Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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TEXAS IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

SOME TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES AT SAN ANTONIO.

Addresses on Water Supply, the Artesian Basin and Other Subjects by Professor Dumble, Gen. Clarke of Fort Worth and Prof. Schulz.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 4.—About 200 delegates were in attendance when the state irrigation convention was called to order by Gen. J. H. McLeary of this city.

After a speech of welcome Gen. F. M. Clarke of Fort Worth was elected temporary chairman and Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio secretary.

Various committees were then appointed, after which Prof. E. T. Dumble, state geologist, delivered an address on some sources of water supply in Western Texas.

Prof. Dumble described the artesian basin, the benefit of irrigation and the feasibility of damming flowing streams for this purpose.

He said only a small number of acres could be irrigated by artesian water.

Gen. Clark then addressed the convention on irrigation, and urged the passage of laws by the legislature for reclaiming the arid region of the state. Gentlemen of the Irrigation Convention:

The state is to be congratulated upon the assembling of this convention. It is a tangible evidence that the people of Texas are awake to the situation, and imbued with the high spirit of state pride and love for the old commonwealth, are today gathered to lay the solid foundation of an era of prosperity and greatness that shall endure so long as hills and plains shall exist.

In addressing you upon the subject which forms the matter of our deliberations, there is fortunately no need of reviewing the historical portion of it. Interesting as would be a study of the ancient systems, tracing the successive steps of development which reclaimed the arid deserts and converted the sandy plains of the old continents into fruitful fields, we do not require such object lessons to convince us of the value of irrigation. The United States has made more reliable and more useful history regarding applied irrigation during the past fifteen or twenty years than can be learned from the most careful study of all the long years elapsing from the time of the first general irrigation scheme of the time of Noah down to 1830.

Utah has been called the "Cradle of American Irrigation." When the little band of Mormon pioneers, fifty years ago took out their first little irrigating ditch, they builded far better than they knew. At that time Bridger, a learned agriculturist, told the Mormon leader that he would pay a $10 gold piece for every ear of corn that could be raised in Salt Lake valley by irrigation. That was the beginning of what subsequently led up to the present scientific methods. Today it is a fact, established beyond all dispute, that with proper irrigation the success of crops is absolutely assured. Lands in Utah, in California, in Colorado, in Wyoming, in the Dakotas, and in fact in a score of the western states, which, under the climatic conditions, dependent upon the variable rainfall, would not return to the farmer the seed he planted, have under the intelligent application of irrigation become the garden spots of the earth, producing phenomenally bountiful harvests with a regularity unbroken by a single failure since the adoption of the system.

Until the last couple of years everybody regarded Colorado as purely a mining state. To have classed her among the agricultural states of the union would have aroused an idea of the humorous. Her soil was a dry and barren one. Her rainfall amounted to only sixteen inches per annum—much too little for the requirements of agriculture. Some long-headed fellows builded a few small irrigating ditches and raised some crops. Their success stimulated others. More ditches were constructed, and of greater capacity, with the result that the official statistics of the state showed at the beginning of 1893, before the demonetization of silver, that the value of the agricultural products of the state exceeded by several millions of dollars the value of the mineral product. Colorado had passed out from the ranks of the mineral states into the honorable ranks of the agricultural ones. Had the state been dependent upon her mineral resources the passage of the silver murder bill would have crushed every particle of life from out the state, but with her broad acres under cultivation, made possible by irrigation, she is today one of the greatest of states. I cite Colorado because it illustrates better, perhaps, the great value of irrigation. For the past four years I have been laboring to further the growth of our state, by directing the attention of desirable immigrants to the attractions of Texas. I have found that the dryness of certain portions of the western half of the state was a deterrent factor. While the sum of all the rainfall during the year was generally sufficient for crop raising, yet it unfortunately happened that it did not fall at the right time, and sometimes was too scanty. Now we have in Texas abundant water for purposes of irrigation, and sufficient to cultivate nearly all of our arid lands, if intelligently applied. We must understand what irrigation is, how obtained and how applied, before we hastily condemn the project of irrigating our plains.

The taking out of a small ditch from the level of the surface of the stream, dependent for the necessary water upon the visible stream, is but the crudest form of irrigation work. Scientific irrigation contemplates the construction of large canals associated with a system of storage reservoirs which are formed of natural depressions in the country lying below the canal; the whole system being comprehensive.

Thus, the water flowing during that portion of the year when it is not needed for crop purposes, is stored and made available at the exact time of need. A much smaller amount of water is required, when applied at the right time, than was formerly supposed to be necessary. We must not attempt to pass upon the ability of Western Texas to practice irrigation until we thoroughly know the geological horizon; the exact conditions of the stream flow and the lay of the land. We know less about the geologic conditions of our state than we do about electricity. This, however, is not a matter of which we may in any sense be ashamed of. That other states have had geologic surveys made of their lands is not that the states have done the work, but because the general government has done so, and Texas by her contribution to the national revenues has contributed to the payment of the work. The general government has done nothing of the kind for Texas. Well, the state is able to do it without outside aid, and to do it well.

The other states contain public land, the property of the general government. Every acre of public land in Texas belongs to the state. It was but natural, therefore, that the government surveys should be confined to those states in which are located the national public lands. It is extremely doubtful if any more government surveys will be made, for many years to come. The desirable public lands are all taken. There is now remaining of the public domain about 600,000,000 acres, all of which is mountainous of semi-arid. This body of unproductive territory has now become a very huge "white elephant" on the hands of the general government, and to get rid of it, an act was passed by the last congress offering to donate to any state within whose boundaries the land laid one million acres as a free gift, provided the state accepting it would undertake to reclaim it. The gift has not been accepted with that alacrity which marks appreciation of a good thing. We may as well accept the logical conclusion that any development of the semi-arid regions within our state must be accomplished by the state.

Our state today contains about forty million acres of available public lands and a vast area of private land, nearly all of which will require irrigation to fit it for successful agriculture. That the greater portion of it can be successfully irrigated I am willing to risk my reputation as an irrigation engineer of many years practical experience. There is no good reason why the Western half of our great state should not be covered with fruitful farms, producing year after year without interruption as splendid crops as can be raised anywhere on the face of the globe. It is the labor of this First Texas Irrigation Convention to shape the ends of such a grand and glorious consummation.

To accomplish so desirable a condition, we must be possessed of certain essential information, which we do not now possess, but which is very readily obtainable.

There should be made at once a survey of that portion of the state where the rainfall is less than twenty-two inches per annum, that amount being required to successfully conduct the operations of agriculture. This survey should ascertain the following data:

1. The extent and boundaries of the catchment and drainage areas off all watercourses within or leading into said territory.

2. The discharge or flow of all streams flowing within the limits of said territory, giving the maximum and minimum discharge of each stream, expressed in cubic feet per second of time.

3. The gradient of each stream, expressed in linear feet per mile of stream length.

4. The gradient of the country through which such streams flow, expressed in linear feet per mile, and the direction of the slope or fall.

5. The presence of underground flow and sheet waters.

6. The creation of the office of state hydraulic engineer and the appointment of a proper and competent person thereto.

7. The creation of a state irrigation commission, the appointment of such officer to be governed by professional fitness and integrity and political considerations to have no weight in the making of such appointments.

8. The passage at the earliest possible moment of an act prescribing regulations for the appropriation, distribution and use of water, the construction and maintenance of works of irrigation, the defining of water rights and priorities of appropriation, and all other matters that pertain to irrigation.

At first thought this may seem to be asking a great deal; but in comparison with the benefits to be derived it is but little. The increase of revenue to the state, in the shape of taxes from improved and cultivated farms, would in ten years pay every dollar of outlay that could possibly be expended in making the necessary surveys; while the enhancement in the value of individual holdings would be increased beyond the wildest dream of the most enthusiastic. This survey would also develop the untold other natural resources that now slumber beneath the surface, and would add by the hundred millions to the general wealth of the state.

Gentlemen of the convention, let us approach this subject with an intelligent conception of the vast possibilities; let us discuss it with an eye single to the betterment of our glorious state; let us arrive at a practical conclusion of the problem and then, guided with a high purpose, looking solely to the accomplishment of lasting good to our children's children, boldly express our honest convictions. There is no fear but what respectful consideration will be given by our lawmakers to the result of our deliberations, and our recommendations crystalized into just and effective legislation. Let us act with wise purpose, and it will be said in future years that this convention laid the foundations of the greatest agricultural community of the world. Of him who shall cause two blades of grass to grow where but one was possible, future generations shall rise up and call him blessed.

The committee on permanent organization reported Gen. J. H. McLeary of San Antonio for permanent chairman and Edwin Chamberlain for permanent secretary.

Tonight's session was devoted to listening to an address by Rev. W. Schulz on "An Amateur's Weather Observation in Texas."

The Second Day.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 5.—The second days' session of the state irrigation convention was devoted principally to discussion of matters pertaining to reclaiming the arid lands of the state and many valuable suggestions and important information were brought out.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a legislative committee whose object is to be to formulate a bill to be presented before the next state legislature enacting the necessary irrigation laws.

It was shown in discussion that the irrigation or water laws of Texas are practically worthless so far as encouraging irrigation enterprises are concerned and that capital cannot be induced to come to the state for investment in such projects until appropriate laws affording them just protection are enacted.

Chairman McLeary appointed the following committees: Permanent committee on legislation, Gen. F. M. Clarke of Fort Worth, chairman; Hon. J. H. Reagan, Wm. Cassin, W. D. Hornaday, J. L. Slayden, J. D. Wheipley, Major C. E. Dutton, Judge J. H. McLeary, Henry Sayles and F. A. Swinden.

A committee was appointed to prepare by-laws and charter for a permanent organization to be known as the Texas Irrigation association.

Major C. E. Dutton, of the United States Army, then read a paper on the subject of "Irrigation Laws." He reviewed the history of irrigation laws in the different western states and pointed out the legal obstructions that had been overcome by those who inaugurated the irrigation movement in the state of California and Colorado.

Following the reading of this paper there was a discussion of the question, "What are the best means and methods of irrigation?" The discussion was opened by Charles Corner, C. E., of the state railway commission. Mr. Corner stated that he had made a thorough investigation of the arid section of the state, secured the data showing the elevation of every stream in Texas where it crossed the different lines of railroad. He pointed out different places in the state where dam and reservoirs for the storage of water can be constructed for moderate cost and a water supply secured in that manner sufficient to irrigate vast areas of land. He stated that if the waters of the Rio Grande could be used in canals for irrigating purposes the entire valley of that stream could be converted into a veritable garden of Eden.

A number of other practical talks on the subject of building reservoirs, etc., were made, but it was the sense of the convention that very little work in the way of establishing irrigation enterprises in the state can be successfully carried out until proper laws governing them and protecting the capital invested are adopted by the state legislature.

A plan for permanent organization was reported at the night session which will be discussed to-morrow.

ROSWELL AND THE PECOS VALLEY.

Stock and Farm Journal.

In the midst of sunshine as bright as Italian skies ever furnished, and surrounded by a people full of enthusiasm at the gright prospects for prosperity that now seems certain to come in the near future, I must say something about what I have observed in the Pecos country.

At 4 o'clock in the morning our train left Pecos City, Tex., and at a speed not exceeding fifteen miles per hour, we jogged along through a level country for this place. When daylight came our eyes eagerly surveyed the surroundings, and for the first time, saw the valley of promise so much written about in the past few years. The outlook was somewhat disappointing for a time, but when nearing Eddy we observed that the husbandman had been there and by the aid of irrigation had converted the sterile plain into a land of fatness and beauty. Eddy is a nicely laid out town, and has some really handsome buildings. The streets are broad, and are made attractive by long rows of young trees. These are made to grow by the flow of water from the dam, which also supplies the city and flows on for many miles in ditches laid out to accommodate the greatest number of farms.

All about the valley here are neatly arranged holdings having water rights. What surprised us most was seeing the farmers gathering new mown hay from their alfalfa fields, and some at work in their sorghum, while others were watering to plow for wheat—we saw several pieces already sown that was up and growing nicely.

The crops gathered for the past season have been very encouraging. Wheat and oats have produced a satisfactory yield, and barley has made a good yield of grain, but in some fields the straw was so short that the ordinary harvester could not gather it. The header will have to be used to secure such crops hereafter.

The corn crop has been very satisfactory, yielding as much as fifty bushels per acre in some instances. The most observant farmers assert that when in blossom needs the aid of showers to distribute the pollon and fertilize the grain, and that irrigation alone will not produce the best results. So far alfalfa has proven to be the most profitable crop, both on the new lands about Eddy and on the old farms about Roswell.

Several years ago a few orchards were planted about the town of Roswell. The fruit has excelled the most sanguine hopes of the horticulturists. These pioneer planters have stimulated others, and now the whole valley is being treed from the Texas border line to the head waters of the Pecos, and its tributaries, with equal prospect of success. Trees three years from the nurseries have borne full this year. The quality of the apples cannot be excelled by any grown in the world. As evidence of this the "Ben Davis," that grows so well and looks so pleasing on the same parallel of latitude in Texas, but has a flavor akin to those that grew about Sodom in olden times, is quite delicate in flesh raised here. The tree peddler has found here his promised land. The country has been "worked" with great success, and thousands of nice trees are going out from the stations daily for planting. We have not yet visited any of the farms and orchards to inspect them in person, nor have we tempted the finny beauties that are said to abound in the many rivers that center around Roswell. In another letter we hope to tell your readers about the game in the mountains, and the fowl that gather in the warm waters near the head of the streams.

J. H. D.

Putting Away Tools.

If we could know the exact amount of money wasted each year by the farmers of this country through neglect in caring for farm tools, the eyes of most of us would be opened pretty wide. It is impossible, however, to make anything like an intelligent estimate of the sum thus lost. Who can say how much is taken from the value of a lumber wagon in a single season, through exposure to the storms, frosts and dews which come upon it if left unsheltered? Still we have only to note how soon such a wagon will become useless, paint gone, iron work rusted, wood work rotten and every part weakened or ruined, to realize most forcibly what a tremendous sum must go to waste annually through gross neglect.

All this loss might be stopped. There is no farmer who might not house every tool. He might better afford to borrow money and put up a building which would shelter his farm implements than to leave them out exposed to the weather. Every plow ought to be carefully wiped off—mold-board, beam, landslide, wheel and all—before putting away for the winter. Rust eats iron. Dampness rots wood. The same way with heavy wagons. Nothing takes paint off wagon spokes and felloes faster than mud freezing and thawing. Hoes, cultivators, harrows and all machines ought to be clean when stored up for the season. Some men wipe such things off carefully with a cloth when last used. Of this number is the writer. Thus cared for, the farmer can use tools for many years. Not to do this is but to invite losses which no man can afford.—E. L. Vincent in National Stockman and Farmer.

VARIETY FARMING.

Jeff Welborn Comes at 'Em Again.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Dear sir: After thanks for the courteous but lively style you handled and criticized my article on "Variety Farming," "impractibility under the present financial condition," will say I believe I have done more hard work in experiments, written more articles and spent more hard cash trying to bring about "Variety farming" in the south than any other man in the south in the past ten years. The articles written on "Variety Farming" run up into the hundreds, the money spent, up in the thousands of dollars. It seems to me I have studied it from every standpoint. I have been behind the curtains with the merchants and in the fields with the farmers. I have put myself in the other fellows place. In fact it looks like I have tasted every sweet and every bitter connected with the subject in hand. In the year of 1889, we, my brother Hick Welborn and myself, cleared six thousand dollars on a five thousand dollar capital on cotton and cotton seed. While our "hog and hominy," or "variety farmers" lost in about the same proportion. Every farmer who planted anything else to sell besides cotton, wished it were in cotton. Nothing else was worth shipping to market. A beef steer or pork hog would hardly pay their freights to Chicago. I received more orders for cotton seed to plant in Kansas alone than I received for seed corn, peas, peanuts and potato seed combined from all quarters. In the winter of 1889 and summer of 1890, the stew and hurrah over the overproduction of grain and provisions was equally as great as the present stew and hurrah over the overproduction of cotton. I was called upon for my views through The American Rural Home of Rochester, N. Y. Here was the beginning:

Concerning the much writen about depressed condition of the farmers among the agricultural journals of the North, some of your readers will remember that for the past four years I have predicted and spent several hundred dollars in experimenting, trying to avert just what now is coming; yet, do I now claim the South's prosperity would last long if the whole nation was prosperous. There is not a doubt in my mind but that in less than ten years twelve million bales of cotton will be grown. If we do not produce it foreign countries will. The United States is capable of growing every bale of it and more, as a surplus crop. Even while these articles were being printed for the twelve million bale crop which came in 1890, foreign countries contributed one-third of it. And this will always be the case whenever the price goes up of any product that can be grown over such a vast territory as cotton. The only hope is to raise it cheaper. This can only be done by variety farming and a cash basis, or shorter time credits; with lower rates of interest is the only hope for variety farming, which every thinking farmer or merchant knows to be true.

In the small country towns almost every business man raises his own spring and summer vegetables and keeps cows enough to supply their families with milk and butter, and are just about as hard pressed for cash as the mortgaged farmer. Then who will take our surplus during the summer? Will pay us anything for our corn in the fall, when every negro is dumping what he has, and the merchant has to take more than he wants from customers who will not raise cotton enough to pay out?

Your are right about my not trusting cotton alone. Excepting the overflow year of 1890, when nearly everything was destroyed by the overflows of Red river, up until total destruction of 1892, we sold from 1000 to 2000 bushels of corn; 1000 to 1500 bushels of oats; raised meat, both beef and pork, for local market; but we were not mortgaged, and we paid no long credit prices. We borrowed money at the bank in July to settle up on 90 days time. This brought us to cotton. We made no effort to sell anything but cotton until after the first of January, and a good deal was bartered. Had we been forced to sell before November 15 our corn would not have paid expenses. On two occasions we cornered on or held our merchants at bay. One on seed oats, the other on seed meal. They were afraid to try to compete with us but bought our stock for their trade. But this could not be done now because these merchants could not pay the cash for the meal and seed oats and wait until fall for their pay. They must buy in a credit market. This debars local buying.

When I married in 1890 we bought us a perfect little Eden in the suburbs of New Boston with fruits and flowers everywhere. New Boston does an immense local business. Then there was a large lumber company and a large crosstie company. All of the Lumber and most of the crossties were hauled by our yard gate. We had some Jersey cows. My wife suggested that we raise vegetables and fruit and make butter for sale. I suggested that she might carry on such a business if she wished, and that I would help her manage and sell. The consequence was that she did not get cash enough to pay the hand and I worked with the hand a good deal. She avowed she would not sell on credit. We sold some of the butter to the crosstie boss, to be paid for at the end of the month. She had to take her pay in "Greenville" tobacco at 50 cents a pound, worth in cash 25 cents a pound. Neither of us used tobacco in any form, so we traded the tobacco that fall to negroes for cotton seed, and then blowed out the light on growing vegetables and fruits and dairy products to sell for cash to a mortgaged congregation.

Now the actual truths will do more to cut down a cotton acreage and bring about "variety farming" than anything else.

Don't you believe me a dark lantern growler, for I have always been a cheerful writer and worker, and now I am as sure as I can be that the South is on the eve of an era of wonderful prosperity, but a sure money crop in the way of fall-grown Irish potatoes and the cotton harvester will usher in this millenium at the South.

Last year I sold over $500 worth of these potatoes made with my own hands and one buggy horse on land that made a spring crop of potatoes, peas, etc. This was about $150 per month for the work of myself and horse. I planted $500 worth of seed potatoes last August and made almost a total flash, but the fault was not in the potatoes.

There were all but a few acres planted on very rough, low swamp land on my to be new home at Kerr, (vicinity of Little Rock) Ark. The land being very stiff, cloddy and weedy land I feared drying out before the potatoes could come up, so planted very deep, threw out whole ridges upon the potatoes, and instructed our agent on the place to harrow down smooth and flat. But unprecedented heavy and continual rains came before the harrowing could be done, consequently for weeks the water poured upon the potatoes. This was unlooker for in August. Where I had high drained land planted they made o. k., and will every time if the land has been as well prepared as for turnips.

The farm we will run next year has 550 acres under fence. Our crop will be proportioned about like this: Fifty acres in permanent pasture, 100 acres in oats, millet, peas and other forage crops. This land will be thoroughly plowed and harrowed and planted in potatoes with the return of cool nights and rains in August. Three hundred acres of the smoothest land will be planted in cotton. This cotton will surely be harvested with machinery at a cost not to exceed $1.50 per bale, or a total cost from beginning to finish not to exceed 3 cents a pound, without some very unlooked-for conditions prevail.

The balance of the farm will be planted in corn checked three feet nine inches each way. When the corn is well cultivated one way Spanish goobers (peanuts) will be dropped between the hills of corn when we turn the other way in May. After next year when we have gotten up a good lot of stock (and seed) we will sow the cotton land where the cotton is maturing in crimson burr clover and rye for fall, winter and early spring grazing. There is nothing in this but what I have practiced except the crimson and burr clover sowing in the cotton, and know they will succeed. But I cannot advise any mortgaged farmer yet to put his trust in anything for cash in November except cotton. But by all means prepare for planting an August crop of potatoes. They will not interfere but little with cotton. Yours truly.

JEFF WELBORN.

After All, it Will Pay to Stand by the Farm.

The farmer's life may not be rich in all those fancies of city life that the "dude" mind contemplates with satisfaction and regard, but nevertheless, let the struggling thousands that in these hard times are fighting the snarling wolf at the doorsteep, heed this simple truth: "The farmer is the mainstay, the staunch sills of the great commercial structure. When the farmers as a class suffer, all the world must suffer." When they go to the wall, all the rest of the world must settle there soon or late. In these hard, very hard times, do not lose sight of this fact. All the activities of commerce are founded in the farmer after all. A single farmer may be a very humble individual, but collectively he represents all business activity, all trade, all commerce. Let him prosper and every other occupation must or may prosper. Like the sill of some great superstructure, he may gradually fail, and yet maintain the structure above, but when he becomes perfectly worn and rotten, the building must collapse entirely—suddenly, it may be. For years the farmers of this country, though yearly declining in their individual prosperity, have been sills for the superstructure of commerce intact and upright, but at last, like a broken or rotten sill, they can hold it no longer. So far as prosperity goes, they have become rotten, broken, no longer able to hold the commercial fabric together, intact. A dry rot ultimately proves as disastrous as a wet rot; the cause, though different, may produce a like result. Dry rot, though more gradual, is not less sure. The prosperity of the southern farmers has been affected with it these many years. It has reached its climax. It has eaten to the core, to the heart almost, of the sill.

The world may now see, if it chooses to look, how true the statement that the farmer is the "atlas" that supports the commercial world. If the farmer prospers, the world prospers. The doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, the merchant, the mechanic, all can only do well just as the farmer does well. This is an undeniable fact in any purely agricultural country like ours. In a manufacturing country it is different. But anywhere in this country below the 34th degree of latitude, commerce is dependent almost absolutely upon the farmer. If he prospers, the "wheels of trade" are kept turning to the fullest extent—every occupation prospers. The merchant can sell his goods, the doctor can get his patients and his pay, the lawyer his client, etc., etc. We need not enumerate further it requires no argument. The demonstration was complete long ago.

The world, somehow or another, affects to dispise the farmer. The merchaant, the doctor, lawyer, preacher, everyone of them gets off his joke upon the clod-hopper, the "hay-seed" man, but ah! when troublesome times come, what then? Do not each and all of these recognize and admit their dependence upon the sturdy tiller of the soil, the man of the wool hat and the wearer of the brogans.

God bless the farmers!

May there be much good for them even now.—Southern Farmer.

The Use of Forage Plants.

There are four distinct purposes for which a forage plant is desired or made use of. For pasture, for hay, for green soiling and for soil improvement or green fallowing, as it is termed. A plant may have superior quality for one of these purposes and be inferior to some others in respect to the other three. A plant may be just the thing for two of these purposes and be surpassed by some other plant for the other two. Still another may possess the requisite for rendering it available for even three of these purposes, and be lacking in one quality. It may possess in a fair degree qualities that adapt it for all four purposes, and when this is the case, we have an all round plant that is of great value and should be prized accordingly. It cannot be said that we have many plants of this character. Under the seemingly inexorable law of compensation in every department of life, the conditions of completeness are very rare, if they exist at all in one single object. We must possess some quality at the experse of others. This is true of the animal and vegetable world. Abundant illustration will be found in the vegetable and flower garden. Earliness is secured at the expense of size and pality; hardness at the expense of delicacy, and so on. And so with forage plants; we find none possessing all qualities of earliness, nutritiousness, productiveness, hardiness, permanency, flavor, ease of propagation, etc. Some excel in one respect and some in others, and, as remarked before, it is rare that we find in any one plant approximately all of the various desirable qualities. Bermuda grass, for instance, a pasture plant excellence, is surpassed by others when we seek fodder and green soiling qualities. Bur clover, unrivaled for the purpose of winter and spring pasture or soiling purposes, at a like period will make the summer and fall returns that other, even inferior plants will. There is no need for multiplying illustrations of the fact. Some plants possess specific qualities rendering them valuable for pasture, others for green soiling; others for hay, and others for green fallowing or soil renovating. A plant of creeping habit is not wanted when the object is hay or soiling, though it may do very well (fill every requirement) for pasture or fallowing. Many plants adapted to the latter purpose would cut a poor figure (comparatively) in furnishing hay.

Making a list of the fifty leading plants that are adapted to the purpose of stock feeding, (green or dry) it is practicable to classify them in the order of pre-eminent quality for one or the other of the four purposes stated. For pasture purposes, a plant is wanted that takes a firm hold upon the soil, so that it is not easily pulled loose when grazed or susceptible to any serious damage from trampling.

Some plants have a much weaker hold on the soil than others. Plants with taproots, such as lucerne, the clovers and vetches (all leguminous plants) are much less liable to be injured by grazing or by protracted drought than those having only surface roots like the true grasses.

For the purpose of mowing and conversion into hay the essential characteristics of the plant must be upright growth and freedom from any excessive woodiness, and reasonable nutritiousness. Any plant that is good for hay purposes is usually likewise good for green soiling, a good upright grower being the desideratum. Finally, for the purpose of soil renovation, experience has shown it to be the case that leguminous plants should be invariably selected—the greater the quantity and size of roots they have the better.

Leguminous plants, tap-rooted, and pod-bearing as they are, possess the characteristic of absorbing and supplying to the soil more of nitrogen than other species of plants do.

Forage plants as regards duration, embrace three kinds—annuals, biennials and perennials, of the three, the former are the most numerous. Crab grass and millet are the types of this class. The clover family embrace individuals of each kind—annuals, biennials and perennials, but nearly all varieties need to be treated as so many annuals in the south—Southern Farf.

SLADE IN ARKANSAS.

He Gets Mixed up With a Dog, a Coon and a Book Agent—He Also Visits His Old Neighbors.

Ozark, Ark., Nov. 27, 1894.

Man born of woman is of few days and full of failures. He goeth forth as a strong man and luck abideth with his hand. Much trouble maketh a man wise, wherefore this wisdom. While traveling along these low grounds of sorrow on the Arkansas Valley railroad the other night it came to pass that I disembarked at the town of Mulberry, and also that the only other passenger who left the train there was a Kansas book agent of the female variety. The book agent has nothing to do with this story, and I only work in this mention of the lady in order to lengthen this letter the stipulated length. The lady book agent had a room on one side of a hall and mine was just on the other side. From this hall a stairway led above, and beneath this stairway was a closet used as a receptacle for anything not in active service in the ordinary economy of the hotel. Now it chanced that during the night I became athirst and I remembered that a bucket of water set on a table near the door which opened into the room of the book agent before mentioned in these presents. I sought this water bucket in my robe de nuit. Now I have no idea what a robe de nuit is, but I feel confident the expression is a good one, and I'm going to insist on it that that's all the clothes I had on while I was searching for a drink of water, which was situated near the door of the female Kansas book agent's room. I finally found the water and then I began to softly maneuver around the hall searching for the door of my room. I found a door finally and opened it, and it it turned out that it had found the door which opened into the closet. A domesticated zip coon which was housed in that closet passed out at the door and meandered briefly over my bare feet. I was somewhat surprised at this and I cut some capers, giving vent to some thoughtless ejaculations perhaps uttered in rather a loud and vociferous tone of voice. In the can-can which I then and there performed in the dark, I upset the table on which the bucket of water had reclined, knocked down a hat rack and touched off a humid dog which had been quietly sleeping in the hall. The book agent from Kansas opened the door of her room and inquired in a very agitated tone of voice what the circus was about.

She I think was arrayed in a robe de nuit also, but from attempting to be a spectator she soon became a leading performeress in the show. The dog and coon had somehow become mixed up in the hall and when my Kansas friend set her door ajar the the raccoon ran over her bare feet in to her room, and then things became considerably mixed in her boudwoir, and the dog and the coon and the female book agent didn't seem to make a homogenious mixture. I may say that I have heard the English language hurled in pretty violent fragments, but I can't recall that I ever heard it torn into as many ejaculations as it now became my lot to listen to as I vainly sought to find a means of exit in any direction opposite to the ladys room.

I finally found a door knob, opened it and wolked into the room occupied by the landlady, her two grown daughters and a few small children. Their attention had just been attracted by the before mentioned disturbance created by the book agent, the coon and the dog, and my abrupt entrance into the apartments in my night costume did not quiet matters any. The lady had presence of mind enough to turn up her lamp, perhaps the most embarrassing thing she could have done. I freely confess that I was in no condition to meet company and I may say without vanity that I was as well dressed as any one in the room. What followed must be left largely to the imagination for my poor feeble pencil can scarce do it justice. I recollect a confusion of female voices pitched rather high, and almost all together mingled with the inharmonious expressions of a coon being chewed upon by a dog, and the clash of disturbed furniture not forgetting the calliope tones of a book agent of the female persuasion.

A passing freight train which stopped to take water at a tank near by had a passenger that night and that passenger dressed himself on the bumpers between two box cars as the train pulled out, and when it reached Ozark I was in the same city.

Ozark! what a flood of fond recollections of early days rushed upon me as I gazed upon this old town, where twenty-two years ago I walked from aboard the good steamboat Dunham and proceeded to make the history of my early life. But times have changed since then. The gay steamboats which used to steam so grandly around the bend here have deserted the channel and most of the old timers whom I knew and owed have passed away—many of them to that better land I hope, and a few to the penitentiary, I know. In vain did I look for a familiar face and enquire for an old friend. They were not. I went to one side and lifted up my voice and wept a good many drops of briny weep. Just then a watery-eyed, unshaven seedy looking individual who was looking over the hotel register read my autograph and turning to me remarked very earnestly, "Is it possible?"

I remarked that I thought it very probable.

"Can this—can this be my dear old friend? Yes, yes, that countenance, that breath reveal the truth!"

Then he grasped my hand; he fell on my neck and slobbered on my clothes and remarked in broken accents:

"I am so glad to see you; I missed you so much when you left—my dear, dear friend I know you will pay that little bar bill you skun me for when you tore yourself away from those to whom you were near, and very, very dear."

I tried to console him by changing the subject and asking him how he had been getting along.

"Oh, I hain't been doin' no good hardly, an' I need that little liquor bill you jumped a good many years ago mighty bad. Them St. Louis liquor men came down here an' closed out my saloon, and the people they ups and votes temperance on us, an' it was just preach or do nothin', an' I've been a preachin' of the word since; but I tell you, ole friend, the contribution box ain't no big rake-off these hard times, an' if you can just let me have the amount of that little whisky bill it would help me out powerful!"

"How are all the old boys I used to run with?"

"Well, most of 'em is doin' sorter poorly, an' I 'spect they need money too, but yes better let me have that little liquor bill o' mine before they tackle you fer their'n, for the Lord only knows I've been waitin' a long time, an' I hain't been botherin' of you, seein' I didn't know where you had skipped out to, an' I'll be jest the thankfulest man you ever see to git it now—that I will."

"How is your family?"

"Oh, so-so. My son John he's married, an' Tom—they up an' trumps up somethin' agin him and sends him to the pen, leavin' me right in the middle of a big crap short of help, an' the ole woman hardly able to chop out the cotton—an' my two gals is both got families. Sarah Ann, she's married, but Susie, the one you used to set around in the kitchen an' swap spit with, she ain't never married none. She named her first boy after you, but she didn't mean nothin' by it, only she said she allers did like that little tousley headed cuss who was as imperdent with the behind part of his breeches all out as if he hed been dressed up like a dude. She were a meanin' you, but you mustn't think nothin' of it, fer I've been waitin' a mighty long time fer that little liquor bill, an' now's jest as good a time to pay as there will ever be. That girl of mine thinks a power of you."

"I'm glad to hear that, I'm sure."

"Say, have you got ary woman?"

"Who? Me? Why, no, of course not."

"Well, I'll tell you what—ef you'll pay me them little old dollar an' fifty cents which you bought liquor offen me fer, you needn't marry Susie. Kin you cough up the funds?"

"Under the circumstances I'll try to produce."

"Well, if you could see Susie when she gets in one of her tantrums, I should think you would. Oh, she makes Rome howl when she gits to broodin' over her lonesomeness—an' yonder she comes now. I'll jest step out an' call her so you can see her—"

"Wait—hold a minute—I'm in a hurry to catch a train. Here's your money. Good-bye."

SLADE.

OUR IDEAL RAM.

In dealing with our ideal ram we must consider separately the points which go to make up the animal. It might consist of beauty alone, or it may be usefulness, but our ideal must consist of usefulness and beauty combined. The first point we will consider is his size. In all careful experiments which has been conducted it was found that medium-sized animals are the most profitable as feeders and breeders; making the greatest returns for feed or in producing the evenest lot of lambs.

Our ideal ram must not at maturity weigh less than 200, nor more than 225 pounds. He must be covered with a moderately long staple wool; fine, even, dense and somewhat crimped fiber; lustrous, and carrying some yolk. His head must be medium in size, hornless, crown well covered with unbroken covering of wool from eyes back, smoothly joining to fleece on neck; well wooled on cheeks and be free form tendency to peel. Nose broad and somewhat wrinkled, indicating strong masculine character. Large nostrils, denoting a freeness from that wheezy, snotty, stopped-up breathing. The color of the face and legs light brown or gray, never black or white. Ears rather small, wide apart and covered with fine hair. Eyes full and sparkling, giving a sure index to the constitution. His neck must be short and gently tapering until it joins the shoulders, where it should be broad and level on top. Shoulders heavy, massive and somewhat curved, evenly joining neck and back.

Now we come to one of the vital points of our ram—the breast, which should be wide, deep and very full, extending as far forward as possible and parallel with lower line of body; fore legs standing wide apart, which, with the eyes, give positive assurance of a hardy and strong constitutional animal. Just back of the shoulders he must be full, or in other words, the shoulders should evenly join the back, not having that shrunken appearance so often seen in sheep. His back and loin must be very broad and straight, and carrying its breadth evenly to rump. His ribs well rounded, his sides forming a gentle and even curve. His rump broad and full, tail being well set up. Thighs exceptionally full and twist well down, the legs standing well apart. Limbs fine and short, the fore legs carrying mutton and wool to the knees; hind legs straight, well filled with mutton and solidly wooled to hocks. The belly or lower line parallel to back or top line and well wooled. His form must be symmetrical, not showing sharp curves or angles; his appearance spirited and attractive; his step firm, showing that long line of thorough breeding for which he must be noted.—C. R. Wagner in Ohio Former.

Hicks—The letter S, being a double curve, is the line of beauty.

Wicks—Especially when it has two vertical lines down the center, this way: $.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle being fed in Texas this winter is fully 40 per cent less than the numebr fed last winter.

Eight carloads of cattle were shipped Wednesday, part to New Orleans and part to St. Louis. Two carloads were from the Mulhern ranch in Jeff Davis county and most of the balance were Ellison & McGuirk cattle.—Marfa News.

Stock water is getting scarce and some stock about here will suffer if not looked after. * * * The S. M. S., outfit came up to the Eleslie ranch Friday but have gone back to Throckmorton county again. The old boys looked as natural as ever.—Fairview correspondent in Anson Western.

Quite a number of cows and horses in this vicinity have been taken sick recently, supposed to be caused from some poison weed cut and baled with it. A few weeks ago Ed. Walker lost a fine cow which he was keeping up and feeding, and yesterday he came near losing another from the same cause, but by prompt action she was saved. It is also reported that one of Mr. Durant's cow ponies is dead and several more of them sick from the same cause.—Marfa News.

J. H. Blackaller of Uvalde, who has about 1500 head of cattle a pasture at the Finley ranch in the Davis mountains, is here looking after them with a view of shipping them back to his ranch at Uvalde. These cattle were shipped here last fall for pasturage, owing to the great scarcity of grass in the lower country.—Marfa News.

Cowboy's Day at the Waco Cotton Palace was the biggest day of the whole affair up to that time. People came from everywhere to witness a sure enough cowboy parade, and while a few were disappointed at not seeing horns on the men, the traditional six-shooter, leggins, lariat and wild yell made up the deficiency somewhat. The parade was a credit to the gentlemen who arranged every detail, and was highly appreciated by the immense crowd that surged on the streets the length of the parade. There was, however more wild yelling in that one parade than there ever was at the biggest round up, or wildest stampede ever seen. A great number of old-timers took part, but for the most part they retained a dignified silence, while the youths and small boys did wild riding and yelled like a band of Comanches. The parade was a big thing and drew the biggest crowd Waco had seen during the session of the Palace, showing that the cowboy is a factor in Texas affairs up to this good day.

A Model Texas Ranch.

The Dawson New Era, describing a recent hunting expedition in which the editor participated, has this to say of Col. B. J. Williams and his ranch:

The ranch is about four miles south of Dawson and extends seven miles east and west, six miles south, and contains nearly 15,000 acres of the finest black land in the state. The whole is under one fence; but sub-divided into pastures of convenient size. The water supply is derived from artificial lakes constructed in each pasture. Game of many kinds is to be found in profusion. Responding to the kind invitation from Col. Williams the party above named invaded the premises, combining the pleasure of the colonel's society with an inspection of the property.

After partaking of the splendid dinner that the colonel had provided for his guests, the tour of inspection began and while four magnificent imported Belgian stallions, one thoroughbred Membrino and a splendid Spanish jack were being led out for inspection the following information was elicited as to the ranch: The stock at present consists of 2500 head of high grade cattle, the native long horn has been eliminated and in its stead high grade short horn Durham substituted. More than 900 head of horses run at large upon the various pastures provided for them. These are horses of high grade; not the ponies one is accustomed to find upon ranches. More than six hundred tons of hay are annually provided as winter subsistence for this stock, not to mention the thousands of bushels each of corn, cotton seed and oats. Having completed an inspection of the stock about the ranch headquarters the party proceeded in a carriage to a number of the various pastures into which the property is sub-divided. In each large numbers of fat cattle or horses were seen lolling about in the idle indifference incident to bountiful pasturage. During the passage from one pasture to another numerous coveys of quail were raised from which the game bags of the sportsmen were rapidly filled. This sport was continued though the afternoon, alternated occasionally with the pursuit of other game, until the sun sinking to rest upon his "couch way over in the Indian country" indicated that the day was done and the time for departure had arrived. The party then returned to Dawson with game bags filled and minds replete with knowledge of a truly modern and successful Texas ranch.

HORSES AND MULES.

Keep your harness soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar and saddle, as the prespiration, if allowed to dry, will cause irritation and produce galls.

The Horse World says: Carelessly tying horses in the stables with nothing but ropes around their necks has been the cause of the death of enough horses to have paid for first-class halters for all the horses in the country.

Along about this time o' year the horse's hair gets long and somewhat ragged. This long hair gets dirty and keeps the skin dirty if not frequently curried and brushed out. Throw away all barbarous curry combs and get a good steel spring comb—no charge for this advertisement—and a good stiff brush, and you will be surprised at the difference in the horse's looks and behavior after a few days' good currying and rubbing down.

Take your horse into your confidence. Lead him to know that he is your partner—has an interest in your business and welfare. He may, if quite young, sometimes get "coltish" and "frisky," or maybe he has been handled by some imbecile who didn't treat him right, but you may rest assured that as soon as he has sufficient proof that you will be square and honest with him he will respond and you may be sure, too, that he will carry out his duties as a partner.

Washington was one of the first men in this country to appreciate the virtue and graces of a mule. The king of Spain sent him a jack and a jennet, and Lafayette sent him a jack. Lafayette's jack was bred to the king of Spain's jennet, and produced a jack that was the ancestor of one of the largest mules ever seen in this country. The jack was named compound and was bred to the mares on Washington's farm at Mount Vernon. The resulting mules were sometimes nearly sixteen hands high and sold for over $200 apiece. Mules have apparently not increased in value or improved in quality in a century in America.—Horse World.

"Docking horses' tails has clearly been proven illegal," says C. H. Hankingson of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City. "On that point there is no difference of opinion, but it is the hardest thing in the world to secure evidence enough to convict. Circumstantial evidence will not be accepted in court in cases of this kind. The act must be witnessed. There are very few veterinary surgeons who will perform the operation now; but it is a very simple one, and stablemen and grooms can do it just as well as a surgeon. Our society has a standing reward of $100 for evidence that will convict any person of this misdemeanor."

In turning a horse out to pasture never frighten him and make him run away from you by striking him with the halter or bridle and yelling at him. This is a very bad habit, heartless and senseless, and results in making the horse very hard to catch. It is often necessary to get a horse up very quickly, and if he is very hard to catch the delay may be quite serious. A bit of apple or grain for the horse every time you go into the field will enable you to catch him at any time you want him. If, when you take him something to eat, you attract his attention by whistling he will learn to come when you whistle at all times of the day or night; only never deceive him; always have something for him when you call him.

Every breeder of road horses should endeavor to breed as far as possible with a view to matching up good road teams. Here is a market that will never be overstocked, and it admits of variation in size. The man that breeds road horses should never forget that appearances are everything with him. A horse may sell on a pedigree in ordinary condition, but in roadsters everything must be put forward to the best possible advantage. It is a gift to be able to hitch up a horse or a pair of horses in the most attractive manner, and show them to the best advantage, and if you have not this gift is there not some business for which you have more adaptation, and in which you are more likely to succeed, than to engage in breeding trotters or road horses?

When a horse becomes frightened, demoralized or otherwise rattled about something he encounters, but does not understand, a good way to quiet him down is simply to talk to him in a quiet tone of voice. If a horse gets frightened at something he sees in the road, stop him at once and give him a formal introduction to it, telling him in the meantime how very foolish he is to such a little thing disturb him. Nothing can be worse than to whip a horse when he is frightened. He doesn't get frightened because he wants. It is only because he has seen or heard something that he is not familiar with. After he once gets thoroughly acquainted with the object of his uneasiness it will never frighten him again.

The supreme court of Minnesota recently rendered a decision of decided interest to horsemen all over the country. A few months ago N. A. Thompson was driving along a Minnesota country road and met W. M. Dodge on a bicycle. Mr. Thompson's horse saw the bicycle, ran away, smashed the buggy to splinters and injured Mr. Thompson. The latter brought suit for heavy damages, but the supreme court decided in favor of the bicyclist. Judge Buck says in his decision: "Bicycles are vehicles used very extensively for convenience, recreation, pleasure and business, and the riding of them upon the public highway in the ordinary manner, as is now done, is neither unlawful nor prohibited, and they cannot be banished, because they are not ancient vehicles and were not used in the Garden of Eden by Adam and Eve."

England's hay purchases from countries beyond her borders were 18,880 tons in August, against 34,416 during the corresponding month a year ago. The falling off was of course largely because of the good crop in England. The imports from the United States were a shade larger than a year ago at 11,749 tons, while the biggest falling off was in Russia and Argentine hay. For example, the imports from the South American republic a year ago were 9871 tons during August and this year only 54 tons. The 1893 imports of hay into Great Britain were 263,000 tons. During the first eight months of 1894 they aggregated 218,564 tons, of which the United States furnished 136,000. Late quotations in the London market were $17 to $17.50 per ton, compared with $14 to $15 at such ports as Boston and New York.

The grooming of horses is only secondary in importance to that of diet. Health is secured by keeping the skin pores open and this can only be obtained by the currycomb and the brush, removing the dead epidermus thrown off in the form of pellicles. He is a bad groom that employs the comb roughly and the brush lazily. Not only comb the main and tail from time to time, but occasionally wash the latter with soap and water. It is a bad practice to cover saddle and carriage horses with rugs when in the stable, with the view to preventing them from catching colds, keeping the skin cleaner and the coat shining. The best service to render such a horse is to accustom it to cold to harden it. A rug ought only to be thrown across a horse when, being warm, it enters a cold stable and allowed to remain only until the normal temperature of the body sets in. Horses with short tails may be covered with a light linen, in order to keep off the flies when in the stable during the summer.—Anon.

The proper nursing of sick horses requires only slightly less delicate attention than the nursing of sick men, says the Live Stock Journal, London. Not to speak of diet and medicine, frequent change in the bedding and clothing are as indispensable in one case as in the other. Perfect attention, abundant light and pure atmosphere should always be prime considerations in treating the stable patient as well as the human subject. The influence of light on the animal frame, and even on the rudest form of organism is life or death, as the case may be. The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness—of the open, not of the confined stuffy stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains and avoids the darkness of forest glens and if he would fortify himself against the destructive effects of protracted illness we should insure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to rack or manger, but have the comparative freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any odd space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box or for an infirmary for a horse "told off" as too ill to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architecture and sanitation of the stable for both sick and healthy horses.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

Steam the nostrils by holding a pail of boiling water, with a piece of camphor about the size of a hen's egg in it, under the animal's nose. Throw a blanket loosely over his head, and steam about fifteen minutes at a time, three times a day. Give one dram fluid extract belladona, one dram chlorate potash and one dram of camphor at a dose three times a day in one-half pint of molasses. Continue two weeks if necessary, then mix sulphate of iron four ounces, nitrate of potass, four ounces, and divide into twenty-four doses, one to be given night and morning in bran mash. If the animal will not take it in a mash put it into a quart of oatmeal gruel and give it as a drench. Benefit is sometimes had by blistering the throat with cantharides two drachms and lard one-half ounce, mixed, and rubbed on cold. Repeat in two weeks if necessary.

Food for Sick Horss.

F. T. McMahon, veterinary surgeon to the Chicago fire department, communicates to a contemporary an interesting article on the treatment of sick horses. After specifying the principal substances from which to select articles of diet for the sick horse, such as bran, carrots, oatmeal, linseed, etc., the writer continues:

"Bran stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse; it acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as a change of food. Is the horse very weary, and his powers weakened in consequence? We induce him to take warm bran mash, which comfortably distends the stomach and satisfies any craving for food, thereby enabling him to lie down and rest his enfeebled system until repose restores its wonted vigor. Does he show slight symptoms of cold or fever? A warm bran mash is a convenient plan of steaming, and consequently of soothing the irritable mucous mebranes of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the partaking of certain simple remedies. A lower diet than that which he is indulged when in full work is judicious, and bran is selected. Is it necessary to administer purgative medicine? A bran mash renders the bowels more susceptible of its action, and the smaller portion of the drug is therefore required to produce the desired effect, and there is, at the same time, less risk of painful spasms accompanying its operation. Bran mashes may be given hot or cold—cold are perhaps quite as grateful to the horse; but the nibbling of the hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial, as is the necessary inhalation of the steam.

"Of all the roots with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is the favorite, and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effect, and to exercise a salubrious influence on the skin. Certain it is, that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when, disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. For the ailing horse then, carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy condition.

"Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk, and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirmary. It is also a ready mode of supplying the tired, thirsty horse with nourishment after exertion, when he returns to the stable.

"Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its oleaginous nature soothing to the frequently irritable mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and hence is particularly to be recommended in the treatment of sore throats. Nor is its bland effect local only; its more general influence is particularly observable in affections of the kidneys. It may either be boiled, so as to form when cool a gelatinous mass and then mix with bran, or the liquid, after boiling, may be offered as a drink.

"Grass, hay-tea, etc., are also very useful in the treatment of disease, and should be used in connection with other remedies.

SWINE.

In a business letter to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, N. E. Mosher & Son of Salisbury, Mo., proprietors of the Rock Quarry herd of Herefords and breeders of Poland China swine, etc., say: "Our stock are all healthy and doing fine. We have lately shipped quite a good deal of different kinds of stock to Texas to parties who saw our advertisement in your paper, especially hogs. The man who starts a good herd of pure breed hogs now, and takes care of them, will be on top in a year from now. The American people go to extremes. They are now rushing their hogs to market, thousands of them half fat, to save corn, and many are disposing of their breeding stock to save feed. It is our belief that good fat hogs will sell on the market in less than a year for $7 per hundred, and that good brood sows in four months from now will be very scarce. We are confident your paper will continue to do us good."

EARLY MATURITY.

There is no doubt that the breeding process which has developed the early maturing type of hog has been at the expense of vigor. The animals have been bred to run to fat and meat without due provision for the growth of bone and muscle; hence their general delicacy which shows itself largely in the number of lame hogs, the feet not being provided with the bone necessary to support the increased weight.

The fault is largely the result of the indiscriminate breeding of too young animals. In our eagerness for early maturity we have forgotten that vigor must be preserved in the vital and reproductive organs. To produce pig pork young sires alone are requisite to give the early maturity tendency; the necessary constitutional strength can be obtained by the use of mature sows.

KEEP THE PIGS CLEAN.

George T. Perkins of Caco, Me., asks the Practical Farmer if pigs kept on manure will make wholesome food, even if fed good grain. Mr. Terry says in reply that the meat might be entirely safe to eat after being well cooked, but he would prefer having a pig for his own use that was fed in a clover field, or a nice, clean pen. There is no question but that filthiness is injurious to the pig. It has also been the cause of the dreaded hog cholera. Although that is a germ disease, germs breed in filth, and the filth and improper diet of the hog weaken his vitality so he can not ward off disease germs that would be harmless to a well fed, well kept animal. We American people do abuse our pigs. Thousands are kept almost entirely on whey in cheese factory regions. In other places they are fed only corn, which is almost as onesided a ration as the wehy. Other thousands have to root in the manure to get their living from the corn that has passed through the steers undigested. A pig will live in the most filthy quarters when he can not help himself, but he would appreciate a clean, dry bed and pen. Mr. Terry says if he could not take as good care of pigs as of other animals he would not keep any. It is time we were a little more humane in our treatment of piggy, particularly as we intend to eat him.

DYSPEPTIC HOGS.

The acidity of the stomach, which is the result of feeding hogs exclusively on corn, may be temporarily corrected by feeding charcoal. But in this case, as in most others, prevention is better than cure. The hogs fed with a properly balanced ration, including some fine wheat middlings and a few roots each day, will not be troubled by acid stomach. Acidity is a sign that fermentation has progressed to its second stage, the first being alcoholic. It is not possible to cause food to ferment in even the slightest degree without some waste of its nutrition. When fermentation progresses so far as to make acidity of the stomach, the loss is much more considerable. This in addition to the loss by impaired digestion, of which mention has before been made.

There is no reason why hogs should be troubled by poor digestion. The power of the pig to get nourishment out of all food given it is greater than that of any other animal. If pigs were never, even in fattening, kept on concentrated food, they ought always to keep the perfect digestion with which the young pig nearly always begins life. We say nearly always, for it is one of the most serious facts in pig breeding that by feeding a breeding sow mainly on corn and other concentrated food her pigs will be stunted even before their birth, and if we may use the word, predestined to runthood during their entire natural life.—American Cultivator.

SHORT MENTION.

It is a safe plan, if you are feeding hogs, to feed them as rapidly as possible and put them on the market just as soon as they are ready. Disease is always lurking in wait for fat hogs, and you are certainly safe from it when they are off your hands.

When a market is well supplied, the buyer is independent. He can then pick and choose. This makes the opportunity for the man who has the best products to offer. Inferior goods then stand little chance of commanding a profitable price.

Sheep, poultry and hogs are the gleaners and savers of waste upon the farm. It is folly to say that this one or that one is better than another. All have their uses, and all should be kept. A variety of farm stock is always necessary in order to make the best use of the products of the soil.

Give the fattening hogs as great variety of food as possible. In this way you will keep their appetites screwed up to a higher pitch than if corn was their sole diet, and their digestive apparatus will be in better condition. Now that we have come to the conclusion that wheat may be used for feeding, as well as corn, it is not so difficult to give them some variety as it once seemed.

If you are building new quarters for the winter accommodation of your hogs, let us suggest that you do not put too many of them together. Hogs are somewhat like fowls in this respect, they do best, and keep cleanest and healthiest, if only a small number are together. This is especially true when they are penned up. Of course if they have ample range you may turn as many out together as you choose.

HOGS ON THE PLAINS.

A new industry has just been introduced into the plains country. Raising hogs has now become a topic of earnest discussion by the farmers of Lubbock county. It has been truthfully asserted that the people of West Texas, as a general rule, spend more money for bacon aid lard than for clothing.

With the milo maize, cane heads and fodder, pumpkins, squashes, etc., that a farmer can raise almost any sort of a year, here on the plains a goodly number of hogs can be fattened and he can at least raise his meat and lard. It will beat selling corn at 50 cents a bushel, cane at $2.50 a ton, letting wagon loads of pumpkins rot in the patch and giving melons away.

One man tells us that on pumpkins alone, he has made what few hogs he has, so fat they can hardly stand alone, and says he can raise hogs here any year.

The great objection to the business has been the failure of crops at times. The farmers here on the plains have nearly all come from corn growing states and it has been hard for them to realize the fact that cane heads and milo maize will take the place of corn, but hard times and frontier life are great educators despite the unpleasantness attached to them and these men are beginning to see that by saving every cane head and stalk of fodder, every pumpkin and squash, they can fatten their hogs and raise their own lard and meat in this newly discovered corner of the world. Cane and pumpkins can be raised here in droughty years and milo maize and rice corn are almost unfailing crops. Certainly the man who can see no bright future for this industry is either willfully blind, or sadly befogged.—Texas Press-Leader.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST DISEASE.

It is not much consolation to those who have had horses stolen to be reminded that they should have locked the door before the theft was committed, but it may save others from loss to urge the necessity of precautionary measures. We allude to the prevelance of swine plague in certain sections and to cases where the disease has been introduced by purchase.

It is only the part of ordinary prudence when there is more or less disease in the country that all stock brought in from outside sources be yarded and kept separate from the home herd until it becomes clear that no danger is to be apprehended. Our most experienced swine-breeders never think of turning newly purchased stock (or even hogs of their own raising that have been shown at the fairs) in with the breeding herd until they have first been quarantined at some point on the farm as remote from the rest of the hogs on the place as possible. We are moved to refer to the subject at this time from the fact that failure to observe this precaution has in a number of cases proved a serious matter this fall in different localities. It makes no difference if the herd from which your purchase came is free from disease. The danger of infection en route should be guarded against just the same. Do not wait until you actually require the use of breeding animals, but buy them long enough in advance to enable you to put them on probation for a time.

We say this not to create needless alarm, but because prevention is so much cheaper than cure—especially when, as in this case, there probably is no cure. There is no occasion for any general suspension of trade in breeding stock simply because there have been outbreaks of "cholera." That, like the poor, we have always with us; but it will do to keep on the safe side in such matters, and by resorting to the quarantine policy—which can be easily adopted—the danger of introducing disease by purchase is entirely obviated.—Breeders' Gazette.

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Swine Breeders' association held its annual meeting in the Sherman house, Chicago, Ill., in November 29th, and have the satisfaction of knowing that although the attendance was small, yet it was the largest assemblage of any of the several live stock associations that held meetings during this Fat Stock show.

President S. E. Marton mentioned the smallness of attendance and the financial difficulties that have always been a hindrance to the prosperity of the association. Messrs Jos. Cunningham, Loree, Ind.; L. N. Bonham, Columbus, O.; E. C. Ronse, Albion, Mich.; and others participated in the discussion as to what should be done towards keeping the association in a condition to further the interests of the swine industry. It was unanimously determined that the association must continue to stand ready to take, so far as it can, every step necessary for the interests it represents, and that its officers will be found capable of meeting any emergencies that may arise.

Mr. W. M. McFadden, of West Liberty, Iowa, read a paper on "Are we improving the Poland China Hog," that was interesting and in its ideas and suggestions progressive. "Swine Feeding," by Mr. Theo. Louis, Louisville, Wis.; "To what extent does the record aid the improvement of stock," by Mr. Carl Freigan, Dayton, Ohio., and "The Cheshire, its origin and early history," by Mr. R. D. Button, Cottons, N. Y., were excellent papers.

The deaths of Mr. D. L. Thomas and Mr. J. R. Bebout, both of Rushville, Ind., were reported and resolutions in respect for and recognition of their services to this association were placed on file.

The usual collection of dues and enrollment of new members was followed by general discussion as to the necessity of carelessness in breeding for the imment of hogs.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, E. C. Ronse, Albion, Mich.; vice president, Jos. Cunningham, Loree, Ind.; secretary and treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; executive committee, L. N. Bonham, Columbus, Ohio.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; W. M. McFadden, West Liberty, Iowa.

SOUTHDOWNS AT THE STOCK SHOW.

The exhibition of Southdown sheep at the Fat Stock show, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22 to Dec. 1, was as with other breeds of sheep small, but the exhibit fully upheld the claims of the Southdown as the head of the mutton breeds. Southdown premiums were awarded as follows:

"Wether over 2 years," first to Champion, owned by J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; second to Lorne, owned by John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont., Can.

"Wether 1 year and under 2:" First to Herbert, owned by J. H. Potts & Son; second to Henry Weight, owned by W. H. Beatie, Canada.

"Wether under 1 year": First to Beauty, owned by John Rutherford; second to Quality, owned by W. H. Beattie.

"Pen," J. H. Poots & Son.

The Illinois state board of agriculture on November 28th ordered that for making fraudulent entries for Southdown sheep at the Fat Stock show, then being held in Chicago, Louis Newton, Wm. Newton and Mrs. Ann Newton of Pontiac, Mich., be barred from exhibition at fairs or shows held under the auspices of the board for a period of two years, the longest term the rules of the board permit.

The American Southdown Breeders' association at its meeting in Chicago during the World's Columbian exposition, ordered that pedigrees emanating from these same parties should not be received for registry.

Breeders and exhibitors who desire honesty, cannot be otherwise than pleased to know that the Southdown association and the Illinois State Board of Agriculture will so far as they can protect their interests. The presentation of fraudulent pedigrees and animals for registry or exhibition cannot be too severely condemned.

J. G. S.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

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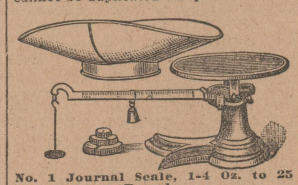
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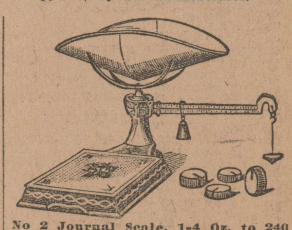
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This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector.

With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

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Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal, $3.50.



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This scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute accuracy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, $5.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKET.

U. S. Yards, Ill., Dec. 5.

Stock and Farm Journal:

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; mostly natives; market ruled stronger on steers and higher on butcher stuff. Christmas cattle sold at $6.60; bulk native steers, $3.75 to $5.50. Cows and heifers, $1.75 to $3.25. Very few Texas coming; market 10 to 15c higher than last week. Texas steers $2.50 to $3.10; cows, $2.00 to $2.50. Texas calves selling 50 cents higher than last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; market 20c lower in two days; bulk, $.30 to $4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market firm. Good to prime muttons, $2.60 to $3; common to fair, $1.50 to $2.25.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—During the past week about 5000 Texas cattle were received, against 14,000 the previous week and 12,000 for the same week a year ago.

For November 45,000 head of Texas cattle were received against the smallest number for that month since 1887. In November, 1893, 78,262 head were received. Receipts of Western rangers in Novmber were 42,000 head, about the usual supply for that month. About a third of Texas cattle which arrived during the month were yarded outside of the quarantine line.

Prices lately have not changed much. The demand is a little better than it was since Western cattle have fallen off, and sales show some improvement over a month ago. The markets lately have been so overstocked with game and poultry that the dressed beef business has been visibly effected in all its branches. After the holidays we think that the general demand will be much better, and that desirable Texas cattle will sell well. It is possible, however, that too many fed Texas cattle will be ready for market at the same time, which may cause a slight depression in the trade, though if the supply is not excessive, all that are fat should sell well.

Among the sales this week were:

54 cows, average 678	$1.55
129 heifers, average 860	2.40
120 heifers, average 857	2.50
180 cows, average 756	2.10
104 steers, average 1077	2.95
110 calves, average 296	2.25
352 steers, average 746	2.35
120 steers, average 907	2.60

Under the influence of very light receipts the sheep market has been brought back to life. The demand, however, is still very moderate, and a big run would demoralize the trade again. Since a week ago sheep have advanced 25@40c and lambs 50@75c, and in some cases $1. No Texas sheep were included in the week's supply. Good to choice seep sell at $2.75@3.25; inferior to fair, $1@2.25; lambs, $2.25@4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 7200; shipments, 7200; market slow and weak; Texas steers, $2.10@3.55; cows, $1.15@2.25; beef steers, $2.45@5.90; native cows, $1.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $1.65@3.50; bulls, $1.25@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,100; shipments, 400; market 5@15c lower; bulk of sales, $4.20@4.40; heavys, $4.25@4.55; packers, $4.25@4.45; mixed, $4.20@4.35; lights, $3.75@4.15; yorkers, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $2.75@3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 600; market slow and weak.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards company's horse and mule department, report the horse market during the past week as being but a repetition of the previous one. Qite a heavy run of medium grades of horses, with but a slight run of buyers. Prices were still $2.50 lower than last week's decline. Several buyers on the market for good horses, such as coachers, drivers and actors', but three was very few of this class come in. Heavy draft horses were from $25 to $50 lower than they were two weeks ago, and good streeters and all-purpose horses were from $18 to $20 lower. Nice Southern mares and geldings were from $10 to $15 lower, and it was very hard to get a bid on a plug, ill-shaped or mean colored horse. Southern shippers claim that they must buy stock lower or they cannot handle them. Coton planters are selling their produce at less than the cost of production and it takes about half the crop that one man can raise to pay for an ordinary horse. Farmers and feeders must make up their minds to take lower prices for their stock or feed them another winter. Indications are that prices will reach a little during the coming week, asa number of buyers, who will want to spend Thanksgiving at home, will be on the market the following week.

MULES.

Market quiet and steady. Some little trading, but only in the better grades. The low price of horses is hurting the mule trade, as dealers will buy two cheap horses in preference to one mule.

Draft, extra	$65 to $ 70
Draft, good	40 to 70
Drivers, extra	75 to 125
Drivers, good	35 to 65
Saddle, good to extra	40 to 120
Southern mares and geldings	10 to 35
Western range, unbroken	10 to 20
Western ponies	10 to 15
14 hands, 4 to 7 years	35 to 40
15 hands, 4 to 7 years	50 to 75
15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 years	65 to 80
16 to 16 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs	90 to 125

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—There was more vitality in the cattle trade today than on yesterday or day before. Receipts did not come up to expectations. Good prime steers sold strong 5c to 10c higher than yesterday morning. The medium class of steers was not more than steady. Cows and heifers were strong. There was also a good demand for stockers and feeders. Prices fanged from $1.25 to $1.50 for rubbish, and $6.25@6.60 for extra quality Christmas. The market closed firm. The hog market continued weak with some fresh receipts of something like 55,000. Opening prices were 5@10c lower than yesterday's close and the feeling was heavy throughout. Packers bought common to prime heavy hogs at $4.25@4.65 and paid $4.15@4.45 for common to choice light weights. There was a sale or two of fancy at $4.70, but sales at better than $4.60 were few and far between. From $4.30 to $4.35 bought most of the 150 to 200-pound hogs. Firmness continued the efeature of the sheep market. The receipts were liberal, but sellers were enabled to promptly place everything on its merits. Good to extra were saleable at $2.75@3.60 and poorer qualities at $1.50@2.50.

The lamb market was firm at $2.50@4.25 for poor to choice.

Receipts—Cattle 14,000; calves, 400; hogs, 59,000; sheep, 15,000.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 4900; shipments 400. Market active and strong; native steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, $3.25@4.50; light $2.25@3; cows, $2.40; Texas steers, light, $2.30@2.85; cows $2.05@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts 1000; shipments 800. Market easier at 10@15c aff; best heavy 04.60; best medium to heavy $4.50@4.60; fair to good light, $4.25@4.40; common to ordinary light $3.75@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1300; shipments, none. Market strong 10@15c higher; native mixed, $2.50@3.15; lambs, $3.30@3.50; Southwestern mixed $2.50.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Hog Products—Quiet, but steady.

Pork—13c.

Lard—Rfined tierce, 5 1-4c.

Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders, 5 3-8c; sides, 5 3-8c.

Bacon—Sides, 7 1-4c.

Hams—Choice sugar cured, 9 1-2@10c.

Rice—Very dull; ordinary to good, 3 1-2@4 1-2c

Coffee—Easier; Rio ordinary to fair 15@18 1-4c

Flour—Juiet; extra fancy, $2.60@$2.70; patents, $2.90@3.00.

Cornmeal—Dull, $2.30.

Bran—Steady; 77 1-2@82 1-2c.

Corn—Firm; No. 2, sacked white 51c; mixed, 52@53c; yellow, 54c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 sacked western 37@37 1-2c; Texas, 30@40c.

Hay—Steady; prime, 13@14 1-2; choice 15 1-2@16.

Sugar—Quiet but steady; open kettle prime 2 3-8c; fair to fully fair, 2 3-16@2 5-16; common to good common, 2@2 1-8c; inferior, 1 7-8c; centrifugal plantation granulated, 3 9 1-6c; choice white 1 1-4c; off white, 3 1-8@2 1-4c; gray white, 3@3 1-6c; choice yellow clarified 3 11-16c; prime do, 2 16-16@3c; off do, 2 3-4@2 7-8c; seconds, 1 3-4@2 9-16c.

Molasses—Open kettel, strictly prime, 24c; prime, 18@20c; fair to good fair 16@17c; common to good common 13@15c; centrifugal strictly prime to choice 10@14c; prime to good prime 6@7c; common to good common 3@4c.

Syrup—14@19c.

Liverpool Produce.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red winter 5s 2d; No. 2 spring stock exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba 5s 8d; No. 1 California 5s 5 1-2d.

Futures opened steady, with near positions offering at 3 farthings lower and distant positions 4 farthings lower. December 5s 1d; January 5s 1 1-4d.

Corn—Spot firmer; American mixed 5s 2d. Futures opened quiet with near positions 2 farthings lower and distant positions 1 farthing lower. Business heaviest on eastern positions; closed quiet; December 5s; January 4s 6 1-2d; Februray 4s 5 1-2d.

Flour—Dull, demand modreate; St. Louis Fancy winter 6s 3d.

Beef—Extra India mess 68s 9d; prime mess 56s 3d.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—Flour—Firm at recent advance.

Wheat opened 1-8@1-4c off, buying caused 3-8@1-2c reaction. Late selling, however, resulted in a close 3-8@1-2c below yesterday, principally on foreign declines; No. 2 red cash and December 53 1-4c; January 53 1-2c; May 57c.

Corn opened dull, but after some fluctuations caused by wheat closed 1-8c up; No. 2 mixed cash 45 1-8c; December 45 3-8@45 1-2c; January 44 5-8c; May 46 1-2c.

Oats—One-eighth of a cent off; No. 2 cash 30 1-2c; December 30 1-4c; May 32 1-2c.

Rye—Stronger; 52c bid; 53c asked.

Barley—Steady. Sales: Minnesota at 57 1-4c.

Bran—Nothing doing.

Flax seed—$1.40.

Timothy seed—$4.75@5.30.

Clover seed—$8.25@8.85.

Hay—Better, but not quotably changed.

Butter—Slow, unchanged.

Eggs—Firm at 12c.

Corn meal—$2.05@2.15.

Whisky—$1.23.

Cotton ties—65c.

Bagging—5 3-4@6 1-2c.

Pork—Standard mess jobbing, $12.37 1-2; lard, prime steam, $6.75; choice $6.82 1-2; dry salt meats, loose shoulders, $5.25; longs, $6.12 1-2; ribs $6.25; shorts, 6.37 1-2; bacon, packed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $7; ribs $7; shorts, $1.12 1-2.

Receipts—Flour 13,000; wheat, 10,000; corn, 36,000; oats, 21,000.

Shipments—Flour, 20,000; corn, 2000; oats, 5000.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Receipts, 114,500 bushels; exports 25,000 bushels; sales 2,855,000 bushels futeues. Spot dull; No. 2 red store and elevator 60 1-4c; afloat 61 3-4c; f. o. b. 61 1-2@63 3-4c; No. 1 northern 69 3-4c delivered; No. 1 hard, 71 1-4c delievered.

Options opened lower under weak cables, but rallied and advanced all the morning on general buying for home account. Weakness developed in the afternoon again, as a result of lower cables, and the market closed heavier at 1-4@3-8c net decline. No export business was reported. No. 2 red January 61@ 61 1-2c, closed 61c; February closed 62c; March 62 13-16@63 7-8c; closed 62 7-8c; May 63 7-8@64 9-16c; closed 63 7-8c; June closed 64 1-4c; July 64 1-2@65c, closed 64 1-2c; December 60 1-4@60 3-4c, closed 60 1-4c.

Hides—Firm.

Leather—Steady.

Wool—Quiet.

Pig Iron—Dull.

Tin—Weak; straights $14.45; plates dull.

Lead—Steady; brokers' price $3.00; exchange price, $3.12 1-2.

Copper—Firm; brokers' price 9 3-8c; exchange price $9.50 asked. Sales on 'change: 15 tons December tin $13.50; 10 tons December; S. O. to double $13.50; 10 tons December S. O. to double $13.40; 25 tons S. O. January to April one day's notice $13.40; 25 tons December $13.45; 10 tons December $13.42 1-2.

Cotton seed oil—Quiet, prices nominal; sales 300 barrels prime crude at 24 1-2c and 500 barrels prime summer yellow at 29c.

Coffee—Options steady at unchanged to 10 points higher; ruled firmer on local demand and scarcity of sellers on account of European advance; closed firm at 25@30 points net advance; sales 30,000 bags, including December 13.95@14.15; January 13.65@13.85; March 13.00@13.10; May 12.65@12.95; September 12.50.

Spot Coffee—Rio steady; No. 7 15 3-4c; mild steady; Cordva 18 1-4@19c; sales 1000 bags Santos No. 6 spot at 16 1-2c, 3000 bags Rio Nos. 7 and 9 spot at 14 1-2c.

Santos—Strong; good average Santós 12.200 reis; receipts 20,000 bags; stock 386,000 bags.

Hamberg—Steady; prices 1-4f decline to 1-2 pfg advance; sales 29,000 bags.

Havre—Opened quiet 1-4@1f advance; at noon quiet and unchanged; at 3 p. m. steady 1-2@3-4f advance; closed steady 3-4@1 1-4f net advance; total sales 21,000 bags.

Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio 12.100 reis; exchange 11 3-16c; receipts none; cleared for the United States none; cleared for Europe 2000 bags; stock 197,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday 13,931 bags; New York stock today 258,211 bags; United States stock 308,330; afloat for the United States 232,000 bags; total visible for the United States 539,930 bags, against 441,768 bags last year.

Sugar—Raw dull; refined dull.

"PRESERVING FLUID" FRAUDS.

For fifteen years at least the writer has seen the subject of this article peddled under all the aliases one could mention. But it is always the same contemptible fraud. The Pacific Rural Press gives the following hard blow and the Journal hopes the word will be passed around so thoroughly that the old humbug will get the stuffing knocked out of it before another season:

"It must be fully fifteen years ago that Prof. Hilgard of the California State university told Rural readers the worthlessness of the "Fruit Preserving Compound from Canada," for the worthless stuff was being sold under that name at that time. Since then it has taken various names, the unkindest, perhaps, being that of the "California Cold Process of Fruit Preserving," which was extensively advertised and sold at the East a year or two ago. We had the pleasure of attacking the old fraud under its new name, but no amount of pommeling seems to phase it in the least. It now has another name and hails from another country, but it serves just as well to enrich swindlers and impose upon the gullible. We now hear of it through a statement which Mr. H. A. Huston, chemist of the Purdue university experiment station, makes public. It is now called the "Great French Preserving Process" and has its headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Huston says of it:

"The examination of the compound showed that it was composed of sulphur, charcoal, nitrate of soda, cane sugar and common salt. The essentials of the directions for the use of this material were that the compound should be burned in a closed space, and the fumes arising from the burning should be absorbed by water placed in suitable vessels, and that the fruit in some cases should also be exposed to the fumes. Finally, the fruit was to be placed in the water which had absorbed the fumes of the burning compound and the vessel closed. The burning of the compound would result in the production of sulphur dioxide, also known as sulphurous acid, as one product, and it is this substance which exerts the preservative action in the process. The other ingredients are merely to aid in the burning of the sulphur. This sulphur dioxide is an intensely poisonous gas, and its use is prohibited as a food preservative in European countries. When the gas is absorbed by water, sulphurous acid, a powerful threapeutic agent, is formed. There is no doubt that its preservative action will be effective, for it is one of the best antiseptic and bleaching agents. But there are grave objections to the indiscriminate use of powerful therapeutic agents in food."

In other words, the process and the material are altogether unsuited for the preservation of anything which is to be used as food. It will do in a certain way to prepare specimens for exhibition, but its active agent can be prepared in a much better manner by some of the recipes which have been freely published during the last two years. But even for such it is not fully satisfactory. In fact the compound, under whatever name it appears, is merely a means for imposing upon the people and a very mean way of doing that.

RABBITS IN THE ORCHARD.

Johnson Station, Tex., Nov. 23.

Editor Journal:

Will you or some of your readers tell me what is the most effective process of keeping rabbits from cutting young fruit trees? Is coal tar injurious to young trees? Please answer all who know. JAS. A. DUCKETT.

About the best and easiest way to keep these pests from nibbling fruit trees is to smear blood as far up as they can reach. Get a beef, hog or sheep liver and rub the base of the young trees thoroughly; if rains wash the blood off the operation can be repeated, and the rabbits will give no further trouble.

Another method, equally as good, but necessitating more work, is to wrap the young trees with heavy tarred paper. If this cannot be secured already prepared, get some heavy glazed paper, such as is used in hardware stores, and give it a coat of coal tar. It should be cut in strips, say four inches wide, and wound around the tree, beginning a little higher up than bunny can reach by standing on his hind feet, and wrap to the ground, with about four inches to spare, which should be put in the ground and held in position by packing earth upon it.

Binding gunny sack or straw around the trees is effective, but it takes more time. The blood remedy is the easiest applied and does the work.

Applying coal tar to the trunks of young trees will not likely do any positive injury, but it is questionable if any good will result.

The Journal hopes that some if its readers will answer the questions asked above.

TERRITORY FIGHT.

United States Marshals and Indian Desperadoes.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—A special to the Rpublic from Tulsa, I. T., says: A fight occurred between Deputy Marshal William Neal and posse and Buz Lucky and Tom Roots, Creek Indians, and William Smith, a Cherokee negro, at the cabin of Lizzie Lola, twelve miles southeast of this place today. The outlaws were hidden in a haystack, and the marshals, supposing them to be in the house, surrounded it, thus placing themselves at a disadvantage. LaForce, a deputy, was shot through the body and mortally wounded. The outlaws escaped and the deputies, after being reinforced by Heick Thomas and posse, are now in pursuit. Those men are supposed to a part of the gang that held up the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Blackstone, near Muskogee, some time ago, and possibly are connected with the Cook gang.

"How did you come to break with Miss Sweetlips? You always said she was as good as gold."

"Yes, but I got acquained with a girl who had the gold."

"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor and intelligent research to make up the list of the best books published on subjects covering points of great interest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treaties on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work. See another column.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from $20 to $30 more than we ask for them.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we then get 32 constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live paper.

Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. $1.50 is a small sum to pay for a watch, but it gets one that looks well, wears well and keeps perfect time.

Don't fail to write to the Fort Worth Business College for their beautiful catalogue.

DAIRY.

DAIRYING—ITS ADAPTABILITY TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Stock and Farm Journal.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago it was held by many dairy writers that, outside of what they designated as the dairy belt, dairying could not in this country be made a success. The soundness of that claim in a few years after first made was seriously questioned, and a few years later the claim abandoned.

It is safe to say that nowhere in the United States neither climate or latitude stands in the way of successful dairying in any or all of its branches. Of course climate, latitude and other natural conditions are favorable to it anywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

Now while dairying is adapted to all sections of this country it would hardly be possible to lay down rules for conducting it, that in all features would be equally applicable to all. Yet for all, save a few extreme Southern states and the Pacific coast, a system of dairying could be suggested that would in all features, or nearly all, be applicable.

Of course when it comes to the matter of feed for a dairy herd that is one of the parts of a general system of dairying that must be varied according as adaptability of crops for different sections vary. Dairying is now pretty generally recognized as almost a necessary factor in anything that can be correctly called diversified farming. And at this time the tendency in this country is more than ever before in the direction of that system of farming.

As a part of any system of actual farming a great deal can be urged in favor of dairying and but little said against it. It is true there are trials to be endured and difficulties encountered in the pursuit of dairying, but no branch of agriculture is free from either. Time and again it has been said and written that in order to make a success of dairying every step from the breeding and rearing or the selection of the herd to the marketing of the product must be correctly taken. It will, however, bear saying again and again. For it is only by repeatedly calling attention to a truth that will be recognized by many as such and adopted in practice.

Of the three principal products of the cow, milk, butter, cheese, those engaged in dairying must decide each for himself which one is best adapted to his conditions.

If one is located near a large village or city the producing of milk to sell direct to consumers may pay better than that of butter or cheese, either directly or indirectly. The same can be said of one located on a line of railroad on which is established a milk route terminating in a large city where the milk goes into the hands of dealers.

The branch of dairying now under consideration—milk production—can be sub-divided. For instance some milk producers sell skim milk and cream instead of whole milk—selling the former for what it is and at about half the price of whole milk. Generally those that do so do not try to raise all the cream, thus furnishing skim milk of better quality than that from which cream has been raised for butter making. Of course every milkman could sell skim milk and cream, but a certan proportion of them can, and make it pay.

In the skim milk and cream trade the market for the latter can be increased by supplying manufacturers of ice cream, hotels, restaurants, soda fountains and caterers.

In a later letter will refer to other forms and ways of disposing of milk other than making or having it made into butter or cheese.

Clinton, Iowa.

"BLACK PEPSIN."

Fired Out of the Cities, Is Now Invading the Farms.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

College Station, Tex., Nov. 30, 1894.—It was with some surprise that I read an article in a recent issue of your valuable paper on the use of that vile nostrum "black pepsin" for doubling the yield of butter from a given amount of milk. I thought that everyone was aware of the nature of this bare-faced fraud, but it would seem there are still some in a benighted condition regarding this matter. The manufacturers of "black pepsin" claim that it procures an emulsification of the sugar ash and casein and thus all the milk is converted into butter. This same emulsification can be obtained by following the directions sent out by the manufacturers without using the pepsin compound—namely, by putting a pound of soft butter into a wide-necked bottle and after adding a pint of luke warm milk shake well to mix them together, when it will be seen how readily the milk and butter emulsify. Let those who are doubtful try the experiment for themselves and be convinced. This alone should be sufficient to convince people of the bogus nature of "pepsin."

But aside from this, butter consists essentially of fat of which it should contain not less than 87 per cent. Now by the use of pepsin or any other substance for the purpose of increasing the yield of butter beyond the pure fat contents of the milk true butter can not be made. It will simply consist of a mixture of butter fat with water, casein, milk, sugar and other constituents of milk. Such a product will soon separate into its component parts causing the nitrogenous elements to decay and the fat to become rancid rendering the whole product unfit for food and a dead loss.

The earnest endeavor of all good butter makers is to first get a complete and thorough a separation of the fat globules from the other constituents of the milk. Second, to keep the cream at a low temperature until sufficient has accumulated for a churning and then to ripen it all at once so as to get the most complete separation of the fat from the other ingredients. Third, to strain the cream into the churn, and do the churning as early as possible. Then by stopping the churn when the butter is in the granular condition and drawing off the buttermilk and washing once or twice or until the wash water run away clear to get rid of every particle of curdy matter for the reason that the more complete the separation of the fat the better the flavor and keeping quality of the butter will be. And on the face of all this it seems rather strange that people should allow themselves to be swindled into doing what they know to be contrary to the best practice, to the teachings of science and to their own better judgment.

This substance, black pepsin, consists of a mixture of sugar and pepsin, and costs the manufacturers 3 cents per box, though retailed at $2.50. It is not advertised in newspapers, but circulars are sent to the intended victims who generally bite at the golden bait hung out to them. Our farmers may take it for granted that when anything is not advertised in proper form it is not to be depended upon, but if found in reliable journals who have a reputation at stake it will likely be found largely as represented.

The use of these nostrums besides causing immense loss and discomfiture to the individuals, has also done much harm to the sale of dairy products. It is on a par with making skim cheese and is really an adulteration of a food product, an offense equally as bad as the manufacture of oleomargerine and one that ought to be severely punished. And it is too bad that the farmer should be guilty of countenancing and indulging in a practice so injurious to his best interests.

Our agriculturists may rest assured that any substance which claims to produce an abnormal amount of butter is a fraud of the same nature as black pepsin.

The way to increase the yield of butter is to secure a breed whose milk shows a higher fat content. Then by giving these animals good nourishing food and keeping them clean and healthy not only will the yield of butter be increased, but also the price obtained.

A. M. SOULE,
Texas Experiment Station.

FOR THE HOLIDAY VISIT.

That solid standby, the Southern Pacific railroad, is making the very low rate of one fare for the round trip for all Southern points, tickets to be sold December 20, 21 and 22, 1894. Agents at all stations on the lines will sell you through tickets and check your bagage clear to your destination, saving you worry.

Elegant day coaches will be run through without change.

First-class Pullman buffet and tourist sleepers for those desiring them.

Making close connections in both directions with the G., C. & S. F. railway at Rosenberg, and the H. & T. C., M., K. & T., H. E & W. T. and I. & G. N. railways at Houston.

For rates, maps, time tables and through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or

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Nehces, Texas.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

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L. J. PARKS,
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W. A. REINHARDT,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

MORE THAN PLEASED.

Strawn, Tex., Nov. 26, 1894.

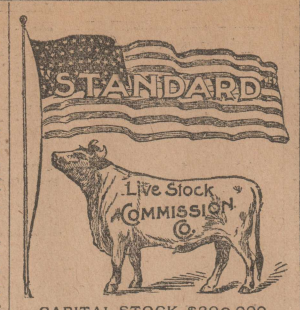
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MRS. O. L. YORK.

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SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Office, Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.)

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

Henry W. Rogers, the Bexar county ranchman and stock farmer, was in town last week, and says he has new roasting ears, cabbages, tomatoes and Irish potatoes, all as a result of a sub-irrigation experiment he has been making. His father, D. G. Rogers, a leading citizen of Milwaukee, and who comes down winters, induced Henry to try the experiment. But the young man who has been in Texas long enough to imbibe more or less of the long horn idea, didn't take to it kindly, but to humor the old gentleman, tackled the job in good faith, and now is quite enthusiastic over the result. Henry Rogers thinks this will be a still greater country when we learn the possibilities of fall farming. He is harvesting the second crop of sweet potatoes this year without irrigation. Planted the first crop in April, and then on the 14th of August planted vines from the spring crop, and dug the second crop of very fine tubers the 2d day of November.

* * * * *

Al McFadden of the Victoria country has been with us, and says the signs are right for the biggest calf crop down that way on record, that is, in proportion to the number of cows. Most of the stockmen, he says, have lately supplied themselves with young bulls and good ones.

James McLymont while here this week sold to James Stone of Del Rio, 1100 Territory steers at $19,000 for the bunch.

* * * * *

Mr. D. O. Lively, associate editor of the Journal, is here to attend the irrigation convention, and I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance and congratulating him on last week's irrigation page in the Journal.

* * * * *

Uncle Henry Stephens, John Claire, Tom Colemen and other well posted cattlemen were in the Journal office one day this week, and got to figuring on the number of 4-year-old steers that will next spring be in the Territory bounded by the Colorado river, Southern Pacific railroad, Rio Grande river and Gulf of Mexico. They counted all the bunches they could think of—500 and up, and estimating the number made up of smaller bunches in the different sections, the figures aggregated about 135,000 head, and allowing for small lots not estimated, Coleman and Clair thought the number of big steers in the territory named wil be very close to 150,000 in the sprink. Uncle Henry thought this an over-estimate, but remarked that if there shall be that many, they will not make much of a two week's run to Chicago.

* * * * *

Uncle Henry Care of the Aransas Pass live stock department is here and reports lively cattle business on the "Sap." Some are going out to feed, and a good many to market, New Orleans getting a goodly share of the market cattle. The "Sap" has always been a popular line with cattle shippers, and under Uncle Henry's management of the live stock department, its popularity has increased. A disposition to accommodate, coupled with strict business, is a hard combination to find in one man, but "Sap" shippers say that Uncle Henry Clare fills the bill in these regards.

* * * * *

The question of irrigation in Texas has resolved itself into the question of where the water is to come from. The utility of irrigation was settled long before the San Antonio irrigation congres met. But no formula has been discovered for converting wind into water, else a few more irrigation congresses would make water enough to cover the state a foot deep. Some good may come of this meeting, though. It may give a stimulus to irrigation in the state that may ultimately result in the utilization of the water available for irrigation, which would add enormously to the material wealth of Texas. But after all is done that may be done in that direction in Western Texas, the fact remains that the irrigated acres will be very small in number as compared with the arable acres that must depend upon Jupiter Pluvius for an occasional wetting.

* * * * *

San Antonio is a good place for the holding of an irrigation congress. There are three local breweries, beside numerous warehouses full of imported beer.

* * * * *

A man who has a dozen homicides charged up to him, and who has served a long term in the pen, was here recently, and it was disgusting to see him lionized by a certain class, and even by men who make pretensions to good citizenship. And yet we wonder why the killers keep on killing. No matter what crimes a man may have committed, if he has paid the penalty of those crimes, as assessed by a jury of his countrymn, I would be among the last to impose the slightest impediment to his living an upright life. But there is a good deal of difference between giving a man a chance and smearing him with slobber because he has made a lot of widows and orphans. When men with "damed spots" on their souls are no more lionized by other men who have the instinct, but lack the courage to do murder, the killers will lack much of the incentive to keep on killing.

* * * * *

G. E. King, the Williamson county Poland China breeder and cattle feeder, says that by planting sorghum he can get out of land all the money that anybody should reasonably expect to get out of land. For his cattle he sows broadcast and put up like hay. He does not cut it for his hogs. Has his cane patch so arranged that he can turn his pigs upon ti. King thinks a good deal of cotton seed as feed for cattle, and told me about some one, Woodward, I believe, in his section who feeds cotton seed to his beeves, giving them the run of the pasture, and King says that beside the cheaper feeding, sells them right along for about the same prices as those received for the cattle fed on meal and hulls. King says that the only seemingly weak place in the scheme is that the land upon which these cattle are pastured is worth a good deal of money per acre, but that upon these cheaper lands further west, the plan ought to be a great one.

* * * * *

"The tendency is more and more in the direction of a "scatterment" of the dressed meat business, and from the standpoint of the meat grower, it is a very desirable tendency. The number of small killing plants are multiplying in many states, and a great many cattle at the great central markets are sold to these smal killers, and shipped direct to their abbattoirs. In conversation on this subject with a large Texas cattle grower, with some experience in trading, I was indulging in felicitations over the increased number of cattle bought at the market centers and shipped elsewhere to be slaughtered, and suggested that when these small killers began to come here for their cattle instead of going to the great markets, the arrangement will be still better. He said it wont work at all, that if these fellows ever should get 'em down here, they would skin 'em so bad that they'd never want to come back. "Why," said he, "they'll stick 'em for $2 a head more than the cattle would be worth in Chicago." I didn't think to say ot him that under such an arrangement cattle would very likely be worth more in Chicago than they are under the present system.

* * * * *

A lot of fellows from the head of some canyon were here this week and stopped at the Southern. They gave the clerk their six-shooters, which were dumped into an empty valise. A little later Maj. W. B. Sayers, the Gonzales banker and stockman, accompanied by Mrs. Sayers, registered at the Southern, handing his grip to the boy, and retired to their rooms. A little later he rang for his grip, and the boy, by mistake, caried up to the major's room the grip full of guns. Imagine the astonishment of the major and his good wife. He sent the guns back to the office with the information that he had retired from the six-shooter business a good many years ago.

* * * * *

J. D. Jackson has shipped several lots of cattle from the Alpine country to San Antonio recently. Another herd of half fat cattle left that section last week for the J M ranch, Pecos county.

* * * * *

Col. J. S. McKinnon of Atascosa county has been here for a few days, and though not a delegate to the irrigation congress, takes a lively interest in its work. Says the artesian flow is reached in his section at a uniform depth of about 200 feet, and that the flow is weak, not amounting to over 6 to 8 gallons per minute. He is of the opinion, however, that by going deeper, a stronger flow wil be obtained. He has begun a well on his ranch, and will go down at least 700 to 800 feet, if necesary.

* * * * *

Are you aware that in all the wreck of industries and crash of business farm land—I mean sure enough farm land—in Western Texas has held its own in the matter of value? Well, it has, and in point of value the line of distinction between purely grazing land and land that may be cultivated is every year more closely drawn. And between land in cultivation and other land of like character not in cultivation the gap in price is very wide—wider than it should be. If Mr. Real Estate Agent wants to sell you a ranch and there is a small field on it you will hear a good deal about that field, and from him, at least, the ranch will get credit for having as much more land as possible just as good as that cultivated field. And he is right in urging the value of the farm land. Given 1000 acres of land with 200 acres in cultivation, and right through these dry years the 200 acres has paid more money than the other 800 acres. I can show you the land—not one tract, but dozens of them. I can show you fields that have paid $3 per acre per year cash rent for three years, when adjoining uncleared lands, fenced and watered and just as good as the fields, would not rent for 10 cents per acre. And in the way of feed production the farm land renders more value than it otherwise would be the purely grazing land. Yes, farm land in Western Texas is good and getting better right along. Moreover, it has done more the last few years to save the business men of our cities and towns than it is getting credit for. Irrigation is a good thing, but while we are slow finding it out we have a pretty good country this side of the Nueces river without irrigation. And when our farmers learn more of the possibilities of winter farming for spring and fall farming for winter the San Antonio country (it covers a good deal of ground) will be hard to lay over this side the "shining shore."—Claridge in Daily Express.

* * * * *

A lot of fellows are watching the San Antonio stock yards, and making money feeding the scallawags they pick up thereabouts. If they can buy feed and make money feeding such stuff, why can't the people who raise the scalawags make money by raising feed for them? And while about it, why raise scalawags?

* * * *

C. B. Lucas is here from Goliad county. Says the cattle are doing well down his way, but that rain enough to scatter the water would help them, as the cattle concentrate too much about the watering places. He was with Wright of the Taylor country, when he got the Wade beeves below Beeville, and says they are the best lot of Texas grass cattle he ever saw. Said he would like to know what King of Taylor thought of the cattle if he had seen them. I told Lucas that I had been with King the day before, and that he saidthe same thing—that they are the best bunch of Texas grass cattle he ever saw. Lucas said: "Claridge, you have been preaching good bulls to these people for twelve years to my knowledge. You ought to take a run up to Taylor and see those steers, just to observe how your ideas pan out when put into practice."

* * * * *

Bill Jennings bought 1000 big steers from J. S. McKinnon, Atascosa county at $18.

* * * * *

Mr. Buel of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, was among the callers at th Journal office this week. Seems to be enjoying his stay in South Texas. Thinks the run of western cattle caused by short feed is holding the market down, and that there will be a good show for Texas grass cattle after the holidays.

* * * * *

McLymont is here from his Kinney county ranch. He is one of the largest handlers of cattle and sheep in the state. Mc has been lucky with sheep and is betting on them this year. Has bought over 50,000 lately, and is still in the ring for anything good and cheap. Mc. says he hates to see the boys taking such prices for their sheep, but that one can't see very far ahead any more, and these figures are about as far as he can see.

* * * * *

McCormack of Del Rio, ranching in Mexico was here the other day. Agrees with me that there are at present hardly enough cattle in Mexico to have much effect upon the American market, and that very few cattle will come over except those that have been taken there from this side and that the number of those is inconsiderable.

* * * * *

A. D. Walling of Hill county has been picking up feeders 'round about San Antonio. Sent out the second train load Saturday, Bound for his Hill county feeding pens.

Oh, Yes, Gentlemen!

Several good mesquite pastures to lease; a "snap" or two in ranches; can take some property in exchange; 4000 sheep, 2500 wethers in the lot. They are improved, and at 75 cents per head are the cheapest lot in the state. Come quick if you want them. Summer and winter resort hotel, with furniture; cottages, large grounds, etc., for sale or exchange for other good property. It is in Texas, and clear. A few choice cheap tracts of land suitable for colonization. Want to lease 250,000 acres of North Texas pasture; the more together the better.

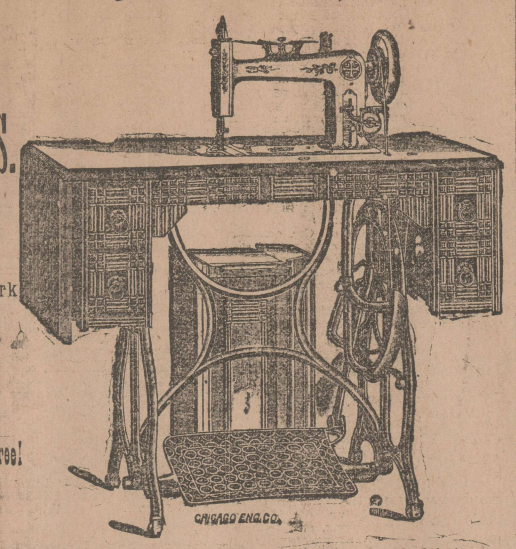
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The attachments furnished with the Stock Journal Machine, are made of the best steel; highly polished and nickel plated and include the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, underbraider, four hemmers of assorted widths, shirring plate, quilter, thread cutter, foot hemmer and feller. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories: One dozen needles, six bobbins, sewing guide, guide screw, oil can filled, large and small screw drivers, wrench, certificate of warrantee good for five years, and fully illustrated instruction book.

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us $22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, $25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and $20.00 to pay for same, and $8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and $32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid.

NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will be sent as proposed.

The above description tells all about the machine. We can add nothing to the description after saying that if after fifteen days trial it fails to do any work done by any family sewing machine you may return it to us and we will refund you every cent you have paid on it. Remember that we cannot send the machine C. O. D. for the reason that we pay cash in advance for them. If you have any doubt about us carrying out our contract you might inquire of any bank, Express Co., or business man in Fort Worth. Sample machine may be seen at our office.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

HORSEMEN OUGHT TO KNOW.

The stomach of a horse has an average capacity of three to three and a half gallons. It varies considerably, according to the size of the animal, the breed and the food. It is relatively larger in the commoner bred animals, and in the ass and mule. Its average weight when empty is three to four pounds. While elongated laterally and curved on itself, it is often constricted in the middle. Interiorly the left half is lined by membrane like that of the gullet, and contains no peptic glands. The other, right, half of the stomach inside is, in contrast to the left half, thick, wrinkled, spongy, very vescular and thickly beset with the glands which secrete the gastric juice. Hence, it is only the right hand side of the interior of the horse's stomach which has any truly digestive power. The trasfisition from the functionless left to the functional right is indicated interally by a sharply-marked ridge with which the external constriction already referred to corresponds. In the human stomach the whole of the internal lining membrane is functional: in that of the equine only a part. In the horse's stomach there is a suggestion—foreshadowing or reminiscence—of the much more pronounced subdivision of the stomach so characteristic of ruminants. From the above will be obtained some insight into an organ that may be useful to us in explaining why we should not overload our horses' stomachs.—Exchange.

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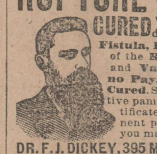
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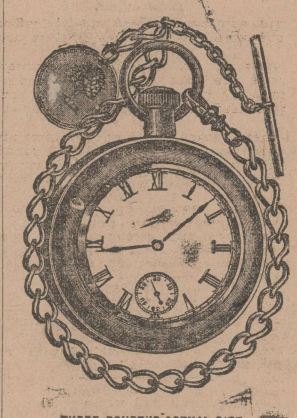
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,292
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

THE FARM.

Regarding the fall plowing, W. F. Adams, Halletsville, says:

"I plow under in fall all growth that comes on the land after the crop is laid by, with the stalks and stubble to rot, which helps the land. Frost greatly benefits our land, and the eggs of many insects are destroyed. Crops one-third greater on fall-plowed land.

We recently came across a farmer, cultivating 150 acres of good land, working hard and trying to live economically, who said he would not make his expenses this year. He had some cows, which he kept only for beef-breeding purposes, buying his milk and butter from a neighbor. The day we were at his place his wife was anxious to serve a nice dinner, so she sent into town to purchase some green vegetables, there being no room for a garden on the farm. When we saw these things we had no doubt of the truth of his statement. We don't know any man who could make money farming that way.—Farmers' Review.

There are whole counties of such farmers (?) in Texas, and they, to the last mother's son, "know there is somethin' wrong with a government where one man gets richer while another gets poorer."

The general conclusion reached by the Kansas board of agriculture are that wheat is superior to corn, pound for pound, as a grain to produce healthful, well-balanced growth to young animals; mixed with corn, oats or bran, it is superior to either alone for work horses; is a profitable food for swine of all ages, both as to framwork and flesh; is very much superior to corn as a milk producer when fed to cows; and has a high value as part of the grain ration of cattle especially when judiciously mixed with bran, oil cake, or other albuminous foods tending to balance the too carbonaceous nature of the clean wheat. It is a superior food for all fowls and cannot be surpassed as a promoter of the maximum of egg production. It is more profitable in all cases to break the grain by all coarse grinding, rolling or crushing, as perfect digestion is thus better assured. Where this cannot be done, soaking in water for 24 or 36 hours is advised, but in this case it should be fed slowly to insure thorough masticafion. On the important question whether it will pay better to sell the wheat or feed it to farm animals the board says: "With corn and wheat approximating the same price per bushel, it is not unprofitable to feed to wheat, yet, if it can be ground, rolled or crushed, or in some way broken at a total cost not exceeding 5 or 7 cents per bushel, to feed it whole and dry otherwise."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Goats and Canaigre.

Anent the low prices of sheep on our arid belts, and the discussion of raising canaigre, the following from the Shoe and Leather Review is not amiss:

"Our friends in the morocco trade have often informally discussed the feasibility of raising goats in the United States. There are vast tracts of land west of the Mississippi unsuited for agriculture, but admirably adapted to the propagation of goats and not unlike in climatic conditions to the hereditary home of that hardy animal in Asia and northern Africa. It has been found that in the dry climate of Texas and the Pacific slope goats flourish abundantly, and in southern Arizona some attention is being pain to raising Angora goats. The silky hair of this breed is valuable for mohair, but the common short-haired goat yields a better skin for tanning. This year there have been sharp advances in goatskins in the hair, and the importers are demanding the new rates with considerable firmness. The American manufacturers of morocco have almost absolutely stopped the importation of French kid. There are many firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities who produce glazed kid of better quality and for a lower price than the French manufacturers can set it down at our seaboard. Unfortunately the raw skins are all imported. That our domestic manufacturers are able to compete with their French rivals, although so much farther removed from the supply of raw material, is highly creditable to their ability and enterprise, but the fact remains that goats should be raised in our own country. There is no skin to compare with that of the goat for making leather for ladies' shoes. Calkskin is fine, but tender and immature. The kangaroo would be a strong competitor of the goat but for the high price of the skins, resulting from the comparative scarcity of the animals. Goatskins are fine in texture, but tough and durable. If a domestic supply of green salted or even properly dried goatskins were obtainable our tanners could make much better leather. Imported skins are badly taken off and the curing is often crude. In the tropics it is necessary to spread a poison cure upon the skins to prevent the attacks of insects. This poison is imported at considerable expense and distributed from the ports by the traders into the interior.

The problem of goat culture in the United States is contingent upon the use of goat's flesh for food. Everyone knows the milk is nutritious, but there is a general ignorance of the value of the meat. In the countries where goats abound their flesh is the principal article of consumption. There can be no sensible reason why mutton should be considered edible and goat's flesh unfit for food. There would seem to be an opportunity for individual or corporate enterprise in the introduction and propagation of herds of goats in the southwest. Of late there has been great discussion of the cultivation of canaigre for tanning in New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. We suggest that the capitalists engaged in canaigre culture add the goat to their scheme. They would then be in a position to supply morocco manufacturers with two kinds of raw material."

Wages in Germany.

United States vice commercial agent to Luxemburg, Germany, George H. Murphy, has been making an exhaustive investigation of German industrial establishments, with a view to learning the rates of wages paid and cost of living. Mr. Murphy reports to the department at Washington that the ordinary workmen in the iron and steel plants receive an average of less than $200 per year. The women receive about half as much as the men. The average wages of miners and foundry hands is less than $1 per day. Male primary school teachers receive $224 per year, and female teachers $179 per year. The majority of government employes earn less than $400 per year.

"On the other hand," Mr. Murphy says, "still speaking generally, the necessaries of life cost as much in central Europe as they do in America. A workman's expenditure for clothing and rent may possibly be somewhat less here than in America, but in the town of Luxemburg coal costs $7 a ton, eggs 21 cents a dozen, rye flour 3 cents, wheat flour 5 cents, sugar 8 cents, butter 25 cents, beef 19 cents, veal and mutton 16 to 20 cents, fresh pork 20 cents, and smoked pork 23 cents a pound. Frugality and industry can hardly be expected to accomplish any miracle greater than that of enabling a thrifty workman to keep out of debt. This distressing state of affairs is no doubt in part an unavoidable result of competitive demand for employment, which must exist in every densely populated country. But the misery of the European people has been aggravated by that popular craze which causes the large towns and cities of Germany to grow with a rapidity as phenomenal as that which is doubling and trebling the population of our own western cities. An important point of difference, however, lies in the fact that foreign immigration largely accounts for the development of our towns, whereas German cities expand almost entirely at the expense of the rural districts. Consequently the labor market is glutted, wages keep falling, and the evil is enhanced by the increasing use of labor-saving devices. The competition between manufacturers also forces down wages. The policy of the countries of central Europe seems to be to extend and inflate their manufacturing industries indefinitely and suicidally. Their idea of national prosperity and happiness seems to be nothing more than the attainment of the ability to export manufactures and import food, and in support of this policy the government takes from the workingmen an important duty on his food, in order to give the manufacturer an export bounty. The much-talked-of disarmament of Europe will, if ever realized bringing further calamity by adding to the labor markets millions of young men unfitted for country life by several years' residence in the city barracks. The development of the American manufactures is undoubtedly of great importance, but American workmen and women have good reason to favor the restriction of immgration, and to view with apprehension the tendency to inflate our manufacturing industries beyond safe limits."

IRRIGATED POTATOES.

While so much is being said and written on irrigation, some good ideas may be deducted from a careful reading of the following excerpt from a letter to the American Agriculturist written by E. H. Libby of Washington:

"With a reported average potato crop for the country this year of only 64 bushels per acre, the farmer who has just harvested 400 to 600 bushels per acre on irrigated land in the valleys of the arid region, congratulates himself as a fortunate man. Many yields of that amount are reported from the irrigated farms of Colorado, Utah and Washington. Here in the Yakima valley the farmers are all comparatively new to the practice of irrigation, and water is so plentiful they fail to get the largest returns, though crops of 450 to 640 bushels of marketable tubers are repeatedly secured. Among the newer growers the average is about 200 bushels, and as potatoes are grown cheaply, say $25 per acre sacked on the ground, it is seen the margin for profit is very liberal, even at the low price of $10 per ton F O B cars. When irrigation water is plentiful the temptation is strong to use too much water on all crops. For example, some of our Washington irrigators use an amount of water on 40 acres that would be made to cover 200 acres or more in California and Utah, where water is in less bountiful supply, and farmers have been compelled to learn the most economical methods of irrigation."

Further on he says:

"A co-operative colony could well afford to employ an expert irrigator from those older irrigation regions to teach them the best practice. Potatoes grown in the fine, dry, sandy soil of the arid region are far superior to the product of loam and clayey soils. If well cared for, they are exceedingly fair and free from scab, hollow center or blemish of any sort, and being dug from a dry bed, long after the water has been turned off, they are entirely free from soil stain, the white varieties going to market as clean and bright as Belleflower apples, and commanding 25 to 50 per cent higher prices than those grown in the old way in "rain blessed" regions. This tuber runs as high as 27 per cent starch, and being grown so cheaply, would make a starch factory on the ground a feasible proposition. Further diversity in our agriculture is needed in many lines, and with the small potatoes, cheap wheat and alfalfa, pork production would be highly profitable. The state of Washington sends east some $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year for pork products that we should produce ourselves."

TRANSPLANTING.

Raising vegetables in boxes or frames and then transplanting them later is becoming more general in our farming every year, says the Germantown Telegraph. We find that better results are obtained with a great many of our plants in this way, and future experiments may show us that some of our plants now sown in the open garden will do better if started in boxes and then transplanted. The so-called new onion culture has little more for its recommendation than that of transplanting instead of sowing direct in drills early in the spring. We can give much better conditions to the seeds for germination in a small place than when drilled into the field where they are to remain permanently. We can also avoid extremes of weather or moisture in this way until the plants have fair start in life, so that they are better able to resist rain, cold or drouth.

Success in transplanting however, depends upon several small points that cannot be emphasized too much, for careless transplanting is very apt to ruin the whole crop. The plants should be kept out of the ground as short a time as possible, and while removing them to the field keep them moist and in the shade. A few hours of hot sun may diminish their vitality so that they will never recover.

A cool day or late afternoon should be selected. A cloudy day right after a storm is a most excellent time for planting. Although it is not necessary to wait for such weather. However, there is considerable danger run by transplanting right in the middle of the day, when the sun is hot. Quite a percentage of the plants will be injured, either while they are out of the ground or after they have been transplanted. In buying plants from any distance, danger of losing some of them is pretty strong. It generally pays to raise the plants somewhere on the farm. It can be done at half the cost of buying them.

In transplanting, the holes for the plants need to be puddled thoroughly. The plants dipped into this water will have sufficient water around their roots to keep them growing. But when transplanting is done on a large scale this becomes a very laborious work. First, the holes must be made, and then the water poured in by hand and the plants set in position. The very work of carrying the water to fill the holes for an acre of plants is quite stupendous. A better way is to puddle the plants before they are taken to their separate holes. Dig a large hole convenient to the field and fill it half full of very rich cow manure, and pour over this several pails of water. Then place the plants in this water, so that the roots will all be covered, shading them from the sun, and take them out only as needed for planting. In this way manure and water will cling to the roots and keep them moist for a long time. The plants get good nourishment from the manure, so that they start immediately into growing.

After the plants are put into their places in the field the soil needs to be pressed around their roots very firmly and carefully. The firmer the plants are fixed into the soil the less destructive action can the sun have on them. After they have been planted, try to pull them up with one leaf. If they resist well they are all right.—Southern Farm.

Market Gardening.

During the present agricultural depression the market gardeners have had rather the best of the bargain, and they have suffered probably as little as any other class of farmers. The reason for this is not so much that there is more profit in the business, but that market gardeners raise such a variety of farm produce at all seasons of the year that the failure of one or two does not ruin them. In fact, they calculate generally upon one or more of their vegetable crops turning out either poorly, or in such abundance that there is little money in the sales. For instance, during the past season cabbages and potatoes have both turned out very poorly as a rule, and while there is a moderate profit in each, the results are not by any means very flattering. Onions have not been extra, although better as a rule than either of the former.

But these crops are after all only a small part of the market gardener's list. If he makes a good profit on all of the others, and nothing on potatoes, cabbage and onions, he is still making a good living. Lima beans, early peas, tomatoes, green corn, cucumbers and all other vegetables combined go to make up his list, and he is pretty sure to make some if not most of them pay.

Another feature of market gardening is that the season is made very long. Beginning in the spring, long before the frost is out of the garden, he starts early vegetables under glass, and by the time the general farmer is plowing his soil for seeding, the market gardener is harvesting his first crop. This early crop is almost independent of adverse weather and drought, and if the market prices are good he realizes a fair part of his income very early. Later, the regular field crops come, one following another in rapid succession. If one crop turns out poorly it is turned over for a later one.

Finally, the fall gardening is carried well up into winter. Spinach, late lettuce, radishes, turnips, squashes and other late vegetables are all planted so that they will occupy the land as late as possible. From the three seasons, early spring, midsummer, and fall, the market gardener is sure to make money, and in this respect he is more independent of bad seasons.

To a certain extent the grower exclusively of wheat and corn or cotton may learn a lesson from these truck gardeners. It is not well to put all the eggs in one baskets in farming, as we are learning very emphatically every few years. By diversifying our crops we not only make more certainty of profit, but we tend to prolong the growing season.—A. B. Bartlett in American Cultivator.

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He asserts that nitrogen in the form of carbonate is injurious to plants, and is unnecessary in the soil if the soil contains a sufficiency of fixed basic substances (alkalies and alkaline earths) as plants will easily procure the needed nitrogen from the atmosphere. He refutes the supposition that stone meal is not soluble by referring to the use of silica by plants, which is one of the most insoluble substances entering into the composition of plants, yet there is no plant food which is more plentiful, or more easily appropriated by plants, than silica, and there is not a root, a stem, a leaf or fruit which does not contain silicic acid.

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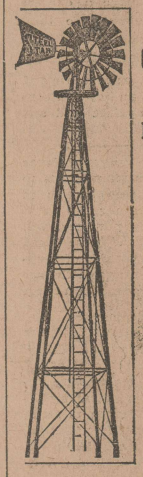
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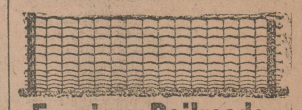
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Raising cattle on the ranges of Texas will be a business for many years to come, and the man who invests in thoroughbreds, adapted for the extra quality beef producing purposes, will be building very wisely. Pure breed cattle, acclimated and capable of keeping up with the hardy range cattle, are going to be in good demand in a short time.

The most recent report of the secretary of agriculture of the United States shows that 72.28 per cent of the exports of the United States were agricultural. Whether this indicates prosperity is a question for each to settle for himself. The Journal is, under the discouraging fact of increased imports, not inclined to take it as meaning very much to the country.

The opening of the Nicaraguan canal under the control of the American government would mark the greatest era in the commercial history of the South since the rebellion. Considering what it means, there is very little interest taken in this project, which should come first in every demand for future legislation affecting the good of the whole country.

While under the two unusual circumstances of pork being high and wheat extremely low, it has been found profitable this season to feed large quantities of wheat to hogs, it must not be overlooked that a reversal of the conditions would produce radically different results. The prospects of wholesale hog raising, stimulated abnormally by the present exceedingly propitious conditions, bids fair to bring greatly reduced prices of finished hog products soon. Then it may be that new bulletins will be come necessary.

Congress met Monday. The senate held a short session and adjourned to Tuesday. The house proceeded to organization and listened to the reading of the president's message, which was pretty much a cut and dried document, whose contents could be easily surmised by any one who has kept tab on recent events. But little was done on Tuesday, the senate holding session only one hour, and the house dispatched about an equal amount of business, but taking up more time. The house and senate will be governed largely by caucus, and it is this work that is now going on.

In another column will be found an interesting article on transplanting, from Southern Farm. It would be advantageous for every reader of the Journal to carefully absorb the truths contained therein. Many thousands of dollars are paid out annually for extra early vegetables. As food and medicine, especially in this climate of short and mild winters, the succulent early growths are unexcelled. It is a little early right now to commence getting ready for spring, but it is a good idea to take plenty of time to mature all plans.

The tendency of the times is in the direction of trying to find out what is naturally best adapted to a country as a crop. This is in contradistinction to the old idea of trying to bring to bear some unusual process in order to force a growth that was not natural to the climate and soil. The new idea is the proper one, and will lead to successful farming where failure has always held sway. New forage crops bid fair to double the value of our grazing lands; new field crops are making prosperous lands that were symbolic of want and destruction. It is only a thinker, an analyzer, a philosopher, who can put together this and that from the experiences of others and draw profitable conclusions, and it is this sort of people who are succeeding.

Boys would take more interest in farm affairs if their fathers would make them owners of some part of the farm stock, or even a part of the land. A thoroughbred cow or bull, as a nucleus of a future herd of prize winners, with the attractiveness and profit of breeding and owning such a herd explained, would incite almost any boy to an effort in that direction, and as a natural consequence he would take an interest in other departments of the farm. A part of the cultivated land, the product of which would be invested in farm stock, or in securing him an education, would show him that there is money to be made in farming, and would keep him in a measure from yearning for city life. Try this plan next year, and see if your boys do not take a more active interest in their work than ever before.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cotton Palace, Cowboy's Day and the Irrigation Congress at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Dec. 4.—Leaving Fort Worth Thursday evening of last week on a "Katy" train, crowded to the guards with passengers, drummers, cattlemen, Cotton Palace visitors and immigrants, and capitalists, besides a number of dead-heads, it was not long after being through a section of the state no where on earth surpassed for fertility of soil, until Waco was reached.

A surging throng of people, carriages and street cars, threatening to run over you at every hand, glittering electric arches across the streets and a general gala appearance everywhere, carried the conviction that some kind of a festival was on hand. Arrived at the Pacific hotel, presided over by that genial knight, Bart Moore, it seemed that a tribe of "greasers" had taken possession, for every man in and around the place seemed to be wearing those high cone shaped "sombrerros" which the Mexicans usually wear, and also seemed bent on taking the roof off the house, and splitting the tympanum of their hearers with unearthly yells and strange nerve-unstringing noises. To one uninitiated the scene would have been terrorizing, but if he knew that the next day was to be cowboy's day, and that the advance guard of "punchers" had struck town, and that they were only bent on a little fun, and on making the fact known that they were in the city, he would be reassured.

Cowboys' day was a "corker," the parade, the weather and the crowd, combining together to make the Cotton Palace directory, concessionaires, and in Waco, smile broad and deep. The way the boys "blew" themselves convinced every man who had anything to sell that each one was a cattle baron who counted his herds upon a thousand hills.

Still sticking to the Katy the bigger part of the way, San Antonio, the quaintest, widest open and biggest city in Texas was reached early Saturday morning. Evidences of prosperity show in every line of business in this city, from the cable stands, presided over by so-called "queens," up to the biggest department stores. They all seem to be doing well. The citizens of San Antonio learned only today that the ghosts of Bowie, Travis and Crockett hold nightly revel in the old Alamo. The information came through an article in a St. Louis paper, which, though not signed by Mr. Green, was evidently written by some one inheriting his peculiarities.

It was Monday before any of the delegates to the irrigation congress arrived, at which time about 200 were in the city, and when the convention was called to order in the new Y. M. C. A. building that many were in the hall.

The citizens of San Antonio, alive to the importance of the convention, raised a considerable sum of money and provided for their entertainment with a munificence unequalled by the arrangement for any affair of the kind in the state. Minor details were not lost sight of, and the convention got down to work without a hitch, the influential business men of San Antonio being present and taking part in the proceedings in numbers. General Clark of Fort Worth was made temporary chairman, and delivered a carefully worded and finished address, printed elsewhere, suggesting an outline of the work of the convention, which showed his thorough familiarity with irrigation in all of its branches, practical and relative. While the committees on credentials and permanent organization were out, State Geologist Dumble read a paper showing the areas of the semi-arid sections of the state most susceptible to irrigation, and by the aid of carefully prepared maps made his audience thoroughly familiar with the subject in hand. After transacting other routine business, the convention adjourned, to spend the afternoon under the direction of the entertainment committee. The Journal's irrigation page came in for a large share of favorable comment, and its representative here was honored with one of the vice presidencys of the convention. In next week's issue the readers of The Journal will be told more of what was done by this very important meeting of Texas' first irrigation congress.

"LET US COUNSEL TOGETHER."

The legislature of Oklahoma is wrestling with a bill exempting all new manufacturing concerns from taxation for a term of ten years. What will be its fate is somewhat uncertain, yet it now seems probable that certain constitutional barriers—which is all that is in the way, can be circumvented and the bill will become law. Should our thrifty neighbor show to the world such a spirit of liberty and enterprise it would soon be patent to Texas that in withholding this same concession she is not "taking at its flood" the tide of progress now coming in grand swells to the South. One can choose to call it protection, or any other name they desire, but to establish industries requiring heavy investments, good assurances must be given that the capital is not being dropped into a sinkhole.

In the matter of manufacturing cotton alone, the South offers pre-eminent advantages. To illustrate: The present price of cotton does not exceed four and a half cents. Two freights—one East on raw cotton, and one back on manufactured goods—will amount to at least two cents, and loss and damage from handling and price of compressing and it is easy to figure another half cent—two and a half cents for transportation charges alone, and the goods still not in the hands of the retail merchants—55 per cent. gone for freights. It would not cost the state government one picayune more to perform all its functions if there were a factory on every hill, while increased personal holdings of those operating these concerns would amply make up any increased expenses on account of increased population. In many localities—small towns which are nearby railway shipping points which possess no advantages only that they are "handy" ot the farms—enough cotton is bought from farm wagons to keep a good sized factory going all year round. Waxahachie, for instance, buys somewhere near 40,000 bales each season, or nearly 125 bales a day for the year round. All this could be put into the mill warehouse at not a penny's expense. Suppose wages at the factory were as low here as elsewhere and the product sold as high, and these suppositions are not far fetched, it is easy to figure that a factory operating in the cotton field could pay 40 to 50 per cent. more for cotton than the shipper does and still make money. This would mean six cents for cotton, instead of four. But this is not all. The thousands of hands required in the factories must eat. Farm and garden crops, dairy and poultry products would find a never ending demand.

In this same line it is a pleasure to append a letter of Governor Northern of Georgia to the Southern Cultivator.

"In the recent political discussions had throughout the South, a matter very much emphasized by our stump orators has been the need of more money in circulation in our section.

The amount of money issued by the government does not necessarily determine the amount to be put into circulation in any given section. If there is business, there must necessarily be a medium of exchange; if there is no business, there is no demand or need for money, and it seeks other localities. To illustrate, the men in every community at the South need to wear hats. If the hats are manufactured where the men live, the money for their purchase will remain in the community. Suppose there is no such business in that locality, then the money must leave the given community and go to some other, in search of hats; that amount is necessarily drawn from the locality and no way indicated to have it returned. All the money therefore required to buy hats for the people at the South is necessarily drawn permanently from the South, and remains in the community where hats are manufactured, because there is no hat business at the South. This covers a vast amount of money, for many millions of dollars are spent for hats at the South.

"The same is true as to the manufacture of coats and pants and shirts and shoes and all articles of apparel, with thousands of other commodities bought by the people at the South, but manufactured in some other section.

"Now, when we clamor for money, let us consider some means outside of government issue to get it here and then keep it here. The government might issue millions more money than we now have, and it would be of comparative little value to the community that did not create the business to demand and use the money.

"On the other hand, let us consider the resources now developed to send off the money necessary to supply the continued exhaust for the purchase of all such articles just enumerated that are not now suplied at the South.

"Leaving alone the articles enumerated and those of that class, and confining ourselves to such as are used by the readers of the Cultivator—carriages, buggies, wagons, plows, trace chains, hoes, backbands, hams, and indeed everything of necessary use—we find that all the money demanded for the purchase of these articles must leave the South and go permanently away, ere the goods come to us.

"Now then, where are we get the money to purchase these things? From cotton almost exclusively. This is really the only wealth we are creating. Cotton this year is selling for less than five cents. This, in very many instances, is less than the cost of production. If so, the money received on its sale is consumed before the cotton is delivered. If these conditions are properly stated, and I think they are, there can be no hats or coats or shoes or wagons, mules or horses bought by the people at the South. We cannot fairly stop to complain at the government for not issuing money at the rate of fifty dollars per capita, until we establish some business by which the money can be kept among us and preserved for circulation.

"What we need at the South is to create more and new industries that will themselves demand and utilize money for circulation.

"There are many channels through which money can come to us. It is not my purpose to consider them all nor a large part of them. This article was begun to call attention to a letter just received from a prominent farmer of North Georgia, calling my attention to the fact that Armour's packing house is in the extreme West, and that through them large wealth is created under conditions apparently adverse to success; whereas if they were located at Atlanta, Montgomery, Columbia, Raleigh or some other place of easy access at the South, then the South would have an opportunity to monopolize all the wealth created by these enormous food supplies.

"This business legitimately belongs to the South. The states at the South are far the best for stock. Sheep, cattle and hogs can be much more cheaply raised with us than at the West, and the profit therefore is so much greater.

"What I desire to see done in the early years is sufficient stock raised in this section to bring these great money producing institutions to the South, so as to create better and more satisfactory resources for the creation of wealth at the South.

"This is no vain scheme. Everybody who has given the matter a thought, well knows that stock can be raised to greater advantage with us than in the more riborous climate of the West. Our lands would steadily increase in fertility. Our expense for labor would be reduced at least one-half, and our prosperity more setady and not so changeable.

"One of the features of the new business I have just begun shall be to encourage all intelligent effort for new industries at the South, and especially in this state, that will furnish to our people better and more enlarged resources for money."

If sheepmen want to do the best thing for their own interests it would behoove them to shorten the supply for the next thirty days. Markets all through the East have been completely swamped with sheep for the past three months and, of course, the markets for dresse mutton are glutted just as badly. At present the sheep trade is in worse condition than it has been this year for the simple reason that there is no outlet. The demand for export and feeding sheep is very moderate, and to make matters worse, there are very few of these grades of sheep coming. Prime fat sheep and lambs have been remarkably scarce, while there is a perfect deluge of common and inferior sheep that have become almost unsalable. When the supply is exhausted, if it ever is, sheepmen who are wise will turn their attention to raising a better grade and not so many of them.—Drovers' Journal.

The Fort Worth Business College has the finest penman connected with any school in the South.

OUT WITH THE GANG.

Breezy Things that the Moulders of Opinion are Thinking and Saying, and Some Back-Talk.

The Itasca Favorite prints weekly a list of "Our Friends." Its standard of friendship is pretty high, as it takes "cash on subscription" to get into the list.

The Arlington Democrat wants wood, corn, feed, chickens, Christmas turkey and eggs, all on subscriptions. It urges its patrons to come along slowly and not run over each other in their haste to "stand and deliver."

The Alpine Avalanche means business when it says: "If you think the Avalanche is not worth $2, just come up and have it stopped. Maybe you can sleep better."

It is a progressive paper, however, as well as a self-supporting institution, and gives some good fatherly advice thus: "Let everybody prepare to put out fruit and shade trees this winter, and thus beautify their homes."

The Merkel Mail is letting up on politics and filling the same space with Christmes ads, which it recommends as being good reading from reliable people. That's different from some of the "statistics" it has lately commented on.

The Beaumont Enterprise, which is blushingly approaching sixteen summers, finds some good things to say of its vicinage: "A sweet potato weighing 10 pounds 10 ounces, was brought in from Jack Caswell's farm on Pine Island bayou. This is nothing extra for Jefferson county lands—no common dirt."

That's a pretty good "tater," but doesn't hold a candle to the Arkansas product which an agent from that state used to tell about. The Arkansas potatoes are so large that one end could be stuck into the chimney to roast while the other could be used as a seat to sit on while warming.

The Bastrop Advertiser is certainly ahead on its cord wood collections. It says: "Rain and cold weather would be decidedly appreciated in this section, just now."

The Detroit Herald, notwithstanding the fact that most of its space is devoted to political discussions and dissertations, feels sore, and says so, about the way country papers have worked to elect some politicians to office, who, as soon as elected send away for the stationary they use. It says: "One of them at Detroit got in a big order from Dallas just the week he was elected."

The Eastland Chronicle knows some gospel and does not hesitate to promulgate it. It says: "The only antidote for agricultural depression is to better educate the farming class as to what they should produce."

The Chronicle knows it's balliwick is some pumkins when it comes to raising a "powerful sight o' truck, and says: "Mr. Clark Ainsworth planted last summer eight acres in cotton, and has already picked from the field twelve bales of an average weight of 545 pounds, and says he is sure of getting at least two more bales. Can any farmer in Texas cap this? If so, trot him out."

The Ballinger Banner-Leader is pretty full of box car type ads, but has room enough to say: "Honesty would suggest many changes in political affairs."

Couldn't the B-L. furnish "honesty" with a good mesquite shilalah and let him "work his way in?"

The Weatherford Republic stops wallowing the stuffing out of Populists and Republicans long enough to say: "The increasing frequency and boldness of highway robbery and burglary of late suggests the necessity of prompt, concerted action, on the part of government and municipal officers, in adopting stern measures to suppress this outrageous menace and insult to law and order."

An admission that such a condition does exist furnishes a good text for the "other fellows," doesn't it?

The Bonham News, one of the solid county papers of Texas, is agitating local option, and makes a good suggestion to its thirsty neighboring town, Honey Grove as follows: "To the citizens of Honey Grove: You want a local option election. Why not join in with the rest of the county and let us make a clean sweep of the whole thing?"

The San Saba News, which dabbles only slightly in politics, but keeps its weather-eye pinned to business, gives utterance to a chunk of philosophy which has built cities: "A little wholesome brisk competition in advertising will have a tendency to keep trade at home more than anything else."

The Nocona Argus is feeling good. A big holiday edition is coming on nicely, and the local man bubbles up: "Every business man in Nocona is prospering, the town is growing, and the outlook for the future is bright."

The Alvin Sun wants to shine for more happy and prosperous people. It says in an article regarding a proposed irrigation bureau and farm exhibit: "The time has come when action will count. Alvin cannot recline upon her natural advantages; an aggressive move must be made and our country actively advertised. This present move of our real estate and other business men argues much and if properly fostered will inaugurate a new period of advancement exceeding anything heretofore had. The harvest is ripe, send out the reapers. Thousands are dissatisfied with 40 cent wheat and 4 cent cotton, and wish to change their locality and seek new homes. Supply these parties with Alvin literature and send agents among them, good, reliable, honest men, and the end will justify the means."

In the Standard and Enterprise, San Angelo has two newspapers any city might be proud of. Some of these days when these two model papers in mechanical make-up quit fussing, they will be great drawing cards for the San Angelo country.

Things are getting a little alarming to the McKinney Democrat, one of those papers which has printed a great deal of "statistics" lately. It says: "Wall street has the earth and is now engaged in a scheme to corner the air. A charter will likely be issued to them at the coming session of congress."

Brownwood Bulletin, though crowded with big ads, has room to say: "It is thought that the conditions for cotton have been so favorable the past few weeks that most of the staple has been harvested in this section, though the low prices have kept owners from rushing it to market."

All of which goes to show that there is peace and plenty over in old Brown.

The Sterling Courier, a representative Western paper, rounds up its delinquents in good shape, then shows it isn't mad, but in dead earnest, by saying further on: "Sterling county is always ready to welcome home seekers and visitors."

The Alvarado Bulletin, now nearly 15, has learned some solid truths and sometimes put up big arguments in very small space. For instance: "The dirt roads are worth more to more people than the railroads, as essential as they are to our prosperity and the development of the country."

The Colorado Spokesman doesn't call any names, but it talks out at meeting, and it tells a great, big truth: "One paper in Colorado would be more credit to the city than two. Failures and partial failures heretofore have greatly injured Colorado at home and abroad."

The Midland Gazette, one of the brightliest papers in the West, is crowing some over Weatherford. It should note that Weatherford is a strictly pro town, and has other uses for water besides mere street sprinkling and bathing: "Weatherford is short of water while Midland has an abundance. They have stopped their street sprinkler, but the Midland waterworks is still laying the dust."

It is bad enough to be unfortunate, but when one is down it is real mean to say such things as the Chico News says. Read: "The present low prices of cotton is discouraging to even cotton thieves; a man will have to steal two bales in order to get to the penitentiary under the laws of Texas.

The Garland News takes time to say, after hammering into smithereens the Dallas county gamblers: "The farmer who raises most of his living at home is the one who is not grumbling about hard times."

Further on the of when we all of us.

Further on and in contrast to Gen. Phil Sheridan says: "Be thankful that you live in Texas, the grandest and best state in the Union."

The Navasota Review, which has proven that there is always "room at the top," is preparing to get out an edition of 10,000 copies. Gee whiz, where will they all go?

The Sweetwater Review takes a new hitch on its waistband and makes this announcement: "The Review is now out of politics, but is pulling strong for Nolan county."

The Review repeats an oft told but seldom heeded aphorism: "Thousands of dollars each year go out of Texas for bacon, lard, flour and meal. These things should and be raised at home in place of 4 cent cotton."

The Breckinridge Texan, which looks pretty hearty to have had such a long fast says: "Last year there was not much of a crop of any kind, and we went ahead without collecting. Now we only desire to say: When you sell your cotton, remember the printer, as we need the money."

The Amorilla Northwest is agitating the question of a Northwest horticultural society.

Anson's paper, Texas Western, is "out of politics" now, but stops the press to say: "One reason why we have too much government is because the people have been clamoring for it."

The Ennis Local philosophizes thusly, and then draws a sudden conclusion: "When there isn't a vacant dwelling or business house to rent in a town it is very conclusive evidence that that city is prosperous and her people have every reason to be happy. This is Ennis."

Every Day in the Year.

The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m.

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line.

The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up to date."

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned.

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. & P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894.

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Texas:

Dear Sirs—Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased with it. The machine gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock paper to correspond with you. Yours respectfully,

W. C. MASON,
President Kemp Bank.

You do not need to spend $200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Fort Worth Steam Dye Works and Scouring establishment, 202 Houston, Fort Worth, Texas. Goods by express promptly attended to.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE.

The "Half Circle 10" ranch and cattle, on Duck Creek in Kent County, Texas; 100 sections fenced in five pastures; living water; splendid grass and shelter; about three thousand cattle, 9000 stock. Apply for price and terms to F. P. Shultz, at Ranch, (P. O. Clairmont, Kent County) or A. W. Hudson, Colorado, Texas.

COOKSON & SHULTZ.

FOR SALE

At Cleburne, Texas—A fine saddle stallion and standard-bred Jack. They are both extra fine animals, each 4 years old, guaranteed all right in every respect and offered for sale for no fault or blemish. The stallion is registered in the National Saddle Horse Register No. 641; is from the very best saddle families, a beautiful black, 16 hands nigh, of superb style and form, and goes all the gaits. The jack is 14 1-2 hands high, standard, heavy bodied, and a fine breeder. For reference I give the names of people I have sold saddle stallions to in Texas: M. W. Cabaniss, Reagan; L. P. Byrd, Winkler; R. C. Spinks, Crockett. Go to Cleburne and see the stock. They are in the care of W. A. Browning in the barn of Mr. Wiley Bishop, county clerk of Johnson county, Texas. Or address me at Milam, Gibson county, Tenn.

W. C. BARHAM,
Minglewood Stock Farm.

FEEDERS, ATTENTION.

We have for sale 500 head of mixed 3 and 4-year-old Steers. All Hereford and Durham grades. Address Ramsay Bros., Lampasas, Tex.

JOHNSON GRASS SEED.

For fresh, well-cleaned seed address, W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex.

FORT WORTH.

Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, $12 to $15 per acre. For sale in a body at $8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS. Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

J. D. CALDWELL,
Brownwood, Texas.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Black Langshan Chickens.

Wm. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Texas.
Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, $10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.
Fentress, Texas.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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

FOR SALE.—Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high-grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

Registered and Graded
HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS
All from imported prize winners.
—ALSO—
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.
GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.
BREEDERS OF PURE BRED
Percherons and French Coach Stallions
A fine list of which are for sale.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE—From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls, $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, $1.50 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at $10 each; $18 per pair; $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicted. R. A. Davis, Morit, Texas.



39 SHROPSHIRE RAMS
On hand and for sale after October 1, 1894. Large size, fine quality, prices rock bottom. Send for new list, just ready. Carloads, both sexes, a specialty. Largest and oldest flock in Wisconsin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pictures. Oregon, Wis., is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM
Kaufman, Texas.
Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire wine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Proprietor, Baird, Texas. The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the State. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, $2 for 13; $5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.



N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

E. E. AXLINE,
Breeder and Shipper of
Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas
Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.
Mention this paper.

JACKS AND JENNETS
FOR SALE.



I HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS, Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS
World's Fair Blood.
Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bull., five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want.

W. GETTYS,
Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,
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My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, $2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are $3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

75 Short Horn BULLS. 75
I have for sale 20 pedigreed bull calves; also 30 high-grade bull calves and 25 high-grade yearlings past.
W. P. HARNED,
Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

FOR SALE.
One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling mules. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred black jacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old. Address or call on
JOHN B. CAVITT,
Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.

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OUR BOOK BULLETIN.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER LOG BOOK and Rapid Reckoner. Containing tables of Board, Scantling and Plank Measure, Cubic Contents of Square and Round Timber, Cubic Contents of Round Timber when Squared, Logs Reduced to inch Board Measure, Standard Contents of Logs, Wood Measure in Load and Pile, Cost of Wood, Cost of Lumber, Weight of Grains per Bushel, Contents of Granaries, Bins, etc., Capacity of Cisterns, Weight of Seasoned Lumber per 1,000 feet, Weight of Solids per Cubic Foot, Liquors per Gallon, Wood per Cord, Length of Nails and Number in a Pound, and other Valuable Tables, besides Miscellaneous and Useful Information, etc. Containing 200 pages. Boards, Cloth Back, Price, Postpaid, 30cts.

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WILLARD'S PRACTICAL BUTTER BOOK. A complete Treatise on Butter Making at Factories and Farm Dairies, including the Selection, Feeding, and Management of Stock for Butter Dairying, with Plans for Dairy-rooms and Creameries, Dairy Fixtures, Utensils, etc. 50 Illustrations. Cloth, Price.....$1.00

THE GUNSMITH'S MANUAL. A complete work for the American gunsmith, being a practical guide to all branches of the trade. This book is designed to furnish such information as shall be of the most use in the actual every-day work of the shop, and for such demands or emergencies as are liable to challenge the knowledge or skill of the workman. A handsome volume of nearly 400 large pages, with numerous engravings, diagrams and plates. Cloth. Price.....$2.00

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HOW TO DRAW AND PAINT. A complete hand-book on the whole art of drawing and painting, containing concise instructions in outline, light and shade, perspective, sketching from nature; figure drawing, artistic anatomy, landscape, marine and portrait painting; the principles of colors applied to paintings, etc., etc., with over 100 illustrations 50 cts.

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F

HOUSEHOLD.

SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS.

O, mothers, so weary, discouraged,
Worn out with cares of the day,
You often grow cross and impatient,
Complain of the noise and the play;
For the day brings so many vexations,
So many things going amiss,
But mothers, whatever may vex you,
Send the children to bed with a kiss.

The dear little feet wander often,
Perhaps, from the pathway of right;
The dear little hands find new mischief
To try from morning till night,
But think of the desolate mothers
Who'd give all the world for your bliss,
And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,
Send the children to bed with a kiss.

For some day their noise will not vex you,
The silence will hurt you far more;
You will long for their sweet, childish voices,
For a sweet childish face at the door,
And to press a child's face to your bosom
You'd give all the world for this;
For the comfort 'twill bring in your sorrow,
Send the children to bed with a kiss.
—National Stockman and Farmer.

HOW TO FUMIGATE A ROOM.

A room should be thoroughly fumigated after having been occupied by a patient having any of the serious contagious diseases. A writer in the Journal of Health gives directions for fumigating with sulphur: "Close the doors, windows, fireplace, etc., pasting strips of paper over all the cracks. Fumigation by burning sulphur is most easily accomplished. Two pounds of sulphur should be allowed for every room from ten to twelve feet square. It is better to divide it and put it in several pans, rather than to burn the entire quantity of sulphur used in one pan. To avoid the danger of fire these pans should be set on bricks, or in other and larger pans filled with water or with sand. After pouring a little alcohol on the sulphur, and properly placing these pans about the room, the furthest from the door of exit should be lighted first; the others in order. The operator will need to move quickly, for no one can breathe sulphurous fumes with safety. After closing the door, the cracks around it should be pasted up, as was done in the room. Six hours at least are generally necessary to fumigate a room properly; at the end of that time it may be entered and the windows opened; and they should be left open as long as convenient, even for a week if possible. After fumigation, a thorough process of cleansing should be instituted. At least, the walls and ceiling should be rubbed dry. Much the better way is to whitewash and repaper. The floor and wood work and the furniture should be scrubbed with a solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant."

RENOVATING OLD CLOTH.

In ripping a garment that is to be used again be careful not to stretch the seams at the edge, especially at the arm-scye, neck, shoulder and under-arm seams, for frequently parts of a worn basque can be used advantageously, the worn parts being replaced with good pieces left in recutting the skirt. In cleaning the material we are oft-times at a loss to know just how to go about it. In the first place, a clear soft water is necessary; if not attainable, a tablespoonful of powdered alum, dissolved in a bowlful of water, and let stand for several hours quietly, will have the desired effect. To soften the water the following formula has been found useful:

Add two parts of finely pulverized calcined soda to one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts of a solution of silicate of soda. Mix these chemicals thoroughly, and leave them twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which period the mixture will have become a hardened mass that may be easily pulverized. One pound of this powder will soften twenty-five gallons of water that is not excessively hard, while a pound and a half will soften the same quantity when uncommonly hard, and render it fit for washing.

Woolens should never be wrung by twisting, as this but curls and mats their fabrics, thus assisting shrinkage. Quickly squeezing the water from the garments, then place them in the second tub and stir and shake them about in the hot suds until the water is again sufficietnly cool to admit of squeezing them out. Lay each piece between clean, soft cotton cloths and pat the remaining water out. Then pull the pieeses into shape, and dry at once in an airy place.

In hanging a skirt upon a line, secure it so its weight will drag it into the most desirable form. It is better to press your materials before dry; if this is not convenient, dip in clean water and partly dry when ready to press. In this way the dampening is even, and pressing necessarialy easier and more satisfactory. Great care should be taken in the handling of each piece after pressing, until thoroughly dry.

Should spots disfigure and discourage; a few hints on their removal are given. Naptha, which is free from water, when carefully applied, will generally remove grease. Ink succumbs to frequent applications of cornstarch, applied to the spot and allowed to form a crust before the fabric has been washed. Fresh ink can be removed by pouring boiling water through the spot. Grass stains should be treated to an application of alcohol before washing. Equal parts of pure spirits of ammonia and turpentine has been known to remove paint of long standing, rubbed on the spot with a flannel cloth.

AN AMERICANWOMAN'S GROUNDS FOR THANKSGIVING.

In common with my countrymen, I must this year place first in the list the fact we have but just now been celebratingthat "Columbus discovered America," with all the train of providential circumstances attending and following that event which culminated in the birth of our nation. For the providence which has cast my lot with the Anglo-Saxon race, with its genius for free institutions; for the splendid heritage of the English language and and literature and imprisoned steam, when the whole world counsels together as man to man, and in one decade of agitation reforms make progress which once they scarcely accomplished in a century, I unite my thanks with those of all true Americans. But as a woman, distinctively, I count it first among my reasons for gratitude that my life has fallen into this "woman's century" and this land of progress. I return devout thanks that the bondage of woman's serfdom is broken; that in this land of ours it is all but universally acknowledged that there is no sex in intellect, and that the noblest educational institutions are throwing aside their doors to women. I am thankful that the word "obey" which, in the light of history and of heathern customs is but a relic of the unchristian subjection of women, has been expunged from the vows between the two who should stand as equals in the home, and that the pet phrase of the brilliant Bushnell—"the subordination of women"— is spurned allike by earnest women and true-hearted men. I am thankful that a body of men cannot now sit in judgment upon the duties and sphere of women without some grand brother among them declaring that no other discussion could be equally absurd except that a body of women who should undertake to decide the duties and sphere of men. I rejoice all that mankind, especially in our favored land, is learning that there can be no sex in morals, and is erecting the single standard for both sexes, "a white life for two."

It is not from selfish motives alone that the American woman counts as her chief grounds for gratitude these evidences of a new recognition of the dignity and rights of womanhood. Not for what it brings to her alone does the true woman hail these prophecies of her complete emancipation, but for what it enables her to be and to do for God and humanity, because it gives her the only positon with which a rational being can be satisfied—the one God designed her to occupy; because it endows her with the duties and responsibilities of a free moral agent; because it makes her free to follow her heart, her conscience and her divinely given powers in choosing her work for God. Mary, chained beside the sepulcher, with the words of the Master, "Go tell thy brethren," burning her soul, is a fitting picture of many a woman since then whom the church has forbidden to carry the self-same message; of the mother who stands with fettered hands beside the ballot-box, and sees the vagabond and the criminal, just pardoned from the penitentiary that he may not lose his suffrage right, vote pitfalls of the devil across the pathway of her sons and daughters.

The twentieth century will be a glorious age for women, yet I do not mourn that I shall never see its noontide splendor. I count it as a privilege to live and work in this pivotal age and country of woman's history. I rejoice that I stand in the shadow of one of the greatest world movements, and that, for the first time in history, the leader is a woman—a woman great as the movement she leads. A mighty army, though a peaceful one, bears aloft asnow-white banner, inscribed with the words, "For God and Home and Native Land." For the privilege of being one of this grand army of women, I offer ever-growing thanks.

"Christ died on the tree," said Thomas Carlyle to Ralph Waldo Emerson, "that built the kirk yonder, and brought you and me together." "Christ died on the tree," quoted Frances Williard to the girls who gathered for the first time as students of the Northwestern university, "that built the university in the grove yonder and set my girls filing through its open doors." "Christ died on the tree"—"nay, rather is risen again"—that brought every goodgift that has ever come to the human race; it has transformed woman's life from one of intolerable degradation, and has set her face toward an ever-brightening future. For this crowning gift, that includes all others, may every woman respond with a heart of gratitude and a life of loving devotion—Isabella Webb Parks.

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References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

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POULTRY.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost, but as egg producing material the bone is far superior; nor does the bone really cost more than the grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both bone and meat is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs.—Farm and Fireside.

From Mirror and Farmer we clip the following pertinent matter. Of course it must be taken into consideration that this matter was written for New Hampshire, but is exactly what would be written for Texas:

"Feeding in winter is more puzzling and perplexing than any other duty. To feed enough and not too much requires judgment, and though the experienced poultryman may have but little difficulty, yet the novice makes a great many mistakes. Anybody can feed chickens, that is, throw down the food and allow the fowls to eat as much as they wish, but such a system is very harmful and results in the hens ceasing to lay and the poultryman becoming dissatisfied. He attributes the lack of profit to the hens, and looks around inquiringly for the "best breed," hoping to secure some strain that will lay more eggs than others, while the scarcity of eggs is due to injudicious feeding.

"One of the reasons why careful and judicious feeding should be practiced in winter is that the poultryman must produce the proper conditions for laying. In the summer hens have plenty of exercise, green food, animal food and a variety. It is the work of securing their food that makes them contented and keeps them in health. Their digestion is better, they have keener appetites and can dust their bodies whenever they desire. When the winter comes and they have no exercise they become addicted to the vices that originate from idleness. Feather-pulling, egg-eating and quarreling become habits. They will eat frequently because there is nothing else to do. They not only become fat and clumsy, but also diseased at the same time because of their inactivity.

"The first thing for the poultryman to provide in winter is a place for exercise, and all the food allowed should make the hens seek it in some manner. The harder they have to scratch for it the better. A mass of leaves or any kind of litter will answer. The next point is how much food to give to a flock, say of a dozen hens. The old rule is that five pecks of corn will support a hen a year, and that one quart a day for twelve hens is a fair allowance; but it is well known that one hen may consume even six pecks and another only four pecks, hence any attempt to feed hens by fixing upon a certain proportion of food will fail in securing expected resuits, as individual hens differ, no two being alike, and differ also in preferences of food, quantities consumed, and in their condition, as a laying hen requires different food and more of it than a non-layer.

"It is very difficult to measure a mixed diet, but there is one safe rule to follow, which is to give them half as much as they will eat in the morning, nothing at noon and a full meal at night. For a dozen hens put three or four pounds of wheat in a trough. Let them eat until the last hen walks away. Then weigh the quantity left over, which will show exactly how much was eaten. The next morning give them half as much as they ate before, but scatter the food in litter and let them work for it. Keep them rather hungry than otherwise. At night fill the trough full of all sorts of food that you wish to give them and let them eat until they walk away from it, then remove the remainder. Never leave food in troughs after the hens have eaten. In thus feeding the hens it requires but two or three days for one to fully understand the requirements of his flock.

Bowel Disease.

"The first thing to do when bowel disease appears is to cease feeding, give no food for two days; then feeding lightly afterward, as the cause is always indigestion from overfeeding. Give a teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica in each quart of drinking water for a week, and then change the food so as to give a greater variety, lessening the proportion of grain.

Winter Nest Eggs.

"Porcelain eggs should now be covered with woolen, with white muslin over the woolen covering. If this is not done the hens are liable to be injured during the severely cold weather by their bodies coming in contact with the cold outer surface of the artificial egg. It is fully as severe to a hen to place her warm body on such an object as to sit on a lump of ice, the porcelain egg being of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

Boiled Wheat as Food.

"Now that wheat is so cheap it has been used for experiment with young chicks, and it has been found that wheat, when cracked, is one of the best foods that can be used, but it should be given with rolled oats or pinhead oatmeal, the first week. Boiled wheat for chicks has proved better than all other foods used. Simply boil the wheat until it is soft and feed it in troughs to the chicks. It must not be sloppy, but fed as dry as it can be under the circumstances. Make a trial of the boiled wheat and it will be found valuable in saving many of the chicks that have no appetite."

Disease in Winter.

"As Leghorns have tall combs and long pendant wattles they are very much more liable to injury from severe cold than some other breeds, and in most cases the wattles are frozen before the combs are affected, due to the wattles being wet while the bird is drinking. To avoid this the water trough or fountain should be so arranged as to permit the bird to only get its beak into the water. A trough that is covered with a top board having one-inch holes bored in the top and the trough kept filled with water will protect the wattles and add somewhat to the prevention of the freezing of the water on cold days.

Leghorns in Winter.

"More disease is brought into flocks by purchasing fowls than from other causes, as but few are able to properly inform themselves of the condition of the purchased stock. Roup may be present in a neighbor's flock and not make its presence manifest, and where it has once appeared, even with but few sick ones among the number, there is sure to arrive a time when it will spread. The ground becomes contaminated, the germs of the disease are communicated to all, a gradual development is resulting, and when the birds are bought and given a change of quarters the roup may appear. It will then soon spread to the new flock, and the farmer will have the work of battling to save a lot of sick fowls instead of enjoying the profits from a healthy flock. To avoid disease, raise your own fowls and never buy one from elsewhere if it can be avoided. It is the only sure way to add vigor and stamina to the flock. It is, of course, necessary to add new blood, but it must be done by the use of care and in endeavoring to secure only healthy birds.

SOME POULTRY SENSE.

As we turn our thought backward we see, only a few years back, the introduction of the hatcher (that is, practically), and how the talk did run about whether they would do the work with satisfaction, and whether the chicks so hatched would ever grow as large or make as fine show birds as those hatched and reared by the hen. Much of this prejudice has been overcome and we find hundreds of machines in use all over the country, from January to June, and rolling out the little chicks by the hundreds, yes thousands and hundreds of thousands.

What becomes of them? While a great many of them find their way into the broiling pan, still many others grow up to fill the coop as high-scoring exhibition birds and breeding birds of the best quality. The notion that they are not healthy and as a consequence never attain the same high standard of quality, has long since proved a myth. I have, at this writing, B. P. Rock cockerels that weigh 8 to 9 pounds and in as fine condition as one could well wish for, that were hatched from a hatcher about the 1st of April, and I have hatched hundreds and thousands of them with hen, too.

The only advantage I think the hen has over the brooder way is that she frequently takes her brood and roams over the fields, giving them plenty of exercise and a variety of feed, while in the case of the chicks without the mother it is often a difficult matter to get them to leave their feeding grounds to any great distance. But on the other hand, we have the advantage of the brooder in always being ready to brood them whenever they get chilled and feel the need of warmth, whereas the hen often wants to be on the move and is so restless that she drags many a chicken to a cold water grave.

I am not particularly tied to either method. I use the machine during the early months of spring, when it is hard to get enough broody hens, and I am well satisfied with its work. Later on, when I can get good, reliable hens, I use both with success, and it seems to me that the machine (brooder) fills a place in the hennery similar to the one that hay and fodder does with other stock. We cannot have pasture all winter for our cows to graze upon, so the next best thing for us to do is to come in with our ingenuity and cut the grass and make artificial feed out of it; in other words, assist nature to supply our wants.

A few years ago the chicken business was supposed to be only fit for a few crazy cranks and old backwoods farmers' wives, etc. It was sneered at and ridiculed. This I know to be true from sad experience, for I have been laughed at more than once by the neighbors, when I was but a boy and was crazy enough to pay from one dollar to three dollars for a setting of eggs or a cockerel. They never told me so, but I suppose they thought I was a little bit out of balance in the upper story.

But how is it now? They have their thinking caps on and their minds are considerably changed. They are investigating the matter more fully, even to investing in thoroughbred males to cross on their common stock, for eggs and better broilers, and we see the chickens changing their roosting places from the old plow shed and tree top to the comfortable house built for their especial use. This is the natural result of education and observation. They have watched cranks like myself and others of a simliar kind working in the business for so many years, and they are convinced that there must be something in it or we would have dropped it ere this for something more profitable. Hundreds of these same farmers and gardeners are sneaking into the business upon the pretext that their wives want to try a few thoroughbreds, but they don't take much stock in the venture themselves, and after a year or two of experience with their better half in the foreground, they wheel into line in great shape.

But this is only part of it. We see many of our great moneyed men going into it for all there is in it. When such men as Armour, Vice-President Morton, Robert Colgate and others of like class take hold, it certainly means something. One of my late papers tells me that John D. Rockefeller is about to add a poultry plant to his country home at Tarrytown on the Hudson, both for market and the thoroughbred. And so the good work goes on.

The poultry exhibition is a great educator, not only for the poultryman, but for the masses. Each section of country that supports such a show reaps its reward in the increased number of thoroughbred fowls kept, and as a result better supply of eggs and fowls of a superior quality for the market, for as the stock is improved, in about the same ratio is the feeding improved. I am have long since settled in my own mind the fact that better feed for chickens means a better quality of eggs. Feed chickens upon good, sound grain, and they will lay you an egg of similar character. On the other hand, let them depend entirely upon the filth of a stock yard for their meat and drink, and you need not expect eggs of the best flavor. Let us do all we can then to build up the cause all over this land of ours.—T. J. Marshall in Ohio Farmer.

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

ANOTHER MACHINE HEARD FROM

Palo Pinto, Tex., Nov. 28, 1894.
Stock and Farm Jurnal, Fort Worth, Texas:

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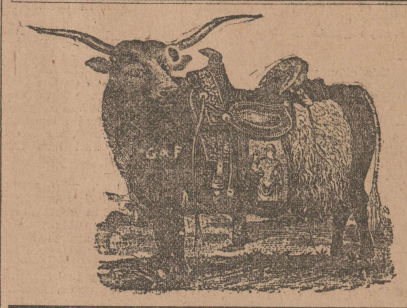
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Of world-wide fame. For Self-Cure of Venereal Diseases; absolutely void of Mercury. Specific No. 1, for Gonorrhea; Specific No. 3, for Soft Chancre, Hard Chancre and Syphilis. Price for each, $3, express paid. Specific No. 2, for the blood, to be taken in connection with No. 1 and 3; price, $1. For Gonorrhea, send for No. 1 and 2; for Soft and Hard Chancre or Syphilis send for Nos. 3 and 2.. We will guarantee an absolute cure. Special directions and all necessary paraphenalia accompany each remedy. Send money by express or postoffice order. Give nearest express office.

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Now in its sixteenth year. Is the only school in Texas that teaches business by doing business. A full course of Telegraphy free. No charges for night school. For elegant catalogue and specimen of penmanship free, write to

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Universally acknowledged as one of the best, most practical and complete Business Colleges in the United States. It has no equal in the South. Equipped at a cost of about $10,000, and has five times more capital to sustain it than all other similar Schools in the State combined. Four banks in use. Best Faculty money can secure. Five hundred Students the past year from fourteen States. The Student transacts business the same as the real Merchant and Banker. Twenty-one gold medals and premiums from the Dallas and other State fairs. Address R. H. HILL, President, Waco, Tex.

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Absolutely thorough Business taught by doing business. The only Business College in America that allows its students to pay expenses monthly at lowest term rates. Most delightful climate on earth. Send for beautiful prospectus free. Our rates and offers will surprise you. J. F. SMITH, Principal and Founder.

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LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an exceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed 1st class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

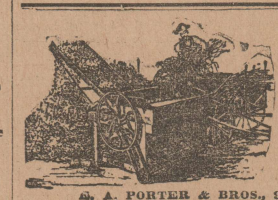


IT IS EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW. Many things are done now that have heretofore been considered impossible, and curing Lumpy Jaw in cattle is one of them. This is easily done when you have the proper remedy to do it with. ONSTAD'S LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES get right at the cause of the disease, and one application is all that is required. There is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price $2 a box. Capsule inserter 25c, sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write us for particulars. The ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO. Box 2300, Sioux Falls, S. D.

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Cancer, Dropsy, Nervous Diseases, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Private Diseases, Treated Successfully.

Thirty years experience. Hundreds of testimonials. All correspondence given prompt attention, and strictly confidential. Send for testimony of Cancers Cured. Office, No. 10, 513 Main street. Lock Box 280, Fort Worth, Texas.



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton see—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place address

S. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND

is nature's best blood purifier and blood builder. By causing pure, rich blood to flow through the entire system, it speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, General Debility, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. For weak kidneys and Bright's disease it has no equal on this God's green earth. It is no man's made medicine. It is a product of nature and man never did or can make its equal. Sick people grow better from the first few doses. Weak and puny folks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is the greatest discovery of the age. 5,000 testimonials of its value. Price, $1.00 a package of over 100 doses. Our agent will supply you, or address,

THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY, 571 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DIXIE RELIABLE SEEDS

Awarded World's Columbian Grand Prize Medal for Purity. Always Fresh and Reliable. SPECIAL OFFER: For only 10c, I will send 2 liberal package each of New Holland Cabbage and New Dixie Water Melon. Beautiful Seed and Plant Catalogue FREE. Address at once H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ills. P. O. Box Rockford Seed Farms.

PERSONAL.

C. C. High of Eastland, was here Wednesday.

Arch Gamel of Chickasha was here Monday and Tuesday.

William T. Brico of Quannah, the well-known banker and cattleman, was here Monday.

H. H. Pierce shipped eight cars of feeders to Italy, Tex., this week.—Sweetwater Review.

Mr. W. W. Stovall, a cattleman of Holder, I. T., was in Fort Worth Friday last and was a pleasant caller at the Journal office.

John R. Holland, one of Brewster county's successful stockmen, is in Weatherford buying bulls to stock his ranch.—Marfar Era.

John Franklin Russell of Ranger, a practical, typical Texas cowman, was here Monday. He says grass in his country is fine.

Frank M. Weaver, of this city, who has large cattle interests in Eastern Texas, arrived home Monday morning from Sulphur Springs.

Hon. C. V. Connellee of Eastland, cattleman, banker, politician and good citizen generally, spent a part of the week in the cattle center.

William Hittson and M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto county, two of the best known old-time cattlemen, were here Tuesday and went south.

John Bardwell of Ennis was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week, on his way home from West on the Texas and Pacific. He shipped a number of steers in to be fed.

Among the pleasant callers at the Journal office last week we would mention Mr. J. W. Woody of Lebanon, I. T. He was in the city looking after some cattle business.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was here yesterday. Mr. Sansom is feeding several thousand very fine steers. Says he has the best cattle he ever fed but is not very hopeful as to the market.

Thomas B. Lee of Chicago, president and manager of the Texas Live Stock commission company, and who is spending the winter in Fort Worth, came in from a business trip Sunday.

When the hogs go to market save out the best quality for home use. No one has a better right to the top than the grower, yet he often retains the second rate because there is money in it.

Turnips grow in Texas as they will not grow anywhere else, and it is right here that the Journal wants to suggest that a good feed of turnips, tops and all, will be relished by the hogs beyond calculation.

J. E. Shoemake started another herd of about 1000 head of the Halff cattle from Marathon Monday. They go to the J. M. ranch on the Pecos. About all of the Halff cattle have been driven from this range.—Alpine Avalanche.

Col. Larken Hearn, of Baird, came in from Southern Texas Monday morning. He never has much to say, but he always knows what is going on. It is needless to say that the colonel's trip to the coast country meant that some cattle changes hands.

In marketing hogs, especially in car lots, it pays to have them as nearly all the same in size and condition as possible. The price in many cases will be from ten to fifteen per cent better by simply observing this rule.

"Judge" J. W. Zook of this city, well known among Texas cattlemen, has recently returned to the city from a trip North. The "Judge" is now largely interested in placer mining in Old and New Mexico and Arizona and will soon be among the high-flyers.

Stop a moment when you go to feed hogs and think whether you would find the feed you are giving them good for your health; if not, go at once and get them some decent food. It pays to be decent, even in the pig pen.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the Texas-Territory manager of Cassidy Bros. & Co., was here Monday. Says he thinks the outlook anything but encouraging.

Sam Gurrin of Baird was among the many cattlemen who visited in the Fort this week.

The self-feeder is being tried by some for whole or ground wheat, and ground corn and wheat. They have one advantage over the old way of feeding whole grain, the animal gets clean food from a floor, and does not have to root it from the mud.

Mr. E. Y. Simmons, one of Eastland's most progressive citizens, was in the city Saturday, looking after some cattle business, and incidentally seeking information concerning the feasibility of irrigating a large tract of land that is otherwise practically worthless to him.

L. W. Krake, the energetic representative of the National Stock yards, returned to his headquarters at this place Monday from a trip to the yards in East St. Louis. Says he is going to send all the feeders in the country to St. Louis, and the other markets won't be in it.

A swine grower says that the hog or other animal whose whole system is not fully fed is an easy prey to disease. We have seen many an animal that was so fat that it could hardly walk and was yet starving. The bone and muscle was not fed.—Armers Review.

Under "Cattle Shipments," the Alice, (Neuces county) Reporter, publishes the following: Wednesday—By R. L. Batte, three cars of bulls and stags to Cameron, Tex. Friday—By S. H. Hudson, two cars of cattle to St. Louis; by Wm. Shears, one car of horses and mules to New Orleans.

Did you ever stop to think that good winter quarters on the excessively cold days and nights along about this time o' year was essential to winter pigs? Pay? Well, it does as nothing else can pay to keep Mr. Piggy warm, clean and well fed. O, yes, it pays to treat a hog like you treat yourself.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur was here Monday night en route to Chickasha, I. T., where he has a lot of feed and pasture he wants to dispose of. Keech was pleased at the rain we were at that time enjoying and hoped it would continue until the whole state had a thorough soaking. Mr. Halsell is feeding his usual quota of cattle this winter.

N. R. Fant, a well known cattleman of Goliad, Tex., passed through the city Thursday of last week on his way south from up in the Kicapoo nation, where he has a large number of cattle, and where he has been since last June. He says: Cattle are doing well in the nation now, as the grass is fine. I believe another year will show that there is a much greater shortage in cattle than anybody supposes now. By the time the steers in the country find their way to the market, it will be found that there are very few coming on to take their place, and there will be a scramble for she cattle.

If a feeding floor cannot be had it is better to cover the feed lot with straw than to feed in the mud. If the feeding lot cannot be under cover it will be found a most excellent plan to have a wind break around it. Hogs are very sensitive to driving winds. They will suffer for hunger before they will stand in a driving gale to eat.

L. M. Barklay of this county, who has been identified with the cattle business of Texas all his life, and who has of late been one of the Cattle Raisers' association's valued inspectors, has accepted a position with Messrs. Geo. B. Loving & Son, live stock brokers of this city, and will in future give his time and attention to the brokerage business in connection with the Messrs. Loving.

Wm. M. Shaw and Chas. Penner, two well-to-do farmers and cattle feeders, were in Fort Worth Wednesday. These gentlemen are on the market for 200 good steers, which they desire to feed on their Wichita farms. If Northwestern Texas had more such successful farmers as these, we would have more prosperity and less talk about dull times.

Uncle Henry Stephens, who represents the Barse Commission company in this state, stopped off in Fort Worth Thursday of last week on his way to San Antonio, where he makes headquarters. He says that whenever it is demonstrated to the cattlemen that there is going to be money in breeding, they will find plenty of cows, and he does not think there is any more of a shortage in she cattle than other kind.

George Simmons of Weatherford spent Saturday night in Fort Worth. He says he has been quietly slipping around and has picked up about 3000 young steers. He finds plenty of cattle for sale and don't see why people who own them should be so wild. There's no indication of a shortage, and the beef market would indicate that range cattle should sell even cheaper than they did last year.

To sow seeds is one thing. To sow good seeds is another. It is the desire of our farmers to get hardy seeds. Northern grown seeds seem to be in demand. H. W. Buckbee of the Hereford seed farms, Rockford, Ill., advertises seeds grown in various states best suited for the purpose. This firm enjoys an enviable reputation and orders entrusted to him will be rightly attended to. See their ad in another column of this week's issue.

Brooks Davis is again spending the winter in the cattle center of the Southwest. He is quite lonesome this winter, however. Last year Arthur Tisdale, Tom Montgomery and others helped him press brick, warm chairs and hold nightly meetings of the M. M. M. I. society, but now Brooks is all alone. However, he mixes around with the visitors and talks cows, markets and condition of the ranges, spins yarns, sings psalms and manages to kill time.

Mr. R. C. Donaldson, one of Hill county's most intelligent and progressive stockmen, brought up a load of hogs last week. He is pleased with the market, and in a pleasant conversation stated that he considered the Journal the most useful paper to farmers who farm now published in the South. He was particularly pleased with the strong stand the Journal takes on divesified farming. He is a witness that it pays to diversify.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of "Half Circle 10" ranch in this issue. This ranch is most favorably situated, well watered, fenced and sheltered. It has on in now some three thousand head of good stock. Good terms and low prices may be had by an immediate purchaser. Kent county is destined at no distant day to come to the front, as it is bountifully watered and naturally fertile. Write to F. P. Shultz, Clairmont, or A. W. Hudson, Colorado, for full particulars.

Col. Jared W. Barbee, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, went down to the Waco Cotton Palace Friday and participated in the cowboy parade. Jere drove a team of twenty oxen drawing a Cotton Belt car and they who saw it say that as a bull-whacker, he is hard to beat. There is nothing surprising in this, as Jere is hard to beat at anything. The Cotton Belt will put lots of feed cattle on the St. Louis and Chicago markets this season and Col. Barbee will see to it that they are all run on schedule time.

John Harris of Colorado City, a prominent West Texas cattleman, was here several days this week. Mr. Harris formerly belonged in Old England and about a year ago left Texas for a city Saturday, looking after some cattle business, and incidentally seeking information concerning the feasibility of irrigating a large tract of land that is otherwise practically worthless to him. visit to the mother country, and is just now returned to his adopted home. He is not exactly the same fellow now that he was when he left here for a wife accompanies him now and will share with him the cares of life on a Texas ranch. The Journal congratulates Mr. Harris, and wishes a long and happy life to himself and wife.

Miles French of the Kansas City stock yards, who was here last winter, and who made so many friends among the cattlemen of Texas for both himself and the market of Kansas City, arrived in the city Sunday and is quartered with mine host Hardwick at the Hotel Worth. Mr. French is chock full of energy and knows his business thoroughly, and if a man doesn't want to ship to Kansas City, the Journal would advise him to keep away from French, for he can convince the hardest in the shortest order that his is the only market on earth.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Gatlin denies in toto the ridiculous interview that appeared in the St. Louis Chronicle a short time ago, and was unthoughtedly reproduced in the Journal. None of Mr. Gatlin's friends ever supposed that any such an interview had occurred, or that it was anything more or less than a first-class fake. The Journal makes this statement in justice to Mr. Gatlin and to disabuse the minds of those who might think Mr. Gatlin had ever authorized such an interview.

Jimmie Todd of Checotah, I. T., was here Saturday night, en route to the B. I. T., from Groesbeeck, Tex., where he is feeding 4700 head of big beeves on the ambrosial mead. Jimmie says his cattle are doing fine, if getting fat and taking on flesh means anything. He is not very much encouraged at the outlook and don't seem to think that he will get very rich on the cattle he is feeding. However, he is in it to stay, and if he can get a good place to put 600 more on feed on January 1 he will do so. The Journal would call the attention of the oil mills people to Mr. Todd, and if any of them want a good cash customer would advise their corresponding with him at either Checotah, I. T., or Groesbeeck, Tex.

HORTICULTURE.

THE ORCHARD IN SPRING.

As soon as spring opens and the frost is out, every tree in the orchard should be carefully examined. In some soils newly planted trees will be more or less thrown out of the ground by frost. In these cases they must be pressed back with care. In another year, unless in soil very unsuitable for an orchard, the trees will have thrown their roots so deeply that this trouble will disappear. But not unfrequently another will take its place in the sprouting of suckers around the young trees. This may happen to any tree, but it is more common in young orchards subjected to heavy pruning, and it may be mainly avoided by frequent knife pruning, pinching, and disbudding during the growing season. The orchardist who plants trees from the upper cut of a root in root grafting will see most of this trouble. There is no effective remedy but to entirely remove the earth around the tree down to the origin of the sprouts and their careful excision.

SOAP FOR THE TRUNKS OF TREES.

A few years ago, says American Agriculturist, a shrewd fellow traveled through the Atlantic states selling the recipe for a compound, the ingredients of which could be obtained cheaply at any drug store. Two ounces of the compound was to be tied up in a cloth and hung in the crotch of an apple and other fruit trees. Those who purchased and tried the recipe were gratified to find, at the end of the year, that the trunks of trees so treated were free from loose bark, moss or scale, and presented a fine, green, healthy appearance. Some of the ingredients were whale oil soap, potash and salt. Since then others have produced nearly the same results by cutting up into pieces, about the size of hen's eggs, common hard soap and hanging it up in the trees. The more alkali the soap contains the better will be the result. Place the soap in a coarse woven cotton cloth as early in the spring as possible. The rains dissolve the soap slowly, and it runs down the body of the tree. If possible, so locate the soap that portions will find their way to all sides of the trunk. One application will last two or three years, and its good effects be shown for several years thereafter.

THE CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

(By Prof. L. H. Bailey.)

If orchards are to be made profitable, they must receive as good care as other crops.

Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient of wet feet.

Well-drained lands are dryer in wet spells and moister in dry spells than other lands. They can be worked earlier in spring.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil, and also conserves its moisture.

Trees should be made to send their roots deep in to the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drought. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep.

This deep plowing should begin the very year the trees are set, and it should be continued every spring until the habit of the trees is established.

Moisture is retained in the upper soil by very frequent but shallow tillage, by means of which the surface of the land becomes a mulch for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in spring. This tillage should be repeated as often as once in two days throughout the growing season, which extends from spring until July or August.

Tillage should not exist for the purpose of killing weeds. Weeds have taught the most important lesson in agriculture, to be sure; but the schoolmaster should now be able to retire.

Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events, it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rains become frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Fall plowing may be advisable for farm crops, but it should generally be discouraged in orchards. The land in orchards should be left compact in the fall, and it is advisable to cover it with some close herbage.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown.

Nursery stock should not be grown in orchards.

Even hoed or cultivated crops may rob the trees of moisture and fertility if they are allowed to stand above the tree roots.

Cultivators is the best crop to raise in an orchard.

Sod is sometimes allowable in apple and standard pear orchards, but never in other fruit plantations; but even then it should be pastured closely with sheep or hogs. If the stock is fed at the same time the land will fare better.

Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to fall before you know it.

Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards of New York state are in sod, and many of them are meadows. Of course they are failing.

The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultivation, fertilizing, spraying—the trinity of orthodox apple growing.

In general, level culture is best. The modern cultivators and harrows make such cultivation easy.

Trees, especially apples, are often trained too high, because of the difficulty of working close to them. Modern tools will bring the heads within reach.

Harnesses with no projecting hames nor metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees are also useful.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

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

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ORE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

CHRISTMAS!

-With The-

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

—In The—

Southeastern States

Is a goal for which many Texans are striving at this season of the year, and to enable all who desire to reach their goal, the sale of round-trip tickets for the annual

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—Via—

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

—To—

Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina Kentucky, Florida

—And Other Points in the—

SOUTHEAST

to St. Louis and Memphis

—Is Authorized for—

DECEMBER 20, 21, 22, 1894.

Tickets will be limited for return 30 days from date of sale, and will be sold at the remarkably low rate of

ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP.

Remember the Texas and Pacific railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis, and gives unequalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close connection with all diverging lines.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.

W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS,

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St. Louis.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address

W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Effective, April 30, 1894.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:20 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
"	2:30 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	12:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:22 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	9:00 a. m.	Weatherford	10:00 a. m.
Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:00 m.

Burlington Route.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Kansas City

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

WITH

Dining Cars

Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM

Texas points via Hannibal

To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

—AND—

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE

Atlantic Coast

AND EASTERN POINTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES,

ON ITS OWN RAILS

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS .. RAILWAY ..

Now Run Solid —TO—

St. Louis Chicago Kansas City

—WITH—

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

—AND—

FREE CHAIR CARS.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the

TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12—HOURS SAVED—12

Between

Texas and St. Louis and the East:

The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

—to—

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Excursion Tickets

To Points in

MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY, GEORGIA, FLORIDA.

One Fare For Round Trip.

Will be on sale

DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22,

At all Stations on

Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Tickets Good Thirty Days—Special Trains and Through Coaches.

SUPERIOR ROUTE

To Points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents for information.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agt. C. A. QUINLAN, Vice President.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED, QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on

J. W. BARBEE, General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas.

All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE Queen and Crescent ROUTE.

Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York.

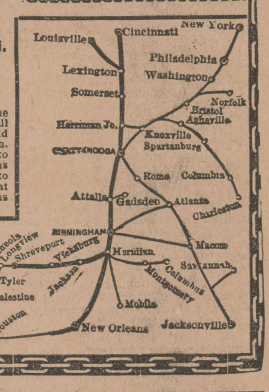
Shortest Line

New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

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To the NORTH AND EAST



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily ser vice between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv.....Waco.....Ar	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Lv.....Hillsboro.....Ar	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Lv.....Corsicana.....Ar	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Lv.....Tyler.....Ar	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Lv.....Fort Worth.....Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Lv.....Plano.....Ar	4 30 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Lv.....Greenville.....Ar	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
.....	11 05 a m	Lv.....Sherman.....Ar	4 45 p m	.....
1 15 a m	1 55 p m	Lv.....Commerce.....Ar	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Lv.....Mount Pleasant.....Ar	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Lv.....Texarkana.....Ar	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
.....	4 15 p m	Lv.....Shreveport.....Ar	11 25 a m	.....
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv.....Camden.....Ar	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 35 a m	Lv.....Pine Bluff.....Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 a m	Ar.....Fair Oaks.....Lv	10 25 p m	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Ar.....Memphis.....Lv	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, Texas and New Orleans Railroad, Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line.

TWO DAILY

Daily Through Trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers; also between Galveston and New Orleans.

Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon Points, with Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleepers.

"Sunset Limited"

Vestibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Angeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three and three-quarter days.

Through Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For information call on local agents or address

H. A. JONES, G. P. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex.
L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

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