fall off just the same as dead flesh or skin will under similar circumstances. The fleece is therefore to be considered in this light, and when it begins to fall off it is dead, and is so ecause of some disease of the animal. It is then too late to save the fleece, but the sheep may be saved by the right treatment, which is to get all the organs working healthfully by giving such medicine as the case may require. Every owner of a flock should have some one of the standard manuals on sheep and study it carefully, guiding himself by the advice there given.

SHEEP AND WOOL 6 thela, taeonbho-NOTES.

6 1-2ponds.

G. S. Long, the big mutton buyer of Tom Green county, is wintering about 30,000 muttons for the spring markets. Gautemala has 460,000 sheep. The average Illinois fleece weighs

The average weight of the Indiana fleece is 6 pounds. China annually produces 20,000 pounds of wool.

Mexico annually produces about 5,-000,000 pounds of wool. The wool clip of British India in 1894 was 80,000,000 pounds.

Asiatic Russia reported a wool clip of 66,000,000 pounds in 1894. Colorado, with 1,200,000 sheep, raises about 200,000 lambs per year. Nebraska feeders get the bulk of the surplus sheep and lambs raised in

Colorado. Nearly 40,000 sheep per month are

now received at the Kansas City stock J. M. Wimmer, of Shasta county, Cal., is the fortunate owner of 1800 Angora

The cost of keeping a sheep on the Colorado range varies from 30 to 80 As a general thing it does not pay to shear mutton sheep that are to be marketed in Chicago.

John Mahoney of Wyoming will feed 14,000 sheep and lambs near Fremont, Neb., this season. Fairfield, Ills., woolen mills are closed indefinitely, leaving 300 oper-

atives out of employment. Wolves are becoming very numerous Western Kansas, and flocks are suffering from their ravages.

The wool product of the Argentine
Republic increased from 184,598,312

pounds in 1873 to 340,908,398 in 1892. C. P. Bailey, the veteran Angora breeder of California, will harvest a magnificent crop of mohair from his 10 000 Angora goats next spring.

Michigan produces 6,685,499 pounds of

scoured wool, and the average shrink-age in scouring is about 56 per cent. The average fleece wighs 6 1-2 pounds, The wool clip of Vermont (scoured) aggregates 814,455 pounds, and the av-erage shrinkage in scouring is 60 per cent. The average fleece weights 7 1.2 The average fleece weighs 7 1-2 pounds.

Larimer county, Cal., is the banner sheep feeding county of the United States, and will feed more sheep this year than ever before.
Examine the lambs, and if ticks are found dip at once, and do it thorough-

### Vacuum Leather Oil

May as well know it. Get a can at a May as well know it. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

But few shepherds really are aware of the damage these parasites work. Grain will not offset their ravages, and when there are so many dips so easily prepared and handled it may seem superfluous to call attention to this, but all the time I am coming across flocks where lambs are being tortured, owned by shrewed men who know better, but the reply generally is: "I let the weather get to cold, and now I guess I'll wait until they are sheared." Hence, this warning; don't wait, but dip at once.

THE MUTTON SUPPLY. Live Stock Report.

Whatever may be said and published concerning a reduced supply of sheep in the United States, certain it is the number slaughtered this year for home consumption far exceeds that of any preceding year. 'At Chicago alone receipts have increased steadily, and 1895 will see marketed here three and a half million head, or something more than 400,000 in excess of 1894, which year was the heaviest until the present one. The same condition of affairs may be observed at other important market centers. In fact, at Kansas City and East. St. Louis the increase has been even more marked than at Chicago. months this year of those places re-ceived more sheep than during the whole of their banner year of 1894. On the other hand, South Omaha is running a little behind, but this is due entirely to the unfortunate condition of agriculture in Nebraska in 1894. That her losses will be fully recouped another season there is no reason to doubt. With the present rate of increase at the other three markets maintained until the close of the year be recorded a gain of a million head, for in ten months the three points show receipts aggregating 800,000 more than were marketed dur ing the same period of 1894. In months there have been killed on the Chicago market almost 2,500,000 head, and for the year the number will reach 3,000,000, it is safe to say, exceeding by 250,000 any previous year's work in this

Sheep feeding this winter with the abundance of food in sight is going to be conducted on a liberal scale. From Chicago large numbers have been returned to the country during the last two or three months, and that feeders have confidence in the future has been shown in the prices paid. It is rarely, indeed, that we have "feeders" and "killers" selling at practically even rates, but this season, so good has been the demand for the former and so liberal the supply of the latter, that this state of things has prevailed. That the American people are becoming more and more a mutton-eating pation there is no doubt. We are becoming "educated," largely no doubt because mutton has been cheap of late and beef (until lately) dear. Be that as it may, certain it is that sheep raising and production are being carried on very freely, and consumption is in-creasing in proportion. The sheep is prolific and generally hardy. Just where the shortage of supply obtains is rather mysterious. It looks, in fact, as though we would have to whet our appetites in order to keep pace with

HOW TO DISPOSE OF COYOTES.

Editor American Sheep Breeder. I read your comments on Mr. Wilson's letter, "Exterminate the Pests," also the loses sustained by a Texas man in the September number of your paper. I have been through that mill and know all about the vexation of those pests, and if the covotes and this sheep killing party had struck me at the same time I would have been forced to abandon the sheep business. have the coyotes coppered and the sheep killing party is now corralled (all except Friend Kull and he is harm-less) so they cannot do us any more harm; and I am hopeful the time will soon come when wool will be in such demand that we can sell our wool at a profit and at home. I have wandered profit and at home. I have wandered a little from the subject, but am coming back to the coyotes. I tried to poison them, but made a failure of it. Then I carried a Winchester until I wore corns on my shoulders and killed but three. Did not dare to leave my sheep out of sight in lambing time, if I ever did, I would be a lamb or two short. I used to trap some when I was a boy, so concluded to try that way of getting rid of the pests. I almost got discouraged in trying to trap them, but eventually caught on to their weak points, and now I can catch one as easy as I could a muskrat. I get two pieces of No. 12 wire, twelve or fifteen feet long, tie three traps to each nd of the wires, get some place where the ground is soft or sandy, stretch one wire with traps attached and set the traps by making a little trench with hand, put the trap in, and then have paper cut to cover the jaws of the trap to prevent sand and dirt from getting under the treadle. I then fill up the trench and just sprinkle dirt enough over the trap to hide paper leaving the surface as level as possible Put the second wire across the first one, which will give you a circle of some twenty feet in diameter. Then put a piece of some old pelter in the center, and scatter some pieces of cracklins among the traps, as any fried meat that is greasy is very tempting to a coyote. Another good plan is to put the bait against a steep bank and set the traps around in front. The coyol goes directly to a carcass, but will circle around. Select a place where stock will not be liable to disturb them, and them in the same place all winter and till after lambing time, and if you will get two or three sets of twelve traps and look after them every day, and keep them set, you will not be troubled very much next year. I have lost but one sheep in the last year by the pests, and that was in lambing where a ewe had dropped out to her lamb and was overlooked. time. have Two nights after I caught the co te hardly spend half of the time with my sheep now; I am only particular to corrall them at nights. C. O. TANNEHILL.

TAYLOR COUNTY NOTES.

From the Merkel Mail. The farmers are still busy gathering The wheat acreage promises to be

very large this fall. Taylor county farmers have plenty of hogs this year.
Considerable rain of late and some

frost, but no real cold weather as yet. Considerable live stock changing hands here of late, all bringing good

Some of the Merkel people are eating their second crop of Irish potatoes, all raised from the same planting. Two crops of potatoes in one season—can any county beat this?

Taylor county will hold her own with any county in the state when it comes to producing the finest specimens of fruit adaptable to culture in her do-main—and almost anything can be

James Baker of Trent, was in the city Monday and handed us \$2.00 on subscription. Mr. Baker is a prosperous stockman and farmer of this counous stockman and farmer of this county and has been very successful this year. Besides raising a good crop, he has shipped several head of mules to the Eastern markets. He was one of the first settlers of the county and is an old pioneer of West Texas, having been here over sixteen years, several years before the Texas and Pacific railroad was built through this county, and has been very instrumental in the growth of Merkel. He is the only one of the early settlers who were here in the 70's, now living in this end of the county and perhaps in the county, and still says Taylor county is sood enough for him.

THE SHRINKAGE OF CORN. A large experiment determining the exact amount of shrinkage of corn in a crib has been described, and may be

ummarized as follows: Husking began October 22 and ended December 17. Every day while it was being on one of the proprietors remained at the office and weighed every load of corn that went into the crib and recorded its weight. The quantity footed up exactly 16,155 bushels of seventy pounds each. From November to March the price offered for corn by local dealers was stated to be 38 cents per bushel of seventy pounds. June 1 the price went up to 52 cents, and the corn was sold, to be delivered at an elevator three and a half miles distant, early in July. When the time for de-livery arrived the same proprietor who had weighed the corn in took charge of the scales and weighed it out as it came from the crib; it was again weighed at the elevator, the total weights varying only a few pounds. The amount taken out was 14,896 bushels, showing a total shrinkage of 1259 bushels, or a little more than 73-4 per cent. It is stated that the season was not an extra good one for corn and the crop averaged only medium. When the husking began the corn was in fair condition. Very little rain fell during the winter, and only a few showers in March and April, and May and June were very dry. The question of the profit of holding is easily figured in dollars and cents from the above data.

If the corn had been sold immediately as husked at the current price-38 cents bushel—it would have netted \$6138.-By holding until it was sufficiently cured to handle safely in bulk \$7746.12 was realized, or an advance of \$1607. A large experiment of this kind is far more significant than any with small quantities, and made in other than the usual way of cribbing corn. It should not be assumed, however, that 73-4 per cent. will be the exact loss, but if the corn is well protected, both from the weather and from the rats and mice, it is probably safe to assume that a shrinkage of less than 10 per cent. will surely occur between gathering the and the part surely with ing time and the next summer. With well-matured corn in a dry climate, most of this shrinkage occurs quite rapidly soon after gathering, but damp weather corn absorbs considermoisture, even if it has been well

cured: The question of the best time to sell corn cannot be answered in any general way. The eccentricities of mar-kets are such that losses are sometimes

G. W. SIMPSON.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle

that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 5,000 Horse

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here,

making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are

unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stack.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines term inate at Missouri river wints, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying oth-

realized, as well as gains, from hold-ing, but in general the speculator who holds corn expects to make money out of his holding, and though sometimes disappointed, it may be safely assumed that those who make a study of markets do not universally misjudge the market. It is certainly bad policy to force corn on the market when nobody wants to buy it, and the fact that corn can be kept with moderate loss in weight is one to be taken into consideration by every corn grower in deter-mining whether it is better to hold or to sell at present prices. As to the present season it is becoming generally known now that the crop of corn has been largely over-estimated, and it seems not unlikely that before corn can again be grown considerably bet-ter prices will be realized than are now

"KATY FLYER."
On October 6, the popular Missouri,
Kansas and Texas Railway company
will put into service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton,

Whitesboro and Denison, train num-bers 5 and 6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer." The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner free reclining chair cars, sleepers and every first-class accommo-dation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily

at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m. The Katy, always working to the interest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engrafting herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to

Enough for the whole family for one silver dollar. The Dallas or Galveston Semi-Keekly News. A page about farming matters that will please the farmer. A woman's page that will farmer. please your wife and grown up daughters. A page for the boys and girls that will please the children. Lots of state and general news that will please everybody. A pleased family for \$1 a year! Every Tuesday and Friday, twice a week, one hundred and four pages, only \$1. Send direct to A. H. pages, only \$1. Send direct to A. H. Belo & Co., publishers, Dallas of Gal-veston, or order through your postmaster or local agent.

W E. SKINNER.

General Manager.

5,000 Horses.

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CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,



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ODOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

ATLANTA, WASHINGTON NEW YORK, CINCINNATI. AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

SHORTEST TIME AND MOST SUPERB SERVICE ..

Semi-weekly Vestibuled Fast Trains, made up of Luxurious Sleepers, Composite cars, with Barber Shop, Baths and Special Ladies' Compartment Car, with ladies' maid in attendance, making the round trip between San Fran cisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours

UNLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPER TO CITY OF MEXICO. Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexican points all the year 'round.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of Steamers

to and from New York, all points east and west.

For information, call on local agents, or address, H. A. Jones, G. P. A.; L.

J. Parks, G. P. & T. A.; C. W. Bein, T. M., Houston, Texas.

# Page de lo es de la como esta OTTON=

You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLL'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through C Jaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

HAVE

A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide.

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