

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

Those who had the nerve and the "wherewith" to feed cattle this season will be strictly in it a few months later.

Switzerland imports cattle to the value of \$5,000,000 annually. Austria and Italy are the main sources of supply with next to no American beef bought direct in this country.

The Journal's report this week on "Cattle on feed in Texas" is not intended as final, but shows all reported up to time of going to press. We hope to be able to give our readers a complete report in our next issue.

The number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States during the month of September were 4,705, coming in through the following ports: Nogales, Ariz., 4,001; El Paso (which includes those coming in at this point), 522; San Diego, Cal., 153; Laredo, Texas, 27; Eagle Pass, Texas, 2.

The information to Denver Field and Farm on the subject of cattle feeding this season in Texas is to the effect that arrangements have been made with the cotton oil mills to take 50,000 to 75,000 head; that the number fed will be about forty per cent short of last year, and that as a rule there will be a better class of cattle put on feed.

There is a prospective shortage in cattle for the coming winter markets of 13 per cent compared with last year, according to an extensive inquiry made by Mallory Son & Zimmerman Co. of Chicago, covering most of the states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Close money has no doubt had something to do with this restricted cattle feeding, which may be made up later in the season. Ohio is credited with having as many cattle for the winter and spring markets of '96-'7 as a year ago, Illinois 88 per cent, Iowa 89 per cent, Missouri 91 per cent, Nebraska 82 per cent.

Bitter complaint is made in England, says the American Agriculturist, because a few wealthy corporations already control the entire import trade in frozen meat, and now a trust is being perfected to control the sale of both English grown meats and meat imported alive or dressed. This is leading the co-operative societies or stores to go into the business. The Manchester co-operative wholesale society, which does a business of over \$50,000,000 per year with local co-operative stores over the kingdom, is arranging for direct importations of Australian meats. There is no reason why our American export meat trade should not get the benefit of this direct market of English consumers.

There has been a marked decline in the shipment of cattle from the western ranges this season, this approximating 1500 to 2000 cars less than the shipments of last season. The causes of this heavy decrease are ascribed to the stringency in the money market and the uncertainty of future markets. Many stock raisers hesitate about investing large sums of money in restocking their ranges when their future markets are uncertain, while others whose means are limited find it impossible to borrow on any securities they may be able to offer. Those who are well conversant with the stock business in the far West predict that the coming season will see still heavier reductions in cattle shipments.

An idea of the values of pedigreed cattle across the water may be obtained from an account of a couple of recent sales in Scotland as reported by the Mark Lane Express (London). Mr. Bruce, a Scotch thorough breeder of Heatherwick, Inverurie, at the sale of a series of sales realized as follows: Fifteen yearling heifers brought an average of £40 s. 9d., and sixteen heifer calves an average of £28 10s. 11d. Sixteen bull calves brought a total of £445 4s. 6d., an average of £27 16s. 6d. The gross average for the seventy-six animals sold was £25 5s. 8d.

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. George Wilken, Waterside, of Forbes, Alford, the average was as follows: Thirteen cows £25 9s. 7d.; nine two-year-old heifers, £20 5s. 6d.; six yearling heifers, £14 7s.; seven heifer calves, £14 12s. 6d.; twelve bull calves, £19 1s. 6d.; two stock bulls, £22 1s. Forty-nine head made an average of £21 12s. 5d., or a total of £1,059 9s.

One pound (£1) is the equivalent of \$4.80 American money.

The Denver Field and Farm, discussing the question of cattle feeding, says:

"On an experiment a balanced ration was fed to steers composed of cornmeal, bran, oil meal, cut corn, fodder and alfalfa. It produced much the best gains and at a less consumption of food for a pound of gain than a corn ration, whether the latter was fed as cornmeal or as ear corn. The steers on the balanced ration made one pound of gain for each 7.52 pounds of grain and 2.39 pounds of food fed. A similar lot fed on cornmeal required 9.11 pounds of grain and 2.09 pounds of fodder to make a pound of gain. The lot fed the balanced ration consumed a greater total weight of food than those fed cornmeal. Each steer ate an average of 8.20 pounds of corn and 6.6 pounds of fodder daily, making an average gain of 2.76 pounds a head each day. The steers fed on cornmeal had eighteen pounds of cornmeal and 4.13 pounds of fodder daily, on which the average gain was 1.0 pound a day. It would, therefore, appear that one of the advantages of the balanced ration is an increased consumption of feed as well as a more perfect digestion and assimilation."

The cattle business for the near future could not well have a brighter outlook. There never was a time, says the Nebraska Farmer, when it was so difficult to get a lot of satisfactory feeders into the yard as it is just now, and so also has there never been a time when the difference in price be-

THE FARM.

Some farmers do not make farming pay, while others manage to get along fairly well, and some are making money. That is the sum of the situation, and it is about the same in every other business.

It must be the aim of every farmer who would be successful to so order his work and to so arrange his affairs that every day's labor, and every dollar expended, will bring forth the greatest possible results. The prices for which the products of the farm sell are such that it is only by such methods that a profit, even a small one, is realized.

Full plowing, wherever nature will permit it, is one of the most effective methods of combating insect pests. By depriving them of shelter and exposing them to the frost of winter, great numbers will be killed off which otherwise would come out in the spring vigorous and ready to attack the young crops.

While traveling among farmers one sees great contrasts. In styles of farming are of many kinds, ranging from the intensive farmer to the man who owns and runs his hundred and sometimes thousands of acres. Often the intensive farmer or gardener makes more clear cash from his small tract of land than the man who owns his hundreds of acres.

There is much in favor of fall plowing and little that can be said against it. If there were no other argument in its favor the time saved in the spring is small item. There are some soils that may wash badly or pack so firmly with the winter rains that would perhaps be better plowed in spring, but with most soils fall plowing pays.

A correspondent says: While the best type of agricultural machinery is essential for successful farming I have never found it to pay to run heavily in debt for more than was absolutely necessary. What we want are reapers, potato diggers and corn harvesters that will dispense with sufficient labor to earn money for us. At least one-half of all the farm machinery in the United States is rusting out through neglect, instead of wearing out through use.

No legitimate business can long withstand even a few minor depressions. Success in all forms of legitimate business is always too sharp for this to be true. It is the observance of the small economies in any business that makes it prosperous. These things count for just as much in conducting the business of the farm as they do elsewhere. And this is why on some farms we always see evidences of thrift while at a neighboring farm whose owner is laboring under exactly similar conditions there is every evidence of a continual uphill struggle for bread and butter. Economy is truly the watchword in every prosperous business.

Every business man's capital may be divided, says the National Stockman and Farmer, into at least two parts. First is his investment in his plant or business, and next is his working capital. The proper adjustment of these is an important matter. A man is at a serious disadvantage if everything is tied up in his plant and his credit must be strained to carry on the business; equally so if his plant is insufficient or out of proportion to his ability to do business. No doubt many people err on the side of too little working capital than on the other. The farmer is among these. He is apt to have all of his capital, and more too, tied up in land. If he is in need of money for any of his farming operations or to make a turn in live stock he must borrow it and often he must lose an opportunity to make a little money because he has not the ready money or is not able to borrow on reasonable terms. At all. This year affords many illustrations of the disadvantage of having too little working capital. Financial hardships, to say nothing of lost business opportunities, have been the outcome of this condition with many who could have been in better shape. This is an exceptional year, and it is true, but the statements above are true to a certain extent at all times.

We have heard of the Irishman, says the Nebraska Farmer, who concluded that eating was merely a matter of habit and consequently undertook in a systematic way to shut off his horse's feed until finally he would get him down to nothing. He reported the experiment a success down to that point when he said the horse died, which naturally interfered with the usefulness of the experiment. It would appear that not a few farmers act a good deal on the same theory up to the present time. They may not carry the idea quite to that extreme, but still they are acting upon the same general principle. And it is according to the eternal fitness of things that such fellows are generally surrounded by scrub stock of all kinds. Perhaps it is not generally understood that the scrub is much better suited to exist on half rations and at the same time offer some excuse for his existence than is the well bred animal. The better bred animal has been accustomed to better conditions, and the very essence of his better breeding lies in the fact of his being able to respond liberally to good treatment. No idea could well be more conspicuously erroneous than that a well bred animal has as a special virtue the ability to do Stock Journal Cattle 10.

well on a scant supply of feed. Well informed farmers of to-day are not looking for some kind of an animal on which they can save their money. They are looking for the animal that will actually consume large quantities of food and pay well for it. They are learning too at the same time that it is a good deal of an art to know how to prepare this food and to know how to feed it.

FARMERS SHOULD BE CONTENTED.

A correspondent of the Southern Farmer says: "Why should not the farmer be contented, when he has so many advantages which others have not? For in-

stance the farmer can have the best health, the purest air, the finest home, the finest crops, the best garden, the happiest family, the very best of social privileges, and many other grand advantages which the city people do not or can not have, and it seems like the average farmer possesses advantages which many of the city people might well envy.

To be sure there are ills which befall the farmer, but the city people are not without all these trials, while there are many temptations connected with city life which have a downward and degenerating tendency, and the farmers' young people are free from all the ills of city life, so long as they stay on the farm, where there is plenty of work of great variety—if that is what they are looking for. The farmers' life is the most independent life in the business world, and where the farm is conducted upon right principles, there is always a comfortable and easy life.

The farmers are a strong class if they would only pull together and co-operate for their own good, as some are doing in some sections of the country. To be a successful farmer requires tact and ambition, and a good supply of forethought and good judgment, and he cannot make the farm pay if he dips too heavily into other professions. He cannot be a successful farmer and a politician, a preacher or a mechanic, for he is diversifying his thoughts too much and neglecting some of the professions, and this is very noticeable at the present time, for nearly every farmer is a politician, and is trying to manage both political parties and his farm too, and he is far from being contented and satisfied with his farm management.

The farmer thinks that there is a volume of money short somewhere, and attributes the financial disturbance to this cause, but if he will only stop and give this matter a little thought, the way he should manage his farm, he will readily conceive the idea that there is a volume of confidence short all over the country, and that a portion of the financial distress can be attributed to this, and the best thing the farmer can do is to be contented with his position and run his farm on scientific principles and let others rack their brains over political economy. He also should remember that all other classes are dependent upon him, or upon what he raises, and he will make more money to give his attention to his farm and position in all forms of legitimate business is always too sharp for this to be true. It is the observance of the small economies in any business that makes it prosperous. These things count for just as much in conducting the business of the farm as they do elsewhere. And this is why on some farms we always see evidences of thrift while at a neighboring farm whose owner is laboring under exactly similar conditions there is every evidence of a continual uphill struggle for bread and butter. Economy is truly the watchword in every prosperous business.

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HORSES AND MULES.

The Industrial American in commending the blood of the thoroughbred horse says that men who have become eminent in breeding the American trotting horse are those who did not fear to use the thoroughbred to give style and quality to the animals they breed. Take, for instance, Hambletonian and American Star mares, Harold and Pilot, Jr., mares, and Electioneer and thoroughbred mares, and we have three great families of the trotting horse, which crossed back again with Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood, have produced the record breakers of the track.

Then look at the English, German and French horses that have been imported to cross with American horses. Outside of the draft breeds, everyone is the direct descendant of the thoroughbred, and carries more of that blood than any other known strain. This is especially true of the French Coach, which is found to nick so well with American trotting mares, and whose lineage is thoroughbred in nearly every cross. The same is true of the German coach horse, the English Hackney, the Cleveland Bay, and the Yorkshire coach horse. The thoroughbred has been the recognized source of improvement for over half a century in Europe, and for over a hundred years in Great Britain. He has given his descendants a share of his good qualities, and his blood is so potent that it shows to the third and fourth generations. The Englishman has bred his draft mares to a thoroughbred stallion and called the progeny a coach horse. He has bred his hunters and hackneys from the thoroughbred and found that the more of this blood they had the better they were and the greater their value when put on the market.

THE HORSE TO RAISE.

For several years there has been a depression in the horse market. At times there has been a light demand, and for certain kinds of horses, fair prices, but on the whole the prices have not been satisfactory for the three years and a half or four years. There has been some export demand, which promises to continue, but it is hardly probable that any export demand will now come, they will have the command high prices, most of the foreign demand has come from western and southern Europe, and as the countries of the Mediterranean Sea, can and do compete with us, and can reach Europe more quickly and at less cost than we can, they will have the advantage in the kinds of horses they raise. But they do not raise draft horses, and are not liable to do so. Although some of their horses are of good size, but the style of their horses and the method of raising do not commend them to people needing draft horses or even the best style of drivers. The great difficulty encountered in selling the surplus horses of this country is that they have not special qualities. Too many farmers have been raising general purpose horses, and people in Europe who desire to buy want special purpose horses. If a draft horse is wanted in Europe, a large, compact, strong horse is wanted. It does not matter whether he can trot fast for it is not expected that he will be driven faster than a walk. But if best prices are to be had the horse must be sound, look well and fat, not the kind of fat that we want for our everyday use, but such fat as would fit the horse for the shambles or for show. It is a strange thing that farmers of the west persist in selling horses and feed to the eastern buyer, so that the buyer shall fit the horse for market, but too often such is the case.

THE HORSE FOR FARM WORK.

What is the best kind of horse for the farmer's use? A Northwestern farmer prefers the heavy draft horse, and gives his reasons in an exchange: "I am in favor of the one horse, one work, as it has been proved that a horse that is a working horse, big or little, makes a poor driver, because they are used to walking. On the other hand, nearly every one who has a big team can afford to keep a light horse, with more or less trotting blood, to drive. Then when he comes back to work, the fresh and ready to go to work with renewed vigor after their rest. I say give me the big horse, the bigger the better, that is, not sacrificing shape for size, but the big shapely horse with good movement, and up and shoulder to the collar as if he meant to work, and work well. There is another kind of a big horse, the one that has his head as near the ground as his neck will permit and goes shuffling along, sweeping off the toes of the hoof instead of the sole. I don't want him at any price. Mr. Walter Lynch asks, 'What is the use of a farmer keeping a horse to haul a great many tons at a load when he only wants to haul one?' I will ask any farmer if he were buying a wagon and only wished to draw a ton at a load, if he would buy the wagon with the capacity of a ton or the one that was guaranteed to carry three tons? We all know when anything is working to its utmost capacity that the wear and tear is greater than if it were running at only half its limit. The same with the horse, work a small horse at a big horse's work and which will be tired first? I have a team here, which are called general purpose horses, weighing 2600 pounds, and can't haul more than three inches, but I wish they had more inches. There is another reason: Put on two heavy horses where three light ones work and what is the saving? One set of harness and a stall and less cleaning and work after them. You don't save any in the running, but the heavy horse requires more, than three, and would do the same work. Did any of you ever hear of the old 'Jack of all trades, and master of none?' That's the horse over and over again. We all know a draft horse's shoulders and legs are built for work in the end if every farmer would keep a driver to drive and a worker to work."

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Slaughtered in Kansas City: 922,107; 2,170,827; 567,015; Sold to Feeders: 392,262; 1,376; 111,445; Sold to Shippers: 218,905; 273,999; 69,784; Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895: 1,533,234; 2,366,202; 748,244; 41,698.

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 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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Fruit trees. Now is a good time if you have already planted some—plant more.

Bright boys and girls who wish to make some money for Christmas can learn a plan for doing so by writing to the Journal for information.

The Journal believes that all indication justify the advice to those who have not already disposed of their cotton to hold it for higher prices.

Last issue of the Journal contained about a column and a half of transfers of Jersey cattle recently made to Texas parties. This indicates the interest taken in this breed of cattle in the Lone Star State.

Mississippi Farm and Home is the latest addition to the list of Southern agricultural journals. It is published monthly at McComb City, Miss., at 25 cents a year, and judging from the sample to hand, is well worth the money. We exchange with pleasure.

A business that is by no means overdone in this section is the raising of Jersey cattle. The splendid exhibit at the Dallas Fair and number of enquiries and sales made there demonstrated the fact that the little butter queens are becoming more popular than ever in Texas.

The Journal is gratified that the extension of its "News and Notes" department is proving a valuable feature in the paper, judging of approval from its readers. It is aimed in this department to summarize all happenings of interest in live stock and agricultural circles throughout the State each week.

The edict which ordained that man must live by the sweat of his brow is just as true to-day as it was when issued nearly six thousand years ago, and the man who expects to claim exemption because of the good times supposed to be at hand and still made a living will find himself grievously mistaken.

The subject of irrigation is one that will in the near future engage the press and people of our State more perhaps than any other subject, and justifiably so when it is considered that Texas has an immense acreage of land now practically valueless which, if under irrigation, would produce luxuriant crops in the greatest abundance.

A common mistake made by amateurs embarking in the poultry business is to go in for several breeds at the same time. Commence on one or at most two varieties, if you desire to succeed, then aim to all the excellence possible with these, and later on, try other varieties, after you have acquired the knowledge begotten by experience.

"The South will have to learn and is rapidly learning to produce its crops without going into debt, as has been practically the universal custom in the past. If our great staple crops were produced without going into debt, and then marketed as the needs of the farmers and planters required, there would not be that glut of our produce on the market which now so frequently depresses prices disastrously."

The above from the Southern Farmer touches the keynote to agricultural prosperity in the South and the Journal agrees in the opinion that our farmers are steadily realizing the fact and acting accordingly.

Don't hide your light under a bushel. If you know anything interesting or profitable to your fellow-farmer or stockman or fruit or poultryman, send it along. Do not hesitate because of defective writing or spelling. Ideas are what we are after, and if you write us we will see to it that the letter appears in good readable shape, and communications of interest to our readers are always appreciable and gladly published.

Have you read the correspondence in San Antonio department of last week's Journal regarding Egyptian cotton, and the opinion expressed by experts on sample of this cotton raised and furnished by Mr. W. H. Wentworth of Gollad. If not, better look it up. Samples of the cotton may be seen at our Fort Worth office, and Mr. Wentworth in his letter makes a proposition to furnish a limited quantity of seed. It is certainly worthy a trial.

Henry Labouchere, the talented editor and proprietor of "Truth" after expressing his opinion on the causes of Bryan's defeat, makes the following remarks, which contain more truth than poetry:

"America's worst products is its dollarocracy whose members have literally nothing to recommend them. The odds are that either they or their par-

ents acquired huge fortunes by the most questionable means. As a rule they are ignorant and vulgar, building big houses in order to dazzle by ostentatious entertainments and buying pictures, for which they only care because they have been acquired at high prices, selling their souls to any one who will enable them to hob-nob with royalty and their daughters to any one who will confer a title upon them, despising their own country and institutions and regarding themselves as in every respect the superior of others on account of their dollars. If the United States is not to become a mere plutocratic and oligarchic power, those worthless who have increased and are increasing, must greatly diminish."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Drover's Journal, speaking editorially on the beef cattle question, remarks:

"It is generally believed that the demand for feeding cattle will be stimulated from now on by the more liberal policy of banks. While the demand has been very good for several months, the outgoing shipments were not up to a year ago. The fact is fairly well established that cattle are scarcer than a year ago, while feed is cheap. The inquiry, therefore, would naturally be more extensive, but prices for good feeders are relatively high, and it is a question whether buyers would be willing to pay any more money. The same circumstances which enable the farmer to purchase more freely will also make the original owner more independent, and so lessen the number of this class of cattle sent to market."

An exchange recently remarked that it is astonishing how few farmers take an agricultural journal or have any books pertaining to their daily occupation. This is doubtless true to a great extent, yet the number of farmers who subscribe for agricultural papers is largely on the increase. It is no longer the fashion to sneer at "book-farming," and the man who does so and ignores any or everything in said journals, is looked upon as a back number. "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom," and the combined experience of practical and successful men detailed in the Journal of the day exceeds that of, and is entitled to the respect of, any one man. Another thing you cannot find a successful farmer or breeder that does not take one or more papers devoted to his business. They realize value, and are liberal patrons of journals—every last one of them.

Hon. Z. A. Gilbert of Maine, in replying to an applicant for advice as to purchasing a farm, said applicant having but a limited capital wrote as follows:

"But only a small farm. When you need a larger one you can get it. Buy no non-revenue real estate with it. All your purchase should pay its own taxes, and pay them from the start. Begin your farming in a small way, and learn as you go on. With your stock and with your field efforts start out with such work as will give you prompt returns. The improvements must come gradually. A flock of hens and a herd of cows pay something the first day, while a colt is not realized on for several years. If fruit culture is the purpose take notice that strawberries planted one year return their crop the next, while a young orchard calls for ten years of outlay before it becomes a source of revenue."

This advice is equally applicable in Texas as in far-away Maine. If there is one thing more than another that keeps the average Texas farmer in debt it is the desire to own more land than he can properly handle. There are probably more "land poor" owners in this than any state in the Union.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The almost universal stagnation in business for several months preceding the election is followed by what promises to be a re-action fully as general. It is not intended to intimate by this that the revival is due to the success or defeat of either party. It is rather to be attributed to the termination of the tension throughout business circles during the campaign, and uncertainty as to results dependant upon the election. The banks throughout the country for example, with very proper forethought prepared themselves for any possible financial crisis by calling in of loans, restricting their advances or rather discontinuing them altogether, and adopting the most cautious and conservative policy throughout. The effect of all this was of course to cripple commercial enterprises of every kind and no class felt it more keenly than those engaged in the live stock industry. Men who on ordinary times could command all the money they needed for the legitimate business found themselves unable to borrow a dollar, and as a natural consequence all suffered from the producer upward. This state of things being now happily at an end, we think we producers of live stock and agricultural products generally, may confidently hope for better times. Already there are evidences that capital is forthcoming for local enterprises the live stock commission men report greater activity and enquiry for cattle, and that their principals at headquarters are making loans much more freely. This together with the fact that numerous factories heretofore idle are now starting up, and additional labor employed at others should tend to increase the demand for beef and other articles of feed consumption. The hog industry which for the past year has been most discouraging owing to low prices should for the same reasons share in the general anticipated improvement, and the reported heavy hog losses in some of the Northern States should also increase the value of pork. On the whole there is every good reason to anticipate a period of better prices, greater demand for labor and a consequent greater cir-

ulation of money all of which will enhance the happiness and prosperity of the country.

KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir Corn has proved of inestimable value in West Texas and Oklahoma, furnishing abundant food for man and beast when drouthy seasons rendered it impossible to raise wheat or Indian Corn. From an article which recently appeared in the Lake Charles American it appears that it has proved itself equally valuable in the coast country.

The description furnished by our contemporary with our own experience of the plant in West Texas except that in that section the yield is rarely over about one-half that estimated by Mr. Shaeffer, and that it stands dry weather much better than sorghum. The experience of raising a crop is so trifling that a yield of even twenty bushels per acre pays well. The destruction by birds has not amounted to anything in West Texas, although they depredate badly on "Gip Corn," another variety of the same family. Following is the article referred to which is sufficiently interesting to warrant full reproduction:

"J. H. Shaeffer called last Sunday at our office with a sample of Kaffir corn. He planted the corn on new ground that had never been fertilized, and put no fertilizer on the crop. He says the yield was five wagon loads of heads per acre, that would shell out fifty bushels of clean corn. Since cutting the first crop, the corn has continued to grow and has put forth new heads on which the grain is now forming. Mr. Shaeffer says the Kaffir corn will continue to grow until frost. In view of the above facts, given by one of the most careful farmers of this region, we claim that Kaffir corn is the best food crop to grow in this region."

The points in its favor are, first, that it grows luxuriantly and yields well on new and unfertilized ground second, that it will stand a drought better than almost any other crop—equalling sorghum and sorghum in this respect; third, that it will give a large yield of grain—amounting from forty to sixty bushels per acre, the first crop, and will then produce a second crop of grain, and an enormous yield of fodder for a second crop; fourth, that the grain, excellent, fully equalling in value the common corn for stock feed, and producing, when ground, meal or flour much superior to the common corn. It is said that flour made from Kaffir corn is fully equal to buckwheat flour griddle cakes, and makes a delicious bread when baked.

The drawbacks are few, the principal one being that birds are very fond of it; and when only small patches are planted they destroy it badly. When this corn is planted largely, as it should be, our farmers, this objection will cease."

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.

W. G. Crump, Cattle Inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by W. D. Bruner of El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, while out turkey hunting on the morning of Oct. 26. The particulars, as near as learned, are as follows: W. D. Bruner, Mr. Crump, W. G. Crump and T. G. Price left El Reno a few days before for the purpose of making a turkey hunt in the Caddo country. On the evening before the accident occurred Mr. Crump had noticed a drove of turkeys going to roost. The party decided to get up early Monday morning and go in pursuit of the game. They started out about 5 o'clock a. m. After getting out they separated. Bruner heard the turkeys flying and soon saw an object moving in the vicinity of La Porte, which he took to be one of them. It was not light enough to distinguish, so he fired and instantly killed W. G. Crump. Mr. Crump was in a low place and only his head and shoulders could be seen. Bruner was almost beside himself when he realized what had happened. They drove to El Reno, a distance of about sixty-five miles. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment and prepared for burial and Mrs. Crump, who together with her six children, living twenty miles west of El Reno, was notified.

A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was accidental killing. The funeral was conducted by the Odd Fellows Lodge, of which deceased was a member. The funeral was held in his home in Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 27, 1894. He was a colonel in the Confederate army and distinguished himself during the late war as a gallant officer and brave soldier and was a distinguished and honored citizen in his country. W. G. Crump went west some time in the 70's and located in Young county, where he worked for several years as a cowboy, where he made many warm friends. Bill Crump, as he was familiarly called by his friends, enjoyed the reputation of being strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellowman. He was married at Clarksburg, Texas, in 1883. The maiden name of his wife is not known to the writer.

He accepted a position with the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in the summer of 1886 as cattle inspector and worked in Texas until April, 1887, when he was transferred to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma Territory, and was inspector of cattle issued to Indians and Cheyennes, and other points in that country, and was the representative of the association throughout that country to the day of his death. He was continuously in the employ of the association for more than ten years and was the oldest man in the service as to length of employment, and all that time had given entire satisfaction. His duty brought him in contact with Indian agents and army officers, all of whom gave him a good name and the credit of attending strictly to business. When Oklahoma was founded for settlement he secured him a good little home in Canadian county, twelve miles west of El Reno, where he was living happily with his devoted wife and six small children, the oldest being twelve years old when the awful accident occurred that took him away Oct. 31, 1894.

J. C. LOVING.

The Journal prints more matter, more live stock and agricultural news, gives more space to all kinds of live stock and all branches of agriculture than any paper in Texas or any of the adjoining states or territories. The Journal should be read by every stockman and farmer in the southwest. Read our clubbing list and send in your order, now is the time to subscribe.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The following Live Stock, Range and Agricultural news items, selected from our exchanges will be found of interest to our readers.

Mississippi Farm and Home: The season for planting trees is close at hand, and southern fruit growers should patronize southern nurseries, in order to get varieties that are known to flourish in this climate.

San Angelo Enterprise: Two days after the election a local buyer refused \$10,000 profit on 13,000 sheep which he had bought the week before. Thus confidence and expectation had been lost to our home industries. Better prices are already offered for Texas wool.

Dallas Democrat: Wheat has advanced 50 per cent since it got out of the hands of the growers, cotton fell half a cent on the pound, and shoes rose 25 to 50 cents per pair the day McKinley was known to be elected. Oh, yes, prosperity is returning very fast to the manufacturer and speculator.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: France seems willing to let American cattle pass through that country in bond en route to Switzerland, the cattle to be inspected at their entrance into France and also on entering Switzerland. That makes considerable red tape necessary, but if Switzerland can use any of our cattle to advantage there will be plenty of people willing to take the necessary trouble.

Drovers' Telegram of 9th: Tannehill Bros., of Amarillo, Texas, had 1,753 head of range sheep on the market today, for which they got \$2.90. The top of the steer market during this week in 1895 was \$4.50; for feeders, \$3.65; Texas steers, \$3.55. J. H. Goddard, of Maplehill, Kan., marketed a lot of 100 head of Texas steers that averaged 1,398 pounds and brought \$4.20.

National Provisioner: The rumor that Armour & Co. will purchase the stock yards property at North St. Louis is authoritatively denied. There are indications, however, that the big packers of Chicago, who have been figuring for many years with riverside property-holders in St. Louis, intend at no distant date to erect stock pens, which they followed later with packing-houses.

Thursday morning last the magnificent barn, three miles east of Fort Worth, known as the Maddox stables, together with many valuable horses, the property of Col. Maddox, and a lot of household furniture, feed, machinery, etc., were burned. Loss aggregates about \$30,000. No insurance. Supposed to be of incendiary origin. Three fine horses were not in the stables, being at the New Orleans races.

Tombstone Epitaph: The Anglo-American Cattle Co. has put a large force of men at work near Tempe planning canals on its leased lands there. Two thousand acres will be planted in alfalfa and citrus fruit. The plan for this fall were raised on the Ward ranch, a few miles northwest of that town. These oranges have ripened six weeks ahead of the California product and are pronounced fine fruit.

Texan Press Leader: Will Johnson came into Lubbock Thursday evening with his right shoulder out of place. He was chloroformed by Dr. Hunt and the shoulder was restored to its normal place. Will was after a cow Thursday and lassoed her. When she ran against the rope his saddle cinch broke and he was hurled to the ground, knocking his shoulder down. He walked seven miles home and later came up on the mail hack for the surgical aid.

La Porte Chronicle: Roses still in bloom out of doors at La Porte and green peas and other vegetables in market every day. How does that strike our northern friends? Every farmer in the vicinity of La Porte has set out all the strawberry plants he can obtain, and the yield next season promises to be enormous. If good prices maintain a snug sum will be realized. But where are the pickers to come from? Help will be scarce, sure enough.

El Paso Times: The branding of cattle costs the stockmen thousands of dollars annually in the depreciated value of hides. Why can't some one invent some method of identification as efficient and cheap as La Porte devices into the skins with a heated iron?—Roswell Record. That's easy, McKinley is elected, now get up a cattle trust and let no man have the right to own a single head, the trust to own them all without brands.

Bonham News: J. M. Barnett, living on Smith Lipscomb's farm in the east part of town, a few days ago dug a sweet potato that weighs twenty-one and a quarter pounds and is thirty-eight inches in circumference. It has been of exhibition at the E. Kennedy & Co.'s store, and if you doubt this statement you can go and see for yourself. We admit that this is a large sized potato story, but the potato is there to back it up.

Williamson County Sun: The Williamson County Poultry Association will have an exhibition at Taylor December 2, 3 and 4. In the cattle roping contest at Taylor Saturday Emory Barker won first prize. Time—47 seconds. F. Barker was second. Time—54 seconds. Schuyler Lewis was third. Time—57 seconds. There were eleven entries, and the sport was witnessed by a large crowd.—G. E. King, the Taylor stockman, bought two of the finest boars at the Dallas Fair.

Kansas City Packer: Minnesota farmers, after several successive seasons of glut in the potato market, have decided to make an attempt to save their crops for future use by the process of evaporation, treating them just as they would apples. According to a letter received from a Chicago live stock firm, the United States supreme court has practically declared to be valid the \$2 fee charged by Western roads for switching a car of live stock to the Union stock yards.

The Cleburne Chronicle prescribes an antidote for business failures thusly: "The firm or business man who advertises in the Chronicle don't have to make assignments. At least this seems to be the rule for the past fourteen years in Cleburne. An advertisement in the Chronicle has a rabbit foot carried in the pocket. The man who sets himself up in the mercantile business, who cannot understand and appreciate the importance of advertising,

soon hits the wall. When a business will not justly advertise then is the time for a man to get out."

Irrigation Farmer: The increase of acreage of Kaffir corn in Kansas this year over the crop last year shows 168,660 acres. The largest increase is in southeastern Kansas where the seasons are the most favorable and where other grain and forage crops are produced in greatest abundance. Kaffir corn is certainly growing in favor. The value of alfalfa as food for all kinds of stock is given chemically as the highest of forage crops and as nearly perfect as a balanced ration. It is also a good fertilizer. To make the best of food, however, it should be cut green, or before the seed has ripened.

Ford County News: Phil Witherspoon passed Crowell yesterday with 700 head of beef steers that will be shipped to the Territory for feeding.

The wheat crop of the county which was sowed before the rain ten days ago looks very encouraging. Many fields of which will be ready to pasture by the 15th of November.

We have had heavy clouds for the past two or three days with light showers of rain at intervals all day yesterday and last night, but to-day we have a considerable norther and our rain prospects are gone.

Colorado Spokesman: It is claimed that the road north of here gives a much lower rate for the shipment of cattle than the Texas and Pacific, and that on that account much cattle that ought to be shipped here are taken north. This ought not to be the case and the managers of the Texas and Pacific ought to look into the matter. J. A. P. Bush shipped some good stock to St. Louis last week and realized about \$27.50 per head for them. Robert McNairy has a nice lot of cattle over in Nolan county and he will bring them to his ranch in this county the next day after the quarantine expires—the 15th.

National Live Stock Reporter of the 12th: Brooks S. & Co., Brown County, Texas, marketed 1,002-pound steers at \$3.50. Lovelady & Lowe marketed 935-pound steers at \$3.50 from San Angelo, Texas. Taylor & Bowen, of Coleman, Texas, marketed a train of 787-pound steers at \$2.15. Merchant & Chittim marketed 238 head 1,000-pound steers at \$3.45 from Fannin, Texas. Jeffries & Beverly marketed a train of Panhandle Texas cattle in the quarantine division. Richardson & Campbell marketed a variety of cattle from San Angelo, Texas, including cows, at \$2.70. M. Cartwright, of Terrell, Texas, marketed "warmed up" steers, 999-pounds, at \$3.65.

Lone Star Weekly: In a few days Galveston, together with other Texas cities, will have as a guest Mr. B. Wastrikoff, a capitalist cotton factor, merchant, cotton buyer and mill owner of Moscow, Russia. He arrived here Tuesday, and is in the southwest by boat for shipment direct to his country. His firm in Moscow does a business which would be considered an extremely large one even in the center of the cotton fields of the United States, and, having acquired all the available cotton supplies in Russia, Mr. Wastrikoff has come to America to strike up a new line of trade. The matter of steamship lines will also be considered along with the purchase. He will be in the south six months.

(Continued on Page 5.)

For Sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale or Trade for Cattle.

About 1300 acres of land 12 miles northwest of Cooper Co. in Coryell county, Texas. All under fence, 810 acres in corn, 200 acres in alfalfa, 200 acres in pasture. All black prairie, clear of brush, two other spots of good prairie would make farm 40 or 50 acres each, plenty of timber, good grass, fine protection. 1 box house 4 rooms, 2 good wells of water, 1 in yard with windmill attached, 2 nice young orchards peaches, plums, and grapes. 2 small pastures for work cattle, crops, etc. This is one of the finest places in the country for stock farming. For particulars call on or address:

J. W. SMITH, Izora, Coryell County, Texas.

PASTURAGE FOR 3000 CATTLE

North of Quarantine Line, In Howard County. Fine grass and abundance of water well distributed, good protection, divided into three adjoining pastures. Address:

A. G. Anderson, Colorado, Tex.

FINE FRUIT FARM of 92 acres and improvements for sale at a bargain on easy terms. Located in the banner country of Washington, Texas, near the prosperous town of El Reno, the county seat, on the Central and Santa Fe Railroads. Four thousand two hundred young bearing trees. Title perfect. No incumbrances. A rare chance. Address (naming this paper) P. W. HUNT, Delaware Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Have you

If so advertise in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and get a Taker. Rates reasonable.

ADDRESS TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHY NOT secure good handy pastures? We can furnish pastures that will hold from one to thousands of cattle between Muskogee and Checotah Indian Territory, just west of M. K. & T. R. R. Address:

MURPHY & MIDDLETON, MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ter.

CORN FOR SALE. FOR SALE, No. 2 Corn, by the ear load. White and Mixed. Address:

A. D. ARNOLD, Langford, Clay Co., Kas.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR SALE F. O. B. Cars, Hillsboro.

Address HILLSBORO OIL CO., Hillsboro, Tex.

FOR SALE—100,000 bushels corn, shelled, sacked, husked in ear, or with shuck on. Write us for prices. THE LYNCH MERCANTILE COMPANY, Tulsa, I. T.

WANTED HORSES—Will trade good inside Ft. Worth property for Horses. Address L. Lock Box 767, Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fifty Wellbred Jennets, cheap for cash or on easy terms or will trade for good property. Address:

COFFIN BROTHERS, Itaska, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Public Sale of Short Horn Cattle at Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo., Dec. 10, 1896. 30 Bulls, 20 Heifers—Mainly Yearlings.

A choice selection from my herd of over 150 head of high-class Short Horns, containing Crutcherhanks, Butters, Victorias, Aconites, Wood Violets, Scotch Topped, Young Marcs's, Young Phillips and other standard families, bred principally by Ambassador 11881, Col. Aberdeen 7262, and Britisher 10623. This is not a cull sale, but contains all the bulls on the farm old enough for early service and about all the yearling heifers. I wish to call special attention to the nicely bred Scotch yearling Golden Knight by the great Gooty 11073, and out of Golden Violet; the robust silverbelly by Col. Aberdeen; the thick eyelid Orange Duke by Col. Aberdeen; the red massive Howard by Red Buttery and out of Kate Shanks by Imp. Hargreaves; the more attractive heifers in this list are Princess by Prince Byron 1865, and out of Princess a massive 1700 pound cow; Lady Goodness by Golden Prince 11266, and Angelica 2nd by the old premier bull Britisher 10623. You will not be disappointed when you see the stock. Send for catalogue to:

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

W. F. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX.

—Breeder of—

Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

CATTLE.

J. W. BURGESS, Ft. Worth, Tex., Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

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

B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 8544, weight 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Izard, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

IOWA HARK, TEXAS. Breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having won first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

250 BULLS 250 I have 75 two-year old and 150 yearling Short-horn Bulls for sale. Also 25 yearling Hereford Bulls. Inspection invited.

W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

Short-horn and Hereford Bulls. Have fifty head high grade to full bloods for sale. For information address:

W. J. LOCKY, Rhame, Texas.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

20 choice Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. 25 choice Heifers. Also Poland China Hogs, Black U. S. Turkeys and Wilkes Starling.

N. E. MOSHER & SON, SALISBURY, MISSOURI.

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Young Stock, Well Bred and of Correct Type. For sale, singly or en lots.

H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Ill.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

Emporia, Kansas.

300 head of Pure-Bred Herefords, 50 head of Bulls for sale.

C. S. CROSS, H. L. LEIBFRIED, Mgr.

CLAIM DATE, W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo.

December 10th, 1896.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Oakland Herd Shorthorn Cattle.

40 Bulls of Crutcherhanks Tops of our own breeding, better than any other by ear lots. Berkshire hogs, good land, good farm, all black prairie, clear of brush, two other spots of good prairie would make farm 40 or 50 acres each, plenty of timber, good grass, fine protection. 1 box house 4 rooms, 2 good wells of water, 1 in yard with windmill attached, 2 nice young orchards peaches, plums, and grapes. 2 small pastures for work cattle, crops, etc. This is one of the finest places in the country for stock farming. For particulars call on or address:

THOS. W. RAGSDALE & SON, Paris, Mo.

40 BULLS.

We offer for sale: 30 registered Hereford Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, 10 graded Hereford Bulls (1/2 to 3/4) from 6 to 12 months old. All in good condition. Will sell low, quality considered. Inspection invited.

J. B. EGGER & BRO., Appleton City, - - - Mo.

HIGH-GRADE JERSEYS

For Sale.

150 head choice high-grade Jersey Heifers of rich color. All of them due to calve in Oct. and Dec. It will pay you to call and examine this fine lot of grades. Address: C. R. Smith, Artesia, Miss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairview Stock Farm.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland Chinas, headed by the Boar Researcher. The stock is in clean blood, sweepstakes at Dallas Fair. The only Black U. S. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S. Jr. B. F. WEDEL, Georgetown, Texas.

DON'T ORDER

SCOTCH COLLIE or other Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America. Address Frysouth Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hamhill, Mo.

FOR SALE.

O. I. C. Hogs, Toulouse Geese, White Guinea, White Leghorn and White Plymouth Rock Chickens.

MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs).

Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America. Address Frysouth Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hamhill, Mo.

SWINE.

Mountain View Stock and Fruit Farm.

J. A. McMaster, Macomb, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of choice Ohio Improved Chester White and English Berksires. Can furnish O. I. C. in pairs or trios (no kin); Berksires from Prize herd at World's Fair. Have about 20 head March and April pigs that will sell at a bargain. I am ready to take your order now for full pigs; have a fine lot of August and September pigs. Insure every pig sold against swine plague for two years and will replace all that die free of charge. Order now and get choice. Write for what you want.

J. A. McMASTER, Macomb, Mo.

SWINE—Continued.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES Poland China and Essex Hogs.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

We have an interesting letter this week from Elsie Gray on economy. There are not many of us who do not have to economize on the little one's clothing, and Elsie's letter will be helpful and encouraging. Most any fool knows how to be rich, but alas! how few of the wisest know how to be poor. How few know how to truly economize to make the most of all the small things and snatch cheerfulness, comfort and content from their enemy, poverty. It is an art. Those who do it live the most useful and beautiful lives. In this world there is no life as satisfactory as the useful, busy life. That life for whom the setting of the day's sun and the coming of the meditative twilight hour brings the happiest and most peaceful meditations is the useful, helpful life. How glorious to feel with the shades of every night that the world has been better and somebody happier that day for you having lived. Suppose that we each resolve that every twilight shall find us happy in such meditations.

Purple Pansy is right in urging all to higher standards in life. Perfection is impossible to poor humanity, of course. But the higher our standard, the nearer perfect our lives. I agree with Purple Pansy in all her beautiful idealism, but do not condemn all men who smoke. I would urge all boys to avoid forming this habit, but would advise all women who have married smokers to let them continue smoking in peace and comfort in their own homes. It seems to be a peculiar comfort to men, and I for one say let him enjoy it in peace. Do all that is possible to keep boys from this habit, but once it is formed and they are grown men let them smoke in the best rooms in their own house if they wish. I feel that it does not nag at them about it. A wise wife never interferes with her husband's smoking. Make the best of him as he was when you married him.

We have a puzzle this week in Either Sex. He or she boldly declares he or she is a Republican. He or she can afford to now as it is the winning side. Now honestly confess to us, Mr. or Miss Either Sex, would you have told us you are a Republican if McKinley had not been elected? There is something wonderfully satisfactory in being on the winning side. But then the Household has for its motto just now, "Whatever is best." I believe I can guess to what gender Either Sex belongs.

Billy's letters have won too much of my favor for me to think him presumptuous. I guess I will have to consent to his giving his views on women holding office.

Shakespeare is indeed a grand and inexhaustible study. Of course it would be pleasant to belong to a Shakespeare class, but you can study the grandeur of all his words alone. He is the best of company long winter evenings. If Billy will send me his full address I will send him a list of all the new books I have read and can recommend. But as to who is my favorite author or which my favorite book, I cannot tell. I have so many. Lucile is a beautiful story. I love all these silent companions of our best hours and think life would indeed be empty without them.

Cora Hawkins' letter came too late to be published when her subject was of the most interest. It is a thing of the past now. Will ask her to write again on a subject not dead, and for the present, buried.

Texas Town, Tex., Nov. 8.

Dear Household and Mrs. B., I have at last begun to get up courage to write to all of the friends, that is, if I will be made welcome, for I am going to tell you in the beginning that I am a Republican and a strict McKinley believer, and I believe most of the Household are Democrats. Now I am going to tell you why I have not written sooner, and that was because I was afraid of that old Bachelor. Oh, I would not have written while he was in the Household department for anything, for he was so very severe.

That is right, Rather Fly, give it to Billy and the Bach, to your full limit, for they need just such as you to get in behind them, though I would be afraid to express myself like you.

Now, I am not going to tell you whether I am a man or woman, boy or girl, and do you not know why, because I am mortally afraid of the old Bach.

Now girls, if I was a girl, I would not marry Circle Dot for a whole lot, because he loves a good cook too well, though I am your friend, Circle Dot, only I am afraid that if I was a girl and a good cook and married you, that you would not hire me a cook, therefore I could not sit in a rocking chair in the corner among furs and be petted. Like a cat. And if I was a boy, I would not marry Rather Fly (for I believe she is a girl), for she talks too brash and I am afraid I would be bald-headed before I was 25 years old, for I am like Bachelor's Maid, just 24. But, Rather Fly, let me tell you that I am your true friend first, last and all the time. But just let me tell you, boys, if I was a boy I would just love that little Pinery Girl to my full capacity of loving, and that is a whole lot. Yes! Pinery Girl, it is sweet to be remembered by one like you especially. Now I do not like to hear any one say a word about curling tongs, for I like to have either my bangs or my mustache curled with them. I say bangs, but you know they are only the forsaken bangs curled, parted in the middle and put back on both sides with side combs, but his curling tongs that does the work, I would like to tell all the members how much I thought of each of them, but have not the time, so I will just say to all that I admire all nice pretty girls and all nice young men.

Mrs. B. please forgive me this time and I will never write such a long letter again, but will come again if welcome. Your true friend, EITHER SEX.

A GOOD LETTER FROM A FAVORITE.

Marcelena, Tex., Nov. 9. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: A moment since I put down the Household, which I had just finished reading, and taking up my pen I thought to write. But where are my ideas? All in chaos. It might be best to postpone my writing, but there was so much I wanted to say.

I missed the customary poem at the beginning of the Household, but found the rest very interesting. How gracefully Circle Dot gets out of trouble. I like the subject suggested better than

that of the "New Woman" which is almost worn threadbare. It is a good thing to see a high standard and work up to it. If the young men and women would demand a higher standard of excellence in their life companions, it could have but one result—the elevation of character so much to be desired. Then, girls, insist on habits of purity and sterling principle in your deals. Despire impure language, liquor drinking, the use of tobacco and all habits that tend to lessen the manliness of men. Say with the poet, "Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine," and as for the use of tobacco, that disgusting habit, place it as well entirely out of favor and let those who have thought a pipe or cigar necessary to exorcise care, find that they must exorcise the pipe or lose favor with you. Is it not disgusting to see men and, alas, women, too, in some instances, using tobacco, which taken in any form, is not only an odious habit, but one with bad results; for tobacco poisons the saliva, injures the sense of smell, taste, sight, and hearing, causes "smokers' sore throat, dyspepsia, etc., wastes the air cells of the lungs, causes palpitation of the heart and stiffens the brain and nerves. Then its effect on the mind is dangerous in the extreme, as it makes memory poor, lessens the power to think, weakens the will, makes people grow in selfishness and impoliteness, often less into bad company and sometimes causes insanity. Is this not enough to cause every sensible person to "rise in arms" against it, and put it forever out of the pale of their approval?

Don't think there are many in the Household who will agree with Bachelor Maid in regard to voting. For one, I have more confidence in my sex than to believe their votes could be bought with fine dress. It is very nice to have pretty dresses; but we cannot afford to sacrifice principle and honor for all the elegance of fine apparel. Better go clad in a plain cotton gown with a clean conscience than assume the richest silk with a blackened one. "The dearest treasure mortal time affords

Is spotless reputation."

PURPLE PANSY.

LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHES. I am a widow with three children to support, so you will know that the necessity for economy is not an imagination for me by any means, and as there are many others all over the land in similar circumstances, I will tell a little of my experience. In the first place fuel is very expensive, and we economize by doing with one fire as much as possible. We have a heating stove with a fire in the dining room, and use it to cook almost everything, but we can not bake in it. My oldest daughter, 16 years of age, is a great help to me, but she can be at home only in the mornings and evenings and Saturdays, for I am trying to give her the benefit of the excellent high school in our town. So we get up at four o'clock Saturday morning, and get the washing and scrubbing done before noon. In the afternoon we do our ironing and baking. This is almost the only time during the week that we have a fire in the kitchen. A piece of oil cloth under the stove in the dining-room keeps the carpet from being soiled, and is easily washed and kept clean. A large closet across one end of the room is used to keep our cooking utensils in, and the appearance of our dining-room will compare favorably with any in the neighborhood.

I am busy sewing from morning till night, but as my eyes are not very strong, I do not sew any after dark. When supper is over and the lamps are lighted, we gather around the fire and my daughter reads aloud from some interesting and instructive book, while I knit. We have passed many happy evenings in this way.

Some of the ladies for whom I sew give me, in addition to pay for my work, bundles of partly worn clothing, and I am not too proud to accept them, for they help me so much. I have just finished an outfit for my baby boy, who is four years old, and I will describe it. His underclothes are made of the best parts of several suits of men's knit underwear. All his clothing is made from material that has been used before. There is one pretty little dress of dark plaid goods which was washed and pressed. It has a full skirt joined to a plain waist. The back is arranged in three box pleats, the center pleat concealing the closure. The jacket fronts are put on over the plain front, and joined in the shoulder and under arm seam. The sleeves are full and gathered into cuffs at the wrist. Another costume is made of light colored flannel that was washed and dyed a pretty shade of navy blue with diamond dye. The box-pleated skirt, blouse waist, and sailor collar are all trimmed with black silk braid from an old dress. The third dress is of dark gray flannel. The lower edge of the skirt is hemmed and machine-stitched. The upper edge is gathered and joined to a sleeveless body, which opens in front. A jacket of the same material is made to wear with it. The fronts of the jacket meet at the neck, and the corners are rounded off. The edges of the turn-down collar, about the lower parts of the sleeves and edges of the jacket are finished with machine stitching.

The lower part of a long cloak made of medium weight cloth furnished the material for an overcoat and cap. After the warm pants were cut off, the other was dyed seal brown with diamond dye. The coat is made quite plain with the fronts reversed to form lapels to meet the rolling collar. The front is double-breasted, and the back plain to the belt, with a box-pleated skirt. The belt is made of the same material, and fastens with a gilt buckle. I took an old cap apart to get a pattern for a new one, and cut it out of pieces that were left from the coat.

ELSIE GRAY.

A LETTER WELL WORTH READING.

Fort Davis, Texas, Nov. 11, 1896. Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Now that the fall branding is over and the most important work on the ranch finished for this winter I will take advantage of the leisure moments and write another letter to the Household. I enjoyed the sketch of your trip to New York and can imagine how enraptured you were with the scenery. It recalled memories of the past. I remember how delighted I was when traveling over some of the same ground on my way to New York City. It was in the autumn, and as our train went speeding along the shores of Lake Erie I thought it was the loveliest scenery eyes ever gazed upon. The trees had already taken on a coat of red and gold and every now and then we caught a glimpse of the beautiful lake lying calm and serene in the background. I thought then that I would like to spend my life on its shores, but later, on my return home, I found the thermometer

below zero, the rivers frozen over and snow several feet deep. I then knew that there was no place like Texas after all. I have been keeping up with the Texas Woman's Council and other clubs lately and am an ardent admirer of all female organizations. I have read many interesting and valuable papers written by members of those organizations, and also some by members of Shakespearean clubs. What a beautiful study Shakespeare is, and how I wish I was situated so I could join one of their clubs. I am very fond of reading, and spend most of my time with my books. I know you are fond of books, Mrs. Buchanan, and won't you tell me who is your favorite author? I have a desire to know. I have purchased several books recently for my library. One is "Lucile." I think it is the most beautifully worded poem I ever read, and what a noble character is "Lucile." I admire Scott and Dickens; also Cooper, but the latter is not generally considered popular, but I like his wild and romantic tales of the frontier. I am now reading the late book on "Armed Massacres." What a deplorable condition those poor people are reduced to, and how deserving they are of the help and sympathy of all Christians nations!

I was glad to read another letter from Bachelor and, Mrs. B., I'll wager he told you the same old praise of you. He may be a little severe on Mr. B., but, then, you know men never think that other men are handsome, but they sometimes think they are themselves a little smoother looking. I will promise Bachelor to take care of him when he comes out here, provided he don't get too rollicky. I will take him to see his friend Mulhern if he will agree not to devote too much time to the fair one. By the way, we are having some delightful bear hunts this fall. There are bears galore in these mountains, and frequently a crowd gets together and we start on a chase about 4 o'clock a. m. A short gallop soon brings us to the base of the mountain. Quickly dismounting, we unhook the bounds, which are eager for the chase as ourselves. No sooner are they set loose than they make a few circles and are off up the mountain on a hot trail. Then the sport begins to keep up with them. Over rocks and through dense brush the breakneck speed until Brain concludes he has enough and takes a tree. Soon he is disposed of and we turn homeward to satisfy our hungry appetites with a savory dish of bear's meat. I want to make a few comments on George's letter on the coinage, although election is over and our cause defeated. She refers to Mexico as an example of free coinage. In the first place, Mexico is no criterion for this country and there is no comparison. Intellectually, the American is superior to the Mexican people. She says there is no gold in circulation in Mexico. Is there any more in circulation in the United States? We see no gold and very little silver out here, and I venture to say that there is very little money circulated in the country. I ranched in Mexico eight years and have traveled some in that country, going as far as the City of Mexico. While there we paid white labor from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month and Mexican fifteen to eighteen dollars a month and fed them. It is true that in the interior Mexican labor is cheaper, but at the same time they will do better work and are better satisfied than if they were getting a dollar a day. I have known them to quit work for an American at fifteen dollars and grub and go to work for Mexicans at eight dollars and feed themselves. I know women in New York who get thirty-two cents per dozen for their while anyone and furnish the thread besides feed themselves and sew half the night, notwithstanding we have a gold standard and sound money. She speaks of the high price of prints and domestic. The cause is it is brought from the States and there is a high tariff on it. Silks and woolen goods brought from Europe can be bought cheaper than on this side of the river. In all the border towns the women go to Mexico to buy their dresses, because they can get them cheaper than they can in Texas. Of course, they manage to avoid the customhouse officers. I have bought overcoats in Mexico for eight dollars that was selling in Texas for sixteen, and so it is with numerous other articles, especially silk. It is, is, you can get as much in Mexico for a Mexican dollar as you can get in the United States for an American dollar. Some things are cheaper there than in the States and some higher. It depends on the amount produced and the tariff, not free of duty silver. At one time, before the McKinley bill went into effect, Americans shipped train loads of cattle and hogs from the States to the Mexican markets and paid a duty of 20 per cent on the head and 10 per cent on the weight. I was glad to get the free silver dollars of Mexico. They could make more money than if they sent the same stock to American markets and get "Uncle Sam's sound money" for them. Before silver was demonetized our national debt was six billions and for every silver dollar we sent to Europe to pay that debt we got one dollar and three cents. Now our national debt is over thirty billions and for every silver dollar we sent to pay that debt we get fifty-three cents. Emma says a dollar in 1873 bought a little over a pound of tea; now it buys over four times as much. We pay from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half for tea here now, and one dollar is as hard to get as five was in 1873. I have not the space to comment on her letter as fully as I desire. Being a stranger to Mrs. B. she will think I am too presumptuous and consign this letter to the waste basket. Mrs. B. you asked me not to mention the name of women's rights again, but it is hard to keep quiet when others keep the subject rolling, especially when flies begin to buzz around my ear. When I commenced to read my first thought was a horn fly, second thought was a horn fly, but when I finished I concluded he was a blow fly. For shame, Bachelor Maid, that you should express such a poor opinion of yourself and sex. You surely can not think so poorly of women. You must be joking when you said if women were allowed to vote she would vote for the best looking man or sell her franchise for a goodly share of Hanna's bootie. We could not expect any better declaration from Texas Town and Rather Fly, but from you and Mrs. Buchanan. Yours sincerely, BILLY.

A lady who is an experienced teacher desires situation in a school or family. First-class reference. Address N., Box 213, Mineral Wells, Tex.

POULTRY.

It is easier to avoid disease with poultry than to cure it.

Keep eggs in a cool place while holding them for market.

Each breed has some merit, but none can claim to be the best.

Stunted chickens at this time had best be fattened and marketed.

Lack of plenty of pure water is often the cause of lack of eggs.

Pullets mated with 2-year-old roosters make a good way of breeding.

A flock of poultry cannot be made to pay unless kept healthy and vigorous.

Oats are a good egg-producing food, but they should not be fed exclusively.

In breeding for color, always select birds a shade darker than the color you want to breed.

Keep plenty of grit, gravel, old lime, etc., if you want the chicks strong and the old hens to turn out perfect eggs.

The swine breeder of experience has learned that if he has a good stock of good pigs ready for sale when the people begin to awaken to the merits of swine, he reaps his reward.

Soda in the drinking water is recommended as a preventive of chicken cholera, and is said to be a cure for the disease.

The first treatment for a sick fowl is to get rid of the lice. No medicine will do very much good so long as vermin infest a sick fowl.

From now on until midwinter is the time to weed out the flocks, disposing of really old stock and the undesirable young. A few good hens well cared for will raise more chickens next summer than if a great flock is crowded together in unhealthy coops.

The farmer's wife has more patience and fidelity in her make up, and for some reason she also seems to have more knack. Because of these traits the art of poultry raising is more easily mastered by her; and why should not more women pursue it as a source of revenue?

It is a self-evident fact that Texas farmers do not give the attention to poultry that their interest demands. A few dollars judiciously invested will produce a good return. But poultry, like any other class of live stock, must have proper care.

Milk of any kind given to poultry will prove as profitable as when these substances are fed to pigs. When milk is skimmed the cream is removed only, and as cream is the carbonaceous portion of the milk, and it is of but little value so far as its being an assistant to egg-production is concerned, the elements remaining in buttermilk consisting very nearly of the same as those existing in the egg, the cream does not carry off any of the nitrogen or phosphate in the milk, and it is just as valuable after the cream is removed as before.

TO IMPROVE THE COMMON HEN. Mrs. Ida Tilton, in her talk on poultry at the Minnesota Farmer's Institute, has done a good work in stimulating the interest in this branch of agriculture, and by giving intelligent directions to efforts of improvement. Telling the farmers' wives how to improve the common hens usually found on the farm, she says:

"The common hens are of all the shapes and colors that fowls ever grow, and they are usually neglected, abused, half starved, and left to shift for themselves generally; but for all that they generally pay their own way, and more too—live and thrive and bring up a big family of healthy chicks under the most discouraging circumstances.

"Take the same pains with them as you would a stock of thoroughbreds, and they will respond quickly and generously. There is something—a good deal—in blood, and there is an immense deal in care and food. If you have half a hen and half a hen, you can get a good deal more out of them by pure bred cocks to mate the hens with to begin with, don't think that you can do nothing to improve the common fowls.

"Common fowls can be greatly improved in point of size by always selecting the largest and best to 'keep over' to breed from; and the laying qualities can be improved by sitting only eggs from hens that are known to be the best layers. On some farms where this course has been followed year after year, the fowls have greatly increased in size and rival the Leghorns and Hamburgs in egg production.

"In one case, which came under my observation, in five years from the time when the improving process was commenced, the average egg product from the hens had increased one-third and the average weight in the same proportion. In that time no fresh blood had been introduced into the flock; the improvement was wholly due to food, care and the selection of the best each year. Of course the same results could be reached in two years with thoroughbred roosters; but the woman who had these hens didn't have the thoroughbred roosters, nor the money to buy them, yet she went ahead and did the best she could with the fowls she had, and her best was very good indeed. It is a fact that the third winter after her work of improvement was commenced, her hens laid more eggs than any flock in the neighborhood; and there were some thoroughbred flocks among the neighbors.

"If size be your object select your largest common hens and mate them with a rooster of some of the larger breeds; if you desire a better egg production select the hens you know to be the best layers; and for any other special purpose, select males that possess the qualities which you desire. Chickens from these crosses will be 'half-blood,' and much superior to common fowls. The next year mate the half-bred pullets to common fowls and keep the best of the pullets from this cross for breeding stock the third year.

"In this way always keep your best hens and pullets each year, and, by using only thoroughbred cocks you will, in a few years, have a flock of fowls, that for all practical purposes, will be just as good as though you had started out with thoroughbreds."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

THE FAMILY GARDEN.

By Waldo Brown.

Everything that ministers to the comfort of the farmer's family increases the value of the home and makes life pleasant. One ought not to expect a wife to be cheerful and pleasant, who must draw water with a rope from a well to do the washing with, use a burned-out stove and a leaky wash boiler, fight flies for the want of screens, wade through the mud to an out-door woodpile, and then have to cut and split her own wood, and prepare three meals a day, with little but pork, potatoes, corn meal and flour as a base of supplies.

If in addition to this she gets little help or encouragement from her husband, and must dog and nag him, if she gets a garden made in decent time, and when it is made it is left to grow up to weeds, it is little wonder if she becomes a sordid and a home barren, uncomfortable spot.

An old darkey in my town announced that he would give a lecture in the town hall on the subject, "Is Marriage a Failure," and the wisest thing he said in it was: "When you doan carry nuffin to cook, den marriage is a failure." There was philosophy in it, for the little things of life far outnumber the great things and the man who is a "good provider" has one important qualification of a good husband, and if in addition he is kind in his words, and neat in his habits, his wife can't help but find permanent lodgings in that home.

I think that in many cases where the wife has not the helps and encouragement she needs, it is the result of thoughtlessness and careless habits on the part of the husband rather than intentional neglect. Now this may seem a rather flowery beginning to an article on as prosy and practical a subject as the family garden, but how much care and anxiety it would save the wife to have a garden full of good things located near the kitchen, where every day for five or six months of the year she could get fresh tender vegetables and fruits.

The location of a garden is important, and the nearer the kitchen the better.

There are three essentials to a garden: First, it must be thoroughly drained, and should also be so located or protected that it cannot be overflowed by water from higher land.

Second, it must be rich, and as from one-fourth to one-half acre is all that will be needed, this is easy to manage. If starting a new garden I would plow under a heavy coat of rather coarse manure, and then after it was plowed top dress with fine, well-rotted manure. After this a light dressing of good manure each year will be all that is needed.

Third, the garden must be clean, and there is but one way to get it, and that is to never allow a single weed to go to seed on it. This at first will require a good deal of work, but it pays grandly, and in a few years reduces the labor in cultivating to a fourth of what is necessary in a weedy garden. If you must start on a weedy spot plant everything in rows wide enough to use a horse and cultivator. The secret of killing weeds easily is to do it when they are small; in fact, before they are visible to the eye.

Stir the land after each rain just as soon as it is dry enough, and you will kill all weeds that are starting, and as soon as any crop is past use, remove it and plant another, or if too late for that, keep the land stirred, so as to allow no weeds to grow. Do you say it takes too much time? It will not in the long run take half as much as it will if a crop of weeds is allowed to mature seed each year.

Plant in your garden liberally all that the family likes. Do not be satisfied with what peas you can grow from planting a half pint of seed, but make four or five successive plantings, ten days apart, from early in March until late May. You should have them in the greatest abundance for a period of six weeks or longer.

The same is true of beans. You can have the snaps early in June, and then the Lima beans until frost, and there need not be a day for four months that you are without them. To-day, Oct. 5, we have Lima beans in abundance, and have had for nearly three months. A single row of asparagus, 100 feet long, will furnish a large family an abundant supply for five or six weeks, before early beans are ready for use. In my latitude we begin cutting April 20, and one planting is for a life-time. There are beds in my neighborhood which were planted more than fifty years ago, and are as prolific as ever. In the matter of sweet corn, many farmers make one planting of a single variety, and have good green ears for about two weeks, when, by proper attention, it is possible to have it 100 days without a break. I plant three varieties at once in April: one extra early, one medium and one late, a single row of each, 150 feet long; a second planting the middle of May, and the later planting about the 4th of July.

We are using corn now from our latest planting, and this year we had roasting ears before the end of June. I have not enumerated half the vegetables one can grow, as lettuce, cabbages, spinach, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, both white and sweet, radishes, cress, and many other things should be grown, as well as a liberal supply of berries. These are among the important things the farm furnishes, and cost only a little work and planning.

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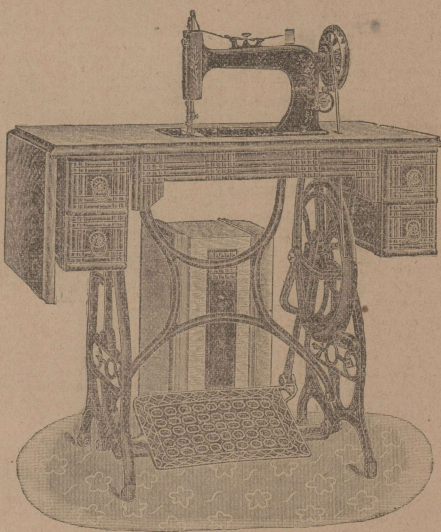
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Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

FORT WORTH.

Office and Editorial rooms of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

F. S. Belcher of Phoenix, Ariz., was in the city Thursday.

B. L. Murphy, a stockman of Commerce, was here Tuesday.

S. Webb, of Albany, was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

W. A. Pogue of Waco was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

B. F. Leonard, the well known stockman, of Strawn, Texas, was here Tuesday.

R. H. Brown, of Waco, a well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Arch Gamel, of Chickasha, I. T., was among the visiting cattlemen here last week.

Thomas Trammell of Sweetwater, was among the visiting cattlemen here Saturday.

J. T. Black, a well known cattle dealer of Limestone county, was in the city Tuesday.

L. C. Beverley, sheriff and stockman of Clarendon, was among visiting stockmen Tuesday.

Sam Davidson, a prominent cattleman of Henrietta, took in the live stock center Tuesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, a popular and well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week.

Charles Goodnight, of Goodnight, was among the prominent cattlemen visiting in Fort Worth last week.

Givens Lane, one of the owners of the well known "Scab 88" ranch in the Panhandle, was here Tuesday.

W. D. Isenberg of Seymour, one of Baylor county's prominent lawyers, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week.

Tom Wagner of Decatur, the well-known and extensive cattleman, was in the city a couple of days last week.

Lee York, a prominent stockman, and also sheriff of Palo Pinto county, was quietly taking in the city on Tuesday.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, a prominent cattleman, was circulating among the brethren in Fort Worth Wednesday.

John M. Shelton, the well known cattleman, returned to the city Friday from a visit to his ranch in Wheeler county.

Zack Mulhall, of Mulhall, I. T., general live stock agent for the Frisco Railroad, was in Fort Worth on business last week.

Lon Fisher of Midland shipped a car of steers to Jersey City, N. J., which were stopped in transit for feeding at the yards Thursday.

J. S. Todd, of Checotah, I. T., was in the city Thursday, on his return from San Angelo, where he received 800 head of steers he recently purchased.

W. J. Dee of Chicago, president of the Fort Worth Packing company, arrived in the city last week and is a guest at the Stockyards Hotel.

C. A. Moore and Taylor, of Bonham, prominent cattlemen, were in the city last week. These gentlemen are on the lookout for about 1000 feeders.

G. W. Lemon and Mr. Barbee, Kansas cattle feeders and dealers, were here Tuesday wanting 800 good yearlings for immediate shipment to Kansas.

W. E. Halsell, of Vinita, I. T., was among the prominent visiting cattlemen here last week. Mr. Halsell is in the market for cattle, if price and quality suit his views.

Fred Hotelbrugh, superintendent of the Espuela ranch in Dickens county, was in the city last week. Mr. Hotelbrugh is now shipping 100 cars of steers to eastern markets.

William Hunter, Texas representative of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Live Stock Commission company, returned Sunday from a week's outing over the Texas & Pacific railway.

Col. J. A. Wilson, live stock agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, returned Thursday from a trip to Houston. Col. Jim says the movement of cattle in the coast country is very lively just now.

Gus Harris, a prominent cattle feeder of Paris, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday looking for feeders. Mr. Harris expects to feed about 2,000 cattle at the Paris Cotton Seed Oil Mill this fall and winter.

L. C. Wall, of Fort Worth, has just returned from the Little River country in Louisiana, where he has been with a drove of horses and mules, which he disposed of at satisfactory figures. He reports that country in good shape.

J. D. Houston, of Gonzales, who owns large cattle interests near Midland, also on the Pecos, left for his ranch in West Texas Wednesday morning. Mr. Houston is one of the wealthiest and most successful stockmen of Texas.

L. H. Hallam, live stock broker of Amarillo, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday morning, returning from Palo Pinto, where he had been superintending the delivery of a lot of young steers sold by him to Nebraska feeders.

D. O. Lively, editor of the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, left the city on Sunday of last week for Indianapolis, to attend the meeting of the National Farmers' Congress in that city, to which he is a delegate and vice president for Texas.

J. C. Denison, of Caple, O. T., a well known cattleman, compliments the Journal on sample copy sent him, stating he is much pleased with it, and signifies his appreciation in a practical manner by enrolling his name on its subscription list.

C. E. Cole, Buckner, Mo., advertises some specialties in this week's issue to which attention is directed. Judging from the numerous testimonials published in the catalogue mailed us by Mr. Cole, he evidently has some good things and gives full "value received."

Wade Hampton, a well known cattleman of Potter, Indian Territory, was among the visiting stockmen Tuesday. Mr. Hampton has a large lot of feed—enough to rough 1,000 steers on his ranch, eighteen miles west of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, that he wishes to sell cheap.

J. L. (Long Jim) Harris, the general agent of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, came in from the Panhandle Tuesday. Mr. Harris says that quite a number of cattle are being shipped from along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad; that the cattle are in good condition and are bringing very satisfactory prices.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., Cattle Commission Brokers, of Fort Worth, have 7 head of registered Red Polled Bulls for sale at reasonable figures. These bulls are pronounced by all those who have seen them as being beauties. Those wanting to grade up their herds and at the same time knock the horns off of the offspring, should look at these bulls at once.

The Western Union Beef Company, of which Nelson Morris, the big Chicago packer, is a large stockholder, had a couple of carloads of thoroughbred Hereford bull yearlings at the stock yards here Thursday last. The yearlings which were exceptionally fine, were shipped from Hillsdale, Wyo., and destined for the company's ranch at Odessa, Texas.

G. B. Tinnin of Toyah was a caller at the Journal office Friday on his way from his ranch in the Indian Territory, where he has spent the summer. Mr. Tinnin had three carloads of registered and graded Hereford bulls, yearlings and two, which he purchased on the line of Colorado and New Mexico at the stock yards here for feeding, on their way to his ranch at Toyah.

M. L. Sikes, of Christian, was in the city Wednesday with a car of hogs and dropped in to see the Journal folk. Mr. Sikes is one of the Journal's old-time subscribers and friends. He states that the short corn crop in the Keachi valley has given the hog fattening industry there quite a setback, and that there are very few, if any, fat hogs for market from that section.

John O. Stevens, of Sturgis, South Dakota, one of the most prominent cattlemen of that section, in ordering the Journal forwarded to Arlington, Mass., where he intends spending the winter, adds: "Your items of news from other stock papers are a valuable addition to your columns, as in reading them one gets reports from the larger portion of the Southern cattle country."

An item headed "The Youngest Cowboy in the World," which was evidently resurrected from old newspaper files, has been recently produced in one of the papers. It has reference to Logan Mulhall, son of Mr. Zack Mulhall, of Mulhall, I. T., and when written was quite accurate. We regret, however to say, that this bright boy died nearly a year ago, to the deep grief of his relatives and many friends.

J. W. Carier, live stock agent of the Rock Island Railway, returned Saturday from a trip up the road. Mr. Carier states cattle are now moving more freely on his line, and that although the Southern portion of the Indian Territory has suffered from drought, several trains of cattle in very fair condition have recently been shipped from there. Hogs in considerable numbers have been shipped to that section from off the A. & N. W. road and other sections of the State.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., the cattle and ranch commission dealers of this city have recently sold to W. Scott of this city a herd of about 10,000 mixed cattle from the northeastern corner of El Paso county. These cattle were formerly owned by M. B. Huling, Tilford Bean, Moses Bean and Alfred Walker. It is considered one of the best bred herds in western Texas; it also contains a large percentage of steers, it being estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the entire herd are steers from one to four years old. The consideration is \$12 per head delivered at Mr. Scott's ranch in Eddy county, New Mexico, where they will be ranched in future.

NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED.
To enable the Journal to definitely determine the number of cattle that are now being fed or will be fed on cotton seed meal in this State this fall and winter, it a few days ago, wrote the cotton seed oil mills in Texas, asking them to state definitely as to the number of cattle that would be supplied with feed from each mill. The following are the answers that have been received to date:

Rockdale Cotton Oil Co., C. H. Corfield, President, Rockdale, Texas, Nov. 10, 1896.—The following parties are feeding at this mill: J. W. Hamblen, 200; W. H. Marshall, 100; Scott Bros., 100; J. H. Houston, 100. Only about one-half of the above number are here.

Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co., Honey Grove, Texas, Nov. 9, 1896.—We fed about 4,000 head last season. Will not feed over 2,000 head this season.

Coriscana Cotton Oil Co., H. L. Seales, Secretary and General Manager, Corsicana, Texas, Oct. 29, 1896.—The following parties are feeding cattle at our mill this season: Edens Bros., 1,500; W. B. Sweetman, 500; L. M. Coats, 500; C. Walton, 400; C. S. West, 400; B. J. Williams (Dawson), 500; S. King (Mexico), 250. We will crush about the quantity of seed in Corsicana this year that we did last, and think about the same number of cattle will be fed here as last year.

Trinity Cotton Oil Co., P. C. Callier, Secretary and Treasurer, Trinity, Texas, Oct. 29, 1896.—We have no feeding pens attached to our mill, and have no knowledge of the number of cattle that are being fed around the outskirts of town.

The Schulenberg Oil Mill, Gus Baumgarten, Superintendent, Schulenberg, Texas.—I am feeding 1,000 head 4-year-olds for market. There are about 150 head being fed for consumption at home. Don't know anything about other ones.

The Planters Oil Co., J. M. Winston, Secretary, Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We have at present no cattle on feed. We may have later and will write you. The seed crop here is very short, and we will not have hulls to feed more than 500 or 600.

The Kyle Oil Co., Kyle, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—Be low we give you a list of feeders and number of cattle fed here: H. Hutchinson, San Marcos, 150; D. A. Nance, San Marcos, 225; Hilliard & Mitchell, 250; E. & R. G. Nance, 150. There is no cattle in this country being fed on cotton seed and hay.

The Terrell Cotton Seed Oil Co., P. J. Manning, Mgr., Terrell, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—We beg to inform you that Mr. J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, Texas, is feeding 1,000 head of cattle at this point on meal and hulls from this mill. No other cattle are being fed here.

Longview Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., Longview, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—Mr. N. B. Fields is feeding 600 two and three-year-old steers, and Mr. R. F. Echols 100 head of steers at our mill. This is all the cattle we will feed this season.

San Antonio Oil Works, L. Hillie, Secretary, San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—Mr. J. M. Chittum will feed about 1,000, Mr. Guy Borden and Mr. Hall, each, about 250 on meal and hulls. Think there will not be over 2,000 all together.

The Bryan Cotton Seed Oil Mill, J. B. Hines, Mgr., Bryan, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—We are now feeding at our mill 1,000 steers. Don't know of any more that will be fed here during the season, but should there be any change will take pleasure in advising you.

The Itaska Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., Itaska, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—There is all told 2,500 head on feed from the product of our mill. Sidney Webb & Co., 1,500; Ed Carver, 650; P. M. Ellington, 100; J. M. Coffin, 100; F. M. Ellis, 150.

The Lockhart Oil & Power Co., Lockhart, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—But few cattle will be fed here this season. Wm. Blanks will feed 300; E. B. Flowers 300; Storey & Brown 300. These are all the feeders I know of here this season.

San Marcos Oil & Gin Co., S. Woodall, Mgr., San Marcos, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We have sold feed from our mill to only two firms and do not know just how many cattle they aim to feed.

The Comanche Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., P. Moodie, Sec. and Mgr., Comanche, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We are only feeding 500 head now—will place about same number on feed later. Last year we fed about 4,000 head. Do not know of any one else feeding in our county.

In our last issue the number of cattle on feed at Temple was given—the number estimated to be not over 3,000 consequently will not appear in this issue.

RECAPITULATION SHEET.	
Rockdale	500
Honey Grove	2,000
Corsicana	4,050
Schulenberg	1,310
Kyle	1,000
Terrell	775
Longview	700
San Antonio	1,500
Bryan	1,000
Itaska	2,500
Lockhart	900
Comanche	500
Am't brought forward from last issue of Journal	32,811
Total	47,546

WANTED—Position as manager or general foreman for large cattle company. Have had sixteen years practical experience buying, selling and raising cattle. Thoroughly understand handling and fattening cattle on alfalfa, as well as the open range. Eight years at last place manager of 15,000 head of all classes of cattle. Sober and strictly business. J. T. WALLEN, Kingston P. O. Fresno Co., California.

SWINE.
A writer truly says that 400 pounds of pork can be made from two pigs in less than half the time and less than half the cost of raising one hog to weight that amount, and besides there is much less risk of losing the young hogs by disease, in consequence of which a good many stockmen are directing their energies to raising light hogs and maturing them early.

A man who wants to learn all he can about raising hogs for profit can get lots of information that will be useful to him by accompanying a buyer for the markets in his rounds for a few days. The market is the true test as to quality and condition of hogs and a shrewd buyer will, in carefully selecting and buying, illustrate in the most practical way the points that the feeder ought to know if he wants to make a success of his business.

The farmer who keeps his hog stock up year in and year out is wise. Southern Stock Farm says: It is all well enough to say that it does not take any time to get into hogs. When everybody wants to buy it costs something to get in, however. The fact that hogs and corn get wide apart in price at times is largely due to lots of men going out of hogs when corn is high and hogs low, and going in when corn is low and hogs high. For instance, in 1891 corn sold for 50 cents a bushel and hogs for \$3.50 per hundred. That year it was anything to get rid of hogs with a great many farmers. A year later, in the fall of 1892, everybody wanted hogs, and the men who got out in 1891 bought in at figures that materially cut down their margin of profit. Just now we have the object lesson of low prices on both corn and hogs, with the result that so far as corn is concerned low prices will rule for a long time. With hogs, however, the prospects are better for an up turn. If business revives during the winter, and especially if our foreign markets are retrieved by favorable legislation, as they can be, the prospect is for better prices. So it is well to keep up stock whichever way things go. In fact, it has been proven beyond question that sticking to hogs through good conditions and bad proved best for all farmers who have tried it. We venture the prediction that the man who carries over a good lot of brood sows this season will never regret it.

YOUNG PORK CHEAPEST.
Now suppose one pig to be so fed that at six months it weighs 200 pounds, while another from the same litter should be fed a less amount and only weighed the same at nine months; it must be plain that the nine months pig will have eaten 225 pounds more food than the six months, for which it has given no return whatever in growth, and that the cost of this extra food must be charged to the pork reared to market when killed.

In Massachusetts they show conclusively that the cost of pork beyond 175 pounds not only increased very rapidly, but that the meat was likely to be much fatter and less valuable.

This report shows that up to 50 pounds the pigs made pork at less than

3 cents, but that at from 175 to 200 pounds the cost was nearly 6 cents.

The Wisconsin experiments show that up to 150 pounds less than four and one-half pounds of food made a pound of pork on an average, while on 500-pound hogs it took eight pounds to make the same gain, and that at the same time the meat of the younger pig was very much more valuable and had much less fat.

On our farms we make a good deal of pork, and by careful watching we have found that the way to make the most profit is to crowd the pigs with all the food they can digest and assimilate from the day they will eat until they will kill at 150 to 175 pounds, and then put them in market and give the food to other pigs.—National Stockman and Farmer.

HOG CHOLERA.
A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "Fifth produces hog cholera." Yes, I said it years ago, and say it still, that it produces cholera in the same sense as manure produces grain, but of course seed or specific germs must be present in either case. Soil void of fertility will produce nothing. Add manure and the conditions will be all right for production. Plant the seeds and the roots springing from them will find the manure, and grain will be produced. Of course moisture must be present, but nature can be relied upon to furnish that. It is a fact beyond question that filth is to disease bacteria what manure is to plants. It furnishes growth and food; also, why do cities when small-pox and other infectious diseases are imminent take such pains to clear filth out of the "highways and by-ways," and every nook and corner where it may be lodged? If small-pox germs do not feed on filth, fattened and multiply, why be so particular about removing it? True, filth may be so abundant, and other conditions so favorable that there will be an "over-production" of bacteria, and they become so rampant that they will seek sustenance not so palatable and attack the cleanly resident in his cottage and the millionaire in his palace, on the principle of the poor laboring man, when he cannot get meat he will eat beans. There is a perfect parallel between the action of small-pox germs and hog cholera germs. While absolute cleanliness is not an assurance of persons or cholera by hogs, it comes very near to it.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, 1896.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
500 good well bred 3-year-old steers in Hardeman county @ \$20.00.
600 good stock cattle and ranch in Southern Arizona. Entire outfit for \$6,000.
4,000 one to two year old steers in the Indian Territory near Chickasha, at \$11 and \$14.
700 good well bred stock cattle, including a large percentage of steers, located above quarantine line @ \$12.00, easy terms.
3,000 aged fat steers. Suitable to go to market or range where they will remain fat all winter. Will be delivered as wanted any time between this and next July.

RANCHES FOR SALE.
Several small ranches above quarantine containing from 10,000 to 25,000 acres at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per acre.
One of the finest ranches in Western Texas, containing 30,000 acres, under fence, an abundance of living water and plenty of shelter at \$1.00 an acre. Easy terms.
The Putnam Ranch in Hood and Erath counties, with water, containing 25,000 acres, over half good agricultural, and all good grazing land. It is worth \$5.00 an acre but will sell for less than half that amount and on easy terms.

We also have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle and horses for sale. Address or call on Geo. B. Loving & Co., Cattle and Ranch Commission Dealers, Fort Worth, Texas.

A GREAT SCHOOL.
One of the institutions that Fort Worth and all Texas speak of with pride, is Fort Worth University. It is highly commendable to the city and country that so good and thorough a school should be so rapidly established.

Five years since Dr. O. L. Fisher, of Denver, was elected to the presidency of the University, and a period of remarkable growth began. Since then the University has made the Law Department, with Judge A. J. Book as dean; the Commercial Department in charge of Prof. F. P. Preult, the Medical Department with fifteen able physicians as instructors, who have Dr. Elias J. Beall as their honored chief.

We also have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle and horses for sale. Address or call on Geo. B. Loving & Co., Cattle and Ranch Commission Dealers, Fort Worth, Texas.

Besides the four excellent buildings on the University campus, which is beautiful for location in the residence portion of the city, the school uses other four buildings located in business centers.
The faculties of the University number more than forty able teachers and these, with fine libraries, laboratories, and other superior equipment at their command, gathered about them in the last session eight hundred and thirty-two. The current term is yet more fully attended and will probably enroll more than ONE THOUSAND students, superior instruction is furnished in Primary, Academic, College and Professional grades. Thus the school opens for all and is co-educational. We are only able in this limited space to name a few features of this fine school, and refer those who are interested to President O. L. Fisher at the University, who is the center of as busy and successful lot of educators as are often found together.

WANTED HORSES.—Will trade good inside Ft. Worth property for Horses. Address L. Lock Box 767, Ft. Worth, Texas.

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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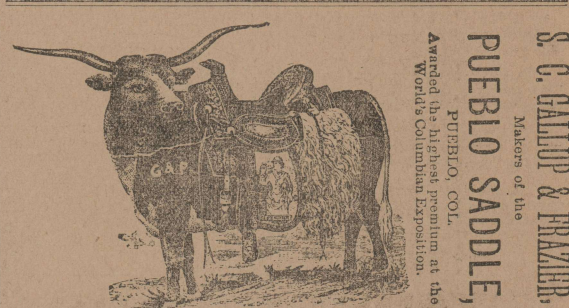
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THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

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Wholesale Liquors and Cigars,
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Cuts of Furniture and Carpet Samples sent on application. Mail orders from stock men and farmers solicited.

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We have them in all styles. They are Goodyear welt, perfect fitting, elegant finish they wear like iron. Mail orders solicited.

EVANS & ROE,
Main & Fifth, Fort Worth, Texas.

HARROLD, Tex., Oct. 13, 1896.
TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., Dallas.
Gentlemen: *** I fully expected to use 6 horses on your 3-disc plow. I got it set up late in the evening, and there were only 4 horses up, so I thought I would try it any way with them; and to my surprise I found that they pulled it much easier at a depth of 6 inches than the same team pulled a 12 inch gang plow, 4 inches deep; so I have only had the 4 animals to it, and have averaged 6 acres a day since its arrival, the 26th of September.
I have 2 gangs and 1 cut-away disc harrow, which I will sell cheap, as there is no comparison between them and your plow. ***
H. E. THOMPSON.

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For full information and catalogue address Texas Disc Plow Co., Dallas.

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