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THE FARM.

In some sections of the West pota-toes are said to be selling at 8 to 10

A great many farmers are having to give up their homes because they bargained for 160 acres when they were able to pay for only 40 acres.

A Western contemporary makes the unique suggestion that sheltering farm machinery is an attack upon the vested rights of manufacturers, and says "don't do it."

Utah has voted in favor of statehood and now a new agricultural state is numbered among the sisterhood of states. It is the early home of the irrigators of the country,

The estimates of the 1895 wheat crop in the United States, prepared by B. W. Snow for the Orange Judd Farmer, show a total of 36,565,000 acres, yielding 459,589,000 bushels, an average of 12.6 bushels per acre.

connection with Kaffir corn and mile maize, a growing need now is some machine or device for the ready and rapid handling of the plants. So far this has been done by hand, with cane knives or stout shears, and the process is slow and tedious.

Taploco is not a grain like rice. It is a starchy substance obtained by washing and scraping the roots of the cassava plant. Most of it comes, we believe, from Brazil. The cassava plant does not grow in the United States.

For a number of years, as soon as my wagon or other tires get a little loose treat the felloes to an application of hot linseed oil at a cost of a few cents and they are as tight as they ever were and I save quite a blacksmith's bill, and the wheels retain their original shape far better than when under the average blacksmith's treat-

The common cashaw is something that should be more generally planted. Easy of cultivation, yielding large re-turns, it is a most nutritious food for man and beast. Hogs relish and fatten rapidly on it. It comes in early in the season and can be easily kept during the winter, if placed in a cellar, under a strawstack or in any place secure from freezes. Try a few acres next

Don't forget to plant trees, and if already done plant more. Now is the time, the ground in fine condition, and the farmer has more leisure than during the spring, when general farm work is pressing. Tree planting can be carried on in most parts of Texas, with slight interruptions all through winter, and fall-planted trees will have taken good hold when spring opens, as in our central and southern belts the root-growing process is active through-

There is nothing that enhances the beauty and value of a homstead more than an orchard and grove of shade

Several threshing hines in the Panhandle country, have laid idle for the past three y on account of wheat crop fallures, at present running steadily, being u for threshing of Kaffir corn, millet a. all of which have made lare yields this year.

plowing in fall and early winter goes a long way towards the insurance of good spring planted crops. The ground is thereby put in the best condition for the reception of rain and snow and the soil thoroughly disintegrated and pulverized by the action of frost. Some of our most successful corn planters bed their ground in fall and plant in the water furrows.

A day or two of farm institute work should be laid out and brought to a successful issue by the energetic farmers of every neighborhood. would result in the infusing of new life into the farmers of any community. The way to get out of the old ruts is to begin now and pull out gradually by the aid of one another. In union there is strength. This thing of taking one's self by the boot straps in a mad effort to get out of a bad condition into a better is not exactely what it is cracked up to be. We want to see farmers join hands in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether in

The would-be sport and village hunter often causes the farmer much annoyance in autumn. He seems to have the idea that he has a perfect right to hunt at will over fields and meadows. This notion is entirely erroneous and the hunter is guilty of trespass unless permission has been granted by the landowner. The same is true in regard to fishing. In all ordinary streams the right belongs to adjoining landowners. the streams are navigable anyone has a right to fish from his boat but from the shore. While we do not advise the farmer to be unusually these matters, it is well for him to know his rights and insist upon them where outsiders become trouble

Recent newspaper articles on Kafir corn appear to have aroused general interest in this useful cereal. however, been very generally planted and its value recognized on the plains for the past couple of years—and to some extent ground and used for bread. The same can be said of milo maize which has a somewhat larger grain but is not in such general favor from the fact of its roots being so large and taking such deep hold as to be difficult to get rid of in plowing. Its stalk, too is large and woody, and stock will not eat it, whilst that of Kaffir corn is sweet and nutritious, and greedfly eaten by horses and cattle. In planting, it should be dropped about like Indian corn, and cultivated similarly. If planted thick the heads will be small and badly filled.

Present farm. conditions should teach at least one important lesson-the folly of urging the sudden extensive cultivation of any one crop by a considerable number of people. spring those who ought to be authority in agriculture expended their energies in picturing the great advantages and large profits in raising potatoes. A er of railroads also favored this number of railroads also favored this scheme, one in particular making special effort to induce the farmers to go into it. A yield of immense proportions in the West and Northwest, out of all keeping with the demand, is the Excessively low prices now In fact, so plentiful are pota-Minnesota, Wisconsin South Dakota, that many fields will not be dug. Undoubtedly extensive not be dug. Undoubtedly extensive potato raising is desirable, especially where it is necessary to practice di-versified farming, but the acreage ought to have been gradually in-creased, so that an unmanageable sur-plus would not have demoralized the market and thoroughly discouraged the raisers. A moderate yearly indiscouraged

the crop would have admitted of its the crop would have admitted of its being utilized in feeding, etc. Now stock is not sufficiently plenty to consume the surplus. The same is true in a general way of apples. Immense young orchards are coming into bearing, in Southern Illinois, in Missouri and Arkansas. However, it takes a long time to develop an orchard, and there is less danger of sudden overproduction. Diversify but do not make extensive radical changes.—American extensive radical changes.—American Agriculturist.

No man yet knows all the possibili-No man yet knows all the possibilities imprisoned in an acre of ground. In every locality there is wealth in nature, in the combination of soll and climate, for those who know how to get it. The wisdom of fifty years ago would hardly find a place for usefulness today. It is a time of close research. The farmer must know his soll, as a painter his pigments. painter his pigments.

Every farmer, stock breeder, fruit grower and dairyman ought to keep book in which to set down expenses and receipts of every enterprise he engages in, so as to be able to tell which has profited and which has not. The man who has never tried this has no idea of the satisfaction it affords one His field of wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, potatoes, tobacco, or anything else, should be debited with everything in the way of seed, labor, or other ex-pense from plowing the land to marketh, the crop, including rent of the land (bether rented or owned) and its share the taxes. Then by leducting all hese expenses from the value the crop at market rates, whether sold or consumed on the farm, he can tell how much he has gained or lost. Such a figuring is very satisfactory in every department of business, and es-pecially so to the farmer.

Dr. J. W. Langdon of Bedford, Towa in a communication to the Inter-Ocean, presents some forcible and convincing reasons for cutting corn and feeding the stover. He says: "Corn, when left standing in the field to ripen, contains too much salts of potassium, which dries up the secretions of the manifold and burns the contents until it is hard and black. Whereas corn that been cut while the say is in sufficiently to ferment does not hurt the stock. You can hardly find a farmer who has not lost an animal from corn stalk disease, smut or dry murrain, but you cannot find many that lose any from feeding aired fodder. It pays to cut your corn for several reasons. You get two tons per acre of fodder and only one and a quarter tons of timothy as an average. This year I got thirty-five to forty tons off twenty-two acres. If you save your fodder you will be able to sell the hay; you will not lose the stock with dry murrain; you will get twice the value you have heretofore gotten out of your corn crop. and you will not have your land damaged from cattle tramping it. It pays to cut your corn.

The growing of cucumbers in winter in greenhouses has become an impor-tant industry in a few of the northern states, while the raising of other vege-tables under glass out of season is a business that is constantly taking on larger proportions. The Gornell experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y., more than any other similar institution, has tself to scientific investiga tins upon the cultivation of tomatoes, frame cucumbers, beans and cauliflow-er, upon the heating of forcing houses, and on the influence of electric are light upon plants under glass, are now supplemented by Bulletin 95 on winter muskmelons. These are long keepers, and while difficult to mature, may perhaps be grown with profit in house fitted for cucumbers or tomatoes. Bulletin 96 summarizes some of the prin results in the foregoing experiments, and adds further notes upon bees in greenhouses, controlling green house pests, and winter culture of celery, cress, eggplants and peas Those interested in these subjects can-not do better than to obtain these valu-

A SOUTHERN FARMER'S WISE COUNSEL.

My Southern Friends: A word with you. We are on the eve of a business revival that will bring us prosperity and content if we will but avail ourof present oportunities and de thought and energy to develop ing the wondrous natural resources of this, the richest and fairest domain on earth. One-third of the land and one-third of the people of this republic are in the South-a realm whose beauty no tongue has yet fully told. Already over her fields, once blackened by the fires of war, the green shoots of a new growth are springing up, showing promise of a harvest that will bless us with all the comforts of civilized life. Yet, I fear, we do not appreciate as we should the blessed privilege of living in a land where every prospect pleases. us, the present pressing need is home industrial work, to turn our people to handicrafts necessary to direct the development of mines of wealth await-ing intelligence and energy to open up. We have but touched the rim of South ern possibilities. Our industrial pro gress has been retarded by wrangling over dead issues that concern not the present. We should remember that 1861 not 1895. We have given too much time to politics and not enough to business. Let us now make amends for past mistakes and neglected opportunities, and resolve that in the future we will make industrialism and not politics our determined object. Blessed movement to start the work of industrialism in this community. The who will organize an agricultural society or a board of trade in his section will unveil his monument while living and when he leaves the earth life live in the memory of grateful friends, when political marplots are forgotten.

FARMS AND FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The tarms of the United States, averaging 137 acres, are valued at more than \$13.000,000,000. Those farms numper 4,564,641, and their average value in the census of 1890 is \$2909 farm family, including hired

help, averages six persons. By their own labor, with an additional invest-ment upon each farm of about \$200 in implements and \$800 more in domestic animals and sundries (making a total farm plant of \$4000), those families made for themselves during the year. out of the products of the eart, wholesome and comfortable l'ving.

The same farmers have with part of their surplus products also fed all the urban population of the United States. poor and rich alike. Cerea's, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and poultry have been supplied the village and city markets of the the village and city markets. It is United States in abundance. It is probaly safe to say that more than 40,000,000 of American citizens no liveage have been so furnished ing on farms have been so furnished with all the necessities and luxuries known as products of the varied soil and climate of the states and terri-tories of the Union.

During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries domestic commodities, merchan-

dise and products aggregating in value \$793,000,000. The aggregating in value of the agricultural products included in that sum was \$553,215,317. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of \$628,000,000, or 79 per cent. of the

Thus American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.8 per cent. of the value of all the exports from the

country during the year 1895.

In the presence of these facts, in the front of these figures demonstrating that agriculture in this country has during the year fed itself, supplied all citizens of the Union engaged in other vocations, and then shipped abroad a surplus of over \$500,000,000 worth of its products, how can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unre-munerative and unsatisfactory to those

who intelligently follow it?

How can the 42 per cent. of the population of the United States which feeds the other 58 per cent, and then furnishes more than 69 per cent. of all the exports of the whole people, be making less profits in their vocation than those whom they feed, when the latter supply less than 31 per cent. of the exports of the country?

For the purpose of illustrative com-parison transfer the \$4000 agricultur-ally invested in each farm of 137 acres to the choicest Wall street investment. Risk that money in railroad first mort-gage bends, in bank stocks, or any other allegedly safe security which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money-power manipulators and multi-millionaires, and if it returns 6 per cent. It is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists.

Therefore \$240 is the annual income.
Follow the transfer of the farm moncy with that of the farm family to ur-ban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village can they attain by hard work every day in the year, adding their wages to the \$240 income, as much of independence, whole-some living, and real comfort as the same amount of money in the land and the same lands and hands working on the soil generously and healthfully he-stowed upon them, in the sweet quiet of a home, amidst flowers, tress fruits and abundance on the farm?—Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE FARM THE ROAD TO SUCCESS At a recent meeting of the Iowa Stock Breeders' association there was a paper on the above subject by Mr. Albert Bartell, which is published in full by Rural Life. We make the folowing excerpts, saying, by way preface that the points made cannot be successfully controverted:

When we look back upon the past and view all lines of trade and pro-fessions from an imperial standpoint think we shall see that those who are and have been engaged in agriculture are taken as a class, the healthlest wealthiest, happiest and most independent and therefore the most suc

Of all the vocations, that of the farmer is the foundation, and upon its prosperity or adversity all others rise or fall. How plainly is this illustrated this fall. On acount of the low prices, the farmers are holding their proby t of other years. ing times are dull and money scarce We have gathered one of the larges crops the northwest ever raised. harvested with glee and great ex pectation. The merchant, ever with an eye upon the coming crop, gave orders freely; his store and shelves are filled awaiting the movement of the farmers. The farmers, with graneries full, many of them with a large bank account, others with good credit, are standing out in their independence olding their crops for better prices, find by inquiry that over three-ourths of the money on deposit in our Mitchell county banks is held by the farmers, and I ask which in your judgment are in the best condition, the

farmers or the merchants? Of my early companions many are farmers, some have entered the various lines of trade and a few have entered the professions. The farmers who have held onto their farms, worked and used a fair degree of economy, have secured fine homes and are in good circumstances. Those of trades, although they have worked hard and used economy, many of them living in rented houses. that have entered the professions, poor Although essential and honorable call ings, their lot has been cast among an intelligent, peaceable class of people living in a healthful climate, and their experience has been similar to the man that kept tavern, badly located, who had only one customer for three months and charged him \$150 for one night's lodging. The boarder being riled, he told him to figure it by the The boarder being day and he would find it wages. All of the so-called fashlogable vocations are being crowded. There may be room at the top, but there are

thousands at the bottom. While it may be a rare thing to see a millionaire among the farming class for in the calling there are no rapid to wealth, to the frugal, indus trious farmer, there is a sure growth to competence and happiness age, and I am glad to say and believe there is not among all the callings such a strong growing sentiment of popu-That old idea that it was time and

money lost to educate the boy for the farm is among the dead issues. Many a college graduate is finding congenial employment upon the farm.

The thoughtful, industrious and edu-

cated farmer is no longer looked upon as a serf.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING. The best home market for American grains, says a writer, is the farm. Taking cattle as the class of live stock in which farmers are perhaps most in-terested, it may be mentioned that there are in this country 17,000,000 cows and this estimate does not include steers and calves. It requires 60,000,000 acres of land to support these cows, and the value of the agricultural implements and machinery required in the cattle industry is estimated at over \$200,000,000, an enormous sum for single department of agriculture. also estimated that a million of horses are required in the industry, and employment is given 750,000 men. cows and horses consume 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 80,-000,000 bushels of oatmeal 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 20,000.000 bushels of corn. It costs about \$450,000,000 to feed this stock, and the wages paid for labor may be estimated at \$150,

The feeding of so much grain and hay at home saves transportation to market and curtails expenses in many ways. The food is simply converted into some other salable product, how into some other salable product, how-ever, as the cow is the agent which the farmer uses for marketing his bulky products in more concentrated forms, such as butter, milk and cheese. The value of the product from the 17.000,000 cows has been estimated, allowing 12 cents per gallon as the value of milk,

at \$806,000,000 annually (including also the value of butter and cheese), and yet such a large sum is only about \$50 per cow. It is difficult to arrive at a correct knowledge of the value of all dairy products, but the estimates are low in order to keep within bounds There is a large amount of food, such as pasture grass, which may be added to the cost, and the food used for steers and calves is also enormous.

The home market for farm products is still further enlarged when the horses, sheep, swine and poultry are included This home market would be improved and enlarged if farmers were unanimous in their opposition in their use of scrub stock. With the advance of the thoroughbreds has followed a better system of feeding, larger product and higher quality, but this country is yet in a primitive condition of catile raising in many respects. The common stock holds its ground tenaclously, owing to a lack of educa-tion by farmers as a class regarding the merits of the breeds. When the use of better stock becomes a leading feature on all farms it will be difficult to supply the wants of this country in feeding stuffs. We will have a still better home market for grain, and will send abroad more butter, chees, con-densed milk, and meats, while the profits from farming will be greater cause of the use of superior animals, which give larger returns at less cost than before.—Rural World.

SUBSOILING

We are asked what we thing of subsoiling as a means of increasing crops. We have practised it, and always with ben fit. There are many farms on which crops could be materially increased by subsoiling, and but very few where there would not be increase enough to pay for the extra labor. We have known a run-down farm to be made to produce good crops by simply plowing the fields deeper. If a field has been plowed to a certain depth year after year, unless the soil is very favorably constituted, it will become packed by repeated plowings at a depth the plow runs, and a sort of hard-pan will be formed, which holds the plant-food sealed below that point, and prevents the roots of many crops from penetrating below plowing depth in search

On such lands subsoiling opens up a new supply of plant-food for the crops, and has the effect that a coat of fertil-izer would have. We know of one farm in the South where several fields had been turned out as too barren to pay for further cultivation. A northern farmer bought the farm, and discarding the old style of plowing with one mule, plowed it deeply with two horses, and as a result got crops that were as great as were ever produced in that section, without the use of fertilizers of any kind. This deep plowing was in effect subsoiling that land, for it was loosened up at a greater depth than it ever had been before, which is exactly what subsolling does.

The great trouble with most farmers is that they do not plow deeply. good many times when they think they are plowing eight inches deep they are not getting more than four or five

Subsoiling does more than to open a large supply of plant-food to a crop. It breaks up the soil and makes it fine

to hold moisture better in dry seasons A field that has been subsoiled will keep its crops green and flourishing when another by the side of it that has not been subsoiled will not furnish moisture enough to prevent the crop on it from drooping. It is a well known fact that when the soil is hard and packed it will dry out much quicker than it will if kept fine, and the field that is only plowed to a depth of a few inches will show the effect of hard-packed subsoil every time.

Subsoiling does not act for one year for years. We know of a field where a and the remainder plowed in the ordi pary way, and the subsoiled strip could be picked out by any one for five years afterward.

Some experiments in the West have

proved that subsoiling is very bene ficial wherever tried, no matter wha crops were grown on the land. For a long time no first-class sub soiling plow was offered, and this has been one of the principal obstacles to a more general use of this class of implements. This difficulty has been overcome, and now there are a number of good subsoil plows on the mar-

ket, and no farmer who has tried sub-

of them .- Farm and Fireside.

KEEPING POTATOES

A correspondent, writing from Trinity, Tex., to the Dallas News on the subject of "Keeping Potatoes," says: Seeing several communications in the News as to the best way of keeping sweet potatoes I thought I would tell you how I have successfully kept min for a number of years. First make a brick or concrete wall six inche thick and about six inches high, around the size you want your potato house; have the wall level on top, have your 6x6 inch sills fitted at the ends, as though you were going to build a house on blocks; put the sills on the walls you have made and daub under mortar at any place where they don't fit down well; then take 2x6 pieces 8 feet long for studding and stand them on your sills 20 inches from center to center, leaving a space about 2 1-2 feet in the middle of the south side for the de The house should be east and west the long way; use 2x4 joists and nail horizontally 1x12 plank to your studding inside and out and flil in between with sawdust; notch in your planks so they will fit around the joists at the top; put planks on top of the joists, but leave the two middle planks loose, so they can be raised for air; put a small door or window in gable ends to be left open when the weather is too warm during very cool weather spread some old matting or quilts over your loft floor. If it is very cold you can leave a large lamp burning in the house all night. Of course the door must be made to fit as snug as possible, but it should be left open during the day in pleasant weather. Put nothing under the potatoes or over them, but let them lay on the ground. I have kept potatoe perfectly this way and have had old potatoes the last three years when I aug my new ones. Always bear in mind at more potatoes decay in this coungetting too hot than from getting too cold. SOME SECRETS OF SUCCESSEUR

FARMING.

Diversify as much as possible.

Don't plant more than you can prop-

erly attend to.

Give complete and thorough care and attention to what you do plant, Raise first for home consumption then for the markets.

Don't overstock yourself. Keep no greater number of stock and poultry than you can properly feed. Quality is better than quanity. The Archer Dispatch says several horses have recently died there with blind staggers.

HORSES AND MULES.

J. D. Martin, driver of the great two year old colt Electrophel, 2:21 1-2, has resigned his position with the Lomo Alto Stock Farm of Dallas, and will next year be out with the young Champion Hediums of W. H. Grey. Brookville, Pa.

W. H. Slimm, the driver of the Grey Ghost Dandy Jim, 2:09 1-4, is wintering in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Slimm started Dandy Jim fourteen times this season and secured first money eleven times and second money twice.

The mile in 2:12 1-2 trotted by Pat L. in the 2:11 class on the 26th ult. was the wastest mile ever trotted over the Dallas track. Jack Martin manipulated the reins over Pat L. and could have given the Loys a better mark to shoot at had it been necessary for him to go

Paloa's mark of 2:18, secured in the hotly contested 2:23 class, stamps him the fastest son of the great Electioneer owned in Texas. Mr. Barber, his driver, deserved great credit for the way in which he handled Paola. A harder fought race was never trotted over the Dallas track.

W. H. Ewing is wintering his stable of horses at San Antonio, Texas. His stable includes the following horses, to-wit: Crysolite, 2:13 1-9; Sweet Child, 2:18 1-2, and Racer, 2:19 1-4. Mr. Ewing has been wonderfully successful with his mare Crysolite. Out of the thirtyeight times she has started in races, she has been behind the money only once.

Corsicana, Tex., has the honor of holding the state record for trotters. At the Corsicana meeting October 15 to 18th, Pat L. was driven by his owner, Mr. Lash, in a race with Kansas, in 2:11 3-4, which is equal to the three year old record of the year 1895 made by Anthanio. Not only does Corsicana hold the Texas state trotting record. but she equals the best three year old record made in any state during the year 1995.

F. G. Buford of Buford, Tenn., who has a car load of horses at Polk Bros. stock yards, Fort Worth, Texas, reports the following sales. To Talbert & Pruitt, Fort Worth, roan colt (one year) by Chestnut Hal. First dam, by Generative of the same part of al Harde, second dam by Rob Hal, third dam by Old Tom Hal, Price

chestnut filly Hallessee, by Chestnut Hal, dam by Tom Hal. This filly is very fast and can show a three minute galt now. Hallessee will be entered in the Clark Horse Review stake.

J. W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt railroad, has sold to Robert Ellison of Fort Worth, Texas, his handsome black stallion, Black Time ,11651, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino 540, dam Bessie (full sister to Josie Sellers, dam of two in 2:30 list) by Hambrino Time 1686, second dam Punch, by Hambrulello, 2:21, he by Hambrino Chief II. Black Time is one of the handsomest horses ever brought to Texas and attracts attention whereever he is shown. Black Time was raced this season, and was timed separately in one of

Mr. J. Van Rensselaer, treasurer of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande rail-road of Fort Worth, Texas, has purchased of Kansas parties the bay mare Loudema Wilkes, 2:20 1-4, sired by Ashland Wilkes the sire of John R. Gentry, 2:03 3-4, dam by Patchen Wilkes, the sire of Joe Patchen, 2:04 1-2. Second dam thoroughbred. Loudama Wilkes has proven by her performances to be a game and consistent race mare. Mr. Van Rensselaer has turned his new purchase over to Mr. John Alexander, who is wintering her at the old fair grounds track, Fort Worth, and will campaign her in her races next

In the 2:11 class trotted at Dallas on October 26 Pat L, 2:11 3-4, was a redhot favorite, and could have won the don't always turn out as they should. however, especially those dead-sure things. It seems the judges thought there was something rotten in Denmark after Pat L. had lost the first heat, and invited Mr. Lash, his driver, to get down, and placed Jack Martin in the sulkey and declared all bets on the heat off. The announcement was received enthusiastically by the ward. received enthusiastically by the grand stand and betting ring. Martin won the next three heats easily. The judges fined Lash \$200 for losing the first heat and allowed Martin \$100 for winning the race.

George King of Dallas has a great yearling in Master Gilbert. low turned the Dallas track the second heat of a half-mile heat race in 1:15 and had speed to spare. Mr. King informed the writer that he had driven Master Cilbert a half mile in 1:10. Mr. King has been very successful in hand-ling horses. The following is a partial list of the borses developed and the work given by him: Aussell (p.), 3 years, 2:15 1-2; Alcy Wilkes, 2:16; Queen Alfred, 2 years, 2:25 1-4; 3 years, 2:18 1-4; Prinmont, 2 21 1-4; Lola D (p), 3 years, 2:22 1-4; Memento Wilkes, 2:24 1-4; File 2:22 1-4; Memento Wilkes, 2:24 1-4; Ele tryon, 2:24 3-4; Lady Idol, 4 years, 2:25; Rab Wilkes, 3 years, 2:26; Mite 2 years, 2:26; Prescott, 3 years, 2:27 1-4; Lone Star, 3 years, 2:29 3-4; Daisy O, 2:30; Circuit, 2 years, 3:27 1-2.

The annual report of the quartermaster general contains some items that are of interest. Among other remarks he says that the contract system for the supply of horses continues to give general satisfaction and the standard has been gradually improved since the system was adopted. The average cost of cavalry horses during the year was \$95.44, and that of artillery horses \$143.04. Our cavalry mount of today excels that of any previous time, and all information gathered tends to show that it is superior to that of foreign countries. The cessation of Indian wars and hostilities on the Rio Grande have rendered it unnecessary to further maintain post transporta tion on a field campaign basis, and in October last orders were issued for new allowance of draft and pack anlmals for several military departments, and directing the sale of all surplus animals. The reduction in the number of animals, wagons, harness, etc., will effect considerable saving in the appropriation. The average cost of team horses during the year was \$167.83 and of mules \$114.64. The reduction in number by reason of sale, death, etc., was 1422 cavalry and artillery horses, 84 team horses, 1088 mules; this left on hand at the end of the year 6189, cavairy and artillery horses, team horses and mules .- Horse World.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOL-LARS REFUSED FOR ELEC-TRITE.

Col. Henry Exall, proprietor of Lomo Alto Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas, is the owner of the great bred son of Elec-tioneer, Electrite 10,878. The get of Electrite are certainly a phenominal lot of youngsters, especially the ten shown at Dallas during its recent felt.

only were they an exceptionally hand-some lot of individuals, but created quite a sensation in the grand stand and betting ring by the wonderful bursts of speed shown by them. Blec-trophel has a two year old record of 2.21 1-2, one of the greatest two-year-olds out this season, started thirteen olds out this season; started thirteen times this season, and of the thirteen starts won first money ten times, second twice, and third once. Starting in ond twice, and third once. Starting in races in six different states. Elrad, another of Electrite's get, has a half mile record of 1:07 pacing, which still stands the yearling record of the world. At least ten of E.ectrite's colts can go into the list any day hey are in con-dition. A great cry has been made about the depreciation of values in horse flesh. Col. Exall informed the writer that he refused twenty-five thou-sand dollars for his horse from two different parties during the progress of the Texas State Fair, which goes to prove that i' you have the proper ma-terial there are always parties who desire to purchase such.

C. N. Dickerson, who broke and developed Frank Agar, 2:05 3-4, relates an interesting story regarding the first lessons given the new sensational pacer. "I had hoosed him probably five times," said the well known train-er, "when I drove him on the track. er, "when ! drove him on the track.
We'l, it's the truth, a less promising
colt never pefore entered a draw gate than was Frank Agan at that time. He seemed to be dumb; would go side-ways and no matter how I urged him he would do nothing but shackle off at a six-minute gait. About this time Mr. Ross came in from the farm, and as he watched Agan and myself trying to go a little faster than a walk, he inquired: 'What's that's thing. You'd better turn him out and let him grow until he'll be able to do heavy hauling.' Agan was then a two-year-old, long-legged, and as ragged as a camel, and, as I said before, showed no signs of speed in his make-up. Well, signs of speed in his make-up. Well, I kept at him and began to think the only thing he was intended for was the plow or some other menial service, when it struck me as a good idea to use the whalebone to sort o' wake him up. He did wake up, as if from a dream, and lit out down the track at as clean a pace as one ever looked at. He passed around the lower turn at a three-minute clip, and on being urged let out link after link. Then it dawned upon me for the first time that Frank Agan was a pacer. The next day he was given another lesson, and in the afternoon was taken to the shop for his first pair of shoes. In the evening, on returning to the track, I thought it a good idea to see how he took to his new footing, and accordingly gave him a brush. He paced a quarter at a 2:24 gait, and from that time on was the leading prospect of the now great Mikeagan family."—Ru-

DO THE RIGHT THING. Many pairs of roadsters and coach horses have left this country for Eng-land, France and Germany this season at long prices, and still the demand cannot be satisfied, yet we have people in this country who say the horse business is overdone, and there is no money in trying to raise horses. Raise the right kind, for they are always in the market, and there will be no trouble at all in disposing of them at long prices. There is more money in good horses than there is in wheat, cor oats and potatoes at present prices. If the breeders and farmers had good young horses that they could properly look after and feed up their chear grain, they would certainly realise; handsome profit soon on their cheap farm product. Raise only good horses, cattle, sheep, etc., and feed up the production of the farm, and your bank ac-count will be on the right side, of the ledger after you have made the sition of the stock. It is far to do a little more work on the farm than be idling away good time in unprofitable conversation. The from the animals is of great value to the farm in enriching the soil, and then the time spent at home with the family in tatending to business and social intercourse and reading worthy journals, brings about a worthier spirit and a better feeling for the people man should worship .- Spirit of the West.

At the present time, there is a very active demand for choice road hors While speed is accepted it is not demanded. The horses to sell under such head must have quality, substance and style. In size they can run from fifteen to sixteen hands, but they must be sound, have good bone and he clever. Another thing that must not be overlooked is the fact that for a horse to sell well for carriage purposes he must be as well broken and handled as carefully as a horse intended for racing purposes. Time and again people have seen men buy horses, trim them up, put on a fancy set of harness and sell them for big money. The dif-ference in the prices more than paid for the work put on them.

Today there is a demand for carriage

are any number of cheap ones, but the high class article is scarce, in fact much scarcer than it ev r has b-en in the history of the breeding busin-ss. The buyers claim that the stock is not in the country, as many of those who bred a few mares each "ear have of late Tailed to patronize the stallions in their vicinity. Those who have kept on the even tenor of the way regard-less of the decrease in prices will reap the benefit. Horses are being experted, retired on account of old age and infirmities every day. Othe a must be bought to take their places. If they are scarce the prices will be corre pondingly greate", and the result will be that many of those who jumped out of the business will be only too eager to get in again. It will then take four or five years to get stock old enough to place on the market. This is a point that must not be overlooked. and if those who profit by the expertence of others begin next spring they will be a year and possibly two in advance of those who wait until 75 per cent. of the available stock has been purchased. Those who feel any doubt on this point should study the reports of the New York Sales. The paid in open competition are the true index of the market, and regulate the values in private transfers. The sale reports show that the price of good material runs from \$500 to \$3000, and that the trotting-bred product, properly broken and bitted, bring the top figures. Another point that must not be overlooked is that many of the prize winners at the horse show and that many of the best ones that will pass under the hammer at the Madson Square garden sale the week after the horse show were bred in Ohio.—American Sportsman.

W. M. Bridges of Tom Green county told us one day last week that mis recent milo maize steer feeding experiment was a success. Four steers were fed in this experiment, two on milo maize and two on sorghum, and the steers fed on the milo maize made the greatest gain. To get the best results, he says, the milo maize should be run through a crushes before he ing fed.—Stockman and Farmer.

The Concho Herald says cattle buyers have been plentiful in that section the past week.

Sol. Meyer shipped from the Dublin oil mills Sunday and Monday thirty cars of fed 3 and 4-year-old steers to the St. Louis market.

Anson & Verner of San Angelo shipped eight cars of cows to St. Louis Sunday. They are making arrange-ments to feed 800 big steers at Temple.

E. C. Lasater is shipping his eleven hundred head of \$30 beeves from Rey nolds station in this county to the St market. It is said that there will be about four train loads of them.

The Stanton, Martin county, Nevs furnishes these items: We learn that Quinn Bros. and Tom filled an order for A. F. Crowley Sat-urday of about 200 beeves at about an average of \$20. They were deliv-

red at Midland. Giles Connell of Dublin bought 500 head of steers (4's and up) of Cowden at \$24. He is holding them for a few days in the G. D. Stewart pasture, when he will ship to Dublin as feeders. McKenzie Bros, are shipping into their Big Lake ranch 2000 head of Mexican cattle.

Secretary of Acriculture Morton, in a letter to a San Antonio party crucerning the importation of Mexicans, says: is no doubt as to the wisdom and utility of permitting such importations at any and all times. And if the 20 per cent ad valorem tariff was taken of all foreign cattle it would certainly not raise the price of those animals to feeders in Texas or anywhere else in the United States, cause beef consumers to pay higher prices for their meats."

The treasury department has just telegraphed the collectors at Eagle Pass that the crossing of live stock at Presidio and Boquollos will be facilitated, which probably means that an inspector representing the depart-ment of agriculture will be immediately appointed and placed on duty at those two points where it is reported that thousands of head of cattle are waiting for permission to cross. The quarantine will not expire until Deemebr 4, hence the government means to act at once.

The San Saba Standard contains the following cattle items: Dr. J. B. Taylor is feeding 2500 head of cattle at Temple.

Good sold to Will McAuley 756 head of stock cattle at \$12,50. In the last two months Anson & Verner made three shipments of cows and calves to market. The three shipments of calves averaged \$9, \$9.25 and \$10.50 respectively, and the cows averaged \$15.75 per head. The market being good for cows, they will ship

another train load today. F. Mayer & Sons of Sutton county brought in 465 head of fat steers, cows and calves last Saturday. They sold the cows and calves to John Lovelady and shipped the steers. Mr. Lovelady also shipped his cows and calves. Later we understand that the train on which Mr. Lovelady's cattle were shipped was

The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago does not agree with the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association on the importation of Mexican cattle. It says:

"After an investigation of the subject the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association declares that the importation of Mexican cattle from October 22 to December 31 this year will not exceed 100,000 head, and hence will not in the least affect prices or in any way prove detrimental the cattle interests of the state. At a distance this seems a ludicrous example of whistling to keep one's courage up. Is Texas so covered with cattle that 100,000 head are considered a mere bagatelle to be thus airily dis missed as positively not a disturbing factor in the market? Or is the market so strong that this number can be dumped on it without a fluctuation of price? Will some of Texas' friends explain why it is that the importation of 100,000 Mexican cattle in two months time will not depreciate the values of Texans?'

An Eagle Pass dispatch of the 30th says: A. P. Bush is in the city awaiting the action of the agricultural department in regard to the importation of cattle where no health inspector been stationed.

Mr. Bush has a herd of 1500 on the Rlo Grande, fully 250 miles from either Eagle Pass or El Paso, the nearest points where an Inspector is stationed. He says that another herd of 1200 is near his, also awaiting an inspection to be imported.

Referring to the fact that notwithstanding the fine range throughout the country new and the cheap rate at which herders could be had Mexican cattle importations were moving mostly by rail and not by herd. Mr. Bush gave the interesting information that when cattle were being moved any great distance to pasture, as with nearly all Mexican importations at present. that owners preferred shipping by rall to driving, though cheaper, because after cattle had been driven many days when finally turned loose in a pasture instead of settling down to graze they would for a month or more be getting herds and "trailing," whereas if brought in by rail they would at once go to steady fooding and fattening.

THEY DIED OF BLOAT. Ryan, I. T., Nov. 30.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Gentlemen—About ten days ago I put 500 head of beer steers on a field of corn salks, crab grass and cotton stalks, and four head have died. Can you give me any cause or remedy for same. The cattle seem to swell terribly in a very short time. This case cannot be laid to Johnson grass or sorghum, as there was none in the field. Yours respectfully,

G. E. SHERWOOD.
Mr. Sherwood's cattle died of bl at, caused from eating too much of the ed into the field too hungry, and did not have enough water perhaps.

RAISING CATTLE ON THE FARM. "The feeding of beef cattle upon farms promises to become as profitable a pursuit as it ever was," says the New Yorke Times, "and the relief from the pressure that has been forced upon farmers by the depression of the farmers by the depression of this spe cial industry, due to the excessive stocking of Western ranges, is now secoming apparent in the near distance. To take from under any great industry its most solid support neces-

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sarily causes a disastrous weakness in the whole structure and that the feed-ing of cattle has been the most im-portant part of agriculture has been true since the day that famous remark was uttered, over 2000 years age. The unprofitable pursuit of cattle rearing and feeding on farms for some years past has wholly changed the character of the farmers' industry. It has stop-ed the culture of feeding crops to to large extent, and has thus increased the product of dairy farms; has led thousands into fruit growing and in for an existence more and more close every way it has made the competition and intense among farmers, not only in grain growing, but in other special pursuits, and has thus affected the whole interest all along the line. The restoration of esttle rearing and feeding to its former profitable condition will thus afford general relief, and by lessening the great internal pressure upon this industry will tend to make farming more profitable than it en since the range method of rearing cattle came into vogue. Now, those foresighted, patient and perservering farmers who in all of these years have held on to their good stock will feel their first relief and gain the first profits from the first demand for the best breeding stock. It has been a long time since that era of high prices which made breeding of the best lines of stock so profitable; but it is inevitable that something like it is coming In sight, icoming upon the horizon like the golden shade of the east that foretokens the Jawn of a bright day. may not see such an active speculation as happened in the seventies, but a promise of renewed interest in the best of the old stock of all the fine breeds of cattle is as bright as might reasonably be vished to begin with. We have an immense space to expand in. The ountries across the ocean are hemmed in with inexpansive bounds, and their population increases the ability to supply it fails beyond remedy. Thus the export of cattle from this side of the ocean must be the only means of relief. and as we are the nearest to the place

ture promise of our agriculture." Cattle shipments have been lively the past week. Within the last day or two the following shipments have been

of demand we shall always have a con-

siderable advantage in the shipment of needed supplies. This is one of the

most comforting of recent develop-ments in the present conditions and fu-

One car load was shipped from Mineola to Odessa. Twenty car loads were sent from Burke on the Fort Worth and Denver to Little Rock.

Forty cars went from Baird to Fifteen cars from Toyah to Chi-

Thirteen cars from Big Springs to Chicago. Sixteen cars from Dublin to Chicago. Two cars from Stephenville to Kan-

Seven cars from Colorado, Tex., to Chicago Twenty cars from Odessa to Chicago.

Seven cars from Weatherford to Chi-Eleven cars from Iatan to St. Louis.

Thirteen cars from Kent, Tex., to Fourteen cars from Midland to Chi-Sevn cars from Baird to St. Louis.

Seventeen cars from Stanton to Chi-STEERS AND HEIFERS AS "BEEF."

We have several times referred to his matter, and published the views of others in regard to it. It is chiefly a whim that so much difference is made in prices between fat steers and fat helfers, but it is so. There may be, a no doubt is, a difference as weight of loins and preferred parts. It is said that under conditions of act-ual trials, made by the best breeds of beef and under precisely the same conditions, as, for instance, at the Iowa station, the result left no chance for

Two lots were fed for eleven months The profit on the steers was \$64 and \$13 on the helfers. The difference was largely because the meat would not bring so much in the market, within a cent a pound. The loins and high priced meat of the helfer are lighter and have more of waste, nor was the meat found to be as well marbled as that of the steers apparently in the same condition.

There were some spayed heifers in the lot but they were no better .- Indiana Farmer.

THE CATTLEMENS' EXCURSION. Capt. A. S. Reed, chairman of the excursion committee of the Texas Live Stock association, which meets in San Antonio on the 14th of January, has sent out the following letter to members of the association concerning the excursion to the City of Mexico:

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 27, 1895. Our next convention meets in San Antonio, Texas, January 14, 1896. It has been decided that we will have an excursion to the City of Mexico at the close of next annual meeting and the undersigned was appointed chairman of a committee to work up the excur-

After considerable correspondence and consultations with railroad offi-clals, I have selected the Southern Pacific as our route of travel, and will enter Meylco via Eagle Pass. We will travel by special train, consisting of Pullman palace sleeping cars, and all necessary adjuncts for the convenience and comfort of those who make the trip, and will leave San ... ntonio some time during the night of January 15,

The total cost of the trip will be about \$75, which will include railroad transportation, sleeping care fare and living expenses. This estimate is based upon the assuption that seventy-five

persons will go.

Ladies are invited to be of the party and quite a number have already signified their intention of making the

trip.
Upon receipt of this please write me at Fort Worth, Texas, if you will join the excursion, and whether or not ladies will accompany you, and how

Write me promptly whether you intend koing or not, as I must have an approximate idea of the number in the party so as to fix exact rate with the ratiroad people.

I have assurances from the officials of all lines on which we will travel that every effort will be made for our entertainment and pleasure, and that they will endeavor to have as many Mexican ranchmen meet us as possible The trip will occupy about ten days Trusting to meet you in San Antonio at the convention and that we shall have the pleasure of your company for trip, with ladies, I am, respect-

A. S.REED, Chairman.
Captain Reed is especially anxious that the members who intend going on the excursion will write him to that effect as it would be a great conven-ience to him to know just how many will go. The party will not be necessarily confined to members of the cascolation, and others who wish to be of the party may learn whether they can be accommodated by corresponding with Captain Reed. They responding with Captain Reed. The excursion party will leave San Antonio at 1:30 o'clock on the morning of January 16, and will arrive at Mexico City on the morning of January 18. The trip will consume about ten days, as some by-trips will be made to various

"I ain't supersitishus." said Ambling Abe, as he gazed at the remnants of a chicken the kind hearted lady had given him, "but if I sin't mistaken that's the family skeleton."—Truth.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

As a machine for whitewashing the house, cow stable, barn, fences, a spraying pump does the work not only much better than in the old way, but much faster. By the use of the sprayer white the sprayer whitewashing becomes play in comparison with what it formerly was.

Lime causes a chemical decomposi-tion in the soil, acting upon both its organic and inorganic constituents. On the one hand it decomposes the silicates, which form the main part of the soil, and liberates their alkalies; on the other its work is to convert the nitrogen it finds into ammonia. It sets free locked up food.

The apricot is a fruit that does not hit in all localities, but where it does succeed, notably in Northwest Texas, it should be generally planted. Its only drawback is the tendency to early blooming and consequent liability to being killed by late freezes, to avoid which it should be planted in the most exposed situations possible.

To protect apple trees from borers rabbits, the most successful of many methods tried is to take common barn paint, thick enough to be easily applied, and add 1 1-2 pound of pulverized copperas for each gallon. thoroughly and apply. It yill last two

A farmer in an Oregon paper says: "Every year I hear of catepillars destroving whole orchards and there is nothing that can be disposed of more easily. I bore a hole in the tree deep enough to reach the sap, fill it with sulphur and then plug it up. The result is magical. The sap takes the sulphur to every branch and twig and the catepillars at once die. I gather the insects up by the pint under the trees that have become infested-with them before I noticed it and destroyed them. I have never known the remedy to fail and I never knew a tree to be injured by it, and have pursued this course for years."

The express companies are just now handling large shipments of nursery stock from the various nurseries, which are being sent to all parts of the country. Texas can boast of as many first-class, thoroughly reliable nurseries as any state in the Union, their proprie-tors having in many intsances made a life-long study of their business and being recognized as leading authorities on horticulture. There is, therefore, no need to send orders, North and East, when you can be equally well served, and at with acclimated trees, at

Nearly all kinds of insects which infest trees, vines and plants and eat their foilage can be poisoned. Some of the feebler kinds can be reached by such mild poison as hellebore or pyrethrum in its various forms, but the surest way of meeting many species is with such arsenical poisons as Paris green and London purple, but these may be greatly divided wih large mixture with water. If one pound of Paris green is kept thoroughly distributed through 150 gallons of water and sprayed evenly over the foliage there is litdoubt that it is strong enough kill any of the ordinary insects that infest growing vegetation. Every fruit grower should study all the mechanical appliances for spraying with the poisons and use the most convenient and effectual. Such wil probably be rewarded by their falthful, persistent efforts.

Farmers in our fruit-growing districts should organize and establish canning and evaporating companies. then will they realize full Not until value of their products. "The Lord helps those who help themselves," and whenever growers evince faith in an their work tablishment of concerns alluded to. outside capital will if desired be found to co-operate with them. We have in ind one canning concern in the crosstimbers country which has been in successful operation for some time, and recently enlarged its plant. None of the surrounding farmers are interested in it, however, and they have to take whatever price is offered for their product, which is generally just barely enough to prevent any inducement to assume the risk and trouble of ship-

Thorough and continuous cultivation, is essential to success of an orchard, and the broadcasting and plowing under of manure will enrich the ground and improve the quality of the fruit. The peach, especially, delights in rich soil, and responds generously to fertilizing. In planting trees some are in the habit of putting manure in the holes. This is wrong and should never

Blackberries are as a rule a profitable crop, and after being well started not much trouble. The "Dallas," a native berry, is one of the best for this section of country.

The fruit grower's labor does not cease with the planting of trees, plants and vines in the spring, nor with the pruning and cultivation of old or ards, vincyards and plantations. T intelligent fruit grower will find plenty to do all through the season. Newly planted trees will need watching to see that they are not swayed from per-pendicular by preveiling winds. In such cases they should be straightened up, the soil trampled firmly around th base of the trees and a mound of eart thrown up a foot high or more around the bases of every tree. This will steady the trees and prevent the wear-ing of holes around the trunks. Sprouts starting around the trunks of trees should be rubbed off while young and tender.

Vineyards require constant watching and young vines that might be broken off by swaying in the wind promptly tied up. Canes of raspberries and blackberries should be watched, and when new stools of the black raspberry have attained the height of twenty inches or two feet, the terminal bud should be pinched off. This will cause laterals to push out and the cause to laterals to push out and the canes to igrow strong, capable of sustaining themselves in an upright position. In no other way can the canes be kept in a compact, manageable condition, so as to be worked among with facility and pleasure. Red raspherries and blackberries may be allowed to grow somewhat taller before they are stopewhat taller before they are stop-say from two to two and a half

leet.

New strawberry plantations cannot be worked too much. Weeds are very disposed to grow among them, and disposed to grow among them, and when they have once obtained root it is very difficult removing them. See that they are kept out, not suffered to grow How late bearing plantations should be cultivated is more of a mooted question.

ed question.
So far as increase in size and number of berries are concerned, we are satisfied that they may be cultivated with benefit up to maturity, if not cultivated deep enough to disturb the roots, but there is another consideration that interferes with such culture, namely, the difficulty of keeping the berries clean on a mellow surface; a little dash of rain would cover the berries with sand and almost spoil them for use. If the grower, just before the berries begin to mature, will go to the berries begin to mature, will go to the labor and expense of laying a little elean straw under the berries exposed elean straw under the berries exposed to the dirt it will make it all right. Such mulching in dry seasons brings other compensation in the way of adding to the size of the berries, but it involves considerable labor.

RAKE OFF THE GARDEN. The rake is to the garden what the smoothing harrow is to the field. It is en more, for in many places it may with advantage take the place of the culti-

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NEW YORK CITY.

vator and the hoc. Many times, in preparing the land for sowing onions or other small seeds, wooden rakes are brought into requisition for removing the lumps and the trash that might interfere with the successful operation of the hand drill wheelhoe or wedger. of the hand drill, wheelhoe or weeder. But for ordinary garden operations, nothing equals a properly constructed steel rake. This should have from twelve to sixteen teeth, and the shape of the latter is quite important. Some are made straight, but for most effective work, especially in leveling the surface, they should be slightly curved inward. Such a rake with a moderately long handle will do a great execution in a garden, if it be backed by a vigorous, active man.

In smoothing the ground preparatory to sowing seeds, a rake with teeth of the shape indicated may be most effectively used with a sort of pushing motion in connection with a drawing one. The surface may be thoroughly fined, and this will aid greatly both in the germination of the seeds and in the after cultivation.

But a rarer use for the garden rake is in place of cutivator and hoe after the seeds are sown, and also after the plants are up. The surface frequently becomes crusted, especially after heavy rains, and unless the seeds are sown very shallow a careful stirring of the surface by means of the rake will bring up this crust, destroy many embryo weeds and assist the tiny plants coming to the light. This is precisely what the farmer does in his corn and potato fields when he goes over them

with his smoothing harrow.

This year a small piece of potatoes was planted in furrows, just enough soil draw over to cover the seed pieces fertilizer afterward scattered in the furrows. Just before or about the time the shoots began to appear, a rake was used to draw more soil into the furrows and level the surface. This destroyed millions of incipent weeds, and left a smooth and mellow surface through which the potatoe plants came up rapidly. I raked over the surface of the ground in which were sown my peas, sweet corn, beets, onions, salsify, parsnips, radishes etc. It saves a tre-mendous amount of after-cultivation and weeding not to mention the advantages of the soil mulch, which aids so greatly in conserving the moisture

But the rake should take the place of the hoe in the garden more frequently than it does. If the garden has been neglected until the weeds are large and tough, the rake will do but little execution. It isn't worth much for cut-ting off large weeds. But the work should be begun before this stage is reached, and repeated frequently enough to prevent any such growth. The teeth of the rake presents so much less resistance to the soil than the edge of the hoe, and so much more ground can be covered on account of the great-er width of the rake, that the same expenditure of power will produce much greater results than would be possible with the hoe. The latter can not be dispensed with entirely, but I use a rake far more than I do a hoe in my own garden. A hoe with a short rake on the back is made, and is very convenient in stirring between narrow closely set plants in the flower beds. A rake leaves the surface much smoother and nicer than does the hoe.—Correspondent in Cul-

PLANT TREES. The planting of trees on farms adds very much to their value, and should be made a principal part of the farmer's work until he has an abundance for both man and beast.

Waldo F. Brown, an Ohio farmer, says: "As I look back over the thirty years which I have spent on Eastview says: farm, no work that I have done has paid me better than that spent in planting trees, and my greatest mis-take was that I did not plant more." One of the studies our farmers take up with profit is that of forestry. It seems to be an established fact that abundant tree growth attracts

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moisture, and more abundant rainfall

than is usually found where tree growth is scarce. At any rate, the farmer should plant to increase the value of the farm, if for no higher reason. The growing of nuts in groves is the coming industry, which is very valuable for many rea-sons. The cost of a grove of ten to twenty acres is hardly to be considered when, in the cultivation of the same when, in the cultivation of the same ground in crops, the first cost is returned many times each year. No American tree has such value to the farmer as the Texas thin shell pecan, which can be grown as universally as the hickory and black walnut, and give grand incomes annually.

Beginning to been in the years from

Beginning to bear in six years from the nut, they earn good money at eight, increasing in yield until the trees are thirty years old and continuing for generations. Compared to the cost of planting oranges, the planting of pecans is a trifle

Charley Goldsmith bought 600 head stock cattle from G. H. Norman of Marfa, at private terms.

MALARIA.

Catarrh and Blood Diseases Are Very Prevalent and Among the Most Dangerous-An Interesting Report Comes From a Medical Board at Pittsburg, Where 300 Cases Were Put Under Test by Veng's Curative Syrup. The Report Shows 75 Per Cent of the Cases Were Completely Cured in 60 Days and the Balance Were Well on the Road to Re

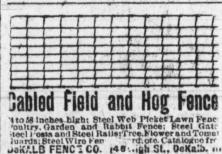
Veno's Curative Syrup is the Latest and Most Scientific Remedy for Such Diseases and the Proprietors Will Return the Money If It Fails.



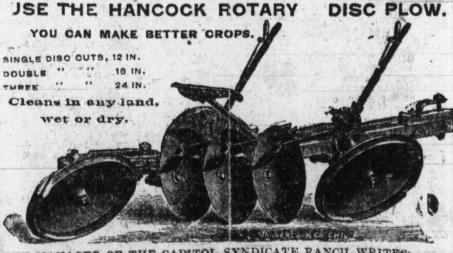
The malarial germ is ound in the food we we eat, the air we breathe. Few people are free from it. It poisons the whole system, causes fever and chills and leads to other diseases. Quinnine s often used, which is dangerous in its effects, causing roaring in the head, dizziness, deafness and destroys er diseases. Quinine should therefore never be taken. Veno's Cu ative Syrup is the latest, the best and the only scientific cure. It not only cures ma-laria (chi is and feve), but thoroughly

catarrh, constitution and liver troubles. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the atomach and brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famcus Llandrindod water, the great when used with Veno's Electric Fluid will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No home should be without these medi-cines. They are sold at 50c each. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for write to Veno Drug Co., Pitts burg, Pa.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

A writer says the time will most surely come when it will be impossible to sell at remunerative prices an animal having marely the page of sheep mal having merely the name of sheep

While sulphur is indispensable for sheep, as furnishing one of the important elements of the fleece, it must be given in such a way as to be available for that purpose. It must be in the food. It cannot be given in the crude form, in which it is not a food but an active medicine, producing a laxative action on the boweis and an excessive excretion through the skin. It is this which makes it upful as an antidote to all kinds of parasites, sulphur thus passing through the skin being extremely offensive to all insects. But its action on the skin is to open the pores and thus make the animal most subject to changes of the weather and especially to injury by rains. It is thus not desirable to give sulphur as food or nutriment except in the food, white mustard or any plant of the turnip or cabbage tribe.

When a sheep is going about with its head up and snorting, give it a good-sized pin h of Scotch snuff blown into the nostrils through a tin tube or a quill. It is an indication that the grub is in the head, and the snuff, causing violent sneezing, will often cause these pests to be ejected.

necessary that the fodder racks be cleaned out every time fresh feed is put in. No other animal is more precise about the cleanliness of its food than the sheep, and it will leave the best food uneaten if it is in any way tainted. The uneaten fodder may be scattered as litter in the pens or yards.

To prevent injurious constipation-a common trouble in the winter—give a little linseed oil, the raw only, mixed with molasses on some cut straw. You will be pleased to see the sheep eat it. apness of molasses at this time is an inducement to use it in this way. The sheep has a sweet tooth. Let a wether do the useless part of

the ram's work. He will greatly relieve the ram if he is used with judgment. It is a good plan to divide a large flock into two or more pastures, with such a number of ewes to each ram as will be right and proper. Two or more rams in one flock will do much mischief and cause many ewes to go

unserved. Where sheep can be pastured during the winter there is no more valuable green crop for this use than white mus-tard. Two pounds of seed sown per tard. Two pounds of seed sown per acre will afford a thick growth that may be eaten off by hurdling the flock on the field. This is one of the very best feeding crops for sheep, as it is such that the supply that is needed for rich in the sulphur that is needed for the healthful growth of wool, in which there is 3 1-2 per cent of this substance. Corn fed to sheep should be given in the ear. If fed shelled in a trough the sheep will plow it ahead, gathering it up so that a full mouthful is taken and swallowed, in the hurry to get it down to get some more, as to cause choking at times. Food so eaten is injurious. If the corn is to be shelled as it is eaten this haste and waste are avoided. Otherwise the corn may be scattered on a floor, and so picked up a few grains at a time, when it will be more apt to be chewed.

The season has arrived when the p should have shelter at night. bad as open exposure. Sheep must not be overcrowded and overheated, or the wool will be loosened wherever this has occurred by too close crowding. Wet and pressure are all that are needed to felt wool. To crowd wet sheep together causes the wool to felt. This is termed cotting, and is one of the worst faults of a faulty fleece. It is done by crowding wet sheep into too where they lie and sweat. into too close pens,

those hateful and injurious pests the tieks, its mould be attended to without delay. The sheep are not in a condition at this time to be bled in the way these ticks suck them. Half a dozen of them will be suncient to keep a full-grown sheap poor, and to wholly prevent the lambs from growing. Take some good sheep dip and pour it along the back guiding it down the fleece to the belly, by the hands, so it will reach all the ticks. Spend a little time after to see that none are left; if any are, apply the treatment once more.

In apportioning rations for feeding heep, the rule that three pounds of food is required for each 100 pounds of live weight, of which food five-sixths should be digestible, making 2 1-2 pounds of actual nutriment per 100 pounds of live weight, should be made the guide. Of this food one-third should be grain of some kind. This will maintain mere growth, but will not be sufficient for fattening. For this purpose the food added should be as much as will be eaten, not taking any account of the final effect on the ani-mal beyond the production of fat. Fattening is always productive of disease, and if continued long enough will cause death, so that the close attention of the feeder is to be given to each animal, lest the food may be given too long or in excess of its actual healthful ability to dispose of it.

THE FLUKE DISEASE OF SHEEP. Every shepherd knows or has heard of the sheep rot, a disease which is more feared in other countries than this by owners of flocks than any other, for when under favoring conditions the disease becomes general the losses may amount to half or even more. Such has been the case in England in wet seasons, and Australia has suffered to a similar extent at times. to a similar extent at times. But the disease exists to a considerable extent in America, although few shepherds know of the cause of it, which is the worm known scientifically as Distoma worm known scientifically as Distoma hepatica, and commonly as the fluke worm. This creature inhabits the gall bladder and liver of the sheep, deer, goat, rabbit and some other animals during the mature stages of its curious life; but in its early stage it is a parasite of a snail which lives in low moist ground, shallow ponds or marshy pools. How the snail becomes infested is one of the mysteries in the case of the mysteries in the case which has not yet been explained, but it is easy to understand how the ani-mals mentioned may become infected, top nothing is easier than that one of these small snais may be swallowed

more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of

children. COTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, 50c. and \$1.0

with water drank or herbage eaten, and the animals thus become bearers of the parasite. That this is the case we have at least negative evidence, for it is well known that sheep that do not pasture on wet marshy ground, or low meadows, and never drink from ponds or stagnant streams, are always free from the disease; while the contrary conditions never exist without the prevalence of the disease among the

The fluke is a broad, flat worm of an oval shape, from one-fifth of an inch in length up to a full inch. It has been found in deer all over the Northwest, and is there so common, especially in neighborhood of the numerous lakes and marshes, that it is a rare case to find a deer or rabbit free from them. It is thus easily carried from place to place by the migration of infected animals along the plains, and anywhere but in mountain districts where marshes are not found. Of course it is equally easy to carry the pest with sheep moved from place to place, and it may be generally said that thousands of sheep perish by the disease unknown to their owners.

The symptoms are as follows: At first the sheep seems to thrive in an unusual manner, be ome fat and anpear in the best of health; then a soft puffy bag appears under the jaws, the eyes become yellow, the appetite falls off, the wool loosens on the skin and is torn off in patches by bushes or fences Very soon the sheep has a haggard and distressed expression, obstinate diarrhea occurs, and the belly becomes prominent, After death, which then follows rapidly, the abdomen is filled with yellow water, the fat is yellow, and the liver if examined is filled with cysts in each of which there is one of the flukes, while there may be scores of them in the gall bladder and the gall ducts. Whenever, on slaughtering a sheep, yellow fat is found, it is almost certainly infested by these parasites, and the pasture will be infested by the eggs dropped in the dung. The eggs may then be taken up by the sheep or lambs with the grass, or swallowed with water into which the eggs may be washed by the rain, although there may be none of the snails, which are the natural go-betweens of the flukes as

Turpentine (4 ounces) added to a so-lution of one dram of sulphate of iron in a pint of water, with one ounce of salt added, the mixture well shaken, and given in doses of half a teacupful and given in doses of hair a teacuprui every morning, an hour before feeding, is the most effective remedy. Regular allowance of salt, however, is the best preventive of this disease, as it is of all others due to any kinds of worms.

SHEEP.

Start in by having nearly or quite all of the sheep kept, good thdifty ewes. They may not shear quite as much wool as weathers, but the lambs will more than make this up. Seure a thorough ram to mate with them. A careful selection of the ewes, and breeding them to a good ram will give good vigorous lambs that will be an improvement over the dams.

It costs no more to feed and care for a good sheep than it does poor, no more to have good ewes than wethers and as sheep are kept for profit, the better sheep, if well managed, will pay a good profit, while the poor sheep will often not pay for their feed.

The average Western farmer cannot afford to keep stock for the manure. While there is no question but that manure is an important farm product, and that all possible should be made, saved and applied, yet there must be a profit besides the manure in keep ing stock. Generally it is safe to consider the manure as good pay for the work of breeding and caring for the stock, but there should be a profit for their feed, as a better price is realized by feeding out to stock on the farm than to sell whole grain.

to keep good sheep, the other is to keep them well. If this is done a fair per cent. on the money invested can be realized, but if poor sheep are kept, or they are neglected, little or no profit is possible. There must be a combination of the two, as a failure to supply either one will seriously offset the result.

One advantage in providing good shelter is that less food, especially grain, is required to keep thrifty and lesser the cost of foodbar. lessen the cost of feeding without lowering the conditions, is an important item, and one of the best ways of increasing the profit. A sheep shelter need not be expensive; the principal point is to have dry. A very tight room with no ventilation, is nearly, if not quite as bad as exposure. A sheep bear close confinement keep healthy. There must be good air and opportunity for exercise, at the same time they must be seltered from cold and storms. Then with good feeding, a vigorous, thrifty condition can be maintained, and sheep be made to

return a profit. If four or five pounds of wool will pay the cost of wintering sheep, six or seven will give a profit, and with the increase, a very good profit. In fact, if the wool will pay for the keep, I consider the lambs as making a sufficient profit, and with good ewes given good care, the profit in this way will be as large as with any other class of stock.

Chicago exporters say that if they could get more good sheep the amount of business in their line would be materially increased. It is hard to get enough sheep together to make a ship-ment abroad unless the westerns are taken, and they are hardly good enough to fill the bill. Of course exporters are getting pretty good sheep at very low prices and can afford to sell them low in England, yet they would prefer to handle a better grade if they could get them. The competition from South America has not yet effectually injured the demand from this country, and it is not very likely to until the South American sheep can be delivered free of scab. We have the advantage of being closer to England, but it will be a long time before our mutton sheep will average as good in quality as those in Argentine.

While sheep have been low in the markets for some time this is no reason we should neglect the care of them. Remembering the darkest hour is just before day, and from every apyour child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through

In 1893 there were in Texas 4,000,000 head of sheep and it is estimated that there is now less than 2,500,000 in the state. This is a tremendous falling off in two years.-Exchange.

The McLoud News says that a sheep man I'ving near that town recently subscribed for the Rams Horn," think-ing it was published in the interest of the sheep industry.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expenses, and you realiy get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle ovr manufacturers cost, feeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

SWINE.

Poor shelter and bedding no doubt are a strong factor in causing the troubles that come to young pigs, but we are firm in the bellef that poor management and poor food are equally large factors in causing misfortune.

Brood sows properly managed determine the profit in the herd of swine. One third should be over thirty months of age, one-third over twenty months, and the remainder over ten months of age to insure fair success

A swine raiser of much experience and wide observation, in speaking of the seriousness of the cholera at this time, enumerated several farmers who have always kept large numbers of hogs and have never had cholera among them. Replying to an inquiry as to what these fortunate men do to ward off the dread disease, he enumerated their several treatments. While these vary considerably, it is noticeable that feeding sulphur as a preventive was a part of the regime of every one of these fortunates. This is a cheap and easily administered medi-cine. Some farmers buy it by the barrel. It is better to get that which comes in lumps, and break it up to tle size of hickory nuts. Hogs eat sul-phur in this form readuy. The ad-vantages of having hogs in pastures rather than in close lots were allo dwelt upon. Clean feeding floors will do much to keep hogs healthy.-Kansas

person who gives attentive ear to the asscussion of breeders on the subject of swine raising, which largely consists of relating experiences and therefore, essentially practical, will soon discover that those who have been successful have not reached the point over a single track road. Some have practiced on one line and others on an entirely different line, but both have reached the same point. It shows that a good plan is to learn all you every source you can and then administer your knowledge with good judgment. Keep the end to be accomplished in view all the time. The kind of feed for growth is that which furnishes muscle and bone principally. Supply it from the best means you have at hand. There is an open field for study and young breeders stand an equal chance with others in reap-ing the reward, in keeping wide awake, using good sense and hustling.

Seeking for information some time since, says the "National Stockman," we asked a farmer that feeds and handles large numbers of hogs every year, "Which cost the most to produce, the first or second hundred pounds of pork?" Well, what do you think was his answer? He had never thought about it. Of course he has not, when he makes a practice of buying two hundred pound hogs and feeding them for the third hundred pounds. What he has thrown away in this direction feeding hogs in the dead of winter would fill a purse nicely for use in old age, when some one else must feed and care for the pigs and hogs. This man is an old-time feeder, and thinks there is nothing in a hog unless he is a big one, and that it does not look like marketing hogs unless the wagon goes along when they are driven to market to haul those that are too fat to walk.

There is a danger period in feeding young pigs that causes serious loss to some farmers that feed high to make big pork. This danger period used to be a constant source of dread and anxlety to us, but we no more have any fears in that direction. We have learned that the trouble is all in the feed and manner of feeding. Years ago we fed corn literally to sows suckling, fed all the rich slop the sows would eat, mixed the slop in a tub or barrel, letting it stand twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding. We always expected the pigs to have the scours at three or four weeks old andit often times became chronic. We rushed too fast, and could not wait for them to get well before crowding with feed again. Now we drop out the corn, or nearly so, till the pigs are a month or more old. We feed soft food—hardly slop in the usual sense of the word. We pump the required amount of water into a bucket, or else go to the slop tub that catches the kitchen slops and pour out what we want. Into this we stir middlings and bran, till it is quite stiff, so stiff that sometimes it will not pour from the bucket, but drops out in chunks. The pigs get all they will eat of this twice a day, and the sows get the same in large quantities. They run down in flesh very little while suck-ling large litters. With this treatment we now have pigs that are very fat past one month old, and they have never had the scours. In fact, we have no fears in this direction any more. They always get pure, clean food and keep in good health and prime condi-

VALUE OF GRASS IN PRODUCING PORK.
The Utah experiment station has is sued a bulletin which treats of the economical use of grain when fed alone or when fed with green grass, and also of the economy of raising hogs on grass alone. Furthermore, the relations of exercise to the economical use of food is treated of. For the experiment, fif-teen head of pigs were used, being put into five sets of three each. division was made so that the be as near the same weight as

possible. Set 1 was fed grain in a yard about four rods by six rods.

Set 2 was fed grain and grass in a yard similar to that in which set one

Set 3 was fed grain in a movable pen, 12x16 feet, in a pasture containing a mixture of eight grasses. Set 4 was fed grain and allowed to

run loose in the same pasture as set 3. Set 5 was fed no grain, but allowed to run loose in pasture with set 4.

The conclusions arrived at by the ex-

perimenters were:
1. Pigs allowed to roum at will over eighteen acres of good pasture, and fed all the grain they would eat, made the most rapid growth—and apparently made the best use of food.

2. Pigs fed grass and grain in a small yard made a more rapid growth than those fed grain alone—and apparently made a slightly better use of the food 3. In the cases of 1 and 2 there was an increse of the food consumed, ap-parently sufficient to account for the

more ropid growth and more economical use of food. 4. Green grass appears to be of greatest value as an appetizer. 5. Pigs kept on grass alone made a slow growth—so slow that it would require two seasons for maturity—

6. Pigs kept in a movable pen on pasture, ate within seven pounds as much grain as did those in a yard without grass-but did not make as good use

7. Exercise seems to be necessary to increase consumption and probable di-gestion—that growth may be rapid and onomical.

THE SCRUB HARDIER THAN
THE IMPROVED HOG?
We are asked this question by one
of our readers. We are aware that
there exists in the minds of most farmers a belief that the scrub is a hardler animal than his improved brother. This is an opinion, we believe, taken for granted without investigation. That the hog has been improved at the expense of his vitality and vigor is the theory that is generally credited. Let us look into the matter a little before adopting the prevailing conclusions and

see if they are borne out by the facts. In the first place the farmer who has not yet moved up from the scrub is one that believes very largely in the "root hog or die" process of feeding, conse-quently his pigs are not troubled with overloaded stomachs nor indigestion They also have plenty of exercise. These conditions giving good bone, strong sinews and in best condition to resist disease; but at the same time there is no money in this sort of a hog, and the dollar is what the farmer is working for. Take the improved hog and put him in like condition and he will be as sturdy and vigorous as his scrub relative. Then again, the scrub, because of his deficient capabilities to take on fat and flesh or make the rapid gain or growth, does not incur the risks incident thereto and gets a false credit for greater hardiness than he is Likewise the improved hog who is

easily kept in a fat condition upon an ordinary diet, is driven through the heat, is quickly worried and overcome and is falsely charged with a lack of hardiness because of his condition. But the improved hog is selected and bred with good size in the vital parts to supply the machinery necessary to run the animal with strength and vigor. The digestive organs are prepared to take a given amount of other food and extract the virtues and assimilate them to the building up of the frame and body of the animal an extent 25 per cent. greater than the machinery inside the scrub can be compelled or induced to do. Why, then is this not a true test of hardiness, vigor and vitality? Put them on the same level and equality and the improved hog, with his large heart girth in proportion to his body, will prove his vitality and hardiness in competition with his scrub ancestor. It is not be-cause of his improved condition, but because his capacity to transfer food into flesh profitably is over-taxed and crowded too hard that causes a weak-ening of the vitality. The scrub cannot be rushed with profit and does not therefor, have to undergo the severe test. The hog that is raised in a comfortable house with plenty of feed without rustling for it, cannot stand the sudden change into outside cold and storms that the scrub is already accustomed to. But take it by

well as the scrub.

But we do not want this condition as there is no money in it to the raiser or hogs.

trained and hardened to it, to do just as

degrees and the improved hog can

For profitable purposes the hog that has got the inside machinery, vitality and power to run it, to grind up a given amount of grain and turn out the largest per cent of gain in flesh is the one we want, and in this contest the scrub isn't in it.-Ex.

SELECTING AND MATING BREED-ING ANIMALS.

The selection and mating of breeding animals is an old topic, and yet it is ever present and constantly de-mands intelligent judgment and all the assistance that can be obtained. Ideals of perfection of each breed now contesting for honors in the United States have been carefully prepared by the men selected by different associations, and you are at liberty to adopt them, or construct one of own. My advice is, study the ideals prepared, and improve upon them if you can: it can be safely said that the reality is yet some distance below the ideals, so that you have room for improvement. Notwithstanding the aforementioned ideals, there remains much room for instruction comparison of experience and interchange of ideas touching the important part of breeding, viz., the mating of the

Generally, it is said that the boar is half the herd, and in the sense that he is used upon a large number of sows, the saying is relatively true, but pressive in that ration, I respectfully take issue. My position is, that the animal mated which can show for several generations the same characteristics and qualities possessed by will impress itselp upon its offspring boast of such intensity of shape and qualities; at the same time, age and condition as to health and vigor must not be overlooked, and this is to be emphasized as to the boar. His imdetermined by his at period of service, as it follows and clings to the offspring through life; while the condition of the dam may not be so favorable at conception, yet during the period of gestation she can be braced up and improved, and such improvement daily affects the developing youngsters.

Too much care cannot, therefore, be

taken with the boar in keeping him in prime condition during his stud service. During such time he should have warm, clean shelter, nutritious food at regular intervals, plenty of room for exercise, and be groomed daily during his work in the stud. As to feed, I know of none better than corn and wheat in equal proportions, ground and mixed with a little sweet milk, the latter sufficient in quantity to make a stiff dough. He should not have more than a quart of such mixture at a feed, and not less than three times a day. Never give him more than he will eat up clean. An ear or two of corn, two or three times a week, is a good assistant, and an apple once a day will aid in keeping his stomach toned up. A pint of new milk each day to drink will be found a paying investment. Give him free access to charcoal and ashes sprinkled with a small portion of salt. Now, as to age upon that question allow me say that after he is 10 months old until 10 years of age, he is all right for reasonable use, if he is kept in good healthy condition. After the stud service is ended, turn him out into a good lot where he can root, and in spring, summer and fall, have plenty of grass, and feed but little grain until a few weeks before again calling him up to the stud, when he should be put up and given the stud rations and treatment, so as to have him thriving when the period of service is at hand.—Shepard in Kansas Agricultural Report.

CURING HAMS AND BACON. First trim all surplus fat from the hams, removing the joint, shape as usual. Rub the salt in thoroughly on usual. Rub the salt in thoroughly on the skin side, using a hog ear to do it; then draw up the skin over the hock, putting in a pinch of pulverized saltpetre; then filling up closely with packed salt. Place the hams on a table covered with salt half inch deep, fitting them in to occupy as little space as possible, but not touching. Now you are ready for the dressing. Thoroughly mix the following articles (quantity mix the following articles (quantity given for one hundred pounds of hams): 10 lb. salt, 2 lb. good brown sugar, 1-2 lb. ground black pepper, and 1-2 lb. saltpetre, with which thoroughly rub the flesh side. After which put on all the mixture that will lie on. By ab-sorption the mixture will be eaten up in from two to three weeks.

Then slightly sprinkle with salt. In six weeks the meat will be ready to hang up for smoking. Hang with wire and be sure to hang with the hock down.
Use nothing but corn-cobs or hickory

wood for smoking.

Spare ribs, breakfast bacon and small shoulders for family use should be treated same as hams. SORGHUM AND HOGS.

SORGHUM AND HOGS.

T. C. Slaughter, who has experimented considerably in feeding hogs and especially with sorghum, has this to say in Farm and Ranch:

Being hungry for ideas in my line, I am selfish enough to prefer reading rather than writing. But some of your readers want my experience with sorghum. I admit knowing something of sorghum as a food for hogs, cattle

horses and poultry. The stock farmer who discards this important food can-not compete with his neighbor. Men are usually sincere in their experiences, but often wrong in their conclusions. A man said to be last year that pigs would do no good on corn until their heads get hard. He seemed to think the trouble was a soft head rather than a tender stomach. I fear those who condern sorghum have not been who condemn sorghum have not been close observers. Sorghum before heading is almost worthless as a food, but after it heads, until it reaches the stiff dough is the nearest bealanced ration excepting wheat, milk and possibly wheat products—of any other one food, where the double of the control of the contro where fat and growth are both desired, and yet, like all other single feeds, is not a complete ration. In its earlier stage, like young tender grass, it is too washy, and later, like cured grass, it is too constipating. Corn is in-clined to constipate, hence sorghum in an advanced stage and corn is poor feed. But corn and sorghum, until it reaches the stiff dough, and after this, or even before, supplemented with green pasture, ripe oats, or any mild laxative, will put on more pounds of cheap hog, beef or horse flesh than any single or combination of feeds that I know of, and the animal that lay on great masses of fat and flesh with these before him I would consider sadly out of joint in either health or breeding.

Take a bunch of 50 to 100 pound shoats first of March, sirel by a thoroughbred male, and out of mature sows of any breeding; run them on green wheat controlled. wheat, oats and grass, wi'h an ear of corn each night and morning, until sheaf oats and sorghum come in, then feed liberally of them until corn b gins to glaze, and then all three until October 1, and I have never seen hogs so low or grain so high in Tevas but what they will make money. Of course corn shelled and ground and oats shelled and ground would be better, but unless grain is high would be better, but unless grain is high would hardly think it would pay for extra cost. I have fed milch cows and berf steers sorghum under every and all conditions with no other pre-autien than to get them onto it gradually, say in two or three days. Like Dr. Payne, in your last issue, I think it the quantity and not the quality that kills. After an overfeed of sorghum fermentation sets in, filling the stomach so full of gas that it inflates sufficiently to crowd the lungs or heart, or both, out of action, and death results at once. Should I find any of mine in this condition, I would stick a knife in the flank at once, between the ribs and hips, with the full expectation of saving nine out

George Pemberton shipped 400 head of fat cattle to the St. Louis market

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The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per

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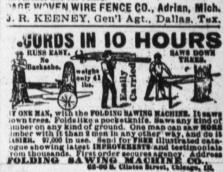
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Entered at the Postoffice. For Worth, Tex., us second-class mat-

Quarantine restrictions were up on the 1st.

Several thousand head of cattle will be shipped into Hall county next week from East Texas and Arkansas.

The Caufield Mexican cattle from Colorado, Tex., 383 head, 982-pounds average, sold at \$2.30 to Nelson, Morris & Co.

Colonel C. C. Slaughter marketed in St. Louis 25 cows, 834 pounds, at \$2.60, and 167 cows, 833 pounds average, at \$2.50. Cows need salt every day. It aids

digestion. Rock salt kept where they can have free access to it is a good thing. It is estimated that there are 1,200,000

head of cattle in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and 300,000 in the state of E. B. Carver has sold 500 head of

cows to Stewart Bros. of Jack county at good prices. The cattle are now in Archer county. Hector D. Lane, president of the

American Cotton Growers' association, says he does not think the Texas cotton crop will reach 1,600,000 bales. Texas hay is finding a market in

Kentucky, and Kentucky whisky has already found a market in Texas. Resiprosity. The market price of cattle in Sonora,

Mexico, is given as follows: One-yearolds, \$5; 2-year-olds, \$7; and threes and over, \$10 a head in United States Crider's Live Stock Bulletin, Kansas

City, says that for the year to date

there is a shortage of 81,253 cattle as compared with 1894 for the same period. J. W. Moore of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary commission is in the Panhandle to receive 500 head of cat-

tle that he bought last spring. He will ship them to Marion county, Kansas, where they will be wintered. John M. Dyer of Deming, N. M., was in Kansas City with a train of Old Mexico steers that were driven

from Sonora, Mexico, to Deming, N. M., and shipped from there. This is Mr. Dyer's second shipment of Mexican cattle. On account of so much rain many

farmers in West and Northwest Texas have not been able to sow as much wheat as they calculated to. Those who cannot finish sowing wheat can safely sow oats in February, as the prospects are that the ground will be in fine condition and the oat crop will

In some of the fruit districts of California is said that the odor of various prepartions used to destroy insect life reaches for miles around, and still the great question with them is, "What shall we do to destroy the pests?" The Pecos Valley fruit growers are urging tree buyers to look out for the pests in the young trees and also in the fruit shipped in.

Stockmen should commence to arrange their affairs so that they can get off to the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio on the 14th of January. This meeting is looked to with more than usual interest, and the stockman who fails to be one of the "large number present" will miss the royal good time they will have on this occasion. And then the excursion to the City of Mexico will certainly be a trip of pleasure and profit.

The boll weavil is causing much anxiety to the cotton growers of Southwest Texas. It has done no little damage to the cotton crop in that section this year. A Gollad county farmer has discovered a remedy, so it is claimed, that has proved a success in destroying the weavil. He has written to the secretary of agriculture offering to sell the receipt for \$5000. If it will do what is claimed for it the farmers' institutes could well afford to buy the receipe.

Sanders Estes is back with us again. He has been on a trip to Mexico, where he purchased a bunch of Mexican ca:tle. Sanders says the cattle he bought were good and somewhat graded. He thinks there is little in buying Mexican cattle; he would prefer home cattle, as they are much easier handled. It is a sham about being so many cat. tle there. Mexico needs more and better cattle. Those fellows that were so hot after Mexico cattle are about cooled off. We have been informed that there will be but few cross the line,-Midland Gazette.

All quarantine restrictions being removed on the 1st instant, it might be well to remind those who contemplate the shipment of eastern cattle to the Panhandle country of the necessity of providing windbreaks and some extra food for them during the winter or else meet with probably heavy losses. Past experience has conclusively shown the necessity for this, as the change from the milder climate of east and South Texas to the plains country this time of year is too severe, and those who have attempted it heretofore without the above named provisions

have generally suffered heavy losses, An unusually large crop of fodder has been raised in our northwestern countries this year, and sorgbum, millet, etc., are cheap and plentiful.

Poultry raisers in this section should not fail to be on hand next week at the opening of the Poultry exhibition. Much valuable information may be obtained by attending the exhibition.

We should like to hear from stock men who have tried the polled Angus breed of cattle. It would seem that they should be well adapted to our colder latitudes and apparently make fine beef cattle, but somehow they are not generally handled by stockmen. It is claimed by some that they are rather irregular breeders-though we cannot state from personal knowledge if this is correct.

If the present indications of a demand for medium sized block steers are sustained it would seem that the East Texas importations will fill the bill. The winter has seen several bunches of two and three-year-olds, shipped west from the central and eastern counties of the state when yearlings. They do not grow extra large, but fill out all round and make nice, medium chunky steers. Dehorning has in some instances been resorted to with great improvement in the looks of the animals.

The question has often been discussed as to whether or not salt is injurious to hogs. It is not injurious if hogs can have access to it all the time, but if they are kept away from it for some time and then allowed to help themselves disastrous results are liable to follow. We have heard of a case where a couple of nice shoats were killed by slop made out of the liquid in which salted corned beef and cabbage were boiled. It is a good idea to place rock salt where they can have access to it at all times.

The disease which has been slaying so many hogs in the Western states of late is not cholera, but swine plague, so says Dr. Moore of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the agricultural department. He states that there are two diseases that become contagious among hogs-hog cholera, which is a typhoid fever and a similar to typhoid fever in the human system, and contagious pneumonia, or, in popular language, swine plague, which is similar to pneumonia in the human system. He says nothing can be done for those already diseased, but for those not diseased new pens and immediate isolation is the remedy.

The first annual exhibition of the North Texas Poultry association will be held in Fort Worth next week, commencing Tuesday. December 10, and will continue on the 11th and 12th. The premium list is good and the officers and directors of the association will spare no pains in getting up a splendid exhibition. The poultry business is growing in interest and in every part of the state poultry associations are being organized and exhibitions held, and noted improvements are being made as a result. This association was organized last July, and active preparations were at once commenced for this exhibition.

The "American Standard of Perfection" will be the guide of the judges in rendering their awards. The entries will be closed December 9. A large number of entries have already been made. The organizers of the association expect to incorporate a stock company, \$5000 stock, 1000 shares. The association already has a larger membership than the State association. The following are the officers: A. G. Fowler, Handley, president: W. S. Ikard. Henrietta, vice president; W. P. Hawkins, Fort Worth, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. C. K. Hawkins, Fort Worth, assistant secretary, Directors: A. G. Fowler, Handley; W. P. Hawkins, Fort Worth; A. J. Pitts, Grandview; R. A. Davis, Merit; E. T. Branch, Dallas: W. S. Ikard, Henrietta: S. B. Ferrel, Granbury; Mrs. C. K. Hawkins, Fort Worth; Mrs. O. L. Wiley, Dallas: L. A. Stroud, Sherman.

D. M. Owens of Athens, Tenn., will be judge, and has acted in that capacity more frequently than any other poultry judge in the country.

There will be exhibitors here from many points in Texas, also from Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Louislana, and it is probable that some parties from Canada will arrive here with some fine breeds of fowls. All premiums will be paid promptly

on the last day of the show.

A party of Armours are visiting in Texas this week. They say they are out merely for pleasure but some think they are out for anything good that might show up. The Dallas News cor-

respont here sums up the visit thus: "It is thought there is hardly a doubt but that 'Old Phil' has sent Martyn to Texas to learn what a packing house backed by his money and the prestige of the Armour name can do. It is whispered on the side that in the event Mr. Martyn reports favorably and gives it as his opinion that a packing house in Texas would add money to the Armour bank account, two cities, Galveston and Fort Worth, will be considered leading candidates for the nomination. The exportation question has caused much comment in Chicago, and if Messrs. Simpson and Thompson succeed in having quarantine restrictions removed and when the Island city becomes an exporting point she will be a dangerous rival for this town. But of course much of this is conjecture. Nob dy knows what the A mours really think of Texas as a location for a packing house and probably won't

for several months." We are in receipt of an essay in pamphlet form entitled the "Passing of the Plow." This essay was suggested by the report of Secretary of Agriculture Morton and the reports of various experiment stations. Secretary Morton says: "The plow used by the American farmer is a humbug and an enemy to fertility." The point. made is that the fertility of the soil may be retained if the soil is properly cultivated, and this by sub-solling. We quote from the essay as follows: "The I and so far from being an enemy, as

now famous remarks of Secretary Morton, that 'the plow has outlived its usefulness,' and that 'the plow used by the American farmer is a humbug and an enemy to fertility,' were not hastily formed conclusions, but chinions based upon extensive study of the conditions and needs of American farms in relation to crop productions, and they have set a lot of men to thinking along these lines. The result will doubtless soon be seen in the production of really improved field implements, which will materially change the methods of plowing and cultivation to bring into practical use the scientific knowledge relating principally to the control of the moisture in the soil by mechanical means, rather than by the use of fertilizers, as we believe this is to be the great factor in future crop production. Quoting further from Secretary Morton, He says: 'We have improved our plows less than any other implement man uses. It is very important, in my judgment, that a plow shall be invented that shall not leave the earth over which it passes so compacted by pressure : s do the plows now in use. In shallow tillage, with a cut of say four inches in depth, the leverage of the plow point against the earth, the whole weight or power of the team, producing a downward pressure at the cutting edge of the share, leaves the base of thes furrow that is turned over smooth and hard. In fact, it renders it almost impervious to water. Therefore, when a torrential rainfall comes' upon land thus plowed and lying upon a land slope, the wash is enormous."

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation sentiment in West and Northwest Texas still grows. The prime movers in this work are men who have lands in those sections. They have watched the seasons for years, and have concluded that the only sure plan of making farming a success out there was by irrigation. The lands are immensely rich, and with good seasons have produced bountifully of everything. Now, there are people in those sections who do not favor irrigation afraid to move into a country where irrigation is being pushed. This writer has lived in the West for more than fifteen years, and we believe we know something of its conditions and needs. We doubt if there is a better section under the sun for stock farming than in West Texas. By West Texas we mean all that portion of the state lying west of a line on Red river north of Waco and extending south or southwest from Waco to the Gulf- embracing the territory known as Southwest, West and Northwest Texas. For stock farming in that territory irrigation is not necessary, but that interest certainly would not be injured by irrigation. While a great deal of the country is level and susceptible of irrigation, there will be plenty of rough and high lands along all canals on which stock could be raised with even greater profit, as the products of the irrigated farms would be so abundant and a greater variety of feed produced. Let the good work go and may those are pushing it reap a rich harvest.

In a recent trip through the plains counties the writer observed general improvement and marked indications of prosperity amongst the settlers. Stock farming is now the order of the day, and many farmers have nice bunches of cattle, running from twenty-five or fifty to two or three hundred head-mostly all graded. An abundant supply of sorghum for winter feed has been generally raised, and windbreaks provided. In many cases the sorghum is merely shocked up in the field to be hauled and scattered in the pasture. This is to prevent the cattle getting into the habit of hanging around the lots at home when fed there, and in some instances the sorghum is left uncut and stock turned Into the field to eat it down. With such certain crops as sorghum for fodder and Kaffir corn as feed for man and beast the food problem in the Panhandle appears to be satisfactorily solved.

THE TEXAS PANHANDLE. With the advent of the Fort Worth and Denver road through the Panhandle a few years since, a wonderfully rich and fertile country was opened for settlement and speedily filled with farmers from the older states, and the older portions of Texas. The bountiful grain crops of 1889, 1890 and 1891 caused hundreds to engage in wheat raising on a large scale, and the farmer who did not plant at least two or three hundred acres was an exception. Correspondingly the cattle range suffered-being curtailed and contracted by the numerous farms being enclosed in every direction, and it looked as if the entire country was to be dominated by the "man with the hoe (this term, however, being rather anomalous in the Panhandle, where the use of a hoe is exceptional). The drouths and grain failures of the past three years and the exodus of many disappointed and ruined settlers, who had invested their all in the country, is familiar to all, and once more it seemed as if this great country would again be relegated to its former conditions. But the minority, who possessed little bunches of cattle and managed to "tough it through," gradually familiarized themselves with the conditions and capabilities of the country, are now in a fair way to prosperity. That the Panhandle is not strictly a farming country will be doubtless conceded by all whilst for stock farming and raising a diversity of crops it is unexcelled. Amongst the latter, cotton has been successfully raised as far West as Donley county, is of good staple, and its cultivation is not more than half as difficult as in the Southern and Eastern counties of the state, owing to the freedom from crab grass, weeds, etc. People who now emigrate to this section with the view of operating as above indicated can hardly fall to succeed. An erronecus and now generally exploded idea is that of the antagonism of the cattleman and "nesters." Whilst the latter have very generally and seriously curtailed their ranges, the cowmen has accepted the situation cheerfully. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder

rule has been the farmer's best friend, buying his products for consumption on the ranch; employing him and his boys for fence building, tanking, "cow punching," and in many other ways, and those who now labor under the belief of hostility between both parties are hugely mistaken. The country is big enough for all and the average cowman has too much sense as well as good nature to attempt inter-

ference with the ordinary course of DEALING WITH MEXICO.

We are not familiar with the treaty with Mexico, but there must be a loose plank in it somewhere. Americans who go into Mexico for business or pleasure often find it difficult to avoid offending the dignity of some alcalde or other petty official. If arrested they are thrown into prison and generally remain there until their friends hear of it by accident, as they are not permitted to communicate with any one. Only recently a ranchman of New Mexico, Israel King, was arrested and imprisoned and refused permission to communicate with his friends. The charge against him was for stealing cuttle. He had a considerable herd of cattle and was moving them across the line when two head of cattle got into the herd. All cattlemen know how nearly impossible it is to keep a herd entirely clear from strays. Mr. King knowing the trouble that would likely follow if this occurred, had taken the precaution to have his herd inspected before crossing the line. But these cattle got into the herd and his arrest and imprisonment followed. When he talk, because they say people will be secured a hearing he was released. It is not the arrest that is complained of, but the long imprisonment and refusal to permit communication with friends. Mexico is our neighbor, and it is to the mutual interest that we should be harmonious, and we believe President Diaz and his cabinet so regard the

> ernment should look into them. Two very important facts in connection with the new era of magazines are illustrated in the December Cosmopoli-Its fiction is by Stevenson, the story written before his death, da," Sarah Grand, Zangwill, and "Ouida." the beginning of James Lane Allen's new Kentucky realistic story, "Butterflies." Probably no stronger array of fiction has ever been presented in any magazine—money could not buy better.
>
> Nor has any magazine ever had a
> larger number of really distinguished
> artists engaged upon the illustration of
> a single number. The reader might be
> puzzled to know how such a number can be made at the price of 10 cents. But the magazine itself affords the solution. It contains 139 pages of advertising, which, as the publishers announce, is from \$4000 to \$8000 more net cash advertising than was ever before printed in any magazine, of any kind, and in any country. It breaks the and in any country. It breaks the world's record in the publishing busi-Moreover, the cost of the artists and authors who appear in this number is divided among 400,000 copies, bringing the cost per copy proportionately low. The Cosmopolitan thinks that the 10-cent magazine, bringing, as it does, the best in art and literature into all classes, is an educational movement second in importance only to that of the public schools.

matter. But these occurrences of

which we complain are becoming so

trequent that it is time that our gov-

MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS. Thirty-three cars of cattle were re-ceived for Canfield from Mexico this week.

Sunday night fifty cars of cattle were unloaded for Snyder & Canfield.
One hundred cars of cattle were received for Doughtery for market durng the past week.

A big lot of cattle for the last named

parties is looked for from Mexico the latter part of the present week.

Revs. Hanks of Abilene and Burkett
of Calvert, who have been on a hunting
trip, returned Wednesday, having bagged thirteen antelope. Mr. F. E. McKenzie has disposed of a lot of fine bull calves recently shipped from Illinois. They sold at good prices and went like hot cakes. They were of

the shorthorn and pole variety. Mr. Ike Gronski and his ranch boss, Mr. Browne, left last week for Pecos, where they will spend the winter caring for their large herds of sheep, moving them west to New Mexico.

Mr. L. H. Pruett of Scurry county, acompanied by his two sons, was here Saturday. He brought over 300 head of steers which he sold to A. W. Hudson en route, and they were placed in

the Singleton pasture,
Fifty ears of cattle from Arizona
rolled in here on last Sunday and Sunday night and were unloaded for pase. The shipment, averaging about head to the car, makes 2000 head of cattle turned loose in addition to the large number previously unloaded here. here are thousands more to come on Mexico and Arizona.

Hade Shepherd was busy wednesday loading about forty bales of cotton. He informed the Times that up to date 330 bales had been shipped, being only 4 bales short of the last crop. One hundred bales more are in sight, and the receipts at this point will probably be 600 bales. In 1890, 732 bales were shipped out from here. In 1888 only one bale was shipped from here the one bale was shipped from here, the only bale raised in Mitchell county.

The bale was purchased for \$100 and was kept on exhibition in the First National bank window and was sent off to the Houston market.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Borkshires. 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 Werld's fair. Piga from these boars and sows of equal plood, for sale.

POLAND G.IINA HCGS.

Sired by Taylor's Black U.S., Guy Wilkes, Jr., and Claud Sanders. B. P. Claud Sanders. B. P.
Rocks and M. B. Turkeys.
We ship on the C. & A., M., K. & T.
and Wabash roads.
H. C. TAYLOR & SON.
Roanoke, Howard, county, Mo.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grandsons of the 1950 Guy Wilks, second 17777 at \$8, each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Lig-horns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Lang-shan hens, \$1.50 each. One pair game hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, \$6.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quickly. My 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. Unim-proved 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. Huff-man & 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 thoroug'abred Hereford bulls. These heifers are all high grades, running from seven-eighths up. Good individuals. For prices and further particulars address Ino. B. Egger & Bro, Appleton City,

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,

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

To list all kinds of cattle to sell. To list all kinds of cattle to sell. It 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 sult 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. 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 both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON,

Santa Anna, Tex or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport. La.

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

City, Mo. NOTICE-Strayed or stolen from the undersigned near Handley, Tarrant county, Texas, eleven head of stock, seven mules and four horses. One brown mare about 14 1-2 hands high, six years old, branded J. L. on left shoulder, white spot in one eye. One horse colt, two years old, a bluish dun branded D. One bay horse, four years swaybacked, branded shoulder. One blue mule with blotched brand on left shoulder. One mule, a dark iron gray, five years old, a small white spot on rump. Three mare mules mouse colored, two years old, two of which match. One horse mule four years old mouse colored, striped legs, on leg close to breast. One horse mule two years old, mouse color. black horse colt, two years old. For the delivery of which stock to me I will pay twenty-five dollars,

D. FLOYD, Handley, Tex. Or E. A. EULESS, Fort Worth.

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 Fo's'ein-Friesian Cattle TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex

TO CATTLE BUYERS. 1000 Kaufman county ones coming twos, good steers, at \$12.50.
500 good Limestone county cows, spring delivery at Mexia, \$18.50.
2000 choice Panhandie steer yearlings,

spring delivery, at \$15.00. 2000 well bred West Texas stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00. 2500 good Western Texas mixed stock cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50. well bred Northeastern Mexico stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$13.00. 8000 Western Texas, good cattle with free range, next year's delivery. Terms easy, price \$12.00.

2000 good Mexican ones and twos, steers, coming twos and threes, now in Southern Texas at \$9:00 and 12:00. 6000, one of the finest and best bred herds in the Panhandle, will deliver mediately or hold until spring, at

800 choice steers, twos and three, coming threes and fours, now on sorghum in Comanche county. A choice lot of 825 pound steers at \$21.00.
5000 choice well bred, 1000 pound steers, four to six years old, strictly fat. Will sell on terms and in number:

1600 Wharton county twos and threes coming threes and fours for immediate delivery at \$14.00 and \$16.00, or for reasonable remuneration will make de-livery in the spring.

These are only a few of the many lots we offer. We have a big list of feeders and in fact all kinds and es of cattle not included in the above. Buyers should not fall to call on us efore purchasing. Very respectfully, GEORGE B. LOVING & CO. Commission Dealers in Cattle.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



POLAND CHINAS No expense has been spared in pro-curing foundation stock of the best and most fashionable strains.

IN DIVIDUAL

MERIT backed by good and well known pedigrees has been

BERKSHIRES

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

HEREFORD GATTLE Consisting of over 200 Head.

Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

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

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First Nationa Bank, or to myself, will receive moscareful attention.

H. L. EIBERIED

H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

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



Manager, Henrietta, Tex. O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten do: ars I will de-liver on of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of eith-er sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order,
H. S. DAY.

Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.



Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Grif-fith. 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 l'lustrated 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

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

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Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bectbreeding. Write us for pedigree and prices. FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Diroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Frieslan Cattle.

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

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

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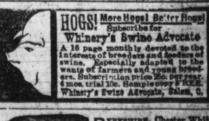
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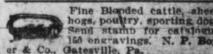
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HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE ONE THAT STAYS AT HOME. The wheels of the world go round and

In the press of a busy throng, Morn with its matin melody And night with its vesper song; The tides are out and the tides are in, Like the sea in its ebb and flow, For there is always one to stay at home Where there is one to go.

Abroad on the highway's noisy track There is a rush of hurrying feet, The sparks fly out from the wheels of

To brighten the bitter and sweet; But apart from the beaten road or Where the pulse of earth runs slow, There is always one to stay at home Where there is one to go.

Over and over good byes are said In tests that die with the day, When eyes are wet that cannot forget, And smiles have faded away; Smiles that are worn as over a grave, Flowers will blossom and blow; For there's always one to stay at home Where there is one to go.

Always one for the little tasks Of a day that are never done, Always one to sit down at night And watch with the stare alone. And he who fights on the world's broad

With banner and blast and drum, Little dreams of a battle gained By the one who stayed at home. Detroit Free Press.

The true homes in this world are the are true nomes in this world are the safe havens. Without them man would be a vessel tossed upon the sea without sun or port in view. Have you ever reflected upon the difference between houses and homes. If you never have, in future notice the difference. You can tell simply a dwelling house from a home before you have been in it five minutes. Some mansions are but houses filled with everything beautiful but the spirit of home. When this is lacking, money cannot make it a home, it will always remain a place of dwelling nothing more. On the other hand we have all seen cottages, poor in worldly furnishings, but beautiful with that spirit of a time home which with that spirit of a true home which money cannot give, neither can it buy. Do you know what causes this difference? It is the impress of the woman or women who live in these houses or homes. As the woman is so her home will be-sweet with fragrance from her life, or hard and barren, just as she is. To my mind this is her sphere, her kingdom, her stronghold, where she can find her rights respected and undisput-ed. Reflect upon it and tell us what you think.

I thank some of the Household mem-bers verry much indeed for some personal letters of encouragement and ap-preciation. One of our pieces of poetry kald: "If a brother helps you let him know." I have always advocated doing this upon the theory it would brighten life, but in future shall advocate it more strongly than ever, since having actually felt the pleasure it gives to be encouraged and shown appreciation.

The first letter opened is a good one, as usual from Mrs. Thomas (Marie.) I agree with her regarding friendship. Indeed the most choice pleasure is not a pleasure unless shared by some loved ne. I could talk an hour upon friend-

ship, but will wait until another time.

A bright letter from Pansy this week
which all will enjoy. Indeed Helen is welcome as are all such bright little girls. Write and tell us your Christ-We have another letter this week from one who must be a dear little girl. would like to know her. Her name is Eka. Another new member is Max. All are welcome and I trust we may all ecome the warmest of friends as the fast approaching new year advances. What are the members of the Household going to do for Christmas. All

have a merry time, I hope.

I have received some interesting etters which cannot appear this week be-cause written on both sides of paper. will copy them and they will appear later. In writing for publication please remember to write only on one side of the paper. I wish Nettle Mc— would send us an original poem. It would be a most acceptable Christmas present. As soon as I find leisure will write Nettie Mc. In the meantime do not be discouraged.

Coy, Texas.—Dear Mrs. B.: Your Household is such a charming circle I thought I would step in and have a chat with you.

I will try not to stay so long as to weary any one. I think some of the members write real interesting letters. Come again, Dew Drop.

I live in a very beautiful part of Tex-

as, near the Pecan bayou and nine miles west of Goldthwalte. Reading is my favorite occupation such I should term it. I had much rather read than do anything. I read nov-

els, stories—well, in fact, most any-thing I can get hold of. Mamma does not like for me to read novels very I think we all would enjoy a letter from Rustic Admirer. Hope she will write soon and tell us how she likes

er new home. Cold weather is here again. It is very cold this evening and commences sleeting every now and them. I am afraid we are going to have lots of cold wether the coming winter, and I don't

like cold weather a bit.

Do any of the members like flowers? I am a dear lover of flowers. I could work with flowers always and never fre. There is nothing sweeter than lowers. I had lots of flowers last sum mer, but most of them died. I have

only three boxes now.

I attend Sunday school and prayer meeting every Sunday. I promised not to stay long and if I don't quit my letter will reach the waste basket. I am a little girl 14 years of age. If I am a little girl 14 years am welcome will come again soon.
HELEN.

Mrs. E. S. Buchanan of the Household: I see your invitation for letters to the Household, so I will try. I am a little girl only nine years old and

I am going to school and love to go to well. We live one and one-fourth miles away from town on a farm. I have to get up so early and hurry to get there in time. Brother takes me in a cart, except when other little girls come along and they ride with me and brother walks. We have about 100 ther walks. We have about 100 clars and two teachers. Mr. Lee Clark of Ad Ran college is our principal. Our teachers are so good and nice. I've got four studies. Papa used to live in De Soto. Was postmaster and sold goods a long time, but sold out nd sold goods a long time, but sold out and moved on our farm last spring. Its. B., I wish you could come to see namma some time on our farm. We have such a pretty home with pecan trees and cedar trees all over the yard. Oh! the pecans are so nice this fail. We have got a nice spring house, too, to milk and butter in the summer. I just knew papa has the prettlest home in Texas, but mamma is nearly always sick, and I have to help her all I can and stay at home with her some times from school. I know how to do everything but make bread, but when the butter of the have such a pretty home with pecan

have got four brothers, three of them small and one of them too small to go to school. I reckon I had better close this time. If I see this in the Household I may write again sometime. Papa takes the Journal. Love to you and all the Household children. Good bye. EKA.

The Live Oaks.

Near Strawn, Tex., Dec. 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—You say that you are fond of the "Houseboid." I am sure we all feel an interest in you, and if we only knew you personally would be pleased to call you friend.

Friend! How much that word means! Nothing is more common than to talk of a friend, nothing more difficult than to find one; nothing more rare than to

improve by one as we ought.

"Oh, the blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly on any subject; with whom one's deepest as well as one's most foolish thoughts come out simply and safely."
But we should not try the love and patience of our dear friends too much, for all are human, and the human heart is easily wounded. Wounds caused by a sword can be healed, but wounds caused by a tongue cannot. Then how careful we should be to control our temper when in the presence of that dear friend, and do all in our power to deserve the love and kindness shown us. We should not keep our love and tenderness hidden away until our friends are dead. 'Tis too late then.' The beautiful floral emblems placed upon the grave cannot cheer the heart nor bring a smile of joy to the face of the dear one lesting cold in death. One cannot appreciate the dear friends as they should be appreciated until deprived of their society. A stranger in a large city, how much we long for a famillar face!

"But midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of men, To hear, to see, to feel and to possess, And roam along, the world's tired den-

izen, With none who bless us, none whom we can bless. Minions of splendor, shringing from distress! None that with kindred consciousness

endured, If we were not, would seem to smile the less,
Of all that flattered, followed, sought and sued;

This is to be alone; this, this is solitude." What sadness and misery are contained in these lines of Lord Byron's! He had paid the penalty of living for self alone. If there could be such a thing as tears in heaven, I know the would shed tears of pity for the friendless ones on earth tonight. But there is a friend above who will never forsake them. If they could only realize this truth, how much happier they

"If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall hold me. The friend of our youth is never entirely forgotten. As one grows older fond memory turns to the past; the mind and heart loves to dwell upon the sweet childhood days. The dear grand-parents often speak of the old home, and the friends of those "sweet days

I think we enjoy even the simplest pleasure far better if some dear one is by our side. I have always felt that

by our side. I have always felt that it would be impossible for me to enjoy foreign travel alone. The skies would not seem half so bright; everything would seem cold and gloomy without some kindred spirit near me.

The holy Christmas time is almost here, when we shall celebrate the birth of our dear Savior, the friend above all others. From all the churches will sound the feasive bells; from many a happy home will resound the sweet old Christmas carol.

"Sing aloud on the happy morn.

ng aloud on the happy morn, All is fulfilled, for Christ is born songs of joy let us loudly sing Mallelujahs to Christ, our King."

May our hearts be elevated and be filled with love for that dear Friend. It hardly seems a year since we celebrated our last Christmas. But let the time pass fast or slow, it is a sea-son welcomed by all. We should, as far as possible, lay aside all cares and anxieties, and enter into the mirth and festivities peculiar to Christmastide. We must not be selfish in our joy, but should cause at least one poor creature to bless the day our Savior was born.

hold" may spend a merry Christmas with some dear friend. MARY E. THOMAS.

I wish that ea h member of the "Honse

Mathis, Tex., Nov. 22, 1895. Dear Household Band: I can't refrain from writing again, after the perusal of so many interesting letters.

What a beautiful influence Nellie Hampton must exert when her words are so noble. I wish that every woman held the same views. How much better our world might be! Each one wields an influence for good, or the contrary, and knowing that "Example sheds a genial ray which men are apt to bor-row," why not live lives beautiful in purity and ennobled bp kind acts and generous words? Then when the angel of death knocks at our door we will not have lived in vain.

I don't think any man should be ashamed of being called ef-feminate if kindness and ten-derness of heart is effeminate; but the bravest men have the tenderest hearts, and "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman

Natalle, isn't Circle Dot rather too old to be called a "small boy?"

I thought that the men all wanted to thought that the men all wanted to be considered very manly. 'Tis strange old to be called a "small boy?"

Only a few more days until Thanks-giving. What a number of things we have to be thankful for. I would like to hear the thanks that must well up in every heart expressed. A Thanks-giving service is indeed a beautiful and impressive one.

impressive one. I think Sweet Sixteen's life must be peaceful one from the hints she gave Mr. Rix. I would like to join you in your strolls, but my spring days will be spent as the winter ones now are, in the school room. I ride back and forth every day, and in the mile and a half I have some apportunity of enterhalf I have some opportunity of enjoy-ing nature. I like teaching so much; yet when the balmy spring days come so will the inclination to wonder off to some shady nook and paint or write. I think painting is my fad, yet I en-joy music, and have some great dreams of authorship, and am quite enthused with my present work of teaching as

well. Not knowing but that my last is Not knowing but that my last is buried in oblivion and this will share the same sad fate, I close, with a fond good-night to the merry Household band. PANSY.

Merry Household: Here I come tapping for admittance. Am a Texan, proud of my native state. I think the "Lone Star" such a poetical name, but the name Texas is quite pretty, too. Can any of you tell me how the name originated?

Where is Lillian, that she doesn't write again? Is she busy making Christmas gifts, I wonder? I failed to see Rix's last letter, but reading the comments on it made me wish that I had. I think Rix is such a pretty name. I wonder if it is as-Won't you satisfy my curios-

Rain has been falling all day and everything looks dreary. The boys delight in hunting on such days, but I do not care very much for out door sport only in good weather, then I can enjoy it as heartily as any one, even if I am considered bookish.

I wont stay long this time and then I may call again, with Mrs. Buchana's

MAX.

To make pies or biscuit a nice color, moisten the top of them with a little sweet milk just before they are put into the oven

A tablesnoonful of powdered borax dissolved in the bath will prove very invigorating as well as soften the water so that it will feel like velvet.

A very good and simple face tonic is ten drops of benzoin in one of rose water. Put a few drops into the washhowl when bathing the face. Both will soften and whiten.

that farmers are tired of paying from 10 to 15 cents a pound for bacon when they can raise hogs at a nominal cost. We are glad to note this change and if they will only diversify their crops they will be in better circumstances next fall than they will be if they plant all cotton. We do not say this from experience, but from observation. "Take heed therefore how ye sow for ye shall reap." etc.—Oakville Times.

Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pies: These Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pies: These were usually prepared with sufficient pumpkin to make three or four pies. To one quart of stewed and sifted pumpkin add one quart of milk and one pound of brown sugar, or three pints of milk and a cupful and a half of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and six eggs well beaten. Season with cinesmon and a pinch of singer, not cinnamon and a pinch of ginger, not more than to give a suspicion of flavor of ginger. The modern oven is not as good for baking pumpkin pies as was the brick oven, and more care must be used. The stove oven should be hot at first, that the milk and egg may not separate. In about ten minutes reduce the heat, as fast cooking makes them puff and fall when cold.

Excellent graham bread is made by scalding a half cup or cup of corn meal. according to quantity, allowing it to cool, and placing in the midst of one or two quarts of graham flour. Add a half cup or a good cup of potato yeast or like quanity of whatever yeast you use, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, and mix with warm water or milk to the consistency of stiff pound cake. Butter the pans—they should be long and narrow, likewise deep, and put in the bread mixture with a spoon till each are half full. Let rise in the pans, and when they reach the top bake in a not too rapid oven. When they have browned, place paper over them and let them remain half an hour to form a crust. The two secrets of good graham bread are stirring instead of moulding and sufficient bak-

The Caledonia (N. Y.) Advertiser tells a true story of two farmers in that town. They were plowing in adjoining fields, and both came up to the division line at the same time and rested their teams. One was a fine span of horses, sleek and in good condition, and not in special need of rest. The other team was miserably poor, and its owner avowed that he could not do half a day's work with it. He offered \$50 in money to the farmer with the good team to exchange. To his sur-prise the offer was accepted. A year later the farmer who secured the good team had used it so that it was not fit to work. The other farmer, by good feeding, had brought the poor team into fine condition. Another exchange into fine condition. Another exchange was made and the farmer with the poorest team again paid \$50 to his

neighbor in the trade.

This story is vouched for. It clearly shows that some men are wholly unfit to own a horse. But a team capable of doing a full day's work is any time worth more than \$50 more than one which is not. The poorer farmer undoubtedly secured the better bargain, but was unable to make the most of

Old Fashioned Meat Pies: Mince pies we call them now, but in earlier times they were known as meat pies, and this name still clings to them in certain sections of New England. Boil five or six pounds of the shoulder of beef. When tender remove the kettle from the stove and set in a cool place until the next day. Then take out the meat and chop fine, adding twice the quantity of chopped tart, juicy apples and a pound of finely chopped suet. Add to this one quart of boiled cider, one pint of molasses, two pounds of brown sugar, and a pint of freshly made coffee. Mix well together, put it in a kettle, and when warm stir in two pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of currants that have been thoroughly washed, one pound of citron chopped fine, and one teaspoonful each of allspice, clove, nutmeg and ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon and one of salt. Cook this two hours, stirring occasionally. If not sufficiently moist add some of the pot liquor in which the meat was boiled. Put in an earthen crock, closely covered, in a cool place, and it will keep throughout the winter. These are not as rich as some of the modern pies that are flavored with brandy and sherry but they have the right taste to them, and lovers of mince pies pronounce them delicious,

HOME. A prize was offered recently by London Tid-Bits for the best answer to the question: "What is home?" Here are a few of the answers received: The golden setting in which brightest jewel is "mother." the

A world of strife shut out, a world of Home is the blossom of which heavthe fruit.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world. The place where the great are some-time small and the small often great. Where you are treated best and grumble most. The jewel casket, contains the most

precious of all jewels-domestic hap-The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of fallen humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity. Home is the central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which though extending thousand of miles

are never disconnected from the one great terminus. It is indeed the central telegraph office of human love. The wires are truly innumerable and never disconnected though continents divide the beloved ones from the central office,

TO CAN APPLES.

Make a syrup of sugar and water, in proportion of one cupful of sugar to three pints of water. When the syrup is boiling hot, drop into it the apples cut into quarters or halves if they are very small. Put in at one time only as many as will float on top of the syrup without crowding. Let them remain in the syrup until they look clear. Some pieces will cook more quickly than others, and each piece should be skimmed out into the can the moment it is done. Continue in this way until the can is more than half full, and pour in hot syrup to fill the can and seal at once. The quantity of syrup here given is usually sufficient to fill a quart can. Should it

If the fruit is intended for pies only, just half the quantity of sugar will do. REAL OLD ENGLISH PLUM PUD-DING, One and three-fourths pounds-of raione and three-fourths pounds of raisins, 12-4 pounds of eutrants, 13-4 pounds of sultana raisins, 13-4 pounds of suet, 1 pound of candled peel, 1-2 pound of bread crumbs, 11-2 pounds of flour, 3-4 of a pound of sugar, 7 eggs, 1 nutmeg. Springle a little flour before

lack any, fill the can with hot water for each new canful make a new syrup.
If the fruit is intended for pies only,

mixing everything up so as to make it less sticky, then mix well together with the hands first. Boil in small puddings about eight hours, or six hours at first, and then two the day of serving. Put the pudding in a bowl, cover top with paper and tie the whole in a cloth, but tighten the second day of boiling.

LUBBOCK COUNTY NOTES.
Rain at this time of year is rather unusual and is accepted as a good omen by our farmers.

The round-up and Sunday school were rival institutions Sunday, with the round-up a little in the lead. There are being fattened in the county more hogs than ever before at any northwest of town Tuesday and reore time. This is conclusive evidence ported everything flourishing out that way.

The 10 ranch sent about 4000 beef cattle this week to Colorado City, from which point they will be shipped for

J. M. Daugherty stopped over night in Lubbock Tuesday night. He was on his way to Midland to turn over a bunch of cattle that he had sold. There was a land sale in Lubbock last Tuesday. Part of the Greer county school land and all of the Stonewall county school land were bid off at \$1800 and \$4428 respectively.

A STORY BY PANSY.

ON CHRISTMAS GIFTS. "Dear me; it is only a short time until Christmas, and I haven't a single gift made yet, and you know we have hosts of friends to remember. What are we to do, Lottie?" Why, go to work and make them, of

"But I have no material and can think of nothing to make."
"How can you talk so, Belle, when nearly every paper you pick up contains descriptions of pretty things, and gives directions for making them. I have more ideas than I can carry out in such a short time, but I intend to knit warm nubias and wristers of bright wool for Ned and Tom, and then, as they are school boys, I'll give each a nice box containing pencils pens, ink, blotter, rule, sponge and pen-wipers. See! I've made quite pretty ones by cutting a piece of chamois in the shape of a heart and in

bright letters on one side I've painted the text, 'A pure heart is the delight of the Lord.' Bright flannels, scalloped the Lord.' Bright flannels, scalloped and caught together by a pretty button would have done very well."
"Yes, Lottie, I don't think they can help liking such useful gifts, but what am I to give them?"

Why not hemstitch a half dozen handkerchiefs for each, or even em broider their names in some large ones. Then you could make a pretty case for them by covering common wodden boxes with plush. It could be glued on very easily and then shir a full lining of some pluk silk. You know you have an old dress that can't be used any more, but some of the best parts will do nicely. Glue one of those pretty Christmas cards on the inside of the lid. If they are not the right size a puff of the pink silk will frame them prettily. Now, embroider "Hand-kerchiefe" on the townthing the kerchiefs' on the top with silk floss or zepnyr, if you conclude to use worsted. Put a little sachet powder in the ker-chiefs and you have a very nice gift, chiefs and you have a very nice gift, a useful one, two, for every one uses handkerchiefs. You might crochet a pretty border around this square of white silk. The common sewing silk will do. Here is some pink thread and a scrap of pink silk. You can crochet the border then embroider a flower with this floss in one corner of each and you have two dainty chiffons. Take some of that floss land and the common of the some of the some of the second of Take some of that ffice lawn and hem-stitch some kerchiefs. You can make pretty borders and corners of drawn work if you have the time, and then elther embroider or write the name with indelible ink. Put them all in a box made of glass, painted on the top and front side. Have the glass cut in and front side. Have the glue or the desired shape, oblong, square or triangle is nice, then glue any pretty ribbon all around the edges, but be ribbon all around the edges, but be sure that it harmonizes with the painted flowers. You can sew parts together and cover your stitches at the corners by rosettes of the ribbon. Make a thin pad of perfumed cotton, covering with silk or satin to match the ribbon, for the bottom and what could be more attractive for our fash. ionable auntle. I am crocheting this tle to go in a similar box for cousin-Jack. If any one cared to give more

they could select several stylish ones for evening wear and also for every-day wear. Look! I've lined this with silk to match, and if Cousin Jack knows how to tie his four in hand I think that he'll wear it open, for its a "Yess, indeed! I believe I'll make

one for Mr. Osborne," said Belle, blushing very roslly, for she was to be married in May and Mr. Osborne was the happy man. Lottie, you have no end of plans.

but I suppose you will make a thing of beauty out of that common grass rope Ned brought in this morning?" "You have guessed correctly. I shall sew it together in a circle until I have the desired size then braid three strands for the sides and handles. By taking six strands I could make it larger, but I make it rather open so this lovely satin lining can show through, I'll finish with tassels of unravelled rope at the end of each handle, or at each end of the handle, for one handle, when decorated with a bright bow of ribbon, completes my unique work basket or card receiver. Cousing Log can use it for either. Then I shall make here a wisk holder of rope with a

larger bow of the same ribbon.' "That is splendid, forI know tassels of rope are pretty. But what can you do with that horn. I thought it awfully ugly until Ned scraped it so nicely

with glass." "So it was, but it is now white and smooth, and when I put a band of dark green velvet around the top and bottom and run this pink ribbon through to hang it up by I'll have a pretty ornament for the wall and a nice receptacle for lamplighters. See what a pretty contrast there is be what a pretty contrast there is between the green velvet and the pisk bows at each end? By fastening hooks to it I could make a good rack for keys and button hooks, but the one intend to give it to has a rolling pin gilded and ornamented with bows anary ribbon for that. You might then sew large hooks on for the keys, etc. Make a pretty bow each end and if the handles show gild them or paint with white enamal. Be sure you have the ribbon long enough to hang it up by after making the bows."

"Oh, Lottle, I know that will be pretty; and why can't Is make Ella a "Mystic album?" She admired mine so much while I was at school, and I know I could make a prettier one. know I could make a pretter one. Tout know mine is only a square tablet, and I could cover one with blue silk on which was painted a lovely spray of wild roses. Oh! delightful; and let us both write something in it and fold it back and write our names and the time it is to be opened. I remember thinking once that I could never wait to read one in mine to be read on my

wedding day."

"There, Belle, you needn't blush so furiously; but what color of baby ribbon shall you use in sewing your advice in? I'll use pink, and finish the corner with one of these pink tassels."

"Oh, I'll use blue; and what is to hinder catching a few of these pretty little beads on when I sew it down?" hinder catching a few of these pretty little beads on when I sew it down?"

"Why, nothing, of course. I'll declare, Belle, I believe you'll develop quite a talent for making gifts yet. Now, let me paint 'Mystic Album' on the outside, just under your spray of wild roses, for, you little mink, I knew you already had the book cover with a spray of wild roses painted on its blue surface."

"Good morning, Miss Lottle. I want to ask your advice about the selection of a nice Christmas



ATTLE AX

PLUG
The largest piece of
Good tobacco
ever sold for 10 cents

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Tenver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

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

TRINIDAD.

PUEBLO And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing

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

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

gift for sister. I can't think of a thing. She has any number of books and she doesn't care much for gifts that are not useful, no matter how pretty they

are. The speaker was a boy of about 13 summers, who often came to Miss Lot-tie for advice.

"Let me see; your sister is fond of sewing, is she not?" "Yes, but Uncle Willie gave her a sewing machine last Christmas, and mamma's last gift to her was a com-plete workbox, and Cousin Ida gave

ner that pretty gray sewing apron."
"Well, why not give her a choice flower for her bay window or, as she has so many, a choice piece of music?
Really it is hard to select gifts for one so well favored. You say she has books, music and flowers—three things that delight almost every girl? Then she has plenly of jewelry, dresses, a pretty saddle-pony, and in fact almost everything a girl could want. Oh! I know now. I heard her say that she would enjoy painting more if she had a pretty easel like mine. Why not make her one and paint it with white enamel? you could trim it with bands of gold paint, and I know she would proposely to the provider of the country o appreciate it more than anything else."
"Thank you, Miss Lottie. I know she
will be pleased. How do you like these needles? I carved them out of some hard wood and smoothed them with a piece of glass. They are for Widow Bruce. You know what nice nublas she knits, and I heard her say the other day that she was lost without her

other needle. "Very good. You are very thoughtful and I wish you a happy Christmas." "Now, Belle, what do you think of gift-making? Does it appear as dreadful still?"

"No, dear Lottie. I might have known that you would clear all obstacles away. I now look forward with pleasure to making the gifts, for anyone appreciates anything made by a friend more than they do gifts that are

"Yes, dear, that is so to a great extent, but it is more in the way a gift is given than the gift. So get the most good from giving we should enter into the spirit of Christmas times. It is better far to feel that you have done some good, made some one happier; so let us not confine ourselves to the circle of friends that will give us something expecting gifts in return, but also seek out the lonely and destitute and give them the best of our Christmas cheer." PANSY.

The Mobeetle Panhandle says: "Last week a destructive fire swept over the eastern part of Deaf Smith and the northwestern part of Randall counties. The burned tract is about forty miles long and from four to ten miles wide. fire started from burning fire-

"Your age," said the interviewer, who "Your age," said the interviewer, who has more energy than diplomacy, "is 27, is it not?" "Yes," replied the actress. "How did you know?" "I looked over the files of a newspaper in which you were interviewed 25 years ago. That's what it said there."—Washington Star.



up her increaso? Yes, with half 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-

Reduced Rates

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, 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., Jackson, Miss. R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New

Orleans, La. I. HARDY, G. P. A., New Orleans, La. UNITED STATES PAINT MFG. Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufac-turers of the United States Water and fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fence 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.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the commencement of the session of the Ohtario veterinary college, which opened on October 16, with a good attendance of students who came from all parts of the North American continent. This excellent institution, in consequence of the efficiency of its teachers, continues to maintain its wall-known reputation.

PERSONAL.

Gwaltney Bros. of Honey Grove spent

Wednesday in the city. Tom Andrews and W. B. Scrimshire went over to Dallas Wednesday.

E. H. East of Archer City was among the cattlemen in the city Wednesday. W. L. B. Dickson of Childress was in Wednesday with two cars of hogs.

J. W. Corn and Charles Coon of Weatherford were here Tucsday night. Rerando Corlez Babb, the well known hustler of Decatur, was here Wednes-

Sid Webb of Bellevue was here yesterday morning and left for a trip to Denton.

J. K. Zimmerman, a Panhandle ranchman, was in Fort Worth this

George Simmons of Weatherford was in yesterday from a trip to his ranch in King county.

R. N. Graham has returned from a some very cold weather in that section. but cattle are in good condition, und grass is fine.

J. G. Rice, cattle talser and dealer of Sterling, in remitting subscription, says: "The Journal is too valuable a paper for the stockman to do without. W. D. Connell and Com Lee came

St. Los markets. T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was in the city Monday. He was on his way to Sulphur Springs to receive 50° head of stock cattle that he re-

es far as Fort Worth this week with a shipment of sattle from Midland to

centry bought. Will Waddell of Colorado City was in the Fort this week. Will is a mover and don't give the moss a chance to gro / in his patch. He says stock are

in fine Px and doing well. Craham & Loving have just sold a Train 'oad of the S. B. Burnett sieers to A. V. Carter, buyer for Yelson Morri a The cattle are now in the Comanche Yation and will be shipped to Little Rock in a few days to be put on feed.

W. D. Orr of Dean, Deaf Smith county, has noved to Fort Worth, on account of schooling his children. Mr G.r says prairie fires have destroyed great deal of grass in that section recently.

Miles French of Denver, accompanied by his wife, came in Monday. Mr. French is the Denver representative of the Kansas City stock yards, but has transferred his headquarters from that city to this, where he will remain during the present winter.

A. S. Reed Las been over to Cleburne and while there he arranged for the feeding of about 2000 head of cattle that will soon be shipped to that place from the Live Oak ranch in Tom Green county. They will begin feeding about December 15.

Robert Elison has just bought from the Jarvis ranch in this county twenty-five head of blooded young Durham of blooded young Durham bulls for the Childress Land and Cattle company. soon to the company's ranch in Childress county in charge of Mr. Ellison, and will be used for breeding purposes.

L. P. Alexander, a cattle feeder of for the Stock Journal. I can't do without it. It is the only stock farming Journal in the land. Am not feeding as many cattle this season as usual; 2800 will be fed here, against 4100 last year, and 5000 two years ago. Feed is

J. D. Duckworth of Kansas City is a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and those who want to buy blooded cattle of any breed can save expenses by buying through him. He knows where to find the best, and knows how to select a fine animal. In his ad which has been running with the Journal for some time his initials "ave ap-peared "I. D." instead of "J. D."

W. P. Stewart of Gertrude, Jack county, was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Stewart has for a number of years been a feeder of short horn cattle, and believes that they are a good cattle for Texas. While not so successful as where he has cattle that are very nach in demand. He does not think that they are suitable for range cattle, but since conditions are changed and so much feeding is done they are found to be excellent cattle for Texas.

Charles Coppinger left for his ranch at Snyder last Tuesday. He has just received and finished bradling 3500 head of yearling steers. Mr. Coppinger will soon ship 1000 head of cattle from his ranch to Strahorn, Evans & Co. at St. Louis and Chicago. The re-port published recently to the effect that Mr. Coppinger had sold a large bunch of cattle to H. C. Edrington proves to be incorrect, as he has not made any such sale, but was in the city for the purrose of buying more stock cattle.

T. Tucker of Birdville, this county paid the Journal a cash and social visit the other day. Mr. Tucker is an old citizen and says he couldn't recollect when the crop prospect was finer in his section. His wheat is now bunchirg; has raise plenty of orn and has plenty of hogs, and he is alming to use best blood in all his stock, saying that it costs him no more to feed a good animal than a common one. C. A. Sublett, postmaster at Sublett, this county, called at the Journal of-fice the other day to take advantage of of the Journal's clubbing offers. Mr. Sublett is also a farmer and says the outlook for crops is as good as could be wished for. He intends to give more attention to hog raising to the future. Mr. S. says his section is in the hest part of the county. We like to see a man stand up for his

H. C. Taylor & Son in ordering the insertion of their ad write us that they have the finest lot of pigs on band that they have ever raised, and they are sired by as highly bred boars and are out of as fashionably bred sows as there is to be found in the great corn and hog belt of these United States. referring to their ad you will notice that they have the breeding that is suitable to head the best herds and more they have the individuals that are just as good as the breeding. They have at the head of their herd Taylor's Black U. S. No. 13 937. sired by the great and only Black U. S., owned by Lambing & Son of West Liberty, Is. Assisted by Grey Wilkes, 2d, and Claud Sanders by Claud and his dom is by J. H. Sanders, the greatest winners at the great Columbian exposition at Chi-cago. What will surplse you most is the low prices at which you can buy them. They raise lots of pigs and raise them to sell, so do not be afraid to write to them for prices and all other information that you want. They will take great pleasure in answering any questions or in welcoming you to their me if you can make it convenient to visit them. They have a very fine yearling boar for sale that is a show

dam is by a son of the \$500 Free Trude. A bargain for the right breeder.

W. Maud of Childress was in the city

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was here

C. Lane of Santa Anna was in the city Monday. M. Sansom of Alvarado-was in the

city Monday. John Shelton has been up to his ranch in the Panhandie.

Frank Moods has been out to Ballinger on a cattle deal.

H. C. Babb, a Decatur cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

Tells Mann was in Fort Worth this week from New Mexico. C. W. Word came in from Wichita

Falls Wednesday atternoon. Charles Goodnight was down from

the Panhandle Monday night. John Housels of Verron was among the cuttlemen in town this week.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Katy, was up from San Antonio Tues-

William Herrell of Amerillo was

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah and C. S. White of Weatherford were in the city Tuesday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrictta was here Monday, stopping at the Worth. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

W. L. Gatlin is back from his ranch near Dig Springs, from which he has just shipped a trainload of cattle to

J. Debard, a Su'phur Springs feeder, was here Tucsday. He went up the Fort Worth and Denver to receive some cattle. Charles McFarland, the well known

Aledo cattleman, was in the city Mon-day night. He will leave soon for a visit to his old home in Tennessee. Winfield Scott slept on his Thanks-

giving turkey while a burgiar helped bimself to a \$250 watch, a \$180 diamond stud and (10 or \$12 of the "hot stuff." E. T. Comer. a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here on his way to

San Angelo from Chicago and Kansas J. W. Smith of Kosse, Texas, advertises some splendid bargains in fine hickens, which will be open until the

S. S. Coleman of Meridian, Miss., returned to Fort Worth after purchasing 1200 head of beeves in the Concho country at \$23 per head. He will ship them from Baird home to feed.

first of January. See his ad., "Look

B. T. Ware, an Amarillo cattleman, and R. C. Ware of San Antonio, Uni-ted States marshal for the Western district of Texas, both being brothers Ware, general live stock agent of the Denver, were here yesterday.

The Texas Moline Plow Co., Dallas, advertise the Ideal Feed Mills, for horse or steam power. Feed mills are a necessity to the successful feeder, and a good one, such as the Ideal, is llways the cheapest. Write for prices

D. Floyd of Handley, this county advertises for eleven head of stock that either strayed away or were stolen. He offers a reward for them. See his ad, and look up the stock and secure the reward.

Mr. French, a well known live stock ommission man, has returned Montana and Idaho, where he has been weather in the Northwest, but says that cattle go into the winter in good shape.

H. B. Edwards, proprietor of the Ex change Stables, corner Rusk and Firs streets, has an ad, in the Journal, Mr Edwards is prepared to board your horse, furnish you a stylish rig, or se!' stock on commission. Bear this in

R. I. Carr of Barstow, Ward county paid his respects to the Journal thi week. Mr. Carr is an old-timer, and is a believer in the West. He says the irrigation matters are in good shape in the Pecos valley, and the crops of that section were immense this year.

C. A. Keating, president of the Texas Disc Plow Co., at Dallas, advertises in the Journal the Hancock Rotary Disand has given satisfaction wherever i has been tried. This writer has wit nessed its performances and can testify to its thorough work. It pulverizes beautifully.

Cupt. A. S. Reed is in receipt of com-nunications from a number of mem pers of the Texas Live Stock associ ation and of those from about one half have expressed an intention to go with their wives on the excursion to Mexico City after the meeting in Antonio January 14. A good meeting is expected.

Padeltt Bros. Is a name famillar to Their saddles are extensively sed and are praised everywhere. They have an ad. in the Journal to which at tention is directed. Padgitt's Patented Flexible, all leather, stock saddles ar made on a steel fork, and will, adjust to horses' back, and are easy riders. Write to Padgitt Bros. Dallas.

Birbop of Crowley, Bishop & Ce., of Midland, passed through For Worth Saturday night en route to Midhand from Chicago. He reports that his firm has just bought of John Scharbauer 1600 head of well-bred Hereford yearling steers at \$14. This company is now effering for sale 4500 head of 2-year-old Hereford steers for spring delivery.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth Union stock yards, left Tuesday to attend the meeting of the National Live Stock exchange, which meets in Chicago today, Mr. Skinner is a men ber of the executive committee and has been selected to respond to the togst at the banquet, "The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange," He can do it up with chopsticks.

With this issue of the Journal apsion hotel, which has for a great num-ber of years been the stockmen's headquarters while in Fort Worth. Mr. Dascom H. Dunn, the proprietor, has made a great many improvements of late for the comfort of his guests, and whenever you come to Fort Worth bear in mind the Mansion hotel, where you will be sure to get the best of treatment and attention.

Dodge Mason, the well known banker and cattle dealer of Kemp. Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednerday. Mr. Mason seems, to be quite a "bear" on prices and thinks that stock cattle, especially Central and East Texas cows and steer

admits that there will not be to exceed half as many cattle for sale in his territory as were sold last year.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, and R. C. Ware of San Antonio, are spending a few days in Fort Worth visiting their brother. Charles L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, who is, the Journal regrets to say, again quite ill.

E. L. Cutter of Barstow, Ward county, called at the Journal office this week. Mr. Cutter is just moving from fowa to the Peroz valley. He says he thinks it is a good enough country for him. He is tired of the long cold winters of lows, and says others up there are also, and many of them will come south.

George B. Loving & Co., the ranch this city, offer a good list of cattle in this issue of the Journal. They also offer a big bargain in the shape of a leautiful and modernly built Fort Worth residence. Read their advertisements and write or call on them.

The "Letter to Sheepmen" published in the last issue of the Journal from the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. appeared as having been issued from their Chi-cago house instead of from their St. Louis house, and to correct the im-precision that may be made attention is called to the fact that the letter was from St. Louis and not Chicago.

S. L. Hart of the firm of I. M. Pearlstone & Son, merchants and cattle dealers of Buffalo, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Hart says there is a very noticeable shortage of cattle in and adjoining countles, and he thinks prices on cows and steer yearlings will be fully two dollars per head higher than last spring.

F. J. Godair of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co., of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, come in this week from Eddy. N. M., where he has re-cently purchased 9000 head mutton sheep, which are now en route across the plains to Midland, Tex. Upon their arrival at Midland about December 1 they will be immediately shipped to Dublin, Tex., and fed on cotton seed neal and hulls for sixty or ninety days and then marketed.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Ca-

tarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

J. F. CHENEY & CO.,

Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

One of the best residences in Fort Worth has been placed in our hands for sale. It is located in the most de-sirable part of the city, immediately on electric car line. Contains eight or 'en rooms, splendidly built with all modern improvements. Lot 100x200 feet. Just the thing for any one wanting a beautiful and comfortable home in the live stock center of Texas. Will

be sold on long time and at low rate of interest.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly aking rank as one of the finest eduational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a arge 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 horoughly 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 ousiness department. Mrs. W. F. Miser and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Cate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cocke and Miss Juanita ressley have charge of the music department. Elecution is carefully aught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattle Melton is the competent nstructor in art. The president keeps is eve on each department and suprvises 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 hose 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 instructor.

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 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,

hog in every respect and bred to the dearlings, should be bought for de-learning that the discovery next spring at about the same stamps, etc., direct from the Texas son of the \$550 Cea. Wilkes and his prices paid last spring. He, however, Rubber Stamp Co., \$50 Main st., Dulles. Order your stencils, seals, nubber

B.LOVING&CO. (INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are in correspondence with a large number of both buyers and sellers, and are therefore in position to render efficient, prompt and satisfactory service to those who may wish to buy or sell any number or class of cattle or cattle ranches.

We do not under any circumstances buy or sell on our own account, but do an exclusive commission business, thus giving our clients the full benefit of any advance in the market.

In all our transactions we invariably represent the seller who is, in the event of sale through us, expected to pay the usual commission, which should always be included in any price quoted, and is due and payable when contract is closed and earnest money paid.

Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale. We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that they should by all means examine our list before buying. Respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

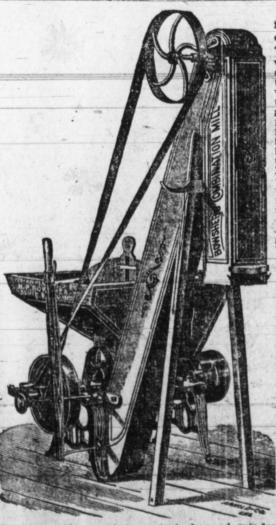
FEED MILLS.

-If you want the best buy-

THE IDEAL!

For Horse or S eam Power. Write

TEXAS MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.



A few years ago the knowing ones confidentially passed the word around that the "fad" of using ground feed was about over. They had something of akin to pity for the misguided chap who would lay awake nights thinking out improvements in grinding machines, and de-plored his lack of foresight in expending time and money in perfecting his it as. They hoped he would bestow his talents on worthier objects. Later developments, however would go to show that this was all a clear waste of well meant sympathy. The best informed authorities today con cede that there has been steady increase in the use of ground feed that, in view of its economic advantage, was perfectly logical. Further, the subject has been so thoroughly discussed in the press that feed grinding is taking hold even in localities that heretofore opposed the idea. It seems to be the misguided one's turn to smile now. He might have worked equally hard and gone to congress, but the chances are that he would not have benefited his country is much as a legisla-tor as he has as a builder of good feed grinding mills. We will illustrate herewith a very popular size of the Bowsher will, with elevator.

The elevator is not necessarily a part of the mill, but is a very handy attachment that can be had when desired. Parties who prefer it can have high elevator with swinging spout for filling wason boxes Probably the most important distinguishing feature of the

Bowsher mills are their conical shap-ed grinders. These do the work close Bowsher mills are their conical shap-ed grinders. These do the work close to the center of the shaft, are there-fore light running, and practically do away with the undesirable end-pressure in the step box. Another advantage gained, by these grinders is the fact that they will not strike together should the mill run empty.

The Bowsher power mills do all kinds of feed work, including oil cake and all small grinding, and are built in a variety of sizes. There is a special 8 to 12 horse power size that is designed particularly for grinding corn in the shuck and cotton seed. The same mill also does all kinds of small grain the shuck and cotton seed. The same mill also does all kinds of small grain the shuck and cotton seed.

the shuck and cotton seed. The same mill also does all kinds of small grain grinding, and is a size very popular with ginners, threshers and large feeders. Those of our readers who visit the Atlanta exposition can inspect a full line at Col. D-13-34, in the Trans-portation building.

The sole manufacturer is N. G. P. Bowsher, South Bend, Ind., who will be glad to send circulars and any de-sired information, free on request.

Mr. Bowsher also makes the "Globe" sweep mill, which is probably the best two-horse farm mill in the market.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free

The Quickest Time Between North Galveston and St. Louis.

from all H, & T. C. stat ons, December 20, 21 and 22, to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, etc, and return. Tickets good thirty days, Enormous new engines to pull big trains with through coaches via Houston and New Orleans. Get ready and go with us on this big excursion.

C.W. BEIN, M.L. ROBBINS,
Traffic Manager. Gen. P. & T. Agt.
C. D. LUSK, Houston, Texas.
W. T. ORTON, Ticket Agents,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

Trammel & McAuley, Sweetwater, Tex., marketed 923 and 925-pound steers at \$3.15.

Texas Day" at Atlanta Exposition. On account of the above, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Atlanta, Ga., and return at the lowest exposition rate. Dickets on sale December 9 and 10, giving ample time to get to Atlanta on Texas day, which is December 11. For quickest time, best connections and best through service,

connections and best through service, take the Cotton Belt Route.

For further information, cell on any agent of the company, or address

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A.,

Fort Worth, Tex.

D. M. MORGAN, C. P. & T. A.,

No. 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

MARKETS.

The stock yards people say the receipts of cattle and hogs have been quite liberal the past week, considering the decline in Northern markets. The following sales, representative of the weeks markets, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commission company:

(wagon)230281275

* and 1-2c.280 30

Market quotations furnished by Car-ter's stock yards: Choice tat hogs...... 3 20@ 3 30 Common to fair fat hogs... 3 10
Good stock hogs... 3 1-4
Choice fat muttons... 2 1-2
All classes of good fat stock scarce and finds ready sale.

New York, Dec. 4.-The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 6@8 points, and increased 7@8 points, then rallied and closed at an advance of 2 @6/points; spot 1-16 lower. The early loss was the result of a lot of early cables, public and private, some of the latter claiming that Irish cotton spinners were discouraged with the outlook. At the same time the demand from spinners is rather better than for the past few days. The subsequent market were reported as firm at scant offerings of spot and a demand from exporters. Some of the big local traders were short this morning but took alarm and covered before the day was out. The feeling towards the close was rather unsettled. Were short this morning but took

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 4:-After the cattle business was fairly under way sales were moderate at a decline of 10@15 cents per hundred pounds, strictly choice beaves alone remaining steady. Sales were on the basis of \$3.00@3.50 for common rough dressed beef steers, up to \$4.50@4.75 for choice to extra spring cattle, with the bulk of the trading at \$3.75@4.60. Not many cattle sold for receipts. Pork shows a decline of 10 mon rough dressed beef steers, up to cattle, with the bulk of the trading at \$3.75@4.80. Not many cattle sold for dressed beef below \$3.50, the cheaper ots being taken for feeder purposes. Exporters were again fair buyers, cable dispatches reporting sales of best American cattle in London at 111-2d per pound, the same price as a week ago and a year ago. Milkers and springers were plentiful and decidedly lower and slow at \$30@40 per head for Butchers and canners were choice. Butchers and canners were moderate buyers, prices ruling 10@15 cents lower, with sales of cows and bulls largely at \$1.75@2.75. Texas cattle were only in moderate supply and in fair demand at easy prices, steers selling on the basis of \$2.65@3.40, according to quality.

cording to quality.

Prices of hogs averaged a little higher, and there were more sales at \$3.70 for choice than yesterday, prime light fetching \$3.65. Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.45@3.70, as against \$4.00@4.85 a year ago; \$4.85@5.25 two years ago, and \$5.70@6.55 three years ago. Sales were largely at \$3.55@3.65, pigs selling mostly at \$3.25@3.50. Late arrivals of hogs sold on an average a nigkel below early sales.

Inferior to extra sheep were saleable at \$1.50@3.50, and common to choice lambs were wanted at \$3.00@4.30. Export sheep are in some demand at \$3.25 @3.50. British cables state that American sheep are solitostate that American sheep are solitostate. fcan sheep are selling in London at 11 3-4@12 1-4d per pound, against 12d last week and 11@12d a year ago.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3100; shipments, 1100; market slow and 10@15c below Monday, within the range. Export steers, \$3.50@3.75; fair to choice shipping steers, \$3.45@4.40; coarse heavy steers, \$3.40@3.75; dressed beef grades \$2.00@4.00; but of sales coarse heavy steers, \$3.40@3.75; dressed beef grades, \$3.00@4.00; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.00. Stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.00; bulk of sales, \$2.30@3.15. Cows and helfers, \$1.80@3.35; bulk of sales, \$2.15@3.25; canning cows, \$1.75@2.00; calves, \$4.00@6.00; bulls, mostly \$2.00@2.50. Texas steers grass \$2.40@3.25. 2.50; Texan steers, grass, \$2.40@3.35; fed, \$3.25@3.85; cows, \$1.75@2.65.

Hogs Receipts, 1200; shipments, 600; market steady to 10c lower. Heavy, \$3.30@3.50; mixed, \$3.25@3.45; light, \$3.30@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1100; shipments, none. Market steady to firm; native muttons, \$2.50@3.50; mixed lots, \$2.75@3.25; common stuff, \$1.25@2.90; lambs, \$3.00@4.00; Southern sheep, \$2.00@3.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 3000; market weak and 10c lower; Texas steers ranged \$2.25@3.00; representative sales, 2200, \$3.00; Texas cows, \$1.25@2.30; sales, 46.945, \$3.00; beef steers, \$2.45@4.60; sales, 32.162, \$4.60; native cows, \$1.00@3.25; sales, 32 head, \$2.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, \$2.00@2.80;

Hogs-Receipts, 15,000; shipments 400; market steady to weak; bulk of sales, \$3.35@3.65; heavy, \$3.30@3.65; packers, \$3.30@3.50; mixed, \$3.35@3.45; lights, \$3.25@3.40; yorkers, \$3.30@3.40;

pigs, \$3.15@3.60.
Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, none; market, strong; lambs, \$3.00@, 4.25; muttons, \$2.25@3.25.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool Dec. 4.—Cotton—Spot, good demand and fair business done, pices lower; American middling fair, 513-32d; good middling, 421-32d; American middling, 49-16d; low middling, 415-32d; good ordinary, 411-32; ordinary, 45-32d. The sales of the day were 12,200 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 10,400 American. Receipts, 24,000, including 18,000 American.

receipts, 24,000, including 18,000 American.

Futures' opened easy and closed steady at a decline. Middling, L. M. C., December, 4,27@4.28; December-January, 4,24@4.25; January-February, 4,24@4.25; February-March, 4.25; March-April, 4,25@4.26; April-May, 4,26; May-June, 4,27; June-July, 4,28; July-August, 4,29; August-September, 4,28@4.29.

The tenders of the device Action of the devi

The tenders of the day's deliveries, New York Cotton. York, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Spot quiet; middling uplands, 8 7-16c;

middling gulf, 8 11-16c. Sales, 88 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 226,900 bales. January, 8.17; February, 8.23; March. 8.28; April, 8.33; May, 8.37; June, 8.41; July, 8.42; August, 8.43; October, 7.97; November, 8.03.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Dec. 4 .- Flour dull and un-Wheat closed strong, a shade better than yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 63 1-2; December, 57; May, 61 3-8. Corn was about steady early but ac-

quired some strength later on liberal sales, which caused a better inquiry for all options. The market closed a fraction better than yesterday. No. 2 mixed cash, 24 1-2; December, 24 1-8; January, 23 7-8; May, 25 7-8.
Oats closed stronger, cash 17 5-8.
Barley steady Barley steady. Cornmeal, \$1.35@1.40.

Flaxseed steady, \$7c.
Timothy seed, \$3.00@3.50,
Hay firm, inferior demand; prairie,
\$7.00@9.00; timothy, \$8.50@11.00,
Butter, fancy table grades steady and firm; separator creamery, 12@13c; fancy 26c; dairy, 16@18c.

Eggs firm, fresh 20c.
Whisky, \$1.22,
Cotton ties and bagging unchanged.
Pork, standard mess jobbing, \$8.90;
prime steam, \$8.15; lard, choice \$5.25; bacon boxed shoulders, \$5.25; longs, 5 ribs, 5 1-4@5 1-2; shorts, 5.25; dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, 4.62 1-2; longs, 4.50; ribs, 4.42 1-2; shorts 4.75. Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 29,000; corn, 16,000; oats, 21,000. Shipments-Flour 4000; wheat, 33,000; corn, 46,000; oats, 8000.

New Orleans Produce.

New Orleans, Dec. 4,-Hog products quiet. Pork, 8 3-4c; lard, refined, Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders scarce at 5 1-2c; sides, 4 5-8@4 3-4c; bacon sides, 5 3-8c. Hams-Choice sugar cured, 19 1-4@

Coffee firm. Rio ordinary to fair, Flour firmer. Extra fancy, \$3.40@4.40; patents, \$3.50@3.60 Corn meal steady.

Bran dull; 61@62 1-2c. Hay firm. Prime \$15.50@19.00; choice, \$20.00@21.00. Corn steady. No. 2 red mixed, 34 1-2 @35c; white, 36c.
Oats firm. No. 2, 24 1-2@25c.

Cats Irm. No. 2, 24 1-2@25c.
Sugar—Open kettle very strong; inferior to choice, 2 1-4@2 3-4c; centrifugal firm at the advance; plantation granulated, 4 1-16@4 1-4c; gray to choice white, 3 5-8@3 15-16c; off to yellow white clarified, 3 3-8@3 11-16c; seconds, 2 3-8@3 1-4.

Molasses strong. Open kettle, infe-ferlor to fancy, 4@14c; syrup, 17@20c, rior to fancy, 17@30c; centrifugal, in-ferior to fancy, 4@14c; syrup, 17@20c,

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Dec. 4 .- The grain markets were very weak during the greater part of the day's session. As the session was coming to an end they strengthened and closed slightly higher. Wheat advanced on good inquiry for red winter wheat sold here and a cable demand for flour at Minneapolis, which it was said was unprecedently heavy. Closing cables gave Liverpool unaltered report and continental markets as ed report and continental markets as a little lower than they closed yesterday. The demand for No. 2 corn was as conspicuous by its absence as on the day before but there was a better demand for the low grades for shipment on account of the small receipts.

Oats flucturated within a narrow

cents and lard and ribs from 2 1-2 to 5c. Lard never sold as low since war Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 250; corn, 160; oats, 120; hogs,

New York Provisions.

New York, Dec. 4 .- Wheat-Receipts. 246,200; exports, 85,400. Spot dull; No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c. Options sold off under liberal spring wheat receipts; closed steady at 1-8@1-4c net loss. May, 61 1-8; December, 64 3-4@65c; closed

Leather-Steady. Wool-Quiet.

Cotton seed oil—Dull.

Coffee—Options opened steady, declined under foreign and local selling;
further declined again under cab'ed
estimate of 3,580,000 bags Rio crop,
closed steady at a net decline of 10030
points. Sales, 3465, including March.
Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 R'o,
14 3-4c; middling, dull; Cordova, 180
18 1-2c Cotton seed oil-Dull. Sugar-Raw, firmer; fair refin'ng,

3 1-8c; refined more active and higher. Cut loaf, 5 1-4c; powdered, 4 7-8c; granulated, 4 5-8c.

Kansas City Provisions.

Kansas City Provisions.

Kansas City Dec. 4.—Wheat—Dull;
No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 2 red, nominally,
68c; No. 2 spring, 56@56 1-2c; No. 2
spring, 64 1-2c; rejected, 47@51c.
Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2@
22 5-8c; No. 2 white, 23c.
Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No.
2 nominally, 19 1-2c.
Rye—Nominal,
Hay—Steady; timethy, \$5.50@14.60.

Hay—Steady; timothy, \$6.50@11.00; prairie, \$6.50@10.00. Butter — Firm; creamery, 18@22c; dalry, 14@15c. Eggs-Steady; supply fairly large; fresh, 18 1-2c. Receipts-21,500; corn, 18,200; oats,

Shipments-Wheat, 9500; corn and oats none.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.-Wheat-Spot quiet Liverpool, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Spot quiet and the demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 11 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3d.

Futures quiet and 1-4z lower. December, 5s 2 1-2d; January, 5s 3d; February, 5s 3 3-4d; March, 5s 4 1-2d; April 5s 5d; May, 5s 5 1-2d.

Corn—Spot quiet. American mixed, new, 3s 3 3-4d.

Futures steady and unchanged to

Futures steady and unchanged, to 1-4d lower. December, 3s 3 3-4d; January-February, 3s 2 1-4d; March, 3s 2 1-2d; April-May, 3s 2 3-4d. Flour steady and demand moderate. St. Louis farcy winter, 7s.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Dec. 4.—There was a moderate business done on all classes of colored and fancy cottons, also dress goods and heavy underwear wants, beside which there was some placing of orders for spring. As a whole, how-ever, the trade was dull, although a better feeling was evident.

Printing cloths were very quiet and nominal at previous quotations.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The American Cotton and Wool Reporter will say of the wool trade today: Notwithstanding the occurrence of the annual Thanksgiving holiday which is usually equivalent to two days' interruption to the course of such trade as might otherwise be avail-able, the sales in the three principal markets have amounted in toto to 6,463,100 pounds, of which 2,584,900 pounds was domestic, including a fair proportion of medium and pulled. Friproportion of medium and pulled. Friday's and Monday's cables indicate that prices in London are very firm. If the finer grades of Australian combing and clothing was in supply here, they could not be sold at a profit at present quotations. The position of the domestic wool market is from most points of view reasonably strong. The situation in the goods market presents no new features, and nothing more can be predicted concerning the outlook for the season, whose ad-

the whole occasioned an agreeable disappointment to at least one-third the trade here, and on Fri-day the foundation was laid for considerably more trade than has appeared possible for a fortnight anterior to the opening of the December London series. The sales of the week amounted to 2,710,000 bales, of which 1.923,000 bales were domestic. The sales since January, 1895, have amounted to 189,-701,690 pounds, against 137,998,785 a year

London Wool Sales.

London, Dec. 4 .- At the wool auction sales today 13,427 bales were offered, of which 1200 were withdrawn. There was a strong demand, especially for good. American competed will at extreme rates. Following are sales in detail: New South Wales, 5957 bales; scoured 6 3-4d@1s 4 1-2d; greasy, 4 3-4d@11 1-2d. Queensland, 2291 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 4d; greasy, 4 1-2d@1s. Victoria, 2190 bales; scoured, 71-4d@1s 3 1-2d; greasy, 4 1-2d@11 1-2d. South Australia, 1104 bales; scoured, 9@10d greasy, 3 1-4 @7 1-4d. New Zealand, 1815 bales; scoured, 7 1-2d@1s 2d; greasy, 5@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1165 bales; scoured, 6@12 1-2d; greasy, 5 1-4@

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8 7-8; net receipts, none; gross, 4116; forwarded, 1562; sales, 846. Total today net receipts 38,218; exports to Great Britain, 1587; to continent, 24,239; stock, 961,949. Consolidated net receipts, 159,749; exports to Great Britain 60,866; France, 22,475; continent, 57,348.
Total since September 1, net, 2,526,-281; exports to Great Britain, 712,917; France 197,332; continent, 61,526.

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., Dec. 4.—Spot cotton quiet; middling, 8 1-16c. Sales, 400; eccepts, 7886; exports, 11,143; stock, 117,-482 bales.

New Orleans Futures. New Orleans, Dec. 4 .- Cotton-Fu-

tures steady; sales, 69,200. December, 7.99@8.01; January, 8.00@8.01; February, 8.04@8.05; March, 8.08@9.00; April, 8.11@8.13; May, 8.14@@8.16; June, 8.18@8.20; July, 8.21@8.23. New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Cotton easy, middling, 8 1-6; low middling, 7 13-16; good ordinary, 7 1-2. Net receipts, 14,-718; gross, 15,565; exports to continent, 6200; coast wise 1168; sales, 2500; stock, 2500; coast wise 1168; sales, 2500; stock, 2500; sales, 2500; stock, 2500; sales, 2500; stock, 2500; sales, 2500; sale St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Quiet; sales, 50; middling, 8 1-4c; receipts, 5005; shipments, 4103; stock, 54.337.

DR. HARTMAN SAYS

Now is the Time to Guard Against Colds-The First Cold Weather. a recent lecture at the Surgical Hotel Dr. Hartman is reported as saying that no one need catch cold if he is willing to give the matter slight attention; that a cold is the beginning of chronic catarrh, consumption, disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys and pelvic organs. All this could be prevented by taking his advice. The doctor's professional duties compelled him. for many years, to be much on the road night and day, by carriage, rail-road and steamboat. During all this time he never caught a cold. This could not have been done without Pe-ru-na, he says. At the slightest evidence of a cold a few doses of Pe-ru-na-invariably check it. na- invariably check it.

This is especially seasonable advice for the cold weather is here, with its storms, sudden changes, slop, rain and Thousands of people will contract disease from which they never recover by catching cold. Hartman's advice should be heeded. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of any stage or location. It is the most popular remedy for la grippe, coughs, colds, etc. Send for a grippe, coughs, colds, etc.
Send for a free copy of an illustrated
book on catarrh. It contains sixtyfour pages of valuable instructions.
Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, O. Ask
your druggist for a copy of The Peru-na Almanac for 1896.

DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition. It opened on September 18 and will not close until December 31, 1895. round-trip rates are cheap and within the reach of everybody. You cannot afford to miss it, for it is second to any anord to miss it, for it is second to any exhibition that ever took place in this country. To those who did not go to the World's fair will see something equally as nice and interesting as was the World's fair, the only difference being it is not quite so extensive.

Parties from Arkansas and Texas will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read into Aflanta via the their tickets read into Atlanta via the Southern Pacific railway company. Connections with all lines from the west are perfect and it is the only line entering the exposition grounds.

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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.

WORMS-STRONGYLUS CON TORTUS.

There has been a great deal of com-plaint come to this office of late of the great loss of lambs, and we give below one of them, which is a very fair sample of the many we have received:

"I have a flock of sheep from which I have lost a good many lambs. They are taken with diarrhoea and become gaunt. They stand around, swell under the jaw and finally die. I opened one and in its stomach found thousands of worms, not over an inch long and not larger than a fine hair. Can you tell me what to do for them?"

Worms are among the greatest enemies of the sheep, and although in the majority of flocks they produce no d's-turbance, yet there are times when, in connection with other species, they cause diseases which will carry of

great numbers of lambs. The stomach worm, or the Strongylus contortus, may be found in all stages in the fourth may be found in all stages in the fourth stomach or abomasum of the sheep. They disease they cause cannot be easily distinguished from other intestinal parasites. In the worst cases, besides a general lack of tone and good health, there is weakness, paleness, some fever, diarrhoea and usually a swelling under the jaw, but not always The little worms, if present in large numbers will appear like masses of numbers, will appear like masses of threads lying in the stomach.

Various remedies are proposed, but those most available and practical seem to lie in an emulsion composed turpentine one part to sixteen of milk, and a dose for one lamb is from two to four ounces of the emusion. One dose is generally sufficient; if not, repeat it in about three days. Another remedy consists in one ounce of lin-seed oil with two drams of turpentine for a lamb and four drams for an adult sheep, given in one dose. Anot' er very good remedy is given in Finlay Dun's "Veterfiary Medicine," as follows: Common sait, three pounds; powdered ginger and nitre, half apound each; dissolve in three gallons of warm water; add twenty-four ounce of turpentine when nearly cold. Th dose for lambs between four and six-months of age is two ounces. The en-tire, quantity is enough for 160 lambs. For delicate lambs which are coughing and purging, the same writer recom-mends oil of turpentine, powdered gen-tian and laudanum, each two ounces, all to be dissolved and stirred in one quart of linseed tea or lime water. This quantity is sufficient for ten or twelve doses.—Homestead.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-

ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pull-man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, 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, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo For further information call on near-

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

Palestine, Texas. 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. O'd and young are kept in one flock. There are too many drones in the

They are exposed to all sorts of weather.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY NOTES. Hog killing has been the order for the last few days. W. F. Scarborough has sold his ranch in the Rowe pasture to Coggins Bros. and Collison. It is now said Kaffir corn is the same as the manna sent to the children of

Israel while wandering in the desert. Truly it has been a manna to the people of the Panhandle.
R. N. Ballow, the party charged with the Panhandle. the theft of a mule and who tramped his way across this country some time ago after breaking jail at Memphis, and was captured over in Greer by Sheriffs Swafford and Montgomery, was sent to the penitentiary for five

years at Memphis last week. How do you like my molasses candy?" asked the cooking school graduate, with her face flushed and her hair awry, and her sleeves daintily rolled up above her dimpled elbows.

"I'm just stuck on it," with difficulty replied the young man, struggling in vain to get his jaws apart. And her little brother laughed.—Exchange.

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



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The STANDARD would be pleased hear from all cattle men in Texas d the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will eheave to make you a server to the send the server to make you a server to the server to make you a server to make you as the server to make a server to server to make a server to se deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

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Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock Stock Tards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. THANSFERS OF JERSEI CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration, for the week ending November 26, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, J.

J. Hemingway, secretary:
BULLS.
Adamowsky, 42,223—S. G. Brooks to J. Adamowsky, 49,223—S. G. Brooks to J.
Baskes, Cameron, Tex.
Bradshaw, 41,892—T. H. Thornton to
J. M. Rucker, Troupe, Tex.
Catalpa of Brushy, 22,476—S. B. Jones
to J. M. Bond, Jonah. Tex.
Fisher, 29,104—Terrell, Harris & Hardin, to C. M. Bivins, Terrell, Tex.
Jöyouse's Boy, 35,425—J. P. Stewart to
J. Cochran, Neville, Tex.
Liberty Pog'is, 41,697—J. A. Pryor to
W. C. Moore, Liberty, Tex.
Mentor of Horton Hill, 42,128—J. W.
White to A. Kasper, Warda, Tex.
Nadine's Tormentor, 40,852—Terrell,
Harr's & Hardin to G. T. Jester, Corsicana, Tex.

sicana, Tex. Royal Sir, 41,350—B. L. Gill to R. O.

Harris, Lawrence, Tex.
Stoke Pogis Honor, 28,484—L. Billings
to Mrs. E. M. Mirick, Cleburne, Tex.
COWS AND HEIFERS.
Amanda of St. Lambert, 64,955—Terrell & Harris to D. W. Weatherford,

rell & Harris to D. W. Weatherbrd,
Terrell, Tex.
Bisma of Brusby, 74,644—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Camille of Brusby, 74,631—S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Clyde Landseer, 74,834—J. W. Hardin to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Clytie Miller, 107,974—J. B. Scott to J.
D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Cotilda, 104,869—Richardson Bros. to

W. A. Ponder, Denton Tex. Dovie Briggs II., 103,030—W. I. Swan-Dovie Briggs II., 103,030—W. I. Swangem to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Dovie Briggs II., 103,030—J. D. Gray
to Porks & Parke, Ennis, Tex.
Harry's Jessie, 108,667—S. C. Bell to
W. T. Burford, LaGrange, Tex.
Harry's Pansy Blossom, 108,668—S. C.
Bell to W. T. Burford, LaGrange, Tex.
Helen Dauvray, 63,017—Terrell & Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.
Helen Dauvray III., 105,909—Terrell
& Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell

rell. Tex. Laura B. of Brushy, 98,720—M. J. Hamilton to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro,

Tex.
Lena Linn, 108,939—Mrs. J. S. Burrier
to E. B. S. Florey, Overton, Tex.
Lena Rivers, 72,058—R. P. Lyon to R.
D. Rawlins, Dallas, Tex.
Lettie V., 108,940—Mrs. A. Burrier to V. W. Holland, Overton, Tex. Miss Silver, 87,849—N. R. Royall to W. Cain, Palestine, Tex. Naline of Brushy, 74,633—S. L. Burnap

to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro, Tex. Princess Sylvester, 108,941—Mrs. A. Burrier to E. B. S. Florey, Overton. Silver of St. Lambert, 76,185-Terrell

& Harris to J. O. Terrell, San Antonio, Sotol's Bisma of Brushy, 100,318-S. L. Burnap to E. M. Turner, Hillsboro.

Starlight of St. Lambert, 86,765-Terrell & Harris to J. O. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex. tonio, Tex.
Suema, 19.892—S. L. Burnap to E. M.
Turner, Hillsboro, Tex.
Tormentor's Cream, 78,317—Terrell &
Harris to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell,

Tormentor's Eugenie, 85,482—J. D. Gray to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.
Winnie's Baby, 62,592—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to J. A. Smith, San Antento Terrell. tonio, Tex.

It is natural for cows to be gentle when they have been brought up by a civilized owner, and there is great satisfaction in a herd of animals as tame as pet kittens.

"Maud Muller on a summer's day stuffed the manger full of hay; her hat was there, but not the rake, for that was but a poet's fake; slapping the old cow on the side, she laughed until she nearly cried; 'Just think old bossy' cried the maid, 'I'm going to have some bloomers made.'"

Perfumed butter is becoming fashionable at breakfast and tea tables. The butter is made into pats and stamped with a floral design and is then wrapped in thin cheese cloth and placed on a bed or roses. violets or carnations arranged in a flat-bottomed dish. Over these place a layer of flowers so that the butter paddles are imbedded in flowers. They are then placed on ice where they are allowed to remain for several hours. This butter is eaten with crisp Vienna rolls, accompanied only by a cup of chocolate or delicious

HOW TWO LIVERMORE LADIES MAKE BUTTER.

The example set by the Livermore Herald in offering a year's subscrip-tion as a premium for the best account of local agricultural practice could be followed with advantage by other local journals. It is a very good way to draw out experience which will be of wide value. The prize for an essay on "How to Make Butter" resulted in a tie between two essayists. The following are their writings:

Mrs. R. Christoffersen.-To have good butter you must keep good and health; cows and feed them well. You should also give them good warm quarters in

winter.
The next is how to keep the milk. You should have a good cool cellar (best on north side of house). This cellar should have concrete sides or walls and cement floor, and drained so it can be flushed and washed. This should be done every morning to keep the cellar clean and fresh.

The shelves for the milk should be from one to three feet from the floor, and should be firm, so that they will not shake and thereby disturb the

cream on the milk.

The milk pans should be washed in cold water first and then in hot water with washing soda, and after that put them in clean boiling water and wipe

with a clean towel

The milk should stand for thirty-six hours in hot weather and forty-eight hours in very cold weather. In skimming the milk you should use a flat spoon. Turn the spoon slowly around the edge of the pan to loosen the cream, then push the cream over the edge of

It is best to have a stone jar to keep the cream in, as it keeps the cream cold. The jar with the cream in should not be wholly covered. Every time the stone jar is empty it should be washed, in cold water first, ther in warm soda water, after which put boiling water in the jar and let it stand

ing water in the jar and let it stand for five or ten minutes. If it is not full of boiling water, put the cover on.

The milker should have clean hands and see that the cow's teats and bag are clean before milking; and milk every twelve hours regularly. Before straining the milk let it stand a few minutes to let the foam settle. The milk bucket should be cleaned in

warm water every time of using. Use a small brush to clean the strainer. For churning, a wooden churn is preferred. Before using put cord water in it. Churn in the morning, when the air and cellar are coldest. Fill the churn only half full of cream. Churn every second or third day; churn fast at the start, but as the butter begins to form slow up a little. Before taking

clean and cold), and add more salt to taste. Cover it again and let it stand-till the next morning as before. Work it again, and, if necessary, add more salt, and see that the brine is clear and free from buttermilk. Then the butter is ready to put up in rolls. This is written for butter-makers with one or two cows. If the dairy is larger it

is easier to make good butter.

Mrs. William Gregory, — There are four faults in butter making to be specially guarded against: First, over ripening of the cream; second, over-churning; third, over working; fourth, uncleanliness. The bad dayor that we cleanliness. The bad flavor that we find in butter is very largely due to over ripening of the cream, that is, keeping it too long before churning.

In the winter, especially, cream is often kept until it is "cheesy" before it is churred.

is churned. All cream should be slightly soured All cream should be slightly sourced before being churned, and in the winter this should be done artificially; that is, by adding a little buttermilk, or milk artificially sourced, to the cream twelve hours before churning; the cream being warmed up to a temperature of 65 degrees and kept as nearly as possible at that temperature for twelve hours. twelve hours.

Over churning is another cause of butter not keeping. As soon as butter changes from the granular form into a lump, the churning should cease, so as not to incorporate the buttermilk nato the butter. The butter bowl and ladle (for the hands should not be used to mould the butter) should be sca.ded water, when the butter should be taken up in the bowl and worked from side to side, rinsing with cold water, until

ail buttermilk is worked out.
Then the salt should be added, a little stronger than the taste requires, and the butter left in the bowl until the next morning.
At this time the bu*ter should be

worked from side to side until the moisture, which the salting has naturally brought to the surface, has been worked out; then it can be molded into rolls for market.

My fourth fault quoted, "uncleanliness," should be spoken of first, last and always, for to have good butter all surroundings should be clean and free from odors, all utensils used should be scrupulously clean; and when it is in rolls and sold to the grocers in town, the latter should have a cleanly place to put it. They should not place it near a sack of onions or a side of bacon (for nothing absorbs bad odors as quickly as butter), as I have seen so many storekeepers do, and then let the farmer's wife assume the responsibility of making poor butter, caused by the grocer's act.

POULTRY.

Bones serve several purposes when used for poultry. Being phosphate of time, they are capable of being digested, which is not the case with oyster shells and grit, and they supply the bird with elements that may be lacking in the food. They also assist in ing in the food. They also assist in grinding the food, taking the place of grit, and are readlly accepted by all classes of poultry. In fact, it is safe to claim that there is nothing that can be used as egg-producing rood which serves the purpose so well as green bone, its combination of qualities-nitrogen, lime for eggs-shells, grit, cost and adaptation to all fowls and of all ages+give it a place even higher than, meat, which contains nitrogen, but no lime or other mineral matter.

The fall season is the best time to om while was ing the pourtry houses. The main point is to use whitewash plentifully. If applied boiling hot it ends lice at once. Add a gill of carbolic acid to each bucket of whitewash and have it thick. Put on two or three coats, both inside and outside, and then sprinkle it freely, if necessary, on the floors and even in the yards with a

watering pot. The idea of canning eggs without the shells, like oysters, may have advan-tages in safety of shipment, and the Russian experimenters claim by being nermetically sealed the eggs will keep indefinitely. Canned eggs, like canned beef put up where horse flesh is good to eat, will have an odorous suspicion

about them. If you have pullets that have hatched early in the spring and are given comfortable quarters with rational feding, you will have priced eggs to sell

through the winter. Give young birds the double benefit or dry quarters, free from vermin; one means health, and the other freedomfrom worry, and both mean-eggs.

ALL KINDS OF POULTRY. On a farm where there is ample range poultry should include not only hens, but turkeys, geese, ducks and even guineas. The turkeys and guin-eas are disposed to wander over large areas, while geese and ducks will thrive on a small pasture lot. It must not be overlooked that the largest proportion of meat sold off the farm, in the shape of turkeys, geese and ducks, costs the farmer little or nothing, and if some knowledge could be gained of the actual cost, it would be shown that the receipts are nearly all profit, and this should encourage farmers to increase their stock. The hens pay best as producers of eggs, and ducks are also excellent layers, but the largest profits in poultry are secured from turkeys and geese, as they can support them-selves during the larger portion of the year unaided. While it must be ad-mitted, however, that whatever is concumed by poultry really comes from the farm, whether the birds secure it or receive it, the profit will not appear so large, but the fect is, that turkeys are insect destroying birds, and the larger share of their food is composed of insects and seeds, while geese are partial to young and tender weeds, purslaine being one of its delicacies. These different kinds of poultry utilize material that would be of no service to the farmer at all, and in that respect they serve as valuable scavengers not only to keep down many pests that annoy the farmer, but also enable him to send the undesirable substance to the market in the form of meat.

POULTRY IN FRANCE. Probably in no other country in the world is there so much attention paid to poultry in France. That country not only a very large consumer of eggs and fowls but exports enormous quantities of both, and imports none. In recent years the annual exports of eggs to England alone has averaged from 450,000,000 to 600,000 000, or 15 or 16 eggs for every head of population in Great Eritain. It is asserted by those who are familiar with the subject that the United States is infinitely better adapted to the production of fowls and eggs than France is, that both can be much more cheaply produced here, and this country ought to be exporting to England and other countries the eggs now supplied by France.

RECIPE FOR ROUP PILLS. This is the recipe given for roup pills: Take one teaspoonful each of tincture of iron, red pepper, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash, salt and powdered chlorate of potash, salt and powdered rhubard; mix them intimately. After thoroughly mixing add three tablespoonfuls of hyposulphate of soda, and mix together well. Incorporate this with one ounce of asafetida, working it together until the whole is completely mingled, occasionally softening it whenever necessary with castor oil. This can be made into pills, or when dry in a powder.

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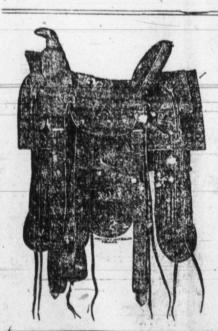
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CHARGES-YARDAGE: Catt'e 25 cents per head; Hogs. 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

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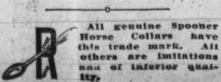
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preferable to set eggs shortly after their being laid, as best results can then be obtained. But if this cannot always be done they should be kept in a proper temperature and turned at least twice a week. Upon this subject the Feathered World says:

"The period that may elapse between the time that an egg is laid and that when it is placed under the hen, of in an incubator, varies considerably, both in regard to the actual egg itself and also to the conditions under which it has been stored. But slight misman-agement is sufficient to destroy the fertility of an egg whose germ is weak and eggs laid by hens that are mated to a strong, vigorous cock bird will re-tain the germ intact for a much longer period than those by hens which are accompanied by a more or less used up at the start, but as the butter begins to form slow up a little. Before taking the butter out of the churn see that it is well churned together. Take the butter out with clean, cold hands. Take a bail of butter in the bands and clap it first with one hand and then with the other, so as to get as much butter milk out as possible. Then add about one handful of Liverpool salt—for this about the best—to about a roll of butter. Then cover it up and let it stand till the next morning. Then work it up with a flat wooden spoon (if you work it with your hands they must be

of an incubator being employed they should never exceed the latter age. Notwithstanding the wonderful improvements that science has made in artificial incubation, stale eggs cannot thus be hatched with anything like the degree of certainty that is obtained from the natural process, and we feel sure that, to a large extent, this is due sure that, to a large extent, this is due to the want of that natural secretion that is imparted to the eggs by the hen. But let this be as it may, the fact remains that in order to hatch successfully by artificial means the egg must be freshly laid. Personally, we never put eggs into an incubator that have been laid more than seven days, and much prefer them when, only half that time has elapsed.

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