Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 32 .-- VOL. 16.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM

Perhaps lying out in the weather uses up as many tools as the wear and tear. Put the tools under a shelter.

Several farmers who have experimented with Mexican June corn this year are very well pleased with it, and say it makes a most excellent roasting

A man who flatters himself he is too brainy to be a farmer does not read the signs of the times right. There is no calling in which brains can be used to better advantage.

Nine out of every ten farm women have too much drudgery to do. They wear out before they have reached middle life. Inventive genius has been much busier in lightening, the outside farm work than in devising labor-saving ways and means for the kitchen and general household. and general household.

Plant more nut trees. There is no good reason why nut trees should not be used largely wherever shade is needed. As far as possible it is well to combine pleasure with utility and hickory nuts beech nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, butternuts, pecans, etc., where they will grow will add immensely to the pleasure of all.

The healthfulness of farm life is one of its greatest advantages over other occupations, and one which cannot be measured nor valued by money. If you are sometimes inclined to complain at poor crops or low prices, it is a good idea to stop and think about the compensating features. There are a good many of them, if you will only take time to consider them.—Coleman's Rural World.

The prevailing impression is that where there is an abundant crop one season, be it fruit, grain or vegetables, the next will be one of scarcity. Hav-ing this thought in mind the forehanded farmer does well to se to it that his oats and corn are neither hastily or cheaply sold or otherwise than closely housed and carefully used and saved. The days may come when an even greater drouth may make their value two or three times what they now are. We never heard providence discounted or a carefully hus-banding of one's resources laughed at with impunity.

A land roller of suitable make could be made to render most excellent ser-vice in giving the soil increased power to retain its moisture, and more especially during the period when the grain is getting its hold upon the soil. farmer knows how greatly important it is to have the crops start quickly and also vigorously. The use of the roller at the time of sowing will help to give the newly sown crops just such a start, unless when there is an abundance of moisture in the soil.

The Atlanta Journal says: "We have heard of a number of this year's col-lege graduates who intend to make farming their life work. The idea that a professional life or a commercial career is the natural destiny of our college bred men has caused the waste an untold amount of energy and the wreck of many a man, who either attempted something for which he was not suited or went down in the maelstrom of fast city life. There is no nobler occupation nobler occupation than farming, none which requires a better quality of manhood, none which affords a more useful life. A boy should think over the matter well before he makes up his mind to leave the farm and make his fortune of his fame in town."

W. R. Nelson, writing to the Cuero Bulletin, says the following simple preparation will prevent weevils from eating up your corn: "Take one busheating up your corn: el common, coarse salt, put in a kettle with twenty-five gallons of water, boil half an hour, stirring frequently, then add a quarter of a pound of saltpeter, when dissolved take it off, pour it into barrel and put just inside your crib door; clean your crib of all trash, shucks, old corn, etc., and when you throw in your first load of new corn level it and sprinkle it with the solution from the barrel, using only a broom or a bundle of shucks. By this means you will not only keep the weevils out, but you will season the shucks and husk so that the horse will eat every who try this and have weevils can bring their corn to me and I will pay for it."

The American farm of the future will be the small farm. Large farms will no longer pay. Change is written on every rural industry; change of methods, of implements, of modes of packing and distribution. The farmer of thirty years ago is becoming a backthirty years ago is becoming a back number. It is a change from primitive culture in the direction of scientific farming, from surface scratching to thorough cultivation, from very low to high yields, from waste to economy irrigation and clean culture. It has been a slow movement and is only yet a beginning, but its indications are numerous and somewhat marked. The revolution of mechanism in agri-culture has been as constant and active as in locomotion by bicycling. implements and machines of today are superceded by different and improved forms almost before they have time to rust .- Field and Farm.

No kind of farming pays as large profits as truck farming. All men are not cut out for that line, though, and of course all cannot follow it, and it is well that they cannot. The Beeville Bee has this to say of Lon C. Hill's operations in that section: shipping snap beans to horting Mexi-kets as fast as a large force of Mexicans can gather and pack them. He is realizing about \$3.10 per bushel on beans, and has a steady demand for them. He has about forty acres in beans, mostly frijoles, which, by the way, makes a good even table bear. way, makes a good snap table bean. In addition to this crop Mr. Hill has several acres in tomatoes that are just now maturing, and also a large lot of cabbage which will be marketable in January. He has received advance or his entire crop. He says winter market gardening is the best in-dustry for this section, and his experience would indicate that he is cor

SWEET POTATOES FOR STOCK. The department of agriculture has is-ued a bulletin treating of sweet potatoes and their uses. Only in localities favored with transportation facilities and good markets is the sweet potato a sale crop. But as a food for stock the department thinks it should be exthe department thinks it should be ex-tensively grown in regions adapted to it. The roots have been successfully fed to hogs, cattle and horses. For cattle and horses it is better to slice the roots. Of all classes of stock hogs can be used to consume sweet potatoes to the best advantage, since they do

Sweet potate vines are usually left to decay in the field where they are grown. However, they may be used as food for cattle. An analysis of suc-

culent sweet potato vines, grown in Texas, show them to be practically identical in chemical composition with succulent cow pea vines, of which the

feeding value is well established. Vines of five varieties were analyzed at the Georgia station and showed considerable differences in composition. It is claimed that the vines of the so-called vineless variety, which stand up well, can be cut with a mowing ma-chine, but to permit of this it will be necessary to cultivate nearly level. The vines are better suited for feeding green than for curing into hay. In the silo they are said to become slimy. A writer says he weighed a heavy crop weight was five and one-sixth tons per acre. At the Texas experiment station the yield of green vines was much

greater. The sweet potato is a valuable crop They are worth raising for stock feed alone, but sometimes it happens that there is a good local demand at very remunerative prices. The man who has a large yield when the general crop s poor usually gets good pay for his efforts. If prices are unsatisfactory it would pay to try the experiment of feeding to stock.

KAFFIR CORN.

Below we produce an article from Okiahoma on Kaffir Corn, and its suc-cessful trial in that territory. The many inquiries about this valuable product justifies the Journal in giving it much attention:
The Oklahoma farmer who six months

ago felt that want and starvation for family, stock and self was staring him in the face is today happy and content-ed, with an abundance in the granary and larder; but while he is happy and contented over his good luck he is not selfish about it, but is desirous of telling everybody he meets of the secret of his success and to urge all others to go and do likewise. For it is a fact that the great drouth of last spring has been the means of bringing to light a new product that effectually solves the, question of successful farming in the semi-arid or drouth-afflicted regions

of the American continent. This new product is Kaffir corn, first introduced into this country eight or ten years ago, but until the last two years planted only as an experiment or a novelty, and so unknown to a large majority of the people of the United States. First planted here and there as a curiosity, it was found to always grow headily and measure as always grow rapidly and mature a crop in the dryest weather, even the hot winds not affecting it. Soon it was discovered that whether the weather was wet or dry, hot or cold, this new product would thrive on any kind of soil and with almost no after care or cultivation would mature a crop of grain under any conditions. It will grow luxuriantly on newly-broken sod, produce fine crops either on bottom or upland, is a natural enemy of weeds, and needs but one or two thorough cultivations during the season.

It can be planted in this latitude any time from the middle of March until the middle of July with apparantiv no difference in yield except that in the case of early planting the ma-tured heads can be cut off in August and three or rour small, but perfect, heads will form and mature on each stalk, thus insuring two crops in a season. Though slow in sprouting, it well under way it grows right straight along in all kinds of weather-wet or dry, hot or cold, hot winds or northers -producing and maturing an absolute ly sure crop. The stalks look somewhat like an ordinary stalk of corn, usually growing from four to six feet in height, with the grain forming in a head at the extreme top point, a field of the ripened corn looking like a sea of great white or red plumes standing proudly erect.

The heads are about as thick as an ordinary ear of corn and from six to twelve inches in length, the grains almost round, a little larger than a grain of rice and resembling wheat in inte-rior structure. There are two kinds, the red and the white, the only differ ence being in the color of the grain. The grains of the white variety in appearance very much like the manna sent to the children of Israel while wandering in the desert, and coming to the people of the great Southwest, as it does, following the great devastating drouth, the new product seems much like manna again sent by the God of Israel.

Though planted in many parts of the country in an experimental way for several years, it was not until the present season that Kaffir corn became a prominent crop. When the drouth of last spring killed the whent and oats and seemed almost certain to ruin the corn, those who had planted the new grain heretofore or knew of its excellent qualities began to advise their neighbors to plant largely of Kaffir corn, as it would grow all in a dry season, and they could thus at least secure feed for their stock The newspapers all over the West took up the advice, and soon every farmer was planting Kaffir corn, utilizing the ground where his wheat and oats had failed and filling up his sod patches and spots where the early corn had already burned out. The planting was continued until well along in August, the acreage being in many sections greater than had ever been devoted to a single crop. And every bit of it grew and thrived, and before the summer was over the farmers began to wonder what they would do with the immense crop of the new grain, for there was not stock enough in the territory and neigh-boring states to consume it all, and it was yet such a new thing as not to be recognized in the general markets.

Experience has already developed fact that it made a most admirable feed to winter stock and to fatten them for market, and dairymen soon discovered that cows fed on it would give more and richer milk than on bran and hay. Both horses and cattle like grain and fodder and will eat up every bit of the stalk, and horses fed on both fodder and grain are fat, strong and usually sleek-looking. When it came to feeding hogs, it was found that they gained flesh more rapidly than when fed on ordinary corn, and poultrymen found the Kaffir corn an admirable egg producer. Somebody discovered that it would pop as well as the best of popcorn, and women in the country found the grain an excellent rice and eaten with cream and sugar it was excellent, and also when mashed

into a pulpy mass it made an admirable Still there was so much of it that the people wondered what they would do with it all. A miller of Medicine Lodge ran some of the grain through his meal machine and produced an excellent quality of meal, but not satisfied this, he rigged up a special set of burrs and soon produced a new product that it likely to produce a revolution in the food supply of the world.

food supply of the world—Kaffir flour. Some of the flour was taken by Mrs I. W. Stout of that place and made into bread which was fully as white as bread made from second-grade wheat flour and as sweet and palatable. Samples of the bread were sent to various towns and was everywhere pronounced excellent, many preferring it to graham bread, which it resembles in color, but

is more palatable and makes a loaf of finer texture. There was demand for the flour at once, and the Medicine Lodge mill could not begin to supply it. The word went forth and the people began to ask for the new flour, and already half the mills in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are turning out Kaffir flour and meal.

The flour makes admirable bread and biscuits and does fairly well in cakes and pies; the meal alone makes ex-cellent corn cakes, bread and mush, and a mixture of one-third flour and two-thirds meal makes cakes superior to most grades of buckwheat. These are some of the uses discovered for this wonderful new product that marks a new era in farming in the Southwest, and in every house and on every farm are experiments being made daily with increasing success and satisfaction on

With its wonderful and manifold uses, with a profitable use for every portion of the crop, with a chance for two crops a year, with an assured yield of corn of from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, what more can be desired by farmer in any portion of the nation? Kaffir corn is here to stay, and the farmer who fails to make use of this wonderful new factor in successful tilling of the soils will find himself in the rear ranks of the march of prog-

THE WORK TEAM.

Of all stock on the farm the work teams need the most care. If they are to perform the most work and wear the longest they must be kept in the best condition possible. After the season's work is finished up it is often the case that they are turned into the pastures and left to take care of themselves. While a run in the pastures and a rest will be of considerable benefit, to make the most of it, they should have a light feed of grain daily. When at work they are accustomed to a good feed of grain three times a day; to change entirely and give no grain at all is not the best plan of management. It is important to have the horses in a good thrifty condition before cold weather sets in While the weather is moderately cool it will be much easier to get them in a good condition than later. It is of course an item to winter as economically as possible, and especially with those that are not to be at work. In fact one of the best plans of management with horses is to select out one or two teams, as may be necessary to or two teams, as may be necessary to do the farm work and keep them especially to do the work. Less grain will then be needed for the other horses. In fact with a little care in providing comfortable quarters and plenty of good roughness very little grain is needed. Unthreshel oats, if run through a cutting box, and a small quantity of grain is added, makes a first-class feed and is economical as well; in fact where oats are ruised as a well; in fact where oats are raised as a part of the farm crops led in this way they make one of the best feeds for borses, but to avoid waste and make the most out of them they should be run through a cutting box and have a small quantity of bran mixed with them. Plenty of good 'odder or good hay with a very little grain will keep the horses that are not at work in a good condition if they are provided with a comfortable shelter. The teams that are to be kept at work should be fed grain daily and all reasonable care taken to keep in a good condition.-Exchang.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED. If any tendency is more marked than another in latter day agriculture it is for the farmer to confine his operations to a restricted number of acres. No man who reads or thinks or observes can fail to see that the best profits made in these days grow out of concentration of culture on reduced areas. There are a large number of people now whose profits per acre are running up into the hundreds of dollars, but these people are in every case operating on contracted acreage. The hop grower in New York, the fruit grower in Call fornia, the celery grower, the potate grower and small fruit grower in many other parts of the country, are examples of what may be done through concentration. The old idea of it being necessary for a successful farmer to own all the lands adjoining him has exploded, and it is demonstrated beyond a question that the worst kind of agriultural poverty is to be land poor. Thousands of men are land poor on who would make money by selling their surplus land even below what they think it is worth and concentrating on a smaller acreage.-Exchange.

CONCHO COUNTY NOTES

D. E. Sims bought five head of hogs from J. H. Drinkard for \$55. Harve Earnest will leave in a few days for the east with a bunch of

Bill Steadman bought from C. C. Blanchard, of Ballinger, fifty-three head of yearlings for \$12 a head. Col. Ed Millar was absent from court this week on account of having a lot of sheep on hand to dip.

Pecans are still rolling in-although the price has dropped some. John Norman will handle several car loads

this season.

Tom McCall raised over 700 bushels of corn and as many bushels of oats this year, and more milo maize and than he knows what to do with. He has 250 acres in a farm and calculates to put in some wheat this fall. Robert Roberts had a beet at th Angelo fair which was grown in his garden and tipped the beam at twenty two pounds. This beet was grown in a dry land garden and did not have its full growth when he pulled up to carry

It has been raining a great deal lately, and it looks very much like good times are coming for everybody. We have had several frosts but no damage done. Everybody has plenty of feed and it will probably be needed

this winter. Several nights past a large coon in vaded the premises at Ed Dozier's to steal himself a chicken, but finding the chickens all housed up contented himself by taking Ed's "yaller dorg" by the back of the neck and walked off to the creek and had his dog nearly drowned. Ed hearing the noise went to the issastance of his dog, jumped in the creek and pulled the coon off and killed him, but the next time you see Ed look at his finger.

The following item, though not stock or farm news, may interest either the or farm news, may interest either the stockman or the farmer, and we rob an exchange of it for their benefit: Mr. Crenshaw gives us the following rem-edy for the bife of a snake or the sting of bees, wasps, ants and other poison-ous bites and stings. He says take vinegar in a vessel and soda until it quits boiling and hold the portion bitten or stung in the solution and it will effect a certain cure. He informs us he ha seen it tried on a snake bite, and has tried it himself on the stings of ants, bees and wasps. If the bite or sting is where it cannot be held in the solution just apply the soda and then pour vinegar on it and let it boil and relief will be had immediately. The re-is simple and can easily be tried.

HORSES AND MULES.

Azote is now in the care of a Chicago

Semour Wilkes, 2:08 1-2, by Guy Wilkes, has gone lame.

Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S., has eassed her 30th birthday. pacer, Jack Bowers, 2:09 1-2, by

Kilbuck Tom, has been shipped to En-It is said that Baron Wilkes and his get netted Col. R. G. Stoner nearly

\$75,000 this year. Merry Monarch, the sire of Belle P., 2:24 1-4, is the first son of Nelson, 2.09, to become a speed sire.

Whoso raiseth and traineth a horse for the Lord is counted in the number of those who give alms day and night, in private as well as public. He will find his reward.-Arab Proverb.

A brother to Azote, 2:04 3-4, was driven in Washington by President Cleveland for two years. The gelding s now owned by Nathan Straus of New York, who thinks he may do to race J. D. Martin, who campaigned the Texas two-year-old trotter Electrophel, 2:21 1-2, has resigned his position with the Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas, Tex., and

will next year be out with the young Champion Mediums of W. H. Gray, Mr. H. L. Asher, the proprietor of Highland Farm, Lexington, Ky., formerly belonging to the Messrs. France & Son, has six yearlings that have shown quarters to a high wheeled sulkey, at an average rate of speed of 40 1-4 seconds. One of these is by Alfred G., 2:19 3-4, out of a mare by Happy Med-

In England the law makes the exhibition of horseless carriages impossible on the public highways. The law says that any carriage not drawn by horses must be preceded by a man carrying a red flag and that it must not travel faster than two miles an hour. This law was evidently framed with an eye towards the crushing steam roller; nevertheless, it prevents any exhibitions of the new vehicles.

J. B. Chandler has a good performer in the five-year-old stallion Dick Hub-bard, that he is racing in Texas. Within a month this horse has won four races, two third moneys and a fourth out of seven starts. He is by Allandorf, out of Sally Brass, 2:36 1-2, by George Wilkes, a mare once famous as one of Major Dickinson's fast team in New York

When the time for record breaking arrives in 1896 it will surprise many observing horsemen if either Robert J. Joe Patchen or John R. Gentry is found leading the pacing brigade. These three great performers have taken part in so many heart-breaking contests that they are not likely to be equal to the task of defeating the new candidate for freefor-all honors that another season is quite sure to produce.

Salt should on no account be neglected in the food ration. It is the only earthly constituent in which forage seems to be deficient. That it economy shown by the fact that in the wild state all grass feeding animals travel long distances to reach the "salt licks." It should always be within reach of the horse, if not regularly fed in small quantities with his food.

Sunlight is necessary for both horse and man. In his wild state the horse keeps much in the sunlight. owners should all see that their ani-mals have in the stable plenty of sunlight and abundance of pure air. Too many stables are very dark, and there fore more or less unhealthy. Sunlight is a splendid disinfectant. If you want your horse to be full of life, and in the best of health, look out for of sunlight in your stable.-Exchange

Animals cannot thrive their best when food is given them at any time of day or night which happens to suit the convenience of the feeder. Irregular feeding disturbs and deranges the organs of digestion and assimilation, so that they fall to make the most out of the food supplied. If food is given be fore its regular time there is overloading, and the organs are put to work before they have recovered from the previous meal. If delayed, the animal s apt to eat too much and too rapidly there is poor mastication and digestion and, therefore, is loss and harm.

Ventilating the stable is a problem in the winter season. It is an easy matter to let plenty of fresh air come into the stable, but it is difficult to avoid cold draughts on the animals. No system for proper ventilation can be suggested as the plan of the stable, the direc-tion of the wind and the mode of ventilation are to be considered. Much warmth is lost in winter by too much ventilation. If the stable is not latticed and plastered, plenty of fresh air find its way in. In fact, it will be more difficult to keep it out than to let

An English breeder notices the fact that American horses are being sold in London at prices less than they can be raised in that country, and gives his neighbors some advice in the London Live Stock Journal as follows: surely as we sow, so does the American We have sent our very best seed in the shape of Shires and Clydesdales to the Americans, and in due course they gather in their harvest and send us back the produce. Poor unsuspect-ing "John Bull!" He no sooner finds temporary relief from his depression than he has to face a new difficulty, one that is the natural, but unlooked-for result of that fleeting relief. Horses of the vanner and light lorry stamp are being sent across the water to sup ply the London market, and they find there a ready sale at what is probably a remunerative price. The fact that horses can be sold to pay in London goes to prove at what an absurdly cheap rate they can be reared on the American ranches; consequently it would appear almost hopeless for the English farmer to try and compete with any chance of success.

Christian Keogh, a butcher of Perth Amboy, N. J., announced recently that competition in the beef trade was so keen he could not make a living by the old methods, and, therefore, would begin handling horse meat, and no other. Keogh now has been in the horse meat business about three weeks, and says that his success is assured. and says that his success is assured. He already has a good trade and is con-fident of his ability to increase it. Keogh is a Dane. He declares that in Denmark he sold the meat of thousands Denmark he sold the meat of thousands of horses which he killed and dressed. He is shipping a large part of the meat he now kills to France and Germany. The meat is salted and put down in barrels by him and his assistants. The local health officials will watch closely

stock is not of the best kind. Keogh pays from \$2 to \$5 a head, and consequently gets only wornout horses from the farms and clay mines of the neigh-borhood. He says that they are all in good condition, and defies anybody to attempt to stop his new business.

In one case a mare, that was in the pasture, claimed a calf as her own and drove the mother away. My brother on the next place, raised a fine mule on a cow, and now has a Percheron colt sucking a cow that owns it, and they seem as happy together as less addlyassorted couples usually are.-Jersey

man who knows tells the Philadelphia Record that a concern in Philadel-phia makes a profit of \$24 on the carcass of every horse. In the first place, the hide is valuable, and the leather known as cordovan is taken from the skin over the rump. The other leather is soft, and is used mostly for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hair from the tail and mane is made into hair-cloth, and the short hair is used in stuffing cushions and horse collars. From the hoofs oil is extracted, and the bony substance is sold to comb manufacturers. The leg bones are used for knife handles. The ribs and head are burned to make boneblack after the glue has been extracted. By various processes phosphorus, carbonate of ammonia, cyanide of potassium and prussic acid are obtained, and some-times the meat is canned and shipped to Europe.

A London paper contains the follow-ing item: The horse flesh trade in London gives employment to thirty whole-salers and over 1000 retailers. Not a single part of the carcass of a horse that ends his days at the knacker's yard is, it appears, treated as valueless; but on the contrary, the flesh, the hide, oil, bones, hoofs and hair, are marketable commodities, and realize a considerable profit for the purchaser after the cost of the beast, which ranges from 27s 6d upward, is defrayed. On the subject of horseflesh i. is not without interest to note that there are no less than 13,440 meals for our feline and canine pets in one ton of horse flesh, that over 2000 horses are "dispatched" every month, and that it takes a half-ton of wood cut into skewers to provide for a single day's consumption of cat's meat.

The horse will continue to be prime favorite as long as men and women want something beautiful and graceful to love—and to ride. The Kansas City Star does not believe the horse is to go to the packery. It holds that "the horse, so far from being doomed to extinction, is to illustrate the survival of the fittest. He may be released from the burdens he has borne in former ages, but he will be refined and elevated by that circum-stance. His destiny is not the glue factory or the sausage mill or the tan-nery. The most magnificent of ani-mals, whose beauty is held by excellent judges of both to rank next to that of fairest woman, is not to be lost or deposed from man's honor and affection. The wild horse of the plains disappears, but the civilized and enlightened horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse "fit to ride for a man's life" holds a place in the world's esteem with human heroes. As time advances there will be in the world more and more good and great horses, and the "golden age," which is certainly before and not behind us, will be signal-ized by the presence of a glorified race of men and women riding and driving perfect horses.'

The American trotters that have

size, bone, substance, knee action and style can outclass all others as carriage horses for general use, says the American Sportsman, They have more endurance than the French coach horse, more speed than the Hackney, and can be bred to a type with greater uniformity. The highest priced carriage horses of today, and the mos successful in the show ring, are trot ting bred. While the big galted trot ters of the Wilkes tribe will never fil the bill, there are scores of trappy going ones that have more size than the Morgans, without any of the finish and substance being lost. This is the type of horse for the farmers to use when breeding their mares, as the cross will bring foals for which there is now, and always will be, an active de mand. At the present time buyers com-They claim that they are not in the country. If this is true now, what will it be four or five years hence? It is a well known fact that nearly all the farmers stopped breeding their mares some time ago. Few of them have yearlings or weanlings, and as it takes time to raise horses they will be short when the demand comes. Now is the time for the small breeder and the farmer who has two or three mares to look around and see what is being ask ed for in the horse line. They can also learn the class of stock by those who are filling the demand, and profit by their experiments.

The recent disclosures regarding the sale of horse meat in Chicago have stirred up the health department to a realization of the necessity of doing something in regard to throwing safeguards about the practice. A few days ago the department transmitted to Alderman Stanwood, chairman of the city council committee on health, the draf of an ordinance which, if passed, will be almost prohibitory in its effect. It is proposed to license the establishments where horses are slaughtered so highly, and make the provisions of the ordinance so exacting, that there will be no longer a proft in it.

Alderman Stanwood, who is fathering the ordinance, says: "The ordinance has been drafted by the law depart-ment of the city and, I am frank to will end the killing of horses for say, will end the killing of horses for food in Chicago. Under the system of inspection provided for, not even the wealthiest packer will find a profit in buying horses for food purposes. it is now, diseased horses, costing from \$2 to \$5, can be purchased for the a'aughter houses in existence and a profit be made out of them. But good, sound, healthy horses cannot be purchased for such money, and they will have to be purchased if any horse flesh is disposed of under this ordinance. I do not see the slightest reason why the ordinance should not go through It is demanded by the health depart-ment and public safety. I shall pro-pose one amendment to it, that is that the mayor shall not issue a license for any such slaughtering place except upon the recommendation of the health department."

THE HORSE NOT A BACK NUMBER The success of the great horse show in New York city is in triumphant refutation of the idea that the becoming a "back number," that he has lost his usefulness, or his place in the esteem of man, his master, says the Kansas City Star. The horse show, it will be understood, is not a horse race it is an exhibition of horses classes, conditions and varieties; a "show" of the horse, not as a purse winner, but merely as a horse, and yet

the animals which Keogh kills, as the try, 1300 horses, each remarkable for stock is not of the best kind. Keogh something that should distinguish a horce, as beauty, size, speed or breed ing, are brought together for the admi-

ration of a great crowd of discriminating and appreciative people.

This testimonal, as it may be called to the horse, shows how baseless is the notion that because common or inferior. horses have been cheap of late in some sections of the country, and because machines propelled by steam and electricity now do in the world some of the work once done literally by horse power that the horse has lost his original place in creation and is henceforth only to be slaughtred for his hide and flesh and bones. The New York exhibition which could on short notice be duplicated at another of the great cities of the country, is proof enough that the horse occupies the place he has always had as nearest and dearest to man of the whole four-footed creation, and most the object of his fostering care and solicitude, as is shown by the amount of money he has always invested in him, and lost and won on

Any great modern horse show like that in progress in New York is a history of advancing civilization, of the progress of man on the earth, and with him of his horse. The thoroughbred horse is something that comes into fashion with the throughbred human creature. The savage stunts, starves, ill-treats and kills his horse; the civilized and enlightened man develops, trains, cherishes and makes a wonder of beauty, speed, courage and endurance of his horse. As man becomes a "new creature" the new horse is the result. Solomon the Wise was a horse man, but he never owned anything that could make the time or the distance of the Nineteenth century horse,

heir of all the horse centuries.

The horse, so far from being doomed The horse, so far from being doomed to extinction, is to illustrate the "survival of the fittest." He may be released from the burdens he has borne in former ages, but he will be refined and elevated by that circumstance. His destiny is not the glue factory or the sausage mill or the tannery. The most magnificent of animals, whose beauty has been held by excellent judges of both to rank next to that of fairest women, is not to be lost or deposed from man's honor and affection. The wild horse of the plains disappears, but the civilized and enlightened horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse "fit to ride for a man's life" holds a place in the world's esteem with human heroes. As time advances there will be in the world more and more good and great horses, and the "golden age," which is certainly before and not behind us, will be signalized by the pres-ence of a glorified race of men and women riding and driving perfect

THE COLT'S TEETH.

In the colt the incisor and the first three molars on each jaw are always temporary and replaced by permanent teeth sometime during the animal's life. The last three molars are always permanent and are never replaced. The teeth make their appearance as follows: The two middle incisors and the first three molars make their appearance before or some days after birth, the first laterals four or six weks after birth, second laterals, or corner teeth, six or nine months after birth, the fourth molar (first permanent ones) is cut at from ten to twelve months

age. At two and one-half years, the mid-dle incisors and the first and second molars are replaced. At the same time the fifth molar is cut. At three and one-half the first lateral incisors the third molar are replaced. and one-half the corner teeth are placed, and the sixth molar is cut. case of a male the canine teeth are also replaced at four and one-half.

THE HORSE AND HIS COMPETI-

The horse stands for ambition in the animal kingdom. He is not hard to handle, but says Robert Lew Seymour. in The Chautauquan for November, he prefers to carry muscle to hysteria. The good old lady who slaps the lines on his back and the nervous old man who uses the whip on his flanks when he refuse to lift his tail off the lines. incline the horse to run away; but then the horse was no more intended for the kind old lady or the nervous old gentleman than the cow was intended to have a collegiate education.

The horse is man's own animal. Rightly handled he never refuses to pull to the last ounce of his strength, neither will he run away and smash things up generally. He is not afraid of bullets, cannon balls, or rapid-fire guns. He has been the firm companion and associate of our greatest heroes. Bicycles, electric cars, and horselesss carriages may come and go but they will never destroy the horse. we have today the finest horses ever produced in the world, and we fancy it will be many a day before any ball bearing pneu-matic tired contrivances will take their place. No matter how useful they may become in the marts of trade, the horse will always retain his place in the hearts of healthy, vigorous man-

MITCHELL COUNTY NOTES. J. D. Earnest of latan was seen here

a day or so the first of the week. He has recently sold a nice bunch of cattle to J. D. Mitchell of the Square

and Compass ranch.

By E. Waggoner, manager of the
Triangle ranch, was in town Wednesday. He had been at Iatan several days. waiting for an arrival of about 6000 head of cattle being shipped in by Captain Bush for his ranch. He says 4000 have been received already. That makes 10,000 belonging to Bush, and they will pasture about 4000 belonging

w. T. Scott, who has been absent about a month in old Mexico looking for some bargains in cattle, returned the first of the week with a full face of beard, looking very different from what he did when he left, and hardly recognizable by his friends. He bought all the cattle he wanted, enough to fill the contract he had, some 3500 head, and quite a nice lot for his own ranch. Some have come in already and the others, about 1750 head, will be in soon. Says Gus O'Keefe, who went with him, will likely buy 4000 or 5000 head, and will be in the last of the week.

Albert Dean, who has charge of the sanitary inspection work of the bureau of animal industry for the West and Southwest, with headquarters in Kansas City, is visiting Arizona with a view of making a personal investigation of the circumstances leading to the quarantine of the thoroughbred cattle quarantine of the thoroughbred cattle recently shipped into the territory by D. H. Snyder, manager of the H. Witbeck Land and Cattle company, from Mitchell county, Texas. The visit of Mr. Dean is fraught with importance to the live stock interests, and this journal will publish the result of the visit.—Southwestern Stockman.

The Big Springs Pantagraph says L. S. McDowell sold four hogs which weighed 1502 pounds, and which were fattened on mast entirely, Good mast

CATTLE.

The Register reports cattle in Recounty going into winter in fine

The Phoenix Stockman says the San Simon Cattle company recently shipped a train load of cattle to their Texas ranges for feeding purposes,

The Devils River News says in the last three years the cattle men have been moving into the Sonora country at a rapid rate and at present the country is well stocked with well graded cattle. The cattle men are well fixed and obtain good prices for their stock.

Secretary J. C. Loving, while full of thankfulness today, said: "This has been a good year for cowmen and they should feel thankful. They have made money this season and conditions are favorable for their making more. I shall eat my turkey with both inward and outward feelings, satisfaction at myself and the world and good will to all. I think the majority of our cattle-men are about in the same condition."

Every well informed stockman knows that the one great object in feeding stock is to keep up the internal heat and that just in proportion as the internal heat exceeds the requirements of the animal it will be turned into fat This being true, anything that would have a tendency to reduce the internal heat, as for instance the drinking of large quantitles of cold water, would reduce the chance of profit. This is just where the advantage and great utility of the tank heater comes in, and is often the means of turning loss into profit. The tank heater will take the chill off or warm or heat the water quickly, cheaply and effectually if it

When feeding cattle on dry sorghum fodder it is very essential that the stock should have free access to plenty of water and salt, and a failure to see to this will result in death of many head of stock. There has recently been many deaths among cattle in Northern Kansas that a thorough investigation has been made and the disease pronounced dry murrain, caused by feeding dry corn and sorphum stalks. stomachs of the cattle examined was found very hot and very dry. Stock-men who have been accustomed to having their cattle on grass pastures cannot realize the amount of water that is required to keep them in good health when they are turned in on dry sorghum, which has a great heating influence on the stomach.

An Austin dispatch of the 24th inst says: Messrs. Kleberg of Alice and Tullis of Quanah, members of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, met here last sight with Governor Culberson for the purpose of considering a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Morton, threatening to quarantine the entire state of Texas unless the national cattle quarantine rules and bound aries are adopted in Texas.

These rules go into effect in Februand are suspended on December 1 of each year. It was decided to adopt them, but an effort will be made to in duce Secretary Morton to suspend them on November 1 instead of December in so far as Texas is concerned, as there is no danger of the propagation of splenic fever after that date.

Breeding cattle with pedigrees do not bring the prices they once did, but re cent developments hint a revival of interest and a possible return to some thing like the activity of nearly two de eades ago. This has not yet appeared in this country, except in spots, but it is beginning where it did before, in England. Within the past few months a number of sales of highbred Shorthorns have been held there, and prices were materially above anything in recent years. At one sale the average of forty animals was nearly \$700, and at another bull calves sold up to nearly \$1200, although this was of course as exceptional figure. It is not probable there will ever be anything like the craze in this country of the 70's, there is cetrainly room for a return of greater profit to breeders and importers than they have experienced for a long time.

A good beef animal is that peculiar brand best fitted for the locality in which it is to be raised. It is well un derstood that a certain breed of cattle may prove eminently successful in one locality, and may prove an egregious failure in another. Therefore, by a series of observations and careful lists, the question of what is a good animal must be determined. When a beef producer is wanted a breed possesing massive, compact, block shaped body with fine bone, is best suited to the pur pose; one so formed as to admit of the laying on of the greatest amount those parts that furnish the mose desirable cuts at the butcher's block, and with the least possible amount of offal. A narrow chested, gaunt, large boned animal will require a longer time and a greater amount of food in proportion to its weight to be ready for the market than the latter. and when ready will not furnish as good meat as the others.

Northern stock journals and northern buyers have begun to level fusilades of talk and writings against the big steer. They argue that 1000-pound yearling is in every way more desirable and profitable than a 1600-pounder. To support this figures are freely quoted. While 1400 and 1600-pound steers are going over the Chicago markets at \$3.50@4.25 and correspondingly less for Texans, it is to be noted that a load of western yearlings averaging 1050 pounds sold at \$5.05 one day last week. Baby beef is the thing it would seem from such reports. Those who have watched the market say the big tallowing ox has had hir day, and 1000-pound yearlings that will bring \$5 on a demoralized market cannot be bred from "scrub" sires and dams. Northern buyers are continually theowing pounds of advice to Texas breeders. They have discovered thet there is an article of beef the stock pens of Texas this season that is of much better quality than usual. Therefore, they have talked against the Texas feeder on account of his light weight and lack of fat. Steersare much scarcer than feed this season and corn is being poured to them at a rate that insures good sizes and weights and no deficit in the tallow market. Now the buyers advise cattlemen not to overdo the thing. A recent Chicago live stock report reads: "On several occasions we have pointed out the fact that the demand for heavy beeves is on the wane. The day of the 1600-pound steer is past, and it should be the alm of breeder and feeder to produce cattle that will mature early. With the butcher the demand is for a steer that will dress the largest percentage of meat to live wight, with



quality of course taken into consideration. He no longer cares to handle the great heavy carcass with its big percentage of fat and offal, but wants the animal of light or medium weight that at twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months is provided. six months is perfectly mature, com-pactly and evenly built. At such prices as we have quoted there is profit, even under present conditions, in handling this handy weight class of steers. We would strongly advise feeders this win-ter to bend their energies toward turning out next spring well finished cattle whose weight will not exceed 1350 to 1450 pounds, and that will be fully matured when shipped. The market, as noted above, never lacks in demand for

stock of this class of cattle to feed. The smaller-boned young steers, if handled properly, will make the right kind of sellers when they come to market." It is evident they are kicking before they have seen the bone of their contention. But even such fastidiousness can be satisfied with the stock in the feeding pens of this state this season. Greater care in the selection of stock for feeding purposes and in properly dosing them with good, wholesome food was never used in the southwest before. The result is that Texas feeders this season will not fall far short in quality of those fed on the small farms of Illinois and Indiana. Every northerner who knew anything at all about cattle who has been to the state lately has expressed pleasant surprise at what he saw. The cowmen of Texas have progressed along with the state The biggest English exporter says fully 60 per cent of the cattle now on feed in Texas will be readily accepted by English markets. Heretofore things have been very different. Those "up" on the market and its condition say it matters not whether the bulk of Texas feeders go abroad via southern ports or are

The local receipts of live stock yes-terday fell off slightly from the day before but some good stuff came in. The market was hardly as active or strong but a few sales were reported at fair prices and quotations were practically unchanged. The Standard Commission company sold for L. W. Webb of Bellevue, to Ben Hackett, one car of Bellevue, to Ben Hackett, one car of good cattle, on which fair prices were realized. Mr. Webb also had in a second car of cattle. Among the other consignments yesterday were one car of hags, J. P. Campbell, Sulphur Springs; one car of hogs, C. C. Hutchinson, Whitesboro; two cars of cattle, Davidson & Curtis, Memphis; one car of hogs, John A Bray Valley View T. of hogs, John A. Bray, Valley View. T. E. Strahorn, J. Cromwell, J. D. Mc-Knight, G. A. Shelton and W. L. Fuller, all had in hogs from the country A force of hands was employed in building an addition to the yards of

sold on the northern markets, they should and will command better figures

than for years.

several feeding pens. packing house was not in active operation yesterday, not having enough stuff on hand for slaughter to not having keep the force busy. Several hundred of the excursionists called during the

day and were shown over the plant. C. W. White, a Waco cattleman, was in the city yesterday. Mr. White has watched closely the cattle market for number of years and especially during the present year during which unusual conditions in some respects have prevailed. He has studied the question of supply and receipts in the great market centers and thinks there is no danger of a shortage unless there should be a failure in all parts of the ountry at once. The matter of recelpts in any great market, Chicago for instance, can be regulated and estimated, he holds, by calculating from a certain basis. There is no certain definite amount of territory naturally tributary to a great market like that but under certain circumstances almost an endless stretch of territory might be covered. For in stance upon a basis of two cents, if territory would be covered. Upon a basis of three cents a larger circle of territory would be drawn from and so on up until the top price is reached when, if it justifies it and makes transportation possible the whole United States may contribute to the market even to the Pacific slope. So that the number of cattle received need not depend upon any supposed shortage in any section but will be controlled in the end by the prices that buyers are able to offer. Mr. White accounts for the low price of cattle this year by the hard times that have prevailed which have compelled so many to abandon higher priced beef and eat poultry pork or some cheaper meat. Mr. White thinks the future prospects of the cattle industry bright but believes that the present conditions have made it necessary to conduct the business on different and more business-like lines than those of the old times. He must not take the risk of having the range swept by fire or the grass destroyed by too much rain but must have his cattle in smaller numbers and be prepared to keep them in good condition by feed-

G. S. White of Weatherford was in the city on business yesterday. He has some cattle near Childress, and says that grass is fine there and prospects are good for wintering cattle well unless excessive rains injure the grass or the weather becomes too severe. He reports that the recent cold weather has caused them to fall off some, and if it continues cattle are liable to come through the winter thin in order. The greatest danger, says Mr. White, that cattlemen have to overcome in the up-per Panhandle is the wolves, which often prove very destructive to young

calves. A well-known cattelman yesterday in conversation with a crowd of friends said that he feared that the cattle sent from the eastern part of the state into the Panhandle country where the grass is so unusually rank and liable to be damaged and caused to mold by through the winter, and that many through the winter, and that many of them inight die. He also doubted the wisdom of bringing cattle from the high and dry regions of Chihuahua and Sonora into the Colorado City country, with its rank grass and abundant rainfall.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF. The business of exporting live cattle from Australia to England is not likely to reach proportions sufficiently large to constitute it a menace to the already established trade of the United States, is the opinion of the Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

The first large consignment of live cattle from Australia has recently arrived in Liverpool. They were shipped from Sidney, N. S. Wo, and went via Cape Horn, as it was feated that the intense heat of the Red Sca route would be productive of great loss. The snipment consisted of 550 bullocks, 443 sheep and 29 horses, and was in charge of thirty attendants. The ship was particularly fitted up for the purpose of transporting live store, stalls benefit The first large consignment of live of transporting live stock, stulls being provided, and the expense incurred by this arrangement amounted to something like \$6000. The amount of feed taken on courd for the subsistence of the stock amounted to about 700 tons, the stock amounted to about 700 tons, the cost of which was something like \$10,000, and the freight charges amounted to \$40 per head on the cattle and horses. The vess of provided the water, room for forder and accommodations for the attendants free of charge. Each bullock was insured in English companies at the rate of \$70 per head. They accounted the per head. per head. They encountered rough weather when rounding Cape Horn and 52 head of cattle, 82 head of sheep and one horse were lost. The balance of the shipment was in fairly good condition on arrival at destination, the distance covered being something like 13.000 miles.

It may be claimed that the experiment proved a success, but it is hard to see how it could possibly be success-

ful, notwithstanding the fact that the cattle are supposed to have cost only \$20 per head at Sidney. Taking the most favorable view of the case, the cattle cost laid down over \$75 per head, and there can scarcely be any profit in chipping. Australian cattle, to Juver. shipping Australian cattle to Liver-pool at a cost of \$75 per head. The distance is too great to admit of success in compettition with the United

The danger of competition in the cat-tde trade from the Argentine Republic is greater than from Australia, al-though as yet the former country is not making much of an attempt in this line and in all probability it will be a number of years before they do, but the resources of the country and convenlences for shipping are much greater, than those of Australia. The Argentine cattle as yet are not of a class calcu-lated to make them important factors.

in the export trade.

In view of the magnitude of the export trade of this country and the deserved popularity of American beef in foreign countries, the United States has not much, as yet, to fear from competition in the beef export trade. The mattion in the beer export trade. The mat-ter of greatest importance to be consid-ered at the present time is the removal-of restrictions placed by foreign gov-ernments upon the importation of American beef. Under the present rigid system of inspection it is altogether likely that confidence in American beef will soon be so firmly established that the restrictions now imposed, that are most detrimental to the trade, will be removed or modified. When the English agriculturist is permitted to buy live American cattle to feed on his land our export trade will be many times greater than it is at the

It is unfortunate that the trade of this country in live cattle with Ger-many and France was interupted just as it was assuming very gratifying proportions. As it is plainly apparent that the excuses offered by these governments are made use of as a mere subterfuge, and that the real object is to extend protection to the agriculturalists of those countries, it is not deemed likely that the restrictions will be removed for some time to come,

MOLASSES FOOD FOR CATTLE. A. C. True, in a letter to the Dallas

News, says: "News readers will remember having seen in these columns a few weeks ago an account of a new scheme for feeding cattle that had been conceived and was being introduced by F. C. Schulte of San Antonio. After much study Mr. Schulte combined cotton seed meal, hulls and molasses for a nurishing, wholesome food to be used in Texas feeding pens. He went about his work in the right way and had the directors of the experiment station at Bryan to put his food to a test. He reports reults as follows:

"Cost of cotton seed, hulls and meal per head for 110 days \$7.68, cost cotton seed hulls, meal and molasses for same time per head \$8.94; total gain of steers fed on first combination in 110 days 252.5 pounds, on steers fed on his food in same time 283.3 pounds, an increase of nearly 25 pounds per steer. He says cattle fed on his food were very healthy, had strong appetites and relished all they could eat. Since feeding cattle has become almost a fine art the question what kind of food to use is attracting attention everywhere and Mr. Schulte is besieged with inquiries from every direction. He sought the opinion of the United States department of agriculture on the question. His letter was referred to the director of the experiment station of the de partment, Mr. True, who replied as follows:

"United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.—Mr. F. C. Schulte, Hotel Delaware, Fort Worth, Tex.: Dear Sir—Your letter to the secretary of agriculture has been referred to this such were the price offered, a com-paratively small part of tributary of molasses have been used considerably abroad as food for different kinds of live stock and are spoken of in high 'The molasses from beet sugar fac-

present commands a very low

tories at

price. Attempts have been made to utilize it in making a 'molasses feed, which can be shipped in bags and readily handled. This has been ac-complished by mixing it with oil cake, preferably palm nut cake, though quite likely cotton seed meal could be for the same purpose. It is stated that the best result is obtained when hot molasses is mixed with an equal weight of freshly ground palm nut cake. The mixture can be put up in sacks and used immediately. Animals must be accustomed to the food gradually, but when the feeding is properly carried on very favorable results are said to follow, even with mileh cows.

"A German authority recommends feeding molasses mixed with diffusion residue from sugar beet factories. He has testen feeding it in this way with favorable results. The mixture had no ill effect on the animals and the easily digestible carbohydrates proved of value. He states that fattening be given 8 pounds of mo-1000 pounds of live weight sheep may oxen from 3 to 4 pounds, and milch cows about 2 1-2 pounds without the oxen slightest danger, but that care should exercised in feeding it to cows with calf. The molasses is to be fed with dried diffusion residue in all cases. It would not be advisable to feed the mo lasses alone. The experiment station in your state (College Station) has reported an experiment in which asses was advantageously introduced in a ration of cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls for cattle. The use of a pint of molasses per head daily resulted in the profitable consumption of a larger amount of food by the cattle As to your inquiry concerning Texas fever, I have to state that feeding mo-lasses would not have any effect in reducing the liability to that disease.'

NUECES COUNTY NOTES. Several cattle buyers have been in town this week offering \$9 for year-

lings. Pecans by the wagon load from the San Antonio river were noticed on the streets this week. Splendid watermelons were sold on

our streets this week. Great country is this on the coast. Parties who came in from Alice last night say the country was never in finer shape than it is now.
Our fish and oyster dealers say they

are short on fish nearly all the time, but as to oysters they have plenty to More cotton will be shipped cut of Nucces and Duval counties this year than there was last year. To date 1738 bales have been shipped from Corpus Christi-648 by rail and 590 by water. The work of transferring rock from the cars on to barges at the Sidbury wharf in this city is being pushed new faster than ever. A large force of men are now working there constantly day and night. As soon as one targe is pulled out and headed for Aransas press

NOLAN COUNTY NOTES. The grass continues fine. Cotton continues to roll in. Several cars of eastern cattle were

another is rushed up to the wharf to be loaded. Each barge carries at out

eighteen cars of rock.

shipped in last week. Jesse Everett and James Trammell have matched a colt race for Janu-W. L. Gatlin shipped a train load of

cattle to Chicago this week. Dick Burke had charge of the cattle. McCaully & Trammell will ship twelve cars of cattle to St. Louis, to-day. Jas. Polk will have charge of the train.

Mr. J. C. George received from the north this week four very fine Shropshire bucks. He will order in a few

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NEW YORK CITY.

about twenty thoroughbred days Shropshire ewes.

Mr. Finlay left Saturday for Mid-Mr. Finlay left saturally land county with about six hundred head of cattle. He has been pasturing them in the G. C. Spires pasture for

the past three months.

Newt Fowler left Wednesday with a wagon and camping outfit for Roswell, N. M., where he will itake charge of 3000 sheep, recent purchase of J. C. King. He will bring the sheep to this country.

CHILDRESS COUNTY DOTS. Four good rains during the month of October put our land in good fix for plowing, and our farmers have been enabled to put their wheat lands in good shape

While almost every farmer has sown some wheat, yet they have touched it lightly compared with former years. One of our leading farmers upon be one of our leading tarmers upon so-ing questioned as to the amount of wheat he had sown, said: "I have only sown forty acres, which is about 200 acres less than I have usually sown." further expressing himself that he was going to change his style of farming by diversifying his crop and mixing it pretty heavily with hogs.

Thus it is with nearly every one having had their eyes opened to the fact that 35 or even 50 cent wheat won't pay as a money crop, and that the only salvation for our country and people is in diversified crops, and in raising some cattle and plenty of hogs. There has been lots of feed stuffs raised during the past season, and every one has plenty of Logs for his meat and some to spare

There will be several car loads of hogs shipped from Childress during the coming winter, and while they are low they have been mainly raised the produce from the farm, and, like a bale of cotton, is good for money at

Some have been experimenting with cotton, and are fully convinced that it will do well here, while many believe, all things considered, the cheapness of cultivation, the open season in which to gather a crop, etc., will make this country equal to the black land belt of central Texas as a cotton-growing ountry.
Mr. E. R. Alexander of Midlothean.

Ellis county, has invested considerable money in Childress county landfarms ,stock and machinery, and has further evidenced his faith in the country by erecting a first-class cotton gin at Childress, which is running on time and doing good work. Childress county is fast coming to

front as a stock farming county. and much interest is being manifested in the raising of fine stock and in the grading up of the common stock.

While we haven't the advantages in every respect of the older settled parts of Texas, yet we have some advantages which only have to be enjoyed to be appreciated. Here we have pure air a pleasant climate, good health, and plenty of elbow room. Even the poor renter need not be confined to his 40 or 80 acres of land with his work team and milch cow staked out the year round, but has all the open range nec essary for all the stock he is able to own, and I assure you these are advantages an old Texan does enjoy.

ı a system which seems to be the watchword now mixed with a few good horses, cattle and hogs, we expect to see the Panhandle recover permanently from the failures of the past few years caused by continued drouths, but more par-ticularly on account of the single crop theory of wheat and oats alone.

We have had an unusual amount of rain during the fall, and now have good, heavy snow upon the ground, which causes our stockmen to begin to feel a little anxious as to the outcome of the coming winter.

TOM GREEN COUNTY NOTES. It looks now as if the new year would find lots of cotton, corn and mile maize

Stephen Calverley of Garden City, bought from — — McDowell of Big Springs all his lambs at \$1.15.

J. S. Dickey bought 64 head of the

finest stock horses in Tom Green county from Knapp, Williams & Rappleye of North Concho at \$30 per head. He will ship them to Lonisiana.

Will Collyns was in town yesterday, rustling as usual. He reported the sales of 17 head of Jerseys to H. H. Parks at \$23 per head, and the delivery of two cars of fine steers to Martin &

J. M. Shannon of Crockett county was in the city Monday. Mr. Shannon re-ports having purchased from Crockett county stockmen as follows: J. T. Gurley, 100 long yearlings; Odom. 100 long yearlings; Evarts, 80 long year-lings, all to be delivered next June, at \$12 per head. He also bought from H. C. Carter of San Antonio 300 head of cattle, including 60 or 70 steers, lo-cated near Colorado City, at \$9 per

RUNNELS COUNTY NOTES W. L. McAuley of Maverick, will feed about 100 steers at his ranch. J. H. Ransburger came in from the Concho with a load of pecans Wednes-G. G. Odom arrived home Thursday

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CUR DAT HOME. and References Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-sen Chemicai Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials

morning after an absence of two or three months.

Horses are at the lowest. They may stay low but they will not go lower in price than they are now.

Messrs. Philip Wilson & Brother are feeding 150 steers on sorghum and cotten seed meal at the pens a mile west of town.

Lee J. Good of Maverick, was in town Wednesday. Lee will feed 250 steers and 50 bulls on milo maize and sorting the steers.

ghum. He has a mill to grind the mile maize heads. Johnson & Miller received a car two of cotton seed meal to begin feed-ing 500 beeves near town. They will feed 1500 in all. Five hundred at Ballinger, 500 at Winters and 500 at Bruce-ville in McLennan county, R. W. John-son will have charge of the McLannan county bunch, he left on Thursday night's train for that relat night's train for that point.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and

St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer one

year 1 Texas Stock and Farm Journal and 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

Mr. Stocke Yardes: "Ten" millions is Mr. Stocke Yardes: "Ten millions is a bit steep, Baron Blase, as a marriage settlement for my daughter." Baron Blase: "Ah, my dear sir! You forget how very old my title is!"Mr. Stoke Yardes: "That's just it, Baron. Seems to me I should be able to get Gladys a brand new one at that figure!"—New York Recorder. York Recorder.

The last notes of the piano were lost in thunders of applause. "Nevertheless," muttered the critic, savagely, "I do not regard it as true art. You can't make me believe that hair is his own.' Exchange.

Strange

waste of harness and shoe-leather! Vacuum Leather Oil is best. 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.

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SWINE.

The old-time question of feeding po-tatoes to stock is again to the front because many run away with the idea that we have grown to many tubers. Potatoes boiled and mashed and mixed with corn meal, oatmeal, or barley meal, make an excellent, clean and profitable food, but for putting on fat will not compare with corn.

We would refer hog raisers to the formula sent out by the bureau of animal industry, as a preventive and of benefit in sickness, and perhaps as good a medicine and the result of as careful experimentation as any. They say the most efficatious formula which has been tried is the following: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony, sulphide, 1 pound. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose one large tablespoonful to each 200 pound weight of hog.

PIGS FOR PORK Any good, thrifty shoat will feed him-elf in the woods from June to Novemit be an average woods, and by the niiddle of December can be fed up

to 200 pounds, which is quite heavy enough to the production of good bacon. Neither does he need to be a 'razor back" to thus thrive upon such

Scours in young pigs is the most costly of all ailments to the farmer's pocket, and it apt to go through a litter. It stunts growth permanently, and one thus affected will never make the pig it otherwise would. This can be avoided only by carefully feeding the dam, feeding her regularly and the

right thing.
Mix salt with the food of the growing pig, and give him a box of ashes, into which a little sulphur is thrown. This prevents the loss of power in the hind legs, so common in highly fed Fed just right, they should reach their 200 pounds in six months, and be sold, for it will then pay better to give your feed to younger pigs.

SWINE BREEDING. Every farmer should keep a few hogs. This statement should be qualified, and neutralized by the other: No man should keep hogs who is unwilling to give them constant, careful, thought ful attention. It is a common belief that hogs requires less attention than any other live stock. Hence, when any form of sickness affects a herd, the owner too often regards it is a con-tagious pestilence that is floating in the air, and as being a plague that he is utterly powerless to thwart.

Many are diligent in their efforts to maintain healthful quarters, but fail in some essentials.

A good number of breeders are suc cessful during nine seasons out of ten in maintaining good health in their herds. Usually in the tenth season the trouble, if it comes ,is from the neglect which over-confidence and usual suc-cess permits to come in, at the very time that precaution was so much re-

Sound food of mixed varieties, with abundance of grazing in summer and autumn, as well as cooling vegetable diet in part, during the winter and spring, as well as during a dearth of grazing in summer, from drouth has much to do with maintaining the hogs

in good health.

Cooking and steaming the vegetables as well as the old and dry hardened grain, has much to commend the practice. Warm slops not permitted to sour are helpful in cold weather, particularly with the young things.

Pure water, air and sunshine all have

their part. The sun admitted in full force clears a hog house of a great quantity of disease germs. Surface water is pregnant with danger to hogs

The prime essential is sound health and constitution in the parentage. Next to this is exercise and judicious feeding of pigs during the first five months of their lives. Under this head may be urged the worth of supplementary food and condiments. The old process lin-seed cake used aright, in small quantities at first, and gradually increased as a part ration with oats, corn, barley, or rye, comes in for a share of the portion in a proper ration.

The usual condiments administered due proportions at first and the amount increased with the growth of the youngsters aids materially in forming strong bone and in giving strength the frame-work.

Attention to all details, and discriminating search for advice by reading and consultation with experienced breeders is the young man's reliance.

HOGS VS. COTTON. W. E. Skinner, of the Fort Worth Union stock yards, in conversation with a Dallas News reporter, speaking of hog raising, said:

'It might be considered by some that a motive actuated by personad gain would cause what I am going to say to you, but as I have preached 'hog' in the past and will continue to in the future, want to say that if hogs were selling for 5 cents per pound on the market there would be no happier man in Texas than the undersigned, as then we would know that the increased pro-duction and fattening of hogs would be assured. Various conditions in the northern states which have been accounted for as cholera is some and imnediate financial requirements in others has caused excessive shipments of hogs to the northern markets in the past ninety days, which any one observing in watching the daily press market reports, must have realized, would of necessity depress the market price, and it is on this line that I want to lead the people's thoughts.
"If any one could foresee that a

certain commodity would bring an exput their whole farm into that article his farm would prove a gold mine to him, but as long as we can not seet so far ahead and the law of supply and demand governs the prices obtained for products what is more natural than that you should hedge. Any one who is at all observant must have noticed that when the price of one article is high other staple productions are correspondingly low, in other words, every farmer putting his entire farm in cot-ton makes 5 cent cotton, while corn will be selling for 30 or 40 cents a bushel and the most reliable information I have gives the cheapest cost of production in Texas to corn, while on the other hand, if the farm was parceled off into the production of the diversified products that nature demands for the ustenance of human and animal life. demand would call for the entire production and thus save any chance

of overproduction.

In figuring the cost of producing cotton do not throw in the family help at nothing. The laborer is worthy of his hire. And when cotton advances in price do not abandon all else and go to raising cotton. Keep it at the advance by keeping down the production as in these days of electricity the visible supply is known the world over very quickly. But keep on producing the other articles necessary to the world's sustenance and thus hold the supply of all only adequate to the demand and

keep up prices generally.

"Hogs are low this year from causes that are plain to all. Next year they may be selling at 4 1-2 or 5 cents. So if you abandon them as unprofitable you will not have any to reap the benefit Remember you are a unit in this world's population and if you jump into one thing one season and into another next season you are alwas just one year late in catching up with the big ce. When you go to your store for me article you can not make at me, have something you can sell or

barter for it. Do not ask your dealers to earry you until you sell your cotton or your hogs or your corn, as you then upset the entire planetary system of units on the earth as they at once become a part of your financial world, by requiring to figure you in their cal-

culation.
"Give the hog the same amount of care, and attention you bestow on any other article you are producing and he will prove a financial help to you being very productive itself, by nurs-ing a little it will be the winning card

of the farm. "A hog can be fully matured and fattened to weigh 250 pounds in ten months properly cared for, and every farmer could raise a carload twice a year with very little additional cost to the general expense of running the farm. Try it one year with another and be convinced."

SHELTER FOR HOGS.

Not only in maintaing health, but as economizing feed, a comfortable shelter through the winter will prove a paying investment. There is no occasion having the shelter costly, the principal point is to secure necessary warmth and have the quarters dry.

As hogs sleep all in a bed together

ess need to have extra warm than with almost any other class of stock. While it is best to have a tight feeding floor on which to feed grain, in nearly all cases a warmer bed and one easier kept clean can be secured with a dry dirt floor. It will help considerably in this if dirt is hauled and filled in until it is at least four or five inches

there is more need for ventilation and

higher than the outside. is the best kind of soil when it can be secured as it packs well and does not make dust as rapidiy as a loamy soil. It is an item in arranging the feeding floor to have so that it can be readily cleaned, as it is not good economy to allow the hogs to eat in filth and to do this the floor must be cleaned regularly. Then the bedding in the sleeping quarters should be changed sufficiently often, say every week or ten days as may be necessary to secure proper cleanliness. If there is any opening, if it can be arranged

It is important to have the root tight A dirt floor is warmer than a raised board floor and with care in having a tight and good drainage, a dry bed

conveniently it should be on the south

It will pay to have the quarters warm as so much less feed is required to keep thristy and the the only possibility for profit with hogs is to tain a steady growth from birth to maturity.

CURING HAMS.

Please give me directions for curing and pickling hams. Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Meridian, Miss. When ham with a slight saline taste is preferred, two pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar water and an ounce of saltpeter made into a brine by using sufficient water for twenty-five pounds of wheat will cure it in five weeks. The brine is prepared in the usual way, and the hams kept beneath it and turned over twice a week. The hams may be kept in the pickle all summer by scalding it occasionally and adding salt They are ready to drain and smoke as previously stated. A very good pickle for 100 pounds of pork is made by dissolving in three gallons of water five pounds of sugar, eight pounds of rock salt and four ounces of saltpeter. Bring the ingredients to boil over a slow fire. skimming off the impurities. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the statement, pour the brine over the hams when cold, as this is an accepted fact with curers of pork. The majority make a practice of rubbing the meat thoroughly with pulverized saltpeter before packing, and the next day immersing in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Two ounces of saltpeter will be more than sufficient for the hams and shoulders of a hog of three centals weight. A good deal of sugar ised in curing causes a smoky atmosphere when the meat is frying, unless attendance is constant, and molasses has a like effect. A pint of molasses is the equivalent of a pourd of sugar. What is termed dry salting is said to induce a more delicate flavor than the brine cure. This is a recompense for the time devoted to the massage treat-One pound of salt and one ounce of saltneter is moistened with molasses. After the hams are tho-

rubbed on hams will preserve them. is a protracted process, but effectual. THE "NEW" STEER AND THE "NEW" HOG.

aid on and every day for six weeks

the paste which runs off is again laid on. A mixture of sugar and salt daily

roughly rubbed with salt the

Live Stock Report. In the catagory of "new" things which the latter part of the nineteenth century is producing, let the "new steer" and the "new hog" have the promience which is their due. The new steer is that handy weight, blocky, compact built, squarely standing, early maturing, hardy constituted fellow that at thirty-six months has reached his full development and contains the highest percentage of meat, in both yield and quality, to the lowest per-centage of offal. He is sought after by the butcher when other types are neg-lected. In him, at present, lay all the law and the profits of the cattle business—at least in the matter of human food. This steer is born as well as made, and great care should be used in selecting the right class of cattle to feed. Those which should be avoided are the large rough fellows with whom maturity is a slow process, and who at three years are still far from perfect condition and must weigh upward of 1600 pounds before they show in a finished state. Get the blocky, small-boned fellows of tender age, in whom quality and early maturity is distinctly the trinity of coefficients feeding. the trinity of constitution, feeding quality and early maturity is distinctly shown, and then by judicious handling and systematic feeding bring out those qualities and work them up to their highest standard. So with the hog. Every feeder knows

that with a 400 pound porker the last 200 pounds is of slower growth and costlier production than the first. The "new" hog has no need of the last 200 pounds, for the demand now is for the choice light and medium weight, the heavy animal retaining no longer the prestige he so long held. Never was this more strongly known than during the past few months, when the best de mand has been for good medium weights and prime bacon hogs from both packers and shippers. There must be crowded into the animal plenty of meat and as little offal as possible. That we have been gradually but stead-ily working toward a lighter class of hog, and without anything in the mat-ter of quality, is shown by the fact that in the decade 1870 to 1880 the winpacking showed by returns the average weight of hogs slaughtered as 270 pounds; from 1880 to 1890 it was 257 pounds, and from 1890 to 1895 it was 240 pounds. Thus far in the season of 1895pounds. Thus far in the season of 189596 the average weight has been 230
pounds. That the yield of product remains as high may be learned when it is
stated that the 270 pound hog of 1873
yielded 13 per cent of its gross weight
in lard, and the 230 pound hog of 1895
yielded 14 per cent, the former producing 35 pounds, and the latter 33 3-5
pounds. No longer does the "fat back"
command the premium. He has had to
yield precedence to the well matured
ment in weight and the prime bacon
grade. The latter have been in especially good demand, and in the face of
a liberal run of light weights during
the cholera scare held up in value remarketably well, their decline being
no greater in comparison than heavier
grades.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

In this year of great crops Texas wanted to provide something peculiarly its own for the Thanksgiving feast, and so comes forward with 10,000,000 pounds of pecans. There is no finer nut and Texas, by the way, also grows the largest and most ambrosial persimmons found outside of Japan.—Globe-Democrat Democrat.

The car of Pecos valley fruits, vegetables, honey and grain received the diploma for best general exhibit at the Illinois state fair. The members of the board, as well as Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, Governor Altgeld and others were unanimous in the expression that the fruit was the finest, both in appearance and flavor, exhibited at the fair.-Ex.

Can pecans be transplanted succes fully, or should the nuts be planted where the tree is to be grown? How about the paper shell pecan; are they superior to the common kind, and where can they be procured? When should the nuts be planted? Could one get small trees from the woods and trausplant them? M. C. Fuller, Stranger, Tex.

The pecan can be successfully trans-

planted, but it is generally better to plant the nuts when the cultivation is undertaken on a large scale. The undertaken on a large scale. The paper shell variety is considered superior to the ordinary pecan, and can be procured from fruit growers and seed dealers. The nuts should be planted in the fall. It is not advisable to transplant trees growing wild, if the best quality of pecans is desired. Prop-er cultivation, however, might make them equal to the regular orchard va-

INFLUENCE OF EXPOSURE. A Georgia farmer during the winter of 1880 planted an orchard of peaches around a hill, the rows extending from a full northen to a full southern exposure. Of those having a southern exposure only one remains alive, while very few have died upon the northern exposure. All except one having either southern or southeastern exposure have

Grapes were planted in alternate rows around the hill. While many of those having southern exposure are still living, they are neither so vigorous nor so productive as those of the same variety on the north side. During the last summer those on the south side were much more seriously affected with black rot, and mildew was confined to those with southern exposure.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN THE FALL. For several years we have tried setting strawberry plants late in the fall, and after thoroughly testing this meth-ed we believe there is no better time. However, plants set in the fall cannot as a rule be depended on to produce fruit the following season unless set very early. Our only object in setting plants in the fall is to save time in Last season we set 1000 plants spring.

late in November, only a few days before the ground froze. They were shovel plowed once. The plants were not mulced and in the spring only very few plants were missing. It not necessary to mulch plants set in this way. As they are not expected to fruit the next season and are to be hoed and cultivated exactly the same as though set in the spring the mulching would only be in the way.

selecting the ground for the new strawberry bed care should be taken to procure ground that is as free as possible from weed seed. This makes a great difference in caring for the plants and keeping them clean. Also avoid setting plants on sod ground, or any which is known to be infested with the common white grub which is the chief enemy of the strawberry gi the best remedy is to avoid them by setting plants on old ground that has been thoroughly cultivated for several seasons. Ground that has grown toes or corn the past season would be excellent for strawberries. It should be well plowed and fitted, then mark out in rows about three and a half feet apart. A good corn marker made similar to a sled with narrow runners may be used for marking.

This should be arranged so as to mark two rows at a time, making furrows about two inches wide and three inches deep. Plants can be set rapidly in these furrows. They should be set about fifteen inches apart in the rows. Press the soil firmly about the roots of the plants. It is slow work setting plants with a trowel and line as some writers recommend. Having the rows marked is faster and more satisfactory, besides it does away with both trowel and line. The ground should always be irrigated when the plants are set. Early in spring the plants should be cultivated and hoed and cared for the same as though set in spring.

PRUNING.

One trouble in pruning is that, in many cases, the work is put off from time to time and then too much is done at once, and a considerable injury to the tree is the result. It would be much better in every way to do a little at a time and do the work oftener, shortening back or cutting off a branch here and there wherever it seems needful. The first and most important pruning must be given when the tree is first transplanted. Then the tops must be cut back in proportion to the roots and it is at this time that the general shape or form of the tree should be decided. So far as the natural growth of the tree will permit a spreading, open head that will admit air and sunshine all through the tree is best. In securing this another benefit is derived, that is, the trunk of the tree is shaded and this offers a good protection, and, to some extent at least, lessens the liability to their being infested with the borer. This pest largely depends upon the warm sun to hatch out their eggs, and shielding the tree thoroughly will in a great measure avoid this.—Journal of Agriculture.

MEAT AND MUSIC

A North Tenth street butcher has instituted a startling innovation in advertising methods for tradesmen of his class. For some time past this enter-prising butcher has been deploring the paucity of his profits. Customers were not as plentiful as he would have liked, and so he set about hunting up a scheme to drum up trade, says a Philadelphia daily.

Finally one day he hit upon what he considered a splendid experiment and proceeded at once to put it into execution. Leaving his shop in charge of his assistant he went down town to do a little shopping. Late that afternoon the neighbors were somewhat surprised to see a wagon draw up in front of the butcher shop with a handsome upright plano. The musical instrument was carefully moved into the shop and placed in position near the meat block. The next morning when the shop op-ened the first customer was greeted with a melodious serenade by a man who sat at the plano and rattled his ebony fingers over the livery keys. The musical advectisement and divertissement made a big hit, and now the butcher is kept busy cutting off roasts and steaks to the accompaniment of popular airs.

UNCLE SAM'S SEED GARDEN. Back of the seed barn of the depart-Back of the seed barn of the department of agriculture is a very funny kind of garden. It covers about half an acre, which is divided up into many little rectangler patches. Of the latter there are 450 in all, which are sown with many different kinds of grasses, The seeds for most of these have been obtained from foreign countries, through United States consuls, who have responded to a circular sent out by the department of state requesting

them to send samples. In fact, they come from all over the world and the purpose of the garden described is to make a fairly comprehensive exhibit of the grasses of all lands.

Included among the 450 species are various kinds of forage plants. The idea of this novel exhibit is original with Prof. Scribner, the agrostologist recently engaged by the department of agriculture. When all of the plants are fully developed, along toward au-tumn, the garden will be very pretty to look upon. There will be bamboos which belong to the family of grasses Adjoining the garden is L. O. Howard's insect rearing establishment, in which bugs of multitudious varieties are bred under glasses. The latter gentleman jocularly threatened to let out his bugs to browse upon Prof. Scribner's grasses not to mention the plants of different kinds which Prof. Wiley is cultivating in the immediate vicinity.

Prof. Wiley has an outfit of a very peculiar sort. It consists of a shed with a glass roof, out from under which run a series of parallel railway tracks for a distance of 60 to 70 feet. On the rails are miniature flat cars, which carry huge earthen pots and wooden tubs. In each tub is a growing plant. There are a number of specimens of each kind of plant—potato, pea or what not—each growing in a different kind The purpose in view is to out just how much available food is contained in various soils. The soils employed have previously been ana-The quality of plant food in a soil may not determine its usefulness for producing crops. Having ascertained by analysis just how much plant food is contained in each kind of soil, Prof. Wiley wants to know how much of it is assimilated in the pro-cess of vegetable growth. The soils experimented with are from all parts of the United States, and the information obtained is expected to be of much use to farmers. The days of farming by guess work have nearly passed by and agriculture is a scientific pursuit. The rails and cars enable Prof. Wiley to run his plants under shelter when it rains. Rain water contains nitrogen, being added in undetermined quantities, would interfere with the ac-curacy of his experiments. Only distilled water is furnished to the plants.

The department of agriculture raises every year on its farm many thous-ands of plants for distribution through members of congress and to applicants generally. This season it will take 85,-

000 cuttings of grape vines, comprising twenty-five varieties. Of course, the grape vines were grown out of doors. Twenty-two varieties of olives will be grown under glass for the same pur-pose ,to be distributed in the South. Of these 20,000 will be produced, some varieties being best for oil and others most suitable for pickles. Out of doors will be grown thirty varieties of figs, from which, perhaps, 1500 cuttings will be taken. To the list will be added 100,-000 strawberry plants of forty varieties; also 5000 camphor plants raised from seed, and pineapples, guavas, oranges and lemons. Olives and figs are distributed only south of North Carolina, camphor plants south of Savannah, and pineapples in southeastern Florida, due regard being had for the climatic conditions suitable for the raising of these products.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

Fall is an excellent time for planting trees, shrubs and plants, if properly done and hardy kinds planted. If you do the work carelessly and plant stock which is not hardy and of a delicate nature, and consequently and deservedly make a grand failure please do not censure the nurseryman who tendered you the advice, or con-demn hardy stock and fall planting in general. If you scattered palm seed upon the ground you would hardly expect to raise a fine crop of these deli-cate beauties, for they are not raised in that way, and so if you select deli-eate trees, plants and shrubs, and just stick them in the ground in a careless shiftless way in order to get rid of them as quickly as possible, and then expect them to produce fruits and flowers, you are expecting something which is unreasonable and preposter ous. You may say that you do not think any one would reason like that or expect such cases every year. A nurseryman is in a very favorable position to learn and see just such an instance. He sees men plant trees in hard sod ground and expect apples as big as footballs; he hears of men buy-ing trees and allowing them to lay exsed to the elemnts, and if they fall to grow, how promptly they censure the nurseryman. Any fair-minded per-son can see the injustice of such a course, and yet it is true, only too

Dear reader, if you are inexperienced in the matter of fall planting let me counsel you to inform yourself upon this matter. Do not expect to know as much as they who have made hor-ticulture a study and a business. They have learned much, and yet have much learn. They are like the man who said there were many things he did not know and never would know, and while we are all in the same ship in this respect, there are many things we can know and one of these is, how to plant trees, shrubs and plants in the

In the first place, select hardy stock make good-sized openings for the roots, placing mellow soil in the bottom. Set the tree or plant a little deeper than it stood in the nursery row, you can as a rule tell by the bark where the soil marked it. Pack the soil firmly. If the tree is large use a tamper; be careful not to brulse the roots; place the blackest soil about roots and fill with the remainder. The tree should be set as firm as a post. Such trees do not dry out and become weakly. If branches are very long shorten some of them in to produce a pleasing effect. Last, but not least, draw the earth up and around the tree to the heighth of six or eight inches.

This is especially necessary on low ground and it is very beneficial to apply a light mulch of straw or coarse

Roses may be entirely covered with earth, while hardy shrubs may be treated as trees. That old and true adage-what is worth doing at all is worth doing well -applies forcibly to all horticultural work.-John M. Wise.

HINTS FOR THE APIARY. Go into winter quarters with as many young bees as possible.

There are about 5000 bees in a pound.
A gallon of honey weighs 11 or 12
pounds, according to its density.

There is more profit with less labor
in 300 hives of bees than in 160 acres

of land, but you should know what to Comb honey seldom granulates if kept in a uniform temperature that is

not too cold. It will keep better in the kitchen than in the cellar. Bees generally require about thirty pounds of stores upon which to winter. Sometimes they will need even more, and again they will consume considerable less

Secure Italian bees as they are the best workers and are more handy. Bees must be protected from the cold of the northern states. They can be win-tered in cellars or buried in a dry place in the ground and ventilation given.
All of the bees should be looked over now and then and the hives thoroughly cleaned. Do not leave trash of any kind on the bottom board as this furn-ishes a good nest for the moth miller. See that all the dead bees are brushed off the combs and everything left clean

What farmers are looking for today is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer and would be made from what is going to waste every year.

Many an article could be bought with the honey for the bees. Honey can be readily sold in any market for 13 to 18

cents per pound.

Bee keeping in connection with farming is one of the most paying branches. It involves no direct cost, as they will pay for themselves in one season, so that money invested is returned by 100 per cent, the first year and you have stock for another and have a most excellent article for the table. There is always a ready market for honey so what can the farmer of today better do than to keep a few swarms of bees? With modern conveniences, such as bee vials and smokers, there is no danger of being stung.

There is no doubt but that the horns cattle and the tusks of boars are remnants of their weapons of defense, and were much needed while they were in their original wild state. But now, since they are confined in pastures and pens and are handled by man these once useful appendages have become an inconvenience to the animals and dangerous to their companions and to their keepers. That cattle can be dehorned with little pain and no danger is an established fact. Now it is proposed to "detusk" boars, and why not remove these useless dangerous attachments if it can be done with no injury to the animal?

If any of our readers know of a hog raiser who has bred for and succeeded in raising a stock of hogs that are all chitterlings we are sure they can sell them to C. C. Parle at a fancy price.

scrofula

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil.

Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.



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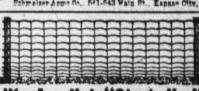
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vestibule



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Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel. FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

RALPH R. McKEE, Special Eastern Representative, 47 Times Building, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

The total cattle receipts at Chicago reported last week, were 400,000 behind last year's receipts.

Texas people are not all asleep at the hour of midnight. They are awake to the importance of doing something for themselves.

The Williamson County Poultry association is making preparations to show its birds at Taylor, commencing today, and continuing for three days. Deep water on the Texas coast means

much to the stockman and farmer of Texas. It will provide markets for products that / shallow water . was a

The fair at Tyler was not as well attended as it deserved to be, and on this account the full program was not completed The other fairs, as far as heard from, have been quite successful.

Texas corn is finding a market in Cuba just now. One hundred thousand bushels were exported in one shipment from Galveston last week. Perhaps the scraps over there will do somebody a

It will not be many years until the stockmen of Texas can keep a rooster on their front gate posts all the time. A market at home, the Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other markets, and a market across the deep blue sea will justify this.

The fruit growers of the Pecan valley have organized a horticultural society, and its object is to promote fruit growing in the irrigated portion of the Pecos valley. Texas will astonish the natives when her capabilities in the fruit industry are tested. This writer has had a little experience with Texas fruit, and for size and flavor we would hardly know where to look for anything better.

New life has entered into every kind of the stock industry in Texas, except perhaps the horse raising. With better prices of cattle, and plenty of grass the cowman has spit in his hands and aken a fresh hold, and with better prices for mutton and wool, and fresh grazing grounds, the sheepman feels like there is something in the borego yet, and with the increasing demand for hogs our people generally are giving more attention to hog raising. The horseman should not lose heart. This writer has a few horses, and he intends to hold on to them and improve them. There always will be somebody who wants a good horse and a good mule.

Those "flabbergasted," long-bellied, type-setting machines made some mistakes in the last issue of the Journal. We believe the things are Dutch, anyhow, and besides they stutter. In the first column of the editorial page they repeated four different paragraphs nearly as often as a fellow's wife does when he starts down town and she wants him to bring something back. Again the fool thing said "condensed" meal was not good for sheep, just as though somebody had said it was. Now, they do say that "cotton seed meal" is not good for lambs. In another place this headline appeared; "Sheep and Woo! 6 theIa, taeonbho Notes." If the "intelligent compositor" was still in existence we would know what to do, but with these big iron things we know not what to do.

In Illinois the board of health requires that it be made the duty of dairymen to keep the premises where cows are housed in perfectly sanitary condition, and to pay strict attention to the cleanliness of all vessels and utensils used in the business. Any case of bovine infection must at once be reported to the secretary of the state board of health by the owner of the affected animals, and also the appearance of any zymotic disease of any kind in his own family. Any person convicted of watering milk will be subjected, on conviction, to a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each and every offense. Such regulations should be promulgated by the boards of health of every state. In Texas, perhaps, too little attention has been paid to such things. But it is to the interest of the dairymen, as well as to their patrons that their premises should be kept clean and their products pure.

A very lively blizzard struck Texas last Monday morning, covering a large scope of country. The following places report the fall of snow: Abilene, Taylor county; Colorado, Mitchell county; Baird, Callahan county; Albany, Shackelford county; Cisco, Eastland county; Goldthwaite, Mills Co.; Lampasas, Lampasas Co.; Hillsboro, Hill county; Ennis, Ellis county; Granbury, Hood county; Terrell. Kaufman county; Wichità Falls, Wichita county; Henreitta, Clay county; Sherman, Grayson county, and several other places. This shows the territory covered. There was also rain and sleet in most of the places. While it was very cold it is not thought any material damage will result. It was unusually early for such an extensive blizzard in Texas.

Hector D. Lane of Alabama, the president, said: "The effect of the work begun by the national association at Jackson and taken up at the New Orleans meeting and subsequently at the Waco meeting last March was a great reduction in acreage. I agree with Mr. H. H. Neill, the statistician of New Orleans, that the present crop will fall under 6,500,000 bales. When we met at Jackson, Miss., last January we were confronted with 4-cent cotton, which was the result of the biggest overproduction ever occurring in the history of cotton. The crop last year was 9,700,-000. We reduced it 3,000,000 bales and brought the price to 8 cents on the present crop. The bears are telling in the markets that the improved farming facilities, abundance of grain and feed and cheap horses and mules in the South will result in a Texas crop of 4,000,000 of bales and a national crop of 11,000,000 bales next year. This talk is being used to bear the present crop, which they see is running out. The object of our meeting tomorrow and the meeting that will follow is to prevent overproduction next year and the pauper prices that will result from such overproduction. We will issue addresses and keep it up and surely keep the planters in remembrance of the indisputable result of overproduction."

"I think the South has in cotton a splendid endowment of the Creator which if supported in the right manner will bring the plenty and comfortable. Theorists' promise through methods which can ever be realized. Overproduction changes cotton to a curse to the sunny land that yields it, while keeping the production in bounds will make its growers prosperous and hap-

KAFFIR CORN. Captain H. L. Scott of the Seventh cavalry at Fort Siff, O. T., writes to the Journal, saying that he is much interested in the question of Kaffir corn for semi-arid lands, and that he would like to learn something of its nutritive value for horses and mules. Kaffir corn and milo maize are the same, or nearly the same, thing. So is Egyptian corn. In West and Northwest Texas the milo maize variety has been tried for several years, and the present year an immense crop has been raised, and this writer has been feeding it to horses, cows. hogs and chickens, and we believe that it is fully equal to any feed we ever

used. The grain is softer than corn and fully as strong. It may be crushed or fed in the whole grain. If fed in the head it is better to pull the heads to pieces when feeding to horses or cattle, as by doing this there will be less waste, and the heads being close they will catch some dust and perhaps insects, which will be knocked out by the pulling to pieces.

The mills have been making up and putting on the market both flour and meal of milo maize, and it is a wholesome food.

The yield this year has ranged from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre. Captain Scott is referred to an article in another column written from his own section, headed "Kaffir Corn."

CANAIGRE.

ACanaigre is a wild plant which has follows: been discovered in the West in the last few years, or, we might say, its valuable tannin qualities. The tannin is in the roots, which grows in clusters of four or five on each plant. These roots are dug and dried and shipped to markets where there are extracting works, and the tannin matter is there extracted. It is said that one ton of these roots possess as much tanic acid as five tons of oak bark. A few years ago a Canadian found it in New Mexico, and believing that he could make it profitable working purchased the right to dig it from 150,000 acres and put men at work digging it. He shipped it to Europe and Canada and was so much encouraged that he concluded to improve it, if possible, by cultivation, and came to Texas and planted the seed on 225 acres near Hockley, in Harris county. This was three years ago. Since then something like a thousand acres have been planted in the Pecos Valley. If cultivation inproves it, and it thrives as it is believed it will, extracting works will be established wherever it grows, and then tanneries will follow. If we have the tannin and the hides, why can't we make the leather? And if we can make the leather why not also make the shoes and such other things as we make of leather? The result of these experiments are being watched with much interest.

LISTEN! Because of the frequent mention of several Fort Worth enterprises in the last few issues of this Journal there may be some who will conclude that the Journal has become a local paper. We have heard of no such charge, however and we do not desire to create that impression in the mind of any one. The Journal is and has always been a state paper, and whatever has seemeed good for the stock and farm interests of Texas it has approved. It is the mouth piece of no town or city in Texas, or elsewhere. But wherever there is an enterprise on foot calculated to in any manner benefit the stock and farm interests the Journal will

back it with all its strength. Texas needs packing houses, canning establishments, etc., and there is no good reason why she can't have them. With the building of these will come other benefits, such as the building of more roads, the cheapening of freights and the opening of deep water ports along the coast. All these things are in sight. But, men who put money into these enterprises generally do it for the money there is in it. They do not put millions of dollars in enterprises without faith in its success, and if they are men who made the money thus invested they surely have foresight sufficient to see that if they can not compete with concerns of this kind outside the state they cannot succeed. Business is business wherever you go, and the tub that cannot sit on its own bottom is worth-

THE CHRISTMAS HORSEMAN. The executive committee of the Texas division of the Ameican Cotton Growers' Productive association of the United States met in Waco last Tuesday.

The executive committee of the Texas as way and soon comes marching down the right the Lady "Professor." said a graduate, trying fielder, clad in white, followed by three bridesmaids, all in line, moving to a wedding march played by a friend. On the other side, down another alse, was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

public each Christmas a holiday edi-This season the Christmas tion. Horseman will be issued December 5, and will be a fitting companion to the long series of souvenir numbers published by that enterprising and progressive journal. As usual, the Christmas Horseman will be a genuine storehouse of useful information relating to the race horse, its literary matter being from the pens of the foremost authorities in their special lines, and the statistical matter deals with phases of the breeding problem not hitherto exploited. Always famous for its magnificent illustrations, the Horseman's best previous efforts will be eclipsed in its coming holiday edition. Admirable portraits, the work of the best artists, who makes the delineation of the horse a specialty, of the world-famous stallions in the light-harness breed will be presented, and other full-page illustrations of celebrated campaigners will be found among the many pages of amusing, entertaining and instructive reading matter. With these features the Christmas Horseman of 1895 will be treasured in home, Mbrary, club and office; in short, from its beautifully appropriate lithographed cover in colors to its last page it will show that neither labor nor expense has been spared by its publishers to make it what every souvenir number should be-a valuable work of reference as well as an entertaining and instructive periodical.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last quarterly meetig of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association was held in the office of Secretary and General Manager Loving last Monday. It was an important meeting, but on account of the bad spell of weather only four of the committee were present. They were C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, A. G. Boyce of Channing and J. C. Loving of Fort Worth.

The applications of fifty-odd cattlemen who want to become members were favorably acted upon. The rest was private business that the association does not wish published.

The next meeting will be at the an-

nual round-up here in March. The most important feature of the day so far as Texas cattlemen are concerned was the proposition by W. E. Skinner. It is not generally known. but there is an embargo on Texas cattle that prevents exportation direct via Southern ports except between the dates of December 1 and January 15. During the remainder of the year all cattle that go to England must come from north of the quarantine line. This necessarily works a hardship on the cattle industry of this state. But England treats Texas only with American laws. This fact is due to an act of the American congress. Texas cowmen have long been kicking against any such unjust discrimination, especially when their stock is as free from infectious diseases as those of Illinois and Iowa. A concerted action is now to be made to have this embargo re-

moved entirely and forever. Colonel Skinner's proposition is as

For the association to send one of its leading representatives with representatives of the Fort Worth packing house and stock yards to Washington for the purpose of gaining an audience with Secretary of Agriculture Morton and presenting the facts in the embargo case to him in their true light, with the hope that he will act favorably.

The proposition met with great favor from the executive committee, and it is very probable that they will accede to the request. For the packing house and stock yards President G. W. Simpson will go. The cattle raisers will send R. J. Kleberg, president of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, to represent their part of the program, and Colonel A. J. Thompson, the big exporter, will make the third man. They mean to use every persuasive tongue on Secretary Morton, and are of the opinion their words will have effect. If congress removes its restrictions, it is thought that England will immediately follow suit. Then a Texas steer can be shipped from New Orleans or Galveston at all times of the year. and cow raising in Texas will have received its greatest impetus.

DOTS BY THE WAY. On November 20 we went to a wedding-not one of your old-style affairs, but one of the new kind-a wedding of the modern sort, in which the high contracting parties were well worthy of more than passing notice. in ahead of time and found the church bedecked with flowers. Two beautiful floral arches stretched their way across the church. A beautiful silken heart transfixed by an arrow, of pure white adorned the outward arch. The stand from which the preacher usually expounds the word was a solid mass of various colored flowers, mixed with beautiful evergreens, showing a fine decorative taste, as well as liberal views in the flower line. Shortly afentrance the house began to fill, and then the fun began. Old men young men, and boys, who thought they were men, came prancing down the aisles. Big boys, fittle, boys and tots came toddling in, and ladies by score and dozen, all handsome and well dressed, the very picture of health-for our black land ladies are all fine, rosy-cheeked specimens of the first and best gift to man. The center chairs were reserved for the relatives of the bride and groom, which, as the time rolled on, were filled by about fifty men, women and children. The old grandsire was there, with his white hair and manly carriage, on whose brow the storms of 83 winters have spent their force, but still like a sturdy oak he stands the shock, and his good wife. Around them were children and grand children and great-grandshildren showing four generations of Texas-raised people, and as the church filled up I thought God has indeed been to this people. But as the crowd filled the house there rose—first a murmur, then a buzz, and soon a peal of laughter rang out loud, clear and strong-not a laugh of the forced kind, but that which flows out from a heart full of good will to man. About the time 300 people all get to laughing and talking at the same time, we realize something of the confusion of tongues, and the tower of Babel. But suddenly a hush falls on the crowd. Somewhere from the mystic moonlight the ushers make a way and soon comes marching down

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov'r Report

Baking

moved Wm. T. McCutcheon, followed by three groomsmen bold, bent on seeing this thing out if it took all winter, Under the outer arch, as by a natural law of gravitation, they came together wheeled into line at about-face to the crowd. The man of God then moved up on to the right of the line of groomsmen, and as he faced the high contracting parties, a fine specimen of manhood, he was dressed in a stylish suit of black with beautiful tan, spikeshoes, and in a solemn tone pronounced the words that made them man and wife

There was another woman changed her name, a man had won a wife, and they filed out of church arm in arm; a father's frame was shaken with sobs to lose his baby girl.

On the 21st inst. we went to the in-fair, where were gathered a number of

relatives and friends to greet the pair and such a dinner as only a Texas farmer can gt up. The poultry yard sent three big gobblers, the packery contributed of their nicest hams, Ken tucky sent the apples, while California sent the peaches, oranges from Florida bananas from Honduras, coffee from Brazil, while cakes of every kind and sort were passed, with cheese contributed from the west and pickels from St Louis, harmony and good wishes for the happy pair, who start on life's journey with every prospect of a life of usefulness spread out before them with every prospect of a life have known the groom from infancy watched his first efforts to stand alone saw him grow up in the pride of his young manhood, saw him lead his bride to the altar, and hope long life and usefulness will bless their lives. T. A. EVANS.

> LETTER TO SHEEPMEN. Chicago, Ills., Nov. 25, 1895.

To the Sheep Trade. The improvement in conditions sur-rounding the sheep market is so marked and satisfactory in every way that we find pleasure in acquainting the trade with the change, feeling such information will be of value, not only to our friends, but to ourselves.

importance of this market as a sheep slaughtering and distributing point has become so pronounced that the supplies are not equal to the de-

We have more sheep buyers on this market now than ever before; and this, with a gain in receipts of about 170,000 head over last year, is certainly strong evidence that the growth is not only rapid but permanent.

Supported as we are by increased slaughtering and local butchering re-

quirements, with strong interior and feeder demands, we sincerely hope those interested will look us up before marketing sheep. We give careful consideration to this

department, as we do to every department of the business, being perfectly equipped with salesmen and assistants to enable us to give each shipment, whether large or small, prompt, personal attention.

All sales are made under the personal supervision of a member of the com-Consignments cannot be too small-

nor too large-to receive the very best disposition at our command.
Our system of "Market Reports" is most complete, and sheep handlers will serve their interests by using our in-formation and facilities.

If you need information on sheep, all that is necessary is to drop us a line, telling what you have, indicating the kinds, qualities and weights, and we will respond promptly, giving you our ideas of values and other information will be of value to you.

Give us the names and postoffice ad-dresses of your neighbors who are in the sheep trade-we will put them on ur list. Our "Market Reporter," published here, also regular Market Letters, fur-

nished free on application.

Telegraphis advice supplied on request. Correspondence invited If you can use us, command us. We offer the trade every advantage consistent with profitable results, and extend large annual benefits to patrons in the way of unequaled service and absolute safety. Respectfull EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

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

Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic

Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer 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.

DECEMBER 11, "TEXAS DAY," AT-LANTA EXPOSITION.

December 11 has been made "Texas Day" by the Atlanta Exposition management, and the Hon. Chas. A. Culrson, governor, and staff have been invited to be present and take part in the exercises on that great day, and the auditorium has been reserved for the governor from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. December 11. We hope that the people of Texas will turn out and do credit to their state as the people of other states have done. We understand the Cotton Belt Route will make a very cheap rate on this day, selling tickets on December 9 and 10, limited to ten days from date of sale for return.

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 31st, 1895 Low rates via the Queen and Cres

write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed instier, or call upon Q, and C, agents for full information.

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.

Mr. Ferry: I see that at a wedding in Quincy, Ill., the man promised to obey instead of the woman. I wonder how the match will turn out?" Mrs. Ferry: Oh, about like any other mar-riage. I don't suppose he meant it, any more than the woman does when she says it.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

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. Hunman & 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 thoroughbred Hereford bulls. These heifers are all high grades, running from eighths up. Good individuals. seveneighths 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. THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses,

mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SAME. We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale, including feeding steers, yearlings for spring delivery, and she stock of all ages. In addition we have several stocks of cattle above and below the line. can fit up anyone wanting cattle, and to those meaning business will be glad 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. I HAVE FOR SALE five 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 responsible parties to feed. Geo. W. West, Oakville, Texas.

WANTED TO 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 Shelcounty tract for prairie grass land. J. W. HERNDON,

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, Snyder, Texas.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery.

I. D. DUCKWORTH,

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

City, Mo. FOR SALE-200 good 3 and 4-year-old steers. Will take \$20 per head. They are in good fix. Will weigh 900 pounds. John Dennis, Cisco, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

DUROC JERSEYS of best strains from large, prolific sows and Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for sale. S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.

ED L. OLIVER,

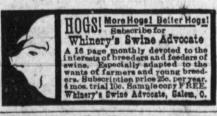
-BREEDER OF-

Large English Berkshire

Swine, Black Prince II, 33,343, at head

fo herd, winner of first and sweep-stakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 30,003, the champion of the breed, at the World's Fair. Cooper, Delta County, Texas.

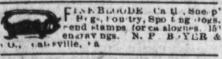
I am booking orders for pigs from Prince II.



HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle, TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire

J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex

W. H. Pierce. Denton, 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. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.



Messrs. Frazier & Ausell, of Kopperl, Tex., writing the Journal on business add this bit of news items: J. C. Robinson shipped a car of hogs Fort Worth today in which we have

a lot of nice ones.
Tenants and all have their own meat in this section this year.

Cotton all out and nearly all sold. Wheat growing nicely Live stock all in good shape.

BRELDERS DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emperia, Kan.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST
HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND
CHINA and
Berkshive Swine
one farm in the United States.

POLAND CHINAS No expense has been spared in tring foundation stock of the best ost fashionable strains. INDIVIDUAL

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BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compari on with other herds as to quality and reeding. Especially do we take pleasure a showing to visitors, whether they are to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD GATTLE

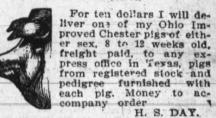
Consisting of over 200 Head.
Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

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 Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. 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 hel'ers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

O. I. C. \$10.00.



Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.



Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, chulce, fancy bred stock, digible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$0 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry.-Mrs. Kate Grif-Pure Bred Poultry,—Mrs. Rate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has 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. Order this month and get first choice.

THORQUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

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

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Fentress, Texas. Berkshire 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 Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brah-mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Sliver Lace Wyandors, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per set-ting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence so icited. 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; 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 motte: Breed and sell only the best. M. LOTHROP, Owner.

Plue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORD CATTLE

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Young stock for sale at all times, Write for

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geess, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.

J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton Tex., preeder of ersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-hina swine. All stock guaranteed. Young took for sale

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF POland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Written 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.

TOO LATE. What use for the rope, if it be not

Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung? What help is a comrade's bugle blast en the peril of Alpine height is passed?

What need that the spurring pean roll when the runner is fae within the goal? No, no; if you have but a word of cheer, ... Speak it while I am alive to hear. How much would I care for it could I

know. That when I am under the grass or snow, The raveied garment of life's brief day Folded and quietly laid away, The spirit let loose from mortal bars,

somewhere away, among the stars. How much do you think it would matter then What praise was lavished upon me

Whatever might be its stint or store, It neither could help nor harm me more?

-Margaret J. Preston.

THE SADDEST WORDS. A favorite poet in a favorite poem has said, "Of all sad words, of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, 'It might have been.'" But to my mind the saddest of all words are these, "Too late." When we are under the grass or snow, the raveled garment of life's brief day folded and quietly laid away, what care we then for the kind words, the approving glances, the spoken appreciation, the acts of love? Alas! too often in the life of woman there comes too late. Too much is taken for granted and "starved" could truthfully be written on the tombstone of more than half the women who have folded and quietly laid away the rav-eled garment of life. Starved for the kind words which were repressed until her ears were deaf to sound forever; starved until an approving glance could bring no gleam of pleasure from her eyes, set and stony; starved for the expression of apprecia-tion which would have made life so much easier, until she lay white and cold, beyond the power of appreciation or condemnation to give pleasure or pain; starved for the acts of love which once made life a beautiful dream, and love the reason for her creation, until the calm indifference of possession grew into neglect; until she lay unresponsive with still heart, deaf, blind, dumb, beyond the reach of the torrent of love and its wild words, alas! came too late. Oh, give them before it is too late. The sick need the physician— 'tis not they who are well. Give kind words, appreciation, encouragement, love, to all who have a right to de-mand it from your rich store. Kind words have done antold good. Encour-agement at right moment has helped many lives onward to better and braver things. And the words, "I love you, dearest," told and retold, never grow old, but keep alive sentiment and youth in the heart, and help to smooth over the rough places and make the hardest life bearable. Be sure not to wait until it is too late to do that which would have given much pleasure and done much good if timely given.

Now, our letters, Mrs. K., gives some ideas on fancy work which are most acceptable at this time. But I am most interested in what she says about her hobby. Her ideas are most excellent. Her idea of entertaining the little ones in the evening is delightful, and improving—a combination much desired. I very much advocate scat-tering food for thought through the home in the form of our best maga-zines and papers. It does not take me long to rightly estimate the mental caliber of a home in which there are no magazines nor good papers, if such can be afforded. To me there is no can be afforded. poverty more distressing, more sad, than the poverty of the mind—starved pecause of its neglect to provide mental food. Now that magazines are so cheap, the poorest can afford one, at least. M. K. always writes good let-Another admirer asks admission to our fast growing nousehold. Elsie is certainly welcome and must write us a longer letter. The next is from a Pinery girl, a sister to sweet sixteen. I am sure she does not mean it when she wishes we may live always. A long life is not desirable to all. There are many things to be much more dreaded than death and times when death is more desired than life. Our Pinery girl is young and life is rosy and tull of hope to her. May it always be so. Our next new member is Mamie, a charming little girl. Mamie. The next from Marguerite. Hope Natalie will answer. We welcome our new memwith genuine joy and in fancy kill the Thanksgiving turkey for them. Will T. Rose from Nolan county please send me her address? I have a letter for her regarding the bulbs she kindly offered to give.

Will some one please send me a re-eipt for good old fashioned lye I hope all our household have had a truly thankful Thanksgiving and have reflected over the blessings of the year.

Anyone not having a stampiffng outfit will find this way useful, as you can take pretty patterns from wallpapers, backs of books. I found on a Kansas flour sack a pretty Grecian pattern for a tray cloth. Take brown wrapping paper, oil with lard, then lay away between newspapers for a few days; then take some powdered indigo, which can. be gotten at the drug store, take a soft cloth and rub well one side of the sheet of the oiled paper, after which wipe of till it will not mar your cloth. You can make a black transfer paper by this same method with lamp black. You place the paper face down on whatever you wish to stamp, then the pattern, fixing it securely with weights or pins; then take something pointed like a pencil and go over the outline, looking now and then to see if it is cortect. Tracing paper is made by oiling very thin paper. First dollie is a fair very thin paper. First doilie is a fair substitute for the new and much ad-

mired Honiton lace dolles.

Take a number eight spool, mark the end in quarters very carefully; now take plain paper, the edge being perfeetly straight; put it on a smooth surface, place pencil direct on corner, then put a quarter mark on spool close to it, bringing the opposite mark on line with paper, then the spool is just half on paper; draw this half circle, dotting each quarter; keep point of pencil down and move the spool, placing so that half is on paper; do this for three times then go back to same corner, making three more halves of spools on other edge of paper; now square the paper with the two sides marked and proceed as before until all is outlined with halves. Now place spool at outside of middle half, seeing that every quarter mark of spool comes direct to the mark of spool comes direct to the quar-ter dots on the lines; place it in this poter dots on the lines: place it in this position twice on a side till eight circles are formed. Then place spool with one quarter mark at center of same half circle, drawing a half circle just below. That finishes the pattern, leaving out the corner sections will give you a round pattern, or from this you can form innumerable other patterns. Now get some linen or fine white India lawn, cut eight inches square; it will allew one inch hem. Tou had best hemstlich first, then take fine wash bobinet; I should say first mark your pattern, then cut an opening lengthwise of these sections; now baste carefully on wrong side your net, then turn raw

edges under and hem down on net,' then cross the squares with yeddo silk and you have a lacy affair. Second doilie hemstitch, then stamp butterfly right on the edge of corner; buttonhole stitch outer edge, then out-line veins of wing work the dots over and over; then cut out the back part of butter fly, which should be in the corners, then open hem and Tringe;

very pretty. Third stamp small wild rose in each corner, second in the center, draw zig zag lines from one rose to another, and work lines in green; very pretty.

I have ridden many of the hobbies. Some have carried me the required distance while others have left me stranded. I am now cantering along with Sybil. Its interesting for the children. Trying to advance humanity through them and in a measure make up that way for our own short comings. It is such a nice trip to take the little ones to Europe. Any one can go as we did a few winters ago. We took it on paper. "Zigzag Journeys in Europe" by Hezekiah Butterworth. We became by Hezekiah Butterworth. We became familiar with many old historic places by reading a chapter then taking the map and looking them up. I hope we will go again this winter into the classic in the same way, by the same author. The books can be gotten in Fort Worth. A nice series of histories to real with the little ones before they take up history in school are the ones by Mrs. Helen W. Pursons. They will become acquainted with the prominen figures and also interested by talking it over at home before they take up study. Home talks is where the lasting impress comes. Many of us can't avail ourselves of reading circles or of avail ourselves of reading circles or of the great benefits to be derived from the Chautauqua, but we derive much pleasure and at least learn what the world is talking about by the exchange of magazines, such as Food, Home and Garden, Woman's World, Review of Reviews, the Arena, the Esoteric, Youth's Companion, etc. After they have been passed around some one takes a bundle and gives them to some family of children that can't indulge in family of children that can't indulge in literature for the lack of means. I believe the fact that "if you receive good of any one to pass it around" beats the pillow fad, and I think fine even to make Christmas presents of one to the boy, girl of old men and women. M. K.

Pinery Home, Nov. 19 .- Dear Mrs. This is one of the rainlest, gloom-dreariest days I ever saw. Everyiest, dreariest days I ever saw. where looks lonesome to me, and as I sit in my lonely room thinking of the past and loved ones far away it gives me that divine feeling. We live in somewhat a solitary place-nothing can be heard at night save the crickets' chirp and the lonesome hoot of the owls off in the thick woods. My sister, Sweet Sixteen, gaye a very good description of our deary old pinery home, which is old and brown. Covered as by a garment with the desolation of decay, t stands half hidden from the road by forest of evergreen cedars, with a lone pine dotted here and there, making it appear more lonely. What a gloomy spot this is, but somehow I always fancied it, though it is natural for one to love their native home. Being born and raised in Southern Teras, I love the Lone Star state; I love her people, her institutions and her rivers, plains and mountains, and the cowboys. My heart goes out tonight to my lone cow-boy, wherever he may be. I have many fond anticipations, and if they could be realized I would enjoy it the better. I have a great desire to travel, make new acquaintances and see a different part of the world. One can stay at a place so long until they become accustomed to the suroundings, and if there is no pleasure there they think there isn't any in the world, because we never see but just that little portion of the beautiful world and we get almost twice of the monotonous-life the most of us live. I have never traveled much, but have conversed with those that have and imagine it is grand. I have read stories that gave a glowing account of the Rockies and sea; stories about the beautiful sea and rough life of the poor sailor. It all gives me a romatic feeling and makes me wish that I might see all I read about. I wish for so much, I don't suppose I will ever have all my heart's desire in this world.

I enjoy reading Mrs. Mary E. Thom-

as' letters. They give that sweet, yet sad, feeling that steals over one also enjoy reading a letter from Nolan, Tex. I want to ask through the Household if Les Ross knows Mrs. Nelson of Nolan. She being a cousin of mine, would be pleased to know about her. Why do you keep so quiet, Isabella? Let's hear from you again. I will soon be on the old maids' list, so you will

have company It seems that most of the girls are nt seems that most of the girls are more fortunate in getting off than us. It may be that way, but I believe we are more choice than some. To me marrying is a very serious affair, and I am very choice when it comes to taking a life-time partner. I have known girls to marry on a very short acquaintance. I am not a believer in very long or very short engagements. I think, however, that a girl ought to know a man for more than a month before she consents to marry him. attraction may exist at first sight, but I doubt if love can, and I think the same for a man. He might go to see the girl's cook room and see if she is a neat and tidy housekeeper before he makes a proposal of marriage.

I like to read Capt. Pool's letters on another page of your interesting paper. I agree with him about farm life, for I certainly like plenty of elbow room and to live independent and eat fried chickens and combread and good old turnip greens. Would like to have the writers of the Household visit us and go pecan hunting. There are several fine pecan trees in our bottom. I will promise them all the pecan cake hey can eat and a dance that night, as sister and I enjoy dancing so well I think everybody else does.

For fear of making my letter too long for the interest of the readers, I will close, hoping the many readers of the Household will live always and I may never de, is the wish of A PINERY GIRL.

Auburn, Tex., Nov. 25 .- Dear Household: Since your departure has grown so interesting, naother admirer asks admitance for a short time. I certainly appreciated Nellie Hugh Hampton's letter.

I know if she could live over her

past life she would make it a perfect I agree with June Bug that "Barriers Burned Away" is a splendid book. I read a great deal, but there are several special books yet that I

wish to read.

"Circle Dot," I have lived on a ranch and know enough of cowboys to appreciate your letter. Their hearts are

are as large as anybody's, I hope you will come again. There are several silent members that I wish would come again, as their interesting letters are missed. Isabella, do not let them tease you about being an 'old maid,'' for old maids are all right, anyway, I don't think you are one.

If I see this in print, I will write

been on our farm a few weeks, so you may imagine our home is far from my ideal. But we have the future before us in which to beautify it. I do so like farm life. I am always up early to see the sun rise. Our sunrises are so beautiful these fall mornings. How many of the Household see the sun rise every morning?

I quite agree with you, Natalle, about the hired man. He is certainly a nul-sance to me. But still how could we do without him on the farm? I wish I had you for a neighbor.

Macaria, I wish I knew you. You have expressed my ideas exactly. I

echo all you have said.

For fear my letter goes to the waste basket, will bid you all adieu.

MARGUERITE.

Archer County, Nov. 1895-Mrs. Buchanan: "I have been a reader of that household for some time. I enjoy reading the household very much. I am a little girl only 14 years old, but I hope my letter will not find its way to the waste basket.

I live "way out west," as some peo ple say. I go to school. We have a splendid school and I have a Sunday school class of twelve or more bright little girls from 4 years old up to 8. I like to teach and hope some day to

be a school teacher. I want to ask if some one can't give some suggestion for making Christmas presents. I would like to make some for my little Sunday school class as well as others. I take the Ladles' Home Journal. I like it so much. I also want to ask the "sisters" of the Household of they know of any cheap paper that has fancy work and stories in it too. How many of the writers went to the Dallas Fair this year. I went and had a splendid time. I like to read and study both very much, but do not have time now to read books. I would like if some one would give a receipt to cure ingrowing nails if that wont be asking too much. I fear I have written too much now because I am a little girl and if this does not go into he waste basket I will try to write again.

USES TO WHICH BROKEN GLASS AND OLD BONES MAY BE PUT. ew York Times.

When a tumbler or other glass wessels is broken do you think its usefulness is gone? It is not by any means. It is tossed into the ash barrel, indeed, but it is pretty sure to reappear in another form on the table. In making glass it is usual to melt the materials togther with a quarter or half their weight of "cullet"—that is, broken glass of the same kind. This uses up great quantities of broken glass which rag-pickers carefully sort out from the barrels and dumps. Some of the coarsest glass is melted and colored in the paste. When it is cold it is sold for cheap mosaics in the decoration of shops, while broken bottles are ground up to make sand or glass paper. Bones have a long career of useful-ess after they are discarded from the

kitchen. Ground to dust they make valuable fertilizers, while, at some English dyeing establishments, bones are boiled to get the gelatine, or size, for stiffening goods. Sometimes bones are boiled and bleached and then sent to the turners to be made in knife handles, tooth brushes, nail brushes and buttons, while ground up land mixed with other things they are bone-meal to feed cattle. Where does the ivory black of the artist come from? From burning old bones in closed retorts, and the same substance is used in making blacking. Bone charcoal is used in refining sugar because it is so absorbant that it will remove all trace of Indigo from sugar colored with it. This charcoal can be used over and over again by washing and heating, and when finally worn out for refining purposes it is used in making phos-

Old tins are cut into strip blackened and varnished, and used to strengthen cheap trunks and boxes, while old iron is remelted and appears in fresh, new form. It is said England ships as ballast much of her worn out gridirons, boilers, shovels and the ilke to be melted over. Even such small things as corks are collected and while those that are too rough for cork-making are used for floats for fishermen and for stuffing horse col-

WHITENING TANNED HANDS. One of the most agreeable creams for whitening the hands is made from al-mond oil and other ingredients: Procure from the druggist two ounces of almond oil, half an ounce of white wax. Melt these ingredients together in a water bath; that is, place them in an earthen jar set in a tin of boiling water. When the ingredients are melted add two drops of cochineal to the fixture and cool a little of it to see if it is the proper color. It should be a delicate pink. Perfume it with a teaspoonful of rose essence. The cream is ready for use as soon as it is cold. If you prefer it may be left pure white by omit-ting the cochineal. Wash the hands thoroughly with a brush and some finsoap and hot water, dry them and rub them with the cream and wear gloves. In the morning wash away all traces of unguent with warm water, then bathe the hands in cold water to make the flesh firm. Use this cream after rowing or any athletic exercise where the hands have been exposed. Soft wash leather gloves are not only comfortable and cool in summer, but economical, as they wear well and can be easily washed when soiled. They are the best gloves to wear over the hands at night, but they should be buttoned very loosely at the wrist and never impede the circulation of the blood.

GAME FOR YOUNG FOLKS. Now that the evenings are getting longer and the small folks have to come into the house earlier, a pleasant game to interest them is that called "animal life." The company, big and little, sit in a circle, and each in turn describes the feelings and actions of an animal, the others guessing from an animal, the others guessing the description what animal it is. The animals described may include birds, and insects. A beasts, fish, reptiles and insects. A small girl recently described the alligator as follows: I love to lie on the muddy banks of rivers in warm counrices; I keep very still and look like a log. My smile is half a yard wide, and I'm not pretty at all, but my skin makes lovely purses and bags." A tiger was thus described the same evening by a boy: "I am a big cat with great fine teeth and a beautiful spotted and striped skin. I live in the jungle, and men are afraid of me, though they come to hunt me. I make splendid

TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS. Perhaps the most convenient method is to have a sponge just large enough to fill the globe when expanded, tied to a slender stick. This can be forced into the globe and need not be removed until the latter is thoroughly washed with soapsuds and rinsed, as fresh water can be poured right through it.

Some bits of brown paper, pieces of soap, warm water and a little potash, it is said, will give a remarkable degree of brilliancy to glass. The brown spots sometimes seen on globes may be cleaned off by dipping a damp flannel in whiting and rubbing them

One says lamp chimneys may be cleaned with a little kerosene on a bit of newspaper, and another says alcohol and whiting give the best

TO WEAR WITH BLOOMERS.

Down in Mississippi not very long ago there was a young darkey who bore the classic name of Scipio and was the happy possessor of two mules, which rejoiced in the appellations of Sam Jones and Mary; and so dearly did he cherish the brutes that one day when he met a girl named Mary he

fell in love with the dusky maid for no other reason, as he admitted, than that she bore the same cognomen as the off mule, and they decided to wed. Sciplo wanted to do the thing up right and give the bride a present, so he went one day to the country store, purchased two hoop-skirts and took them to the girl. She was delighted, but pretty soon she sald:

"Look heah Sciplo what for diverging the state of the sald the s

"Look heah, Scipio, what fur d'you git two er dese hupes fer?"
""Why, honey," responded Scipio, "I didn't want 'cher t' look lop-sided,"
"Whus 'at? Lop-sided? Humpn!"
"Suah, honey; I got one fur de light laig an' one fur de lef'."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Teleghaph.

Chronicle-Teleghaph.

TO OUR LADY READERS—A SHORT TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT. TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT.
There are a few households in this country that do not number among their possessions a sewing machine, and it is the hope of every housewife who does not soon remedy the defect. It goes without saying that she needs it, and no man who cares for his wife or daughters—if he is able to buy labor-saving devices for himself—will deny them this necessity.

As near as fifteen years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for families in the country to own a sewing machine. This writer remembers well when the first machine was brought to the farmhouse, and what an object of interest it was, not alone to the family, but to the neighbors. It cost \$65, and by a good many, especially among the men, was considered a piece of ex-travagance that they would not tolerate in their wives. Their mothers, they said, did ail their sewing by hand, and they could not see why the women that day could not as well. At t same time they were mortgaging their crops in many instances to buy im-proved cotton planters, riding plows and cultivators, implements their fathers never dreamed of. This feeling, however, has all passed away, and, having recognized the good they do, and money they save, are willing to invest in that direction.

One of the greatest drawbacks to-ward buying a machine heretofore has been their cost, and even today the most of those who buy pay twice and sometimes three times as much as they should. There is no sense in this kind of a proceeding, and the man who pays out \$40 to \$60 for a sewing machine is virtually throwing away \$20 and \$40 respectively. When it was discovered respectively. When it was discovered that a few concerns manufacturing sewing machines were piling up fortunes so fast, numerous new factories built, but in order to compete with those already established they were compelled to take less profit than those who had such a start in the public's favor. They knew that if they had to establish branch offices in every city of any size in the country, maintain an army of agents and state managers, there would be little use in them competing. As necessity is the mother of invention, expedient was the incentive to method, and the new manufacturers hit upon the plan of having the newspapers of the country offer them as premiums

At first it was slow work. The pub-lishers knew that they could not afford to take hold of anything that would savor of fraud, and, raised up to believe that there were only about three machines of any account, they did not have confidence in the new venture. In a few instances it was necessary to take mublishers right to the fraction. to take publishers right to the factory and show them that the cost of manufacture was only about one-third of the total necessary to dispose of it: that agents and the other expense of selling was the principal item. Little by little they got the knowledge out and today we see the result. An esti-mate of the money saved the people of this country every year by the papers offering sewing machines as premiums would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this medium as there are for \$40 to \$60 through glibtongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, often making 100 per cent on the amount invested.

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would class it in the category spoken of above. Were our disposition that way, as a simple business proposition, we could not afford it. One person deceived and hundreds would hear the story; confidence in us would be destroyed and we would be the losers in the long run. In common with other leading publica-tions we sell a sewing machine, and we stake our reputation on its thorough ness and excellence, and we go further, and prove our own belief in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years. Could anything be fairer? You have all seen the illustration of the "Stock Journal" sewing machine, and our offer that after fifteen days' trial ! it is not found to be the equal of any machine we will refund all money paid out on

The "Stock Journal" sewing machine is as pretty and as serviceable as any machine made. It is highly finished inside and outside, is equally as pretty as any make on earth, runs light and noiseless, has every late improved at-tachment that is out, and, last but not least, we lay it down fit your nearest freight point, everything prepaid, for the sum of \$20. What is the use of saying anything more, or what more can anybody ask? We buy them direct from the biggest sewing machine factory on earth, and they stand back of us in every assertion made. In order to get them at close figures we have to pay cash in advance, and consequently cannot ship them out C. O. as we are sometimes requested. If in Fort Worth at any time in the near future, call up at the office and take a look at our machine. If you have not seen them you will certainly be surprised. Write us any time and we will take pleasure in answering any quesfion you may ask. We have sold doz-ens of these machines and we have yet to hear the first complaint. If in need of a sewing machine, write or call on Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex., and see what we have to offer.

To femove rust, lay the rusted article in kerosene and let it remain covered for some time. The oil will loosen the rust so that it will come off.

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 HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Caterry that cannot be sured.

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.

(See)

A. W. GLEASON. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and numerous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.

Sold by druggists, 75c.



"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Worth and Lenver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. Sept. 15, 1895. 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at

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 FREE RECLINING CHAIR

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

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

Fullman Buffet Sleepers and Free

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

Galveston and St.Louis. AS USUAL

WILL SELL **XCURSION** TICKETS TO THE

SOUTHEAST

ONE FARE For the Round Trip,

DECEMBER 20, 21 and 22, 1895, Limited for Return

> 30 DAYS From Date of Sale.

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

L. S. THORNE, GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Tex.



up her increase? Yes, with half a chance, such as she gets when helped by a Dandy irrigator. We will tell all about any kind of wind mill work, make estimates of cost and pay post-age on same to anyone who may be interested enough to send their address to Challenge Windmill and Feed Mill Co., Austin and Pacific avenues, Dallas Tex. Main office and factory, Batavia,

-THE-

-GREATLY-

Queen and Crescent

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 Birmingham 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.

For full information write

T. M. HUNT, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex. W. B. McGROARTY, T. P. A., Jack-

son, Miss. R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

I. HARDY, G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

UNITED STATES PAINT M'F'G.

Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufacturers of the United States Water and fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron feace and all iron work, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc., also manufacture tents awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers, Twenty-second street, near Strand, Galveston, Texas. Please mention this paper.

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT

EQUITABLE	10 243,243
Mutual	14.877.638
New York	12.343,884
Northwestern	8,785 132
Mutual Benefit	2,192 565
Connecticut Mutual	620 199
Æ na	1,689 380
P nn Mutual	2 098.393
Prov. Life and Trust	2,191,993
New England Mutual	769,743

INCREA · E IN ASSETS IN 10 YE ARS. 1885-'04.

	74
EQUITABLE	\$127,173,189
Mutual	100,194.322
New York	103.551.792
Northwestern	50,750,484
Mutual Benefit	17,049,069
Connectidut Mutual	8 801.432
Ætna	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
Mutus)	16,652 664
New York	
Northwestern	10,593 993
Mutual Benefi t	722 365
Connecticut Mutual	3,553 853
Ætna	1 894,053
Penn Mutual	1,052,549
Prov Life and Tru t	1,761 370
New England Mutual.	453,790
(Decrease.)	THE RESERVE

INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCEIN to YEAKS-1885-'94.

\$604,147.562
502,921.476
583 911 574
241.903.587
73,525,985
4.456.186
51.244,205
82,557,215
61,980,155
31,239.591

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEPRS,

	1805-94.	Piec	
	EQUITABLE	\$46 2	59,509
	Mutual		
	New York	33,9	93,408
	Northwestern	21,0	98 950
	Mutual Benefit	14,7	98,90
	Connecticut Mutual		02 406
e	Ætna	8,2	66 016
	Penn Mutual	6,8	43,544
	Prov Life and Trust		27,517
	New England Mutual		04,63

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILI-TIES, DEC. 31, 1894.

	Per cent
EQUITABLE	
Mutual	
New York	115.30
Northwestern	123 88
Mutual Benefit	107 46
Connecticut Mutual.	114 25
Ætna	119 55
Penn Mutual	110 34
Prov. Life and True	t113 93
New England Mutua	1109 23

RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILI-T.ES, DEC. 31, 1894.

4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Per	cent.
EQUITABLE		25 40
Mutual		12 55
New York		15 30
Northwestern		23 83
Mutual Benefit		7.46
Connecticut Mutual		14 25
Ætna		19 55
Penn Mutual		10 34
Prov. Life and Trust		13 93
New England Mutual		9 23

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEQ 31, 1894.

EQUITABLE	\$913,556,733
Mutual	
New York	813 294 160
Northwestern	
Mutual Benefit	209.369 528
Connecticul Mutual	156 686.871
Æ'na	185 907 796
Penn Mutual	126 537,075
Prov Life and Trust	108 671,924
New England Mutual	93 868,887

GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894 EQUITABLE.....\$37,481.069 Mutual 22,729,570 New York 21,576,751 Northwestern 14,100,876 Mutual Benefit..... 8,862,742 Connecticut Mutual... 7,763 270 Ætas..... 6,859 919 Penn Mutual..... 2,334,600 Prov Life and Trust... 8,305,334 New England Mutual.. 2,049'607

THE BEST OF ALL

IN ALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

There are many GOOD life insurance companies, but among them all there must be one BEST. THE BEST is THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for. 1, the report of the S perintendent of Insurance for the state of New York on the examination of The Equitable; 2 for actual results of maturing policies, 3, for statement of death claims paid in 1'94. Then you will know the three great reasons of The Equitable's supremacy: 1st, its financial stability; 2d, its great profits and advanta es to living policy holders; 3d, the promptness of its payments and liberality of its settlements.

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

For information in reference to insurance, or agencies, apply to

H. W. FITCH, Cashier,

A. A. GREEN, Jr., Manager,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Assets, \$185,044,310.

Surplus, \$37,481,069.

NCREASE IN TOTAL IN INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.
QUITABLE\$28 666,246
dutual 26,661,211
New York 22,650,562
Vorthwestern 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

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POL-ICY HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'04.

- mindel 1009 A	
EQUITABLE	12,278,566
Mutual	7.166 198
New York	8.930,048
Northwes ern	2,685,193
Mutual Benefit	2,619,12
Connecticut Mutual	687,506
Æ na	1.142.909
Pepn Mutual	2,068.353
Prov. Life and Trust	1,726 518
New England Mutual	652,042

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT

IN IEN YEAKS, 18	85-94.
EQUITABLE	126 000 761
M tual	91 621 748
New York	97,643,828
Northwestern	48,421,138
Mutual Benefit	16,775,122
Connecticut Mutual	8 633 528
Ætna	11 838 533
Penn Mutual	15,001,784
Prov Life and Trust	17,515 426
New England Mutual	7,644 951

SURPLI S EARNED IN 1894. EQUITABLE.....\$8.181,068 Mutual..... 8,010,801 New York..... 5,20±.629 Northwestern 4,003,745 Mutual Benefit 1,933,648 Connecticut Mutual.... 1.816,234 Æina..... 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.....\$2,139,735 Mutual Benefit 1,674,264 Connecticul Mutual 1,265 415 Acna..... 806,839 Penn Mutual..... 750,281 Prov. Life and Trust.... 644 68 ? New England Mutual... 530,588

IN 10 YEARS, 188	
EQUITABLE	
Autual	
New York	
Northwestern	
dutual Benefit	
Connections Mutual	29 465
(Decrease.)	
Etna	2,145 024
Penn Mutual	3 564 967
Prov. Life and Trust	2,509.757

INCREASLE IN INTEREST INCOME

New England Mutual.. 1,075.849

94.
\$4 658,645
3 882 785
4,176,360
2,215,320
991 896
431,179
534 458
692.894
851,76
281,845

PERSONAL.

A. H. Moore of Comanche was here

J. McGregor of Ballinger was in the Fort Wednesday.

J. H. Spence of Sulphur Springs was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

D. B. Swearingen of Quanah was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

L. W. Webb of Bellview, "hogged" the stock yards Wednesday. John Bryson of Comanche county

was on the market this week. Joseph L. Loving and A. V. Carter

are in Ballinger on a cattle deal. Willis McAuley and J. P. Gordon of

S. G. White of Weatherford, but late

of Quanah, was in the Fort this week. Col. Wm. Hunter returned from a

business trip to St. Louis Sunday night. John Dennis of Cisco, Texas, has two hundred good steers to sell. See his

W. Harrold of Daggett's Branch, sampled the market here this

Winfield Scott has been out to Brownwood, where he is interested in the oil

L. Harris and E. R. Rector of Sweetwater had stock at the yards Wednesday.

W. Conatser of Whitt, Parker county, had a lot of hogs at the yards this week. Charley McFarland, a well known

feeder of Aledo, is still on the market Charley Coon of Weatherford left a few days ago for Concho county where

J. W. Corn, of Weatherford has gone west to receive a string of feeders bought out of the McCoy herd in Kent

he expects to buy 800 feeders.

D. M. DeVitt of San Angelo, brother of our Phil, has been doing the Fort this week, eating his Thanksgiving tur-

F. W. Flato of Kansas City, who has spent a week in Texas, has gone home. He found the stock in the Texas feeding pens in good condition.

.W. P. Smith of Azle, this county, in P. Smith of Azie, the said a chaut the Journal. Mr. S word about the Journal. talks intelligently about farming and fruit growing.

P. W. Hunt of Childress county paid the Journal a visit Wednesday .He reports good grass, and cattle in good shape in his section, and says the snow storm did no damage. S. B. Burnett has returned from the

Territory. The storm kept him from getting here to the meeting of the ecutive committee Raisers' association Monday. Judge J. B. Rector of Dallas came over to Fort Worth Wednesday and

bought 200 heifers of E. M. Daggett and shipped them to his ranch near John Hardesty, a solid farmer of this county, called at the Journal office Wednesday and took advantage of one of our splendid clubbing propositions. Mr. Hardesty diversifies his crops and raises his own "hog and hominy." He

market and expresses himself as well satisfied with the price he received. Jesse Cannon of Abilene stopped in Fort Worth Sunday night, and made the silver threads of the Journal cashier's heart vibrate mightly. Your sub, is duly advanced, Jesse,

that section.

Guy Pierce, a prosperous cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. P'erce reports his cattle in fine condition and expects to be ready for a second feeding in a few

has finisher sowing his wheat and says

Byron Jones, a cattleman of Kauf-

man county, was in the Fort Tuesday.

"spells" when he gets to talking horse, was in the Fort this week.

M. F. Akers of Birdville called at the

Journal office and made the cashier

of Hall county, was in the Fort this

week, and reported things all right in

J. T . Cockrell, one of Baylor coun-

ty's wide-awake cattlemen, was in Fort

Worth Tuesday, on his way home from

Kaufmán county, where he has been

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene spent

Monday in Fort Worth. Mr. Daugherty has recently shipped 5000 direct to the

Jones, banker and cattleman

happy, nigh on to shoutin'.

spell this week set him back none.

up and looking fine. The cold

R. C. Burns, a prominent ranchman of Lubbock county, eat his Thanks-giving turkey in Fort Worth, Mr. Burns thinks the cattle in his section will go through the winter in good

Sam Cutbirth of Callahan county was in the city Monday. Mr. Cutbirth handled several thousand cattle in the Indian Territory during the past season and made plenty of money on all of them and is correspondingly happy.

D. F. White, the live and moving manager of the Eddy-Bissell Cattle company, was in Fort Worth this week on his way back to the ranch from his home in Abilene. The Journal is always glad to have D. F. call.

Doak Good of Roswell, N. M., spent several days this week in Fort Worth. He reports both grass and cattle in fine condition and thinks that Ros-well will eventually make the leading city of New Mexico.

L. J. Caraway, Granbury, paid the Journal a pleasant visit Wednesday. Col. Caraway says he has been engaged in merchandizing, law, politics and farming, but for peace of mind he says he will take the farm. He is a great beleiver in the farmers' congress and its workings, and devotes a good part

J. K. P. Brown of Benbrook, this county, called on the Journal Tuesday and added wealth to its treasury. Mr Brown is a successful farmer, and would have fed some cattle this win-ter, but concluded they were too high to buy and feed. He raises his own hogs, and as he has raised 2500 bushels of corn this year he will have hog and hominy in a plentiful supply.

LOCAL.

Col. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, on his return from San Antonio, said: "There have been very few cattle going to market during the last few weeks. I found quite a number of feeders in the San Antonio dis-trict, however, and was agreeably sur-prized at their condition. The majority are of good size, fat and growing. These cattle will begin to go north about December 10 or 15. Texas feed-

ers have learned a valuable lesson. They have learned that it pays to make a steer fat. Prices now are good and from all I can learn I see nothing to prevent the bulls from better control of the markets.'

Mr. S. Y. Thornton of Blackwater, Mo., whose card may be found in our "Breeders Column," writes as follows: The foundation of my herd was begun at the time the American Duroc Jersey association was organized and since then my breeders have been drawn from the herds of Thomas Bennett to Charles Stuckey of Ill.nois, S. E. Masters and Sam'l Young of Ohio, and John A. Hubbard of Iowa My sows weigh from 400 to 500 pounds in breeding condition, and 600 to 700 when fat. They are perhaps the most prolific breed of hogs on earth; gilts bring 7 to 12 pigs at a litter and sows from 8 to 15 each twice a year, and I have had two sows to bring 18 pigs each, and one brought 19. I usually market spring pigs in November December by the car load, with an average weight of 275 or 300 pounds. My breeders are all registered and selected with great pains with the view of having the most good qualities not only in fancy points, but in the num-ber of good, strong pigs from docile sows that are good sucklers.

BUYING LIFE INSURANCE.

The Equitable Life Insurance Society Would Appear to Believe It Pays to Submit Facts and Figures Through the Medium of Newspaper Advertis-

ing for the Decision of the Public.

The recent liberal use of newspaper advertising space by this leader of the great life insurance companies of the world is worthy of note. Putting forth the advantages their company have to offer the public in the way of safe insurance as a profitable investment, they thus appeal to the business acumen of men of affairs to decide the question of when can best be bought insurance which insures at least cost, or which shall be the investment the end of a term of years. The adver tising thus done effectively supplements the work of the experienced insurance solicitor. A careful study of the sixteen comparisons with ten other large companies shown in the advertisement of the Equitable appeals to the best judgment of the man in need of insurance, and proves it one of, if not the safest and strongest, companies in the The Equitable Society has just assed through a thorough and haustive examination by the tendent of the insurance dpartment of New York, whose report is full of the highest praise for the financial condi-tion of the Equitable. This company is represented in Northwest Texas by A. A. Green, Jr., Fort Worth.

AS USUAL The Texas and Pacific Railway company will sell round-trip excursion tickets to all points in the Southern states for the holidays at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale December 20, 21 and 22, limited for sale December 20, 21 and 22, limited for sale of sales.

Take advantage of this opportunity to visit your old home once more. Your nearest ticket agent will give you full information or address the In addition to the above, the Texas and Pacific Railway company is now selling tickets to the "Atlanta Expo-

sition" at greatly reduced rates.
Write for information. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agt., Dallas,

The Youth's Companion is a feast The Youth's Companion is a feast that comes not once a year, but once a week. It is not only always an appetizing feast, but always strengthening and refreshing, too. This being Thanksgiving week, the Companion has, like everybody else, provided an unusual supply of dainties and good things, with special courses approprate to the season.

SHEEP AND WOOL

The United States exported 37,045 head of sheep in August last, against 22,794 head in the same month last

The largest sheep ranch on the North American continent is one 400,000 acres lying in the counties of Dimmit and Webb, Texas. The sheep breeders report an unusu-

ally good demand for rams. The best of it is the strongest demand is for the A Montana Chinaman, Tom Hall, owns 6000 sheep, which he pastures on

the range. They average eight pounds of wool to the sheep. The Ford County News says: Magee purchased from J. C. Whitten-berg last week 800 head of sheep to feed

his surplus grain to this winter. He make early spring shipments. The fact that the amount of woo per cent greater than during a corres

ponding period in 1893, says the Racine Times, indicates that the wool growers

are not going out of business yet. There is a marked gain from year to year in the consumption of mutton in The vast quantities of dressed mutton sent fresh to nearly parts of the country show that the demand is rapidly broadening. It is a good thing for our farmers, because sheep can be raised successfully nearly everywhere and when intelligently managed they pay well, especially in small flocks and where special attention is given to their mutton qualities.

Here is an item of interesting infor mation for our sheep and cattle men which it may be well for them to investigate and try: "Robert Taylor, one of the largest sheep growers of Casper, Wyoming, is making arrangements to buy up the old cattle ranches near that place to be used as affalfa farms for the purpose of fattening sheep. The wool product, he says ,does not yield sufficient revenue to make the business profitable, but by getting mutton marketable condition a money-making combination is effected."-Dillon Examiner.

Ed Crosson, one of the land marks in west Texas, came in to ring up his figures on our register this week. He is one of those sheepmen who do not believe in fall shearing, and he gives reasons for the faith that is in him. Sheep, he asserts, suffer very from cold rains in the fall when freshly shorn and the number that is lost from screw worms every fall after shearing is an expensive item. The last time he sheared in the fall he lost between 60 or 70 head. Everything considered, his experience is that it does not pay to shear in the fall unless forced to do so by scab or interest. Texas Farmer.

take an altogether favorable view of the future prospects of the wool grow-ers. They say that at the present price of wool the business does not pay, and that there is no substantial prospect of any change. The Montana Stock Growers' Journal does not share in this pessimistic view of the case, but rather believes that the future is full of promise for the sheepmen. It should be borne in mind that the sheep business is very quickly adapted to changed conditions. That by reason of the low price of sheep and wool a great many have been and are selling out and quitting the business. There is at the present time a less number of sheep in the United States than there has been for a number of warrant and not the light states. a number of years, and not only is this the case in this country, but it is true of other large wool producing countries. The supply is gradually being adjusted

to the demand, and it is reasonable to suppose that in a few years prices will have reached a point where the business will be as profitable to the range

a new method of scouring wool naphtha is employed as the cleaning substance. By means of a pump the naphtha is forced through and through the wool, extracting all the natural oil. It is claimed that the naphtha does not injure the fiber of the wool, as alkali cleansing, but leaves the fleece in better condition than when cleansed by any other process. A further valuable feature of the new method is that after the grease is extracted from it naphtha is in a pure state, thereby be-coming valuable as a medical agent or for a saponificator into the purest of lowing this method scoured 500,000 pounds of wool, and saved a product of 80,000 pounds in pure wool oil.

Several of the American agricultural societies in the sheep districts recently waited upon the minister of agriculture, suggesting that the government should introduce a short bill making sheep dipping compulsory, so as to decrease the tick pest. The minister promised to consult with the chief inspector of stock on the matter, to see what power there was under the disease in stock act to carry out the wishes of the deputation. If the act contained no authority to make dipping com-pulsory, he would send a circular to the the colony, asking their views on the of introducing a bill. it a remarkable fact that men have to be forced before they will do even the things which are for their own benefit. sheep breeder who allows ticks to feed upon his sheep is just as surely losing money by so doing as if his neighbor's calf sucked his cow half dry every day, for which nothing was given in return.—Farmer's Advocate. That is true, and yet scores of sheep wners do not understand that a good dip will keep the sheep entirely from ticks and thus benefit both the sheep and fleece greatly. Dipping should be done several times during the season for the best health of sheep.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line 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, Laredo, 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 market. Facilities for feed water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,

G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

L. E. Battle of Marlin, marketed at St. Louis Wednesday 22 meal fed steers, 1211 pounds, at \$3.85; 22 steers, 1189 pounds, at \$3.70, and 110 steers, 1068 pounds, at \$3.55.

Her Way: Van Blumer (looking at his wife's check book)—"You don't mean to say you have given out a check for \$100? Why, you've only got \$50 in the bank to meet it!"

His Wife—"That's all right, dear! If the cashier says anything about it I'll tell him to charge it."-Puck.

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, Tex.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas,

MARKETS.

Business has been fairly good about the stock yards this week.

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

Hogs.	Ave. Price.	9
83	245 \$3.25	5
.64	230 3.25	e
75	4258 3.25	1
78	3.17 1-2	
75	193 3.15	1
	290 3.20	2
	265 3.22 1-2	5
63	280 3.25	
34	190 3.20	1
23	280 3.30	
21	280 3.30 143 3.17 1-2	1
10	150 3.15	
		1
		1
	280 3.30	1
	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	10
	000 000	1
67		
79	3.22 1-2	1
64	3.30	1
68	275 3.25	
73	288 3.30	1
64	270 3.35	1
29 (wagon)	230 3.15	1
		13
	2c	1
15 cows	\$1.60	

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, Nov. 26.—Dear Sir: The receipts of all classes of cattle continue nominal, but the market yesterday and to-day ruled slow and unsatisfactory. Beef cattle ruled weak and calves and yearlings are lower. The supply is mostly Mississippi, Alabama, Louisana cattle. Good Texans will sell readily for quotations. All lump-jaw cattle are condemned and are not permitted to be slaughtered. Hogs, weak. The inquiry is for good corn fed stock, weighing 150 to 190 pounds; the weather is warm and heavy weights are not is warm and heavy weights are not wanted. Sheep market, quiet.

Cattle—Good fat beeves, per pound,

gross, 3 -1-4c@3 1-2c. Fair fat beeves, per pound, gross, 1-40@2, 3-4c.

Thin and rough old beeve s, per bound, gross, 1 1-2c @2c, Good fat cows and heifers, per pound, gross, 2 1-c@3c. Fair fat cows, per pound, gross, 2c@

Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6@ \$10.
Bulls, per pound, gross, 1 1-4c@1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$8.50@\$9.50 Fair fat calves, each, \$6.50@\$7.50.

Thin calves, each, \$4.50@\$5.50. Good fat yearlings, each, \$11@\$12. Fair fat yearlings, each, \$8@\$9. Thin yearlings, each, \$5@\$6. Good milch cows, each, \$27.50@\$35. Common to fair, \$15@\$22.50. Springers, \$17.50@\$25. Hogs-Good fat cornfed, per pound,

gross, 3 3-4e@4 1-2c. Common to fair, per pound, gross, 3 1-4c@3 1-2c. Sheep-Good fat sheep, per pound, gross, 2 3-4c@3c

Common to fair, each, \$1@\$1.50. Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,

CATTLE.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27.-Common to strictly native prime dressed beef and shipping steers were in demand at \$3.15@4.55; bulk of sales, \$3.75@4.14. Butchers' and canners' stuff was in good demand at ruling prices. Fat cows at \$3.00@3.50, medium grades at \$2.40@ 2.90; canning lots, \$1.50@2.30; not many selling lower than \$2.75. Bulls sold at \$2.00@2.30, and calves at \$2.50@ 3.00. Stockers and feeders were rather scarce and in fair demand at stronger prices, with sales at \$2.50@3.50. The few Texans and rangers received were

Trade in hogs started off actively at steady prices, but the market became weaker after most of the good hogs were disposed of. Sales were made within the narrow range of 25c, but the choice droves sold at \$3.40@3.70, chiefly at \$3.60@3.65; good heavy medium light and middle lots sold at about the same prices, and pigs were active and firm at \$3.40@3.60 for good to and firm at \$3.40@3.50 for good at choice lots, A year ago hogs sold at \$3.55@4.00; two years ago at \$4.55@4.60, and three years ago at \$5.40@6.07 1-2.

There was a fair demand at steady prices. Inferior to good sheep saleable at \$1.35@3.00, with extra ewes scarce and pretty much nominal at \$3.25@ 3.50; Western sheep were in demand at \$2.00@3.20; for ordinary to choice and lambs were wanted at \$3.00@4.50 for common to choice.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.--Cattle--Receipts, 4240. Market active and a shade off within the range. Export steers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to choice ship-ping, \$3.75@4.40; dressed beef steers, \$3.00@4.25; light steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.50@3.40; stockers and feed-ers, \$2.00@5.30; cows and heifers, \$1.80@ 2.25; Teyras and Indian steers \$5.00 3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@ 3.30 for grass and \$3.25@3.75 for fed steers. Cows and heifers, \$1.75@2.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 6000. Market steady
to 5c lower. Heavy, \$3.50@3.70; mixed,
\$3.30@3.60; light, \$3.30@3.55.
Sheep—Receipts, 1200. Market steady.
Native muttons, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, \$3.00
@4.00; Southern sheep, \$2.00@3.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—Cattle---Receipts, 4500; shipments, 2700. Market Receipts, 300% snipments, 2700. Market slow to steady. Beef steers, \$2.75@3.25; Texas cows, \$2.10@2.80; beef steers, \$3.00@4.60c native cows, \$1.75@3.05; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@6.55; bulls, \$1.60@3.00.

#1.60@3.00.

Hogs--Receipts, 10,200; shipments, 200: Market steady, closed weak. Bulk of sales, \$3.50@3.55; heavies, \$3.10@3.60; pačkers, \$3.50@3.60; mixed, \$3.45@3.55; light, \$3.20@3.50; yorkers, \$3.45@3.50; pigs, \$2.90@3.40.

Shee-Receipts, 2200; chipments, 2 Sheep—Receipts, 3300; shipments, 2900. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.00@4.35; mut-

tons, \$2.50@3.35.

No market tomorrow. Holiday.

The Wool Market. Boston, Nov. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

The sales in New York, Boston and Philadelphia have amounted this week to 6,822,000 pounds, of which 4,280,800 pounds were domestic and 19,755,700 pounds were foreign wool. Total is considerably larger than the aggregate reported last week, and there has unreported last week, and there has unquestionably been both an increase questionably been both an increase and a more urgent inquiry. It is the reneral opinion that the news just received from London will greatly strengthen our markets. In Boston the sales this week will foot up 3,328,000 pounds, about five-sixths of which, 2,-

London Wool Sales.

London, Nov. 27 .- At the wool auction sales today, 7950 bales were offered, of which 600 were withdrawn. The price is unchanged, steady demand. Americs was buying choice breeds and

The following are sales in detail: Sydney, 1171 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 5d; greasy, 3 1-4@9 1-2d. Queensland, 1792 bales; scoured, 7 3-4d@1s 2 1-2d; greasy, 5@9d. Victoria, 773 bales; scoured, 5 3-4d. South Australia, 1129

New Zealand, 1380 bales; scoured, 6 1-2d @1s 2d; greasy, 5 3-4@8 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1401 bales; scoured, 3 1-4d@ls 3d; greasy, 4 3-4@ 7 1-2d.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Wheat quiet; spot demand poor; No. 2 red, winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 3d. Futures quiet and unchanged to 1-4d higher. November and December, 5s 2 1-4d; January, 5s 2 3-4d; February, 5s 3 1-4d; March, 5s 4d; April, 5s 4 1-2d. Corn—Spot firm; American , mixed, new, 3s 3 3-4d.
Futures firm and unchanged to 1-4d

higher. November, 3s 3 1-4d; December, 3s 3 3-4d; January, February and March, 3s 2 3-4d; April, 3s 3d.
Flour firm: moderate demand; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.-Flour firm unchanged. Wheat opened a shade better, but closed 1-4c under yesterday. December, 55 1-8@55 1-4c; May, 60 1-2c.
Corn lower; cash, 24c; December, 24c; May, 25 2-4@25 7-8c.

Oats lower; cash and December, 18c; May, 20 3-8c. Rye lower; 33c bid.

Cornmeal quiet at \$1.35@1.40. Flaxseed firm at 87 1-2c. Timothy, \$3.00@3.50. Hay, slow and unchanged. Butter better; creamery, 19@25c; dairy, 17@18c.

Eggs firm; 18 1-2c Whisky steady at \$1.22.
Cotton ties and bagging ur __anged.
Pork quiet at \$8.37 1-2.

Lard lower; prime, \$5.25; choice, \$5.35. Bacon and dry salted meats un-

New York. New York, Nov. 27 .- Wheat receipts, 274,600; exports, 109,300; spot market weaker and closed unsettled, unsatisfactory export demand. No. 2 red, 66 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 66 1-2c. Options opened steady, turning weak and fairly active on local selling, and helders of December switching to May, and latter broke under much liquidation. De cember, 64 1-4c.

Hides quiet, Leather quiet. Wool quiet. Pig iron quiet. Copper dull; brokers, \$11.00; ex-change, \$11.00@11.10.

Tin steady; straits, \$14.25@14.30; plates, quiet; spelter dull. Coffee—Options closed weak at a net decline of 15@20 points; sales, 19,500 bags. December, \$14.50@15.20.

Spot coffee dull; Rio No. 7, 17c; Corders 18@18 1 2c. dova, 18@18 1-2c. Sugar—Raw quiet; refined, quiet,

Cotton seed oil opened quiet and nominally unchanged.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Nov. 27 .-- Wheat cctive; slightly higher. No. 2 hard, 56@ 57 1-4c; No. 2 red, nominally 66c; No. 2 spring, 55@56c; No. 3 spring, 53@53 1-4c; rejected, nominally 40@47c.

Corn active and steady; No. 2 mixed,

Corn active and steady, No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2@23c; No. 2 white, 22 1-2@23c.

Oats steady; No. 2, nominally 17@ 18c; No. 2 white, 19c.

Rye steady; No. 2, nominally 33c. Hay weak; timothy, \$8.50@11.00; prairie, \$6.00@7.50. Butter slow; firmer; creamery, 17@ 20c; dairy, 14@15c.

Eggs very firm; 18 1-2c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,200; corn, 14,500; Shipments-Wheat, 10,800; corn and

COTTON.

oats, none.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 27. - Cotton - Good business done; prices firmer. American middling, 4 22-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,600 American. Receipts, all American.

Futures opened steady and closed quiet at a decline; American middling, L. M. C., 4.35; November-December 4.34; December-Januar, 4.33; January February, 4.34; February-March, 4.34; March-April, 4.33@4.34; April-May, 4.34@4.35; May-June, 4.35; June-July, 4.362 July-August, 4.37.
The tenders of today's deliveries were
300 bales of new dockets.

Cotton Studistler, New York, Nov. 27 .- Cotton quiet; middling, 8 3-8c. Net receipts, 81; gross, 8913; forwarded, 4008 Sales, 202, all

spinners; stock, 185,014. Total today-Net receipts, 37,590; exports to Great Britain, none; France, 6869; to continent, 3655; stock, 970,524. Consolidated net receipts, 146,669; exports to Great Britain, 52,148; France, continent, 28,742. Total since September 1-Net receipts, 2,399,343; exports to Great Britain, 631, 521; France, 174,609; continent, 538,071.

New York.

New York, Nov. 27.—Cotton closed quiet, middling ups , 8 5-8; middling pulf 8 7-8; sales 202 heles 8 7-8; sales, 202 bales.
Futures closed steady; sales, 280,000.
January, 8:49; February, 8:54; March,
8:59; April, 8:64; May, 8:67; June, 8:70;
July, 8:72; August, 8:74; October, 8:24;
November 8:45; December, 8:45.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov. 27 .- Cotton futures miet and steady: sales 75,200. November, 8.23 bid; December, 8.24@8.26; January, 8.29@8.36; February, 8.33@8.34; March, 8.37@8.38; April, 8.40@8.42; May. 8.43@8.45; June, 8.47@8.49; July, 8.51@

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8 5-8c; low middling, 8 1-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-4c; net, 17,079; gross, 18,490; exports, continent, 2155; coastwise, 1181; sales, 2000; stock, 361,866.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.-Cotton firm; middling, 8 5-16; sales, 50; receipts, 3794 shipments, 2531; stock, 49,914.

Galvestea. Galveston, Nov. 27.—Spot cotton firm; middling, 8 5-16. Sales; 1078; receipts 7065; exports, 6869; stock; 125,717.

New York Dry Goods. New York, Nov. 27.—A quietness as if it was a national holiday pervaded the market, and the demand was only

for small quantities. Printing cloths

very dull and previous quotations un-

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

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has 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

> All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations nd of interior qual-

DAIRY.

Milk is good, and so is water, but they both have a better flavor when taken separately.

At the World's fair in Chicago, the judges of butter claimed that the Canadian butter had a fishy taste. dairy commissioner hunted this up and found that their imported salt was brought there in vessels or cars in the fish trade. He believed that the dis-covery was worth very much more to, the Canadian dairymen than all the expenses they incurred at the fair.

A man on starting into the dairy business made these mistakes: 1. Buying 14 cows from a live stock dealer and farmer who could tell a falsehood as easily as the truth. He said they would all be fresh in the autumn, but some of them did not drop their calves until the following April. By this transaction we sunk about \$250. 2. By keeping more cows than we could raise feed for, and being obliged to buy in the spring when feed was the highest in price, and the roads the worst. We, and many of our neighbors, have lost considerable by this mistake. 3. By not raising our own stock. We have to buy about three cows to get one good one, as very few persons will sell their best cows. 4. By not glying proper attachment one of our cows was taken sick. We have lost four or five in the last few years, that might have been saved had the proper remedies been given in time.

There is no better food to make a large quantity of good milk than wheat bran. It should be made into slop with tepid water for cows that have recently calved. But if fed continuously, with-out grain, bran will not keep the aniout grain, bran will not keep the animal in good condition, and she will be
constantly giving accumulated fat
from her body to put into the milk pail.
This makes the cow a poorer milker
the following season. An old dairyman once remarked that in years following large corn crops cows were apt to make more butter than in years not thus favored. When there is plenty of corn it is feed freely, not only keeping up a milk flow, but leaving the cow at calving time in good condition. There is comparatively little danger that a cow will become too fat while giving milk so as to endanger her at calving milk, so as to endanger her at calving time. Light and laxative feed at this time will cause the cow to pass through period in safety. After calving time has passed the fatter a cow is the better, for much of this fat the next few months will go into the milk pail to increase the butter product.

An experienced dairyman says: "Let me tell you how I manage the dairy part of my farming. I have raised all my cows by breeding good butter cows to a thoroughbred bull. I prefer my cows when they are young, for I consider the first two years of a cow the best time to develop her qualities. In that time I feed to develop her udder, for you can't get a large quantity of milk from a cow that has but a small place to carry milk. As a matter of business, I want my cows to be from stock that has a butter producing record. Don't inbreed your stock by raising for use a scrub bull. If you breed a good cow to a thoroughbred from butter producing stock, you will likely get a good calf. If it is a helfer breed it back to its sire. This is not inbreeding, but line breeding and is one of the best possible ways to get a first-class dairy herd. When cows are fresh, the calves suck for three days, and then are taken away and taught to drink. Whole milk is fed them until they are ten days ald when the cream is made ten days old, when the cream is made into butter and the calves are fed skim milk and a little oat meal. Have never ost a calf. The male calves are sold at three or four weeks and the Leifers raised. By removing the calves when so young the cow forgets all about them in a couple of days."

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration, for the week ending November 19, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secre-

BULLS Lothrop Pogis, 37214-Mrs. E. M. Mirick to J. N. Garrett, Sullivan. Mason Pogis, 31646-C. A. Wright to . W. Embry, Waxahachie. Mason Pogis, 31646-J. W. Embry to

W. L. Prather, Waco.
Oliver Twist of Calvert, 41298—S.
Parish to J. L. Burns, Bald Prairie.
Tom Green, 27714—Estate of W.
Aikin to J. C. McCrummen, Paris. Wilderville Prince, 41856—O. W. Clark to J. D. Butts, Wilderville. COWS AND HEIFERS. Ann Clark, 85217—W. M. Stewart to

D. M. Weatherford, Terrell. Christine Rex, 108700—R. S. Young to C. D. Oberthier, Henderson. Ida's Stella, 104003—M. Lothrop to L. B. Davis, Cleburne.

Janet Brown, 108155—O. W. Clark to J. D. Butts, Wilderville.

Mary Bloomfield, 49646—W. T. Jones Scituate Letitia, 194010—M. Lothrop to W. R. Spann, Dallas.
Yellow Polly II., 93373—R. P. Lyon to B. R. Bolton, Waxahachie.

"DON'T ABUSE THE COW." Hoard's Dairyman. "Don't drink too much nu cider, and however mean you be don't abuse

Josh Billings wrote

Josh Billings wrote the above Uncle Josh, in his quaint, old-fashioned speech spake many living truths. When we were boys, an old Yankee neighbor, who was a splendid farmer and a wise old man, once said: "Mark it down wherever you see it: A man that will abuse a woman or a cow is a human hog." All history is full of kindly allusions to the cow. She is the foster mother of nearly half the chil-dren. Way back in the dim recepta-cles of old Hindoo thought can be found tribute after tribute to the genfound tribute after tribute to the gen-tle, motherly cow. In old Grecian my-thology we are told that the oracle of Delphos told Cadmus, when he started out in search of his lost sister, Europa, to follow a cow, and where she lay down to rest there to found a city. He -did so and founded the city of Thebes. A shrewd, thrifty German farmer living near the city, once said to us:
"I know of plenty of farmers who
have bad, ugly hearts. Their cows
know it, too; so der cows shut down
der milk gate and get even with those farmers every time."

farmers every time."

It is very hard to make some men see how much money profit there is in kind, gentle treatment of a cow. Probbably they had a rough, brutal father and came up on the farm in that sort of way. But they are beating themselves every day. They have got 'n' a habit of rough talk, rough ways to their children and cows. Step it to such a man's barnyard with him and you can tell at a glance whether is a such a man's parnyard with him and you can tell at a glance whether is a kind, Christian man. His cows will show it. It would be a good thing if preachers would preach more on the duty of a living, practical Christianity on the farm in our treatment of our farm animals. Humanity, Christianity farm animals. Humanity, Christianity and good cash profit all teach the duty of gentle treatment of the cow. Still, some men are so constructed that they

milking in the Breeder's Gazette. He repeats the common opinion that rapid and complete milking by gentle methods is essential, that the cow should have absolute quietude, and that is best secured when her appetite is satiated.

The test of the breeder's Gazette. He make a special S to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.

N. G. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind., THE ART OF MILKING.

to overcome the contraction of the sphineter muscle and thus facilitate the flow, after which the milk si ould the now, after which the milk should be drawn as rapidly as possible. There is a feeling of relief when a distended udder is being emptied to which a cownesponds, and to which she will continue her consent to the end of the act, if it be not too long delayed, that is not only of valuable assistance in the process, but without which it cannot be perfectly complete.

"The first teat selected should be

"The first teat selected should be milked perfectly clean before passing to another, and so on until all are emptied, by which time the first teat milked will be partly refilled by the 'second flow," when the second round should be made in the second round should be made in the same order as the first; but in adopting this system of milking, the same teat should not be chosen at every milking for the leginning, because the first quarter of the udder emptied has the assistance of the compression made by the three remaining distended quarters, and the last one milked has no assistance from this source; if, therefore, the same displeasure as she resorted to when confined to one sort of food. Gradually the opinion has gained ground that s cow will promptly go on strike if her boss does not furnish her with oppor-tunity to do her best under conditions that meet her approval. Her requirements can be summed up in the phrase humane treatment, coupled with uni-formity of conditions. The dairy cow quick to resent change, and her rashness is always at her owner's ex-pense. Ever since the first cow appense. Ever since the first cow appeared on the scene, her posterity has boarded with man, and, notwithstanding the numberless experiments he has made with her, she is still in a large sense a riddle to him. If the brain of a cow is large, all its energy should be directed to the manufacture of milk, and this is easily accomplished if her owner will anticipate her wants and furnish them in a manner to make her contented with her surroundings. American Dairy.

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 Thursday—a train so sumptuously equipped that it marked an epoch in the construction of railway rolling stock. To meet the popular demand the Southern Pacific will, this season, double the service—and a Sunset Limited will leave the Crescent City each Monday leave the Crescent City each Monday and Thursday, being wholly distinct from the regular daily passenger service 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 as dies' 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 a the Southern Pacific management a unique position for originality. It is one which will forcibly appeal to every lady traveler. The traveler 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 carrier is called a geometric correction. car is called a composite car, with baggage compartment in the front end, baggage compartment in the front end, barber shop, bath room, buffet and toilet 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 select ladies in the front, where a well selected library and charming desks supplied 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 tollet accessories, and each capable of occupancy 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. en at will will engh the purchas use one or more staterooms as his needs require. At the end of the car are commodious toilet 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 luxury 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 expendi-ture which has made travel on the Sunset Limited the synonym of all that is ideal in transcontinenati travel.

MALARIA. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, NER-

vousness and Blood Diseases Permanently Cured by Veno's Curative Syrup, and when

Used with Veno's Electric Fluid will Positively Cure the Worst and Most Desperate Cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Scintica, Neuralgia and stiff Joints.



The Veno Drug Co. is a legally chartered company. They manu-facture the above medicines, and guarantee them to permanently cure worst and most desperate cases. They are prescribed by physicians and have proved themselves to be the most remarkable medicines of the present century. Mr. Moser S. Powers, living with his daughter at 109 Gou-nah street, Fort Worth, had been afflicted since the war with severe pains, spinal trouble and rheumatism. He was so badly crippled that he could not walk without a cane. Three bottles of Veno's Elec-

Fluid was rubbed into his limbs and Veno's Curative Syrup given him internally and in a few days he was cured of his pains and walked about without his cane. His system was full of malaria and in a few days after taking the Curative Syrup he felt better, could eat and sleep, well, and the symptoms of malaria gradually disappeared. This is a sample of the many astonishing cures performed by these remarkable medicines. If your has not got them, ask druggist to get them for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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POULTRY.

It is said that breeds that feather rapidly areanot very strong, as feather making taxes the system so heavily that some birds cannot stand the

One who has experience says that eggs from hens that are kept separate from the male birds keep better than others, and the hens lay better and keep in better condition.

Is it advisable to feed ground bones to chickens? K. K. Cawthorn, Marfa,

HENS FOR PROFIT.

Southern Stock Farm.

There is no industry offering greater opportunities for a live, energetic, painstaking man or woman than this of egg production. The demand is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. But let no one go into poultry farming thinking to have an easy time and large profits. To make it a success we would add to the hard work, study and time and money and faithfulness in all the little details. In the first place, one of the necessities is a warm house, kept clean. Remove the droppings at least once a week, and daily or tri-weekly is better. Whitewash every nook and corner at least once a year and keep the roost poles well saturated with kerosene oil. Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the small breeds, or if eggs and broilers are

wanted a cross between some of the larger and smaller breeds. Hatch your chickens early and sell off your cock-rels as soon as possible; feed your pullets for eggs, keep them growing, and if you can get enough of them would off all the old stock early in the fall. Feed regularly. Let them have plenty of grit, oyster shells, pulverized charcoal, cut green bone and winter beets, cabbage, carrots, clover, hay, etc., and do not forget to make them scratch for a living. A hen is in her normal condition when scratching. For the purpose an outside shed, protected from the severe storms, in which there is plenty of straw, is valuable.

Feed three times a day; in the win-ter at 7:30 a. m., a warm mash and into this mash we put equal parts of chop and coarse and fine middlings and salt about as for our own food. The chick-en kettle is put on the stove as soon as we have a fire and into this kettle is put all the table scraps, potato, apple and turnip parings, all pot liquor, etc., and if not parings enough to fill out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured on the mixed ground feed and thoroughly stirred. Do not have it too wet, but of a crumbling consistency. At 11 o'clock a light feed of wheat and at 3 o'clock a full meal of wheat or corn alternated once or twice a week with buckwheat. The morning feed is put in troughs; all the grains are scattered in straw, which covers the floor. The drinking vessels are scrubbed out every morning and a pail of warmed water and another of warmed milk are given them soon as may be after the morning

THE GUINEA FOWL. Poultry Monthly.

We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order-merits which are just beginning to be appreciated.

Despite the many years of domestieation which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses in a marked degree its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an enclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nest in some secluded, far-away spot, where they shell out

the eggs in great numbers.
Young Guineas are the prettlest cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guineas during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys-such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after the whey has been skimmed off), bits of hard-boiled eggs, chopped toast, etc., as much as they will eat at a feed, not forgetting that when feathering up they require the food

little and often, and no more.
Guinea fowls are very useful where there ahe many enemies to poultry, such as hawks, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm quickly, and in such shrill and oft-repeated tones that the enemies generally leave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever-loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these ft wis is relished by many, in fact by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the Guineas supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceedingly rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Feeding cayenne pepper too liberally is apt to produce liver troubles. Now is a good time to begin marketing the surplus stock of cockerels. If you were wise you sent the old hens to market before they began to

Do you tolerate the cross fowl in the One fighting hen will torment Never dump the grain down to the fowls. Broadcast it, so that all will

have an equal chance.
You can find no better market for some of you wheat than to feed it to your hens. Wheat is the egg food. See that your houses have fresh dirt

in them for the winter. It will pay to haul a load of road dust in each pen. If you keep bantams for the children, have a separate run for them. They are a nuisance among large fowls.

If you can spare a day, you better get to whitewashing the coops. They stand whitewashing every spring

This is a good season to wash the interior of the coop, and if you put an ounce of carbolic water in every pail of water if will be more efficient.

HOW TO CANDLE EGGS. Have a room as dark as you can r use a box 12 by 16 inches in size painted black inside. Stand on its end and open one side 8 inches closed, set box with this open side toward you and set the light in it. Nall a to bottom, under front edge, the top of box back, this will mable you to see better. This

can be used in any place, though is better in a dark place. Take such light as you have; the best candlers use common candles. Take two or three eggs in left hand and the eggs. use common candles. Take two or three eggs in left hand and the eggs you candle in right hand, and hold sideways between you and the light, as close to the light as you can, and let it rub against one of the eggs in left hand; some are quite particular about this, as the eggs reflect the light through each other; turn the egg round until you are satisfied you have tested it. Take a strictly fresh egg as a standard to judge by. If a place like the vacuum in a mason's spirit level appears on the upper side as you turn the egg, it is not strictly fresh; though if this yacuum is small and the egg is all right otherwise it may be comparatively fresh. A dark may be comparatively fresh. A dark or black spot indicates a poor egg; the white of stale eggs also looks thin and watery. Remember dark-shelled eggs are thicker shelled and do not candle as easily as white ones. You can only learn by breaking suspicious ones, and it requires much practice to excel.—Charles W. McQueen in Farm and Home.

MAKE THEM SCRATCH. It is now getting to be the time of the year when the industrious poultry-man will be thinking about how to make the hen house warm during the

cold days that are to come.

My plan for this is to go down to the woods, after seeing to the house that all cracks are stopped tight, and get some leaves from the trees and busher after they fall. Then place them in boxes and barrels, being sure to pack them down tight so as to give plenty them down tight so as to give plenty of room for you will want a great number.

Put some of the leaves on the floor (half foot deep will do, and then scat-ter all the grain you give your henr in this litter which will cause the bid-dies to do a great amount of work keeping them warm and healthy. I never could see any virtue in using stoves when this method is so cheap and profitable.

You should not give the hens in the morning more than half a breakfast. morning more than half a breakfast. which should be given warm, so that they will have a desire to scratch for the seed and grains in the leaves on the floor. To illustrate how this works go in a cold room without fire 1 or wraps and eat 2 cold meal. How cold you will get! But suppose you and some friends go to eating in the same room, and instead of sitting down you would chase one another round the would chase one another round the room pretending to try to keep the other from eating some certain thing Then your blood will flow faster mak

ing your blood will now laster him ing your warm and healthy.

By allowing your hens only a half of a meal in the morning they will scratch nearly all day to get those grains. This tears down those fatty tissues which form heat by the process of being ovigenized in the blood.

of being oxigenized in the blood. By giving them a full meal at night they will have a very comfortable nar and be up early for their breakfast. But other conditions must be seen such as lice and keeping the hous clean.

You may not believe me, but I tel you that that ventilator is not wha you want as it is not needed in a well kept house. Exercising is my method of keeping biddy warm, instead of using a heating apparatus.—Indiana

CHOLERA.

How often do we hear of some onwhose flock has been greatly dimirished by what is generally terme "cholera," when really it was somother disease? Mr. Jacobs, a positry man of much experience, says that h has not seen a real case of cholera fo nearly ten years, and that he has visited many so-called cases which proveto be nothing but indigestion.

If your hens get the cholera you wil not have long to doctor them for the will either die or get well in a fev hours. It is very contagious and de structive to fowls. My remedy would be to use a sharp hatchet and the bury or burn the carcass. You shoul-be sure that it is the cholera before giving them such sharp medicine.

If your hens have indigestion it i probably caused by feeding too muc or at least too much of one kind. To much concentrated food will also caus

this disease. Bulky food is necessar, to promote digestion properly.

This is not a contagious disease a some may think, but is only an over working of the digestive organs. Whit oak bark is the best remedy I eve used for indigestion or so-called cholera. It should be boiled in wate and a little of the syrup given to thhens in their mash or water.
As a disinfectant, I always use lim

which is cheap and handy. Good care and proper feeding is bet ter than all remedies.

EGG-BOUND.

Egg-bound is caused by the hen beng too fat, by the attentions of a heavy cock, by jumping from a high roost, or by injury of some kind, bu overfeeding is the main cause. It may be known by the appearance of the hen from the rear. If the egg get: broken it will usually prove fatal with the hen, and for that reason great care should be exercised in treating.

The first step is to oil the vent with pure olive oil; also inject a little into the egg passage. If that does not give relief within an hour repeat, and in addition bathe the parts with something warm and moist. The food should be soft, and but a small quantity given

until the egg passes.

If an ordinary fowl we advise killing for the table before fever sets in.

If the hen is valuable it may pay to give her careful attention until re-lieved. The following has been recommended: One grain calomel, one-twelfth of a grain of tatar-emetic and a quarter of a grain of opium, .nade into a pill, and administered every four hours. In the first pill the quantity of calomel and opium may be doubled. The chances are small that a ken which has become egg-bound at any time will be of any value afterwards

GRIND THE GRAIN FEED. The best authorities claim that practical feeding tests with corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats are proof enough that the best results cannot be had un-less they are run through the farm mill. Many tests have been made of feeding wheat soaked in water, as well as whole, with the result of their pas-sing with poor digestion.

Many experiments with ground feed arrive at the same conclusion—viz., that the same number of pounds of grain fed in meal have uniformly made more pounds of flesh and fat than when fed whole. It is reasonable, says Professor Armsby, that if the digestive organs are taxed to perform the work of the mill in crushing the hard grain and releasing the nutrients from the woody fiber there must be so much waste of food tissue and waste of grain as well, which is often seen undigested in the which is often seen undigested in the excrement of the animal. There are various forms of machinery on the market, designed to overcome this waste by

chopping, splitting and grinding. FATTENING TURKEYS.

Taking for granted that the turkeys you wish to turn off pretty soon have been under proper feed for the last two months, it is now time to give them the finishing touches. Every pound of fat that can be laid on the bird is profit

fat that can be laid on the bird is profit at the present price of grain.

Shut up those that you wish to keep over or until later in the season, and let those to be fattened have free range (turkeys often grow poor in confinement though they have heaps of food before them,) and feed them three or four times a day with potatoes cooked with corn meal, or corn meal mush made with milk, and at night give all the whole sorp they will eat:

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders.

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

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Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

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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 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 stock.

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 terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXC hands, with its dome lighted ampineater, vith a 'uni eled lriveway through a seating capacity of 6000 people, is country for the sale or exhibition of "trapeedy horses. Besides this, there are hich are claiming the attention of buy ountry. This is the best poirt in the tock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chi-

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		2,547,077 2,050,784	589,555 387,570		107,49
old to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69.816		
ld to Shippers		468,616 2,530,896	45,730 503 ,116		

Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN. \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

change once or twice.

Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, and let there be as long an interval between the morning meal and

the closing meal of the day as daylight If the food is dropped by the handful so they will scramble for it, they will eat much more than if it is dumped upon the ground before they are called

WHY SOME POULTRY DON'T PAY. They are lousy.

They are overcrowded.

They have poor quarters. The hens are too old. They have no sharp grit. The flocks are too large. They are not fed regularly Their quarters are never clean. They are fed too much corn. The pullets were hatched too late. They are not fed sufficient variety. They are denied fresh water daily

The houses are not warm in winter. Old and young are kept in one flock. There, are too many drones in the They are exposed to all sorts of

weather.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FIG. It is strange that this delicious fruit

is not more extensively planted. The hardy varieties, if given winter protect tion, have a wider geographical range than is generally supposed, the Celestial fruting as far north as North Caro-lina and Virginia, according to a cor-respondent of the Florida Fruit Grower, who writes: Figs have certain features that should strongly rec-ommend them to all who value fruit for food or as a money crop. The trees has no insect enemies, and those who plant figs will have at least one kind of fruit tree that will be sure to yield them something to eat, and not the usual annual crop of disappointment, that is the too common fruitage of that is the too common fruitage of those brightly pictured trees so glowingly described and so temptingly lilustrated by the traveling fruit tree man. A dozen trees planted near the house can be depended upon to supply a family with an abundance of fresh figs, besides all that are needed for preserves and marmalades. The mocking birds will levy a small tax upon the fruit, which they more than repay by the destruction of insect pests in the garden. Plant a few extra trees to offset the loss by the birds.

After a fig tree has arrived at the bearing age it will stand a very low temperature without "ny vajury what."

tached 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 cover up closely any article in the room that will be injured by the thick smoke.

If you will spread the knowledge of this simple remedy, many lives will be saved. It is always necessary after diptheria to avoid any exertion whatever until perfect strength has been restored. Many people do not know the danger of heart failure when 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 crobes, 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 cover up closely any article in the room that will be injured by the thick smoke.

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ome other grain might be given for a ever and will stand any amount of neglect. It is a common sight to find an old fig tree in perfect health and vigor standing alone in an old field, the surviving witness of a former settle-ment. One cause of a great deal of misapprehension as to the hardiness of the fig lies in the fact that it is very tender while young, and even in Flord-da must be protected every winter until it is 4 or 5 years old or is fully grown or in full bearing. After this it needs no protection whatever and is a good and permanent investment.

The trees often set a crop of fruit the first year, but they must be 4 or years old before they are at their best The fruit begins to ripen early in July and the season lasts till late in August It is eaten usually fresh from the trees some tasts preferring an addition of cream and sugar. It makes excellent preserves and marmalades and is easily evaporated, in which form there is no reason why it should not become a valuable article of commerce.

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA. Miss S. H. Green of Philadelphia, Pa sends the Inter Ocean the following, which may be worthy the attention of physicians, nurseries and patients: Reading of the ravages which diptheria 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, taking 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 experience relief. the choking rattle stops, the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. fibrinous members soon become tached and the patient coughs up mi-crobes, which when caught in a glass

this simple remedy, many lives will be saved. It is always necessary after diptheria to avoid any exertion whatever until perfect strength has been restored. Many people do not know the danger of heart failure when

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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 aches, 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.

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