Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

WHY THE SILO PAYS.

Until every farmer has a silo, it is in order to preach, so we beg those who have silos to bear with us if we seem to repeat self-evident truths. Remember what an awful lot of preaching it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us spread the truth.

1. The silo stores away corn more safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fireproof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.

2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.

3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn.

4. Silage can be made in the sunshine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather.

5. When corn is ready for the silo, there is but little farm work pressing.

6. Corn is worth more to the dairy as silage than in any other form.

7. At least one-third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried corn, stalks or fodder.

8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.

9. Silage is of most value when fed in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food.

10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best knwon substitute for green grass, and is therefore especially valuable as a winter food.—Jersey Bulletin.

IRRIGATION FARMING IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

"What the South needs is irrigation, says a North Carolina correspondent of the Practical Farmer. He complains of the long drought they had in his state the past season. The editor of the Practical Farmer, in comments on the letter, repeatedly says that "irrigation is not necessary," but the real situation comes out in the concluding paragraph.

"What we do need worse than any artificial irrigation on our hills is the deep plowing of the red clay and the deeper subsoiling in connection with terrace banks on the contour lines of the hills, with deep ditches along their upper sides filled with the surface rocks that now cumber the upper soil so that the rainfall may not at once run away, but be allowed to soak into the soil. And when we have these we want more peas and more clover to fill the soil with moisture retaining humus, and to increase its fetility. On bottom lands, cultivated in market garden crops, irrigation would locally be a very desirable thing."

The Irrigation Age, commenting in turn on this concluding paragraph, says: "By the beard of the prophet, the writer is a pretty sound irrigationist without knowing himself." Following are additional statements made by the last authority quoted:

It is conceded that dry spells in the summer months are not wholly confined to the East, North and West. It takes time for any great innovation to become universal, but that irrigation is making headway is evident from the announcements of experiments the past season in various Southern states, in the East and through the central states. The agricultural papers of the whole country are discussing it, and the great dailies of New York city are publishing accounts of the wonderful crops raised on small irrigated farms almost in their midst, on Long Island. The doroughts of the past season will go far toward making many more converts to irrigation. In sections of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia the crops not only failed, but there was actual suffering among the people. In some cases stock died for the want of water. Their bitter experience will point the way to these farmers in the future. It was a dry season in the far Western states and territories, but the farmers there had made provisions by irrigation and their numerous crops came through in safety.

The fact is that the people of all sections in the United States are finally coming to realize that there is no sure thing on crops without irrigation—that, with this improved mode of farming, they take no chances. This being true, it will be adopted here and there throughout the country until gradually this safe means will become general. The great success of farming on former arid lands in the Western states by irrigation is educating the farmers and the people of the nation.

PUBLICATIONS OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

Note—The department has no list to whom all its publications are sent. The Monthly List of Publications will be mailed to all applicants. For the maps and bulletins of the weather bureau requests and remittances should be directed to the chief of that bureau.

The publications mentioned below to which a price is attached may be obtained of the superintendent of documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C., upon the payment of the price thereof as fixed by him in accordance with the provisions of sections 61 and 67 of the act providing for the public printing and binding, and the distribution of public documents, approved January 12, 1895.

Applications for other publications should be addressed to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The World's Markets for American Products. Belgium. Price 5 cents.

Report of the Pomologist for 1894. By S. B. Heiges. Price 15 cents.

Timber: An Elementary Discussion of Characteristics and Properties of Wood. By Filibert Roth, Special Agent in Charge of Timber Physics. Price 10 cents.

The Russian Thistle. Gives description, troublesome character, useful qualities, rapid spread and present distribution, remedies, and avenues of introduction to be guarded.

North American Fauna No. 10. Price 15 cents.

Report of the Statistician for 1895. By Henry A. Robinson.

Silos and Silage. By Charles S. Plumb, B. S.

Charts of the Weather Bureau.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Daily Weather Map.

Snow charts, for December 9, 23 and 30, 1895.

Storm Bulletin No. 3 of 1895.

Monthly Review—June, 1895. Price 10 cents.

Monthly Weather Review—July, 1895. Price 10 cents.

Climate and Health. No. 8. Price 10 cents.

Climate and Health. No. 4. Price 10 cents.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1894. Price 30 cents.

Reprint—Barnyard Manure.

ADDRESS TO COTTON RAISERS.

Athens, Ala., Jan. 3.—The following address was issued by President Lane of the American Cotton-Growers' Protective association late today:

Athens, Ala., Jan. 3—To the American Cotton-Growers' Protective Association:

The time has arrived when next year's acreage in cotton should receive your most serious consideration. Our enemies, the "bears," are anticipating matters by industriously circulating reports that it is the intention of the cotton-growers to enormously increase the cotton acreage and double the use of commercial fertilizers during the season, which will result in the production of a crop of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales.

Information comes from Texas that New Orleans "bears" are reporting that Texas will plant for 4,000,000 bales. These reports are circulated to induce the Southern people to sell the balance of this small crop at the present low figures.

According to official data, America has exported to Europe 1,323,000 bales less than last year. The Northern mills have taken 450,000 bales less than last year. Stocks of cotton at American ports and interior towns are about the same as last year, but as the season progresses the stocks at the ports will daily grow less as compared with last year. On the other hand, the mills of England, America and the continent are running full time, and if they keep up the present consumption until next September they will need all of your cotton; they cannot wait for the next crop. What then prevents your obtaining remunerative prices for the remaining portion of this crop? This is easily answered—the speculative "bears" of New Orleans, New York and Liverpool. They are thoroughly indifferent to your condition and reckon little of your welfare. They would be glad to see cotton selling at 4 cents, and would contribute their aid in pressing it down to the lowest point, regardless of the destitution and sorrow that would ensue throughout the South under such conditions.

The Southern planter has the power to depose these reckless despots and wholesale despoilers of our property. Destroy the annual surplus, their able coadjutor, by a judicious decrease of acreage, and these gentlemen will be out of a job. Plant only a moderate crop and you will be better off with a seven to a seven and one-half million bale crop, selling at 10 to 11 cents, than a 10,000,000 bale crop selling at 5 to 6 cents. Do not be led into the error that you can deceive the great firms that buy your product. They have their agents in every town and village; they are ever scrutinizing your actions, and know more in regard to the general acreage than you can possibly find out yourselves.

Conceiving this to be a matter of paramount importance to the interests of the South and being impressed that this question in its most comprehensive form should be considered gravely, I therefore deem it advisable that cotton growers meet in convention that we may formulate and adopt some intelligent rule of action through which we may be enabled to combat these speculators whose pernicious methods are so destructive to our prosperity.

On account of its general accessibility, I hereby name Memphis as the place, and Tuesday, January 21, as the time of meeting. I earnestly invite all classes of our citizens that are directly or indirectly interested in protecting the values of our main commodity, cotton, to join with us in our deliberations. The invitation is extended to all agricultural societies, all interests, grangers, cotton exchanges, commission merchants, factory associations, etc. The movement is strictly non-political but essentially industrial; therefore no man should say us nay on account of political affiliations.

I respectfully invoke the aid of the press. Recognizing the demand for heroic action and the disaster that is to follow without it, I appeal to all patriotic people to join in this struggle to emancipate our people from a bondage that is as oppressive and ignominous as was ever inflicted by the czar upon a serfdom.

No longer can we live prosperously and happily under so tyrannical a system. The demand of the occasion is for honest, earnest men who have the intelligence to appreciate prevailing conditions and the courage to take up arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing, end them."

I remain sincerely yours,

HECTOR D. LANE.
President American Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

DON'T PLANT JAPAN RICE.

As the time for planting is nearing we think well to say a few words against the extension of the culture of Japan rise. We are led to do this as we find that there is a considerable inquiry for seed of this description and it is evident that a large number have an idea that the result of its cultivation has proven much more satisfactory than that which has formerly been obtained from the old fashioned domestic sorts. Our objection is that it is unlike the domestic and when by chance it is combined therewith, depreciates the value of the entire bulk. It might seem extravagant to liken the introduction of Japan seed to the Canada thistle, still it has been bad enough as it has resulted in a "mongrel rice," neither one thing nor the other. There have been exceptions where the outcome was white but it is generally agreed that 90 per cent is low order or more than one-half domesticated.

We have before us a letter from Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons, New York, in answer to a request for Japan seed by one of their planter friends in this locality. They say: "Don't plant Japan Rice." The outcome as an entirety in this country has been a flat failure and unless planters give it up they are simply heaping up for themselves a lot of trouble for the future. The Japan rice rapidly degenerates when removed from the garden of hand culture which it receives in its own country. Home sorts are safe—home sorts are best, and where one prospers by adopting foreign seed nine others will come to grief the first year and practically all by the second. Stick to either Honduras or Carolina seed, of which the best is none too good. These styles in their best development certainly give reasonable reward for labor expended; witness results of the present year in the Carolinas, where planters are getting $3 and over per barrel for their best sorts; average $2.50 and instances rare where as little as $2 have been realized.—Beaumont Enterprise.

TEXAS COTTON.

Houston Post.

Texas is not more remarkable for anything than for the variety of her products. Covering such a vast area from north to south and from east to west, embracing within its territory almost every variety of climate and soil, almost every character of topographical contour and geological formation, mineral and timber resources and well adapted to all the industries known to modern civilization. Her broad acres of cheap grazing lands make her the great cattle and sheep raising state, while her vast agricultural domain, variety of soil and climate give her leading position in the production of the cereals, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. But cotton is the staple product of Texas. In the cultivation of the fleece staple Texas has no rival among her sister states, either as to quality or production. Half a century ago the cotton product of Texas was transported to market in sacks on the backs of mules. A few years ago Texas ranked fifth among the states in the production of cotton, while in 1894 she produced nearly one-third of the entire cotton crop of the United States. For the season of 1884-85 Texas produced something over one million bales of cotton. For the sason of 1894-95 the product exceeded three million bales. The cotton acreage of the state has been steadily increased from year to year, but only a very small proportion of the land adapted to cotton cultivation has thus far been utilized. It is estimated that if the production of cotton were left to Texas alone enough of the staple could be grown within her borders to supply the world's demand ,a crop equal in extent to the total output of the present season.

The number of acres in the state adapted to cotton cultivation under favorable conditions reaches the enormous total of 150,000,000, while the total acreage cultivated in any one season has never reached 10,000,000. And Texas not only raises more cotton than any other state, but raises a better quality at less cost. While it is claimed that in some of the older states which have heretofore led in cotton production the staple can not be grown and marketed profitably at less than 7 cents a pound, the Texas farmer realizes a profit at 5 cents, and in some sections farmers claim to be able to grow cotton profitably at 3 cents a pound. This is because of the greater productiveness of the soil, cheapness of lands and the more economical methods of farming.

W. E. Deshazo of Scurry county brought in several large sacks of goobers last week and sold them here. He raised a fine crop of them. That is the right idea—diversify your crops. Don't stop with sorghum alone.—Colorado Spokesman.

New Mexico is planning largely to supply a part of Texas next year with bacon, apples, produce and hay. The better Mexico is developed the better it is for Texas. Our interests are identical.—Colorado Spokesman.

Notwithstanding the excessive rains and the numerous frosts that have occurred this winter, stockmen report that the grass still contains considerable strength and cattle are standing the cold weather in excellent shape.—San Angelo Standard.

SILAGE.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

I would like to hear from you on the silage question and if sorghum could be kept successfully and how to build silo, and if any one has tried it in Texas, and if so what success they had.

Yours, WALTER PARKER.

Iowa Park, Texas.

Ensilage has been successfully tried in many parts of Texas, although to no very considerable extent. Sorghum can be successfully kept in silo. There are several methods of building silos, details of which would be too lengthy for publication. Write for "A Book on Silage," by Prof. F. W. Woll of Wisconsin university, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. It contains full information on everything pertaining to the subject. The agricultural department has issued a treatise on "Silos and Silage," which can be had upon application.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

To measure a crib of corn in the shuck, say the size of the crib is ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high, multiply the length and width together which gives 100 square feet; multiply this by the height, which gives 1000 square feet; divide this by three, which gives a result of 333 1-3, which is the number of barrels in the crib. To ascertain how many bushels there is shell one barrel and weigh it, which is the only correct way. Have measured many cribs, when sold, and both buyer and seller always expressed themselves satisfied with the measurement.—Exchan;

GIVE THE BOY LAND.

Household.

Every boy who lives on a farm and every girl, too, for that matter, should have the use of a piece of ground. It need be only a small, out-of-the-way corner at first, a place for the child to dig and make plans; increasing gradually to the acre of corn or potatoes and turnips, or whatever it may be, as the child grows older.

There are few farms that could not easily spare it, and few children to whom it would not be a benefit.

Books and magazines and games are good, but they are for the mind and the leisure hours, and while they may keep the children at home they can scarcely foster a taste for farming without something to supplement them.

A child early learns the meaning of possession, and a few square rods of his own will be more to him than the broad acres of his father. Many a boy has grown to manhood on the farm and left it at the earliest possible moment after he came of age because he had been made a mere machine—a laborer without a laborer's wages.

Every child has a love for the country, a love for digging and planting; but every child has an imagination also, and if it is stinted and kept fallow at home it will most surely seek to develop itself elsewhere. I wish every father could look into the busy workshop of his child's mind and understand the hopes and disappointments there—aye, and the plans as carefully made and relatively important as his own.

If the child could be oftener treated as a sentient, responsible being there would be fewer disappointments. Let his manliness be brought out instead of suppressed. Let the father talk to the boy, and the boy to the father, as man to man. If the boy is to be a farmer let him begin his calling early and grow up with it. Furnish him with a small piece of land and let him cultivate it with no other restraint or advice than he may seek himself.

Trust him to discover the best methods and the best market. The profits may be insignificant, but they are his, and they mean as much to him as do the earnings of the largest farm in the country to its owner. And more than all he is obtaining a practical interest in farming; and year by year it will strengthen and broaden, and by the time he is of age he will not only be a farmer physically, but in heart and brain also.

CORNCOB SYRUP.

The farmers of Webster county, Iowa, are finding a good thing in the manufacture of syrup from corn cobs. The experiment is said to have been tried first by an Illinois man, who recently settled in the locality, and proved so successful that it has been taken up on a large scale and promises to become an important industry. The cobs are broken into small pieces, placed in a large pot, covered with water and boiled until the juice is entirely removed. Sugar in small quantities is then added and a superior article of syrup is produced, which when, properly flavored, can hardly be told from maple syrup.

HORSES AND MULES

Nelly McGregor, 2:14, Montrose, 2:18, and Houri 2:17, are all in foal to Arion, 2:07 3-4.

Alex McKay will have Hal Parker, 2:12, in his stable next season.

Harness races in 1895 cost the Vienna Trotting association the modest sum of $121,507.

The latest rumor is that Messrs. Jones and Salisbury will sell Alix at the coming Fasig sale in New York.

Brandon, brother to Hal Braden, 2:07 1-4, will be in Ed Geers' stable this year.

Sell your culls. Horses are too cheap to keep a lot of worthless animals around the farm.

Abdallah 15, at the close of the racing season of 1894, had a total of 3623 descendants in the standard list.

Happy Medium has forty-seven producing sons, with a total of 189 performers to their credit, of which Pilot Medium sired sixty-four.

The trainer who has the ability to educate and develop without the use of hopples is the man who will be on top in 1900.

During the past racing season eighty-five horses trotted or paced public miles in 2:10 or better, the aggregate number of these miles being 345.

During the past five years the get of Baron Wilkes have won on the trotting turf $108,000, and the get of Onward $108,785. Baron Wilkes heads the list of stallions for 1895, Onward was first in 1894, Director in 1893 and Happy Medium in 1892.

Howard Phillips lately returned from France ,will take back with him a high-class trotting stallion and a few mares, to replenish Mr. Gordon Bennett's stable. It is possible that Mr. Bennett may start a breeding farm in France before very long.

Twelve horses started in a hurdle race at Ingleside, December 23 last. Five of them fell, throwing their jockeys, and one of the remaining seven dropped dead after passing the winning post. No further casualities were reported. The mud was soft.

Baron Wilkes has not had a harness on his back for six years, nor had he been shod during that length of time until a set of plates were put on him preparatory to his being dispatched to his New England home.

Starter Fitzgerald, who is handling the flag at New Orleans, was presented with a handsome scarf pin and a pair of sleeve-links by the jockeys who are riding at the Crescent City track. The presentation was made Christmas day by Jockey Ross, who acted as spokesman.

Lora Cossack, 2:29 3-4, a 3-year-old filly by Prince Cossack, is being wintered at Paris, Tex., by Charley Fitch, who is likewise looking after Wesley R., 2:10, and Clayton, 2:20 3-4. This Northern stable is reported as being very long on speed for next season, even if short in numbers.

No matter for what purpose light-harness horses are wanted, the time has come when a little speed assists wonderfully in finding a market for them. The New York dealers who used to be contented with action now want that quality supplemented with more or less speed.

In addition to the shipment of brood mares made by H. A. Fleischmann, the Palatine carried twenty-three horses consigned to Beerman Bros., Berlin. The pick of the lot were the brown stallion Elfwood, by Nutwood; Georgionna, by George Wilkes, and another brown horse by Electricity, out of a mare by General Benton.

The famous old war horse "Morgan," owned by Mr. James W. Smith, cashier of the Harris-Seller Banking company, died yesterday on the farm of Mr. R. Gray, near Versailles. Morgan was ridden to Versailles by General John Morgan during his first famous raid into Kentucky in 1862, and was left at Mr. John L. Cotton's in exchange for a fine saddle mare owned by Mr. Cotton. Morgan, according to his teeth, was three or four years old in 1862, which made him over 36 years old at the time of his death. For years and until a year ago Morgan served Mr. Smith as a family horse, when his owner set him free to roam at will in a blue-grass pasture.—Courier-Journal.

Another auction sale of horses was held at the stock yards on the 2d inst. This was the second in a series of indefinite length which it is proposed to hold at intervals in the horse and mule department of the yards. The weather was favorable, a fairly good number of buyers were present, and while in some respects unsatisfactory, the sale still justified the expectations of the promoters of the enterprise that they would meet with more encouraging success than had attended their first effort in this direction. Twelve horses in all were sold and while the prices received were generally low, they were still high enough to encourage another sale which will be held two weeks hence. Among the buyers at the sale were J. B. Tennison of Mt. Pleasant, who bought six driving horses and farm mares; B. L. Waggoman of this city, one brown mare; J. H. Merrifield, a bay mare, and T. H. Sewell, a gray mare.

Charles F. Mills of Dallas, Tex., has just closed a successful campaign with his stable of trotters and pacers. His newcomers for the season were both pacers and out of mares of unknown breeding, yet they did exceedingly well and obtained their records in winning races. They were: Belinda (3), m. m., by Ferdinand 1845, son of Strathmore, and her record is 2:18. She is the first standard performer to the credit of her sire. The other was Lizzie Frost (5), ch. m., by Hunter, 2:29 1-2, son of Byron, 2:25 1-2, record 2:17.

The "new woman" is only copying after the ancient dame when she rides astride, and it is now the fashion of the royal princesses and the leading equestriennes of both England and America. Joan of Arc rode astride at the head of the French army, and Queen Elizabeth used to ride to falcon hunts in this fashion behind Lord Leicester. It was only in the sixteenth century that the side saddle came into use in England, and women rode astride in Germany until the close of the eighteenth century. In most foreign countries the fashion of riding on one side has never been adopted by women.—The Horse World.

FEED GOOD HAY ONLY.

Coleman's Rural World.

More care is commonly taken by horse owners as to the quality of the oats than of the hay they purchase. Yet there is a greater difference between good and inferior hay than between the best and say, third or fourth-class. Hay varies greatly, not only in the quality of the herbage of which it is composed, but in the conditions under which it has been harvested, and in how it has been cured in the stack. Horses rarely suffer from eating bad oats, while much disease in the stable is attributable to the quality of the hay they consume. It has been estimated about 50 per cent of the cases of colic which occur in large stables are due to the hay with which the horses are provided. Owners of large studs frequently experience an outbreak of colic among their animals with the purchase and consumption of a fresh consignment of hay. Hay poor in quality and badly stacked is a most expensive fodder, from the disease it frequently engenders, as well as from its low consuming value. Great care should be exercised in the purchase of foreign hay.

NAPOLEON AND THE HORSE.

Referring to the present revival of interest in Napoelon, the New York Tribune says but little attention has been paid to his love for horses. A study of this side of his nature would reveal some interesting facts. In Egypt Napoleon ordered the capture of every horse ridden by the Mamelukes, where capture was possible. Nearly every horse taken was shipped to France, as many of them were of the Arab type. One of the ships on which some of the horses were shipped was wrecked in attempting to escape from the English frigate. Another ship on which Junot sailed was captured, and Junot was made a prisoner. When Napoleon heard the news he expressed more regret for the loss of the horses than he did for that of his favorite secretary, afterwards marshal of France.

The horses that arrived safely on French soil left their mark on the horses of France and this country. Their descendants can be seen every day on the streets of New York. They have driven the Clydesdales and English shire horses out of the market of America, and the smoothly turned, trappy, rapid walking, active Normans and Percherons are the result of the capture of the horses of the Mamelukes by Napoleon in Egypt. Their blood lines were so strong that the gray predominates, and it is a common occurrence to see horses that weigh upwards of 1500 pounds with the clear-cut head, wide throttle, sharp-pointed ear and beautiful mild eye of the Arab type. Or course theorists will attempt to prove that Alexander's Bucephalus was a mule, and that Paul Revere rode out to Concord on a trolly car, but facts are facts.

THE BRONCHO.

The broncho pony cannot well be judged collectively. Individuals of them vary almost as much as individual men. Some of them after awhile get perfectly gentle, not many. The genuine Spanish pony, untainted with any other strain of blood, generally requires to be broken over again every time it is ridden. When it begins to get fat its wickedness increases. It is like a great many people, who can be religious in times of adversity, but are apt to lose it when prosperity returns. At least two cow ponies out of three will pitch a man, but it may be because the cowboys actually encourage them in it. The average cowboy likes to ride a tolerably bad pony, and the pony conducts accordingly. After all the cow pony is a hard-working, painstaking little animal and often gets poorly treated for its services. Many of them never know what corn tastes like, living on grass exclusively. A good cutting pony—that is, one used for cutting out or separating cattle from the herd—often becomes more expert in the business than its rider. A horse can see a cow dodge almost a second before a man can, and then it turns quick as a flash, to head it off. Sometimes it turns before the man can. It takes a good rider to stay on one. Sometimes a rider spurs his pony at a steer and then drops his bridle reins altogether, trusting to the pony to single the animal out. The cow pony is a great friend to the stockman, and they could not well do without it. A larger, more valuable and better horse could never do its work.—Exchange.

MR. BENNETT'S EUROPEAN STABLE.

American Sportsman.

It is gratifying to note that James Gordon Bennett's first year with the trotters has been a success. It will be remembered that early in the year the proprietor of the New York Herald purchased three high-class trotters in Autrain, Helen Leyburn and Grace Simmons, for racing on the European turf. The stable was extensively raced, and the mares not only paid their way, but showed such good form that Mr. Bennett could have sold each at a handsome profit. Autrain made a particularly good showing. She never made a break in any of her races, and it is believed that with the advantage of a good American track she could have trotted a mile in 2:15. Mr. Bennett has sent his trainer to this country to purchase a fast stallion and two mares, and it is likely that he will establish a small stock farm on the other side. Mr. Bennett's venture did wonders towards increasing the demand for the American bred trotter in Europe, and if he starts a breeding establishment he will still further enhance the interests of the breeding industry throughout the old world.

FORGING OR CLICKING.

In the first place, I do not believe in stopping all horses from forging, especially a fast horse, as I believe it shows a disposition; but in other horses where speed is not so much an object, and where the noise is disagreeable, or where the horse grabs his quarters, I believe in the following preventive:

I first find out what part of the front shoe is struck by the hind one. If he strikes the inside web of the front shoe, I cut it out from the toe to the quarters, or convex it well, leaving it light in the toe, and have as much weight as possible in the heels. I roll the toe over well, so as to quicken his action in front and let him get over the ground well.

In paring the front feet, I shorten the toe as much as possible, without shortening the stride too much, and I leave the heels of the foot as high as possible. If the horse requires heels and toes in front, I set the toe weld back and weld side heels on so he will roll over.

In shoeing the hind foot I pare the heels down as low as possible, leaving the toe long. I then put on a shoe a little heavier than the front ones, with a toe about a quarter of an inch higher than the heels, and leave the heels of the shoe extend back about an inch behind the foot, so as to retard the action behind. I leave the toe of the shoe even with the toe of the foot, not setting it back from the toe; as I believe setting it back is only a deception, because it stops the noise only until the toe of the foot wears off; then the noise is as bad as ever.

Should the horse strike the outside of the front shoe, I roll him over well on the outside toe in front, and swell the heels of the front shoe. I then put a shoe on the hind feet, well weighted on the outside heel extend an inch back, and spur it out like a mule shoe, but fit the inside snug and short to the heel, so as to throw the hind foot out of range of the front foot. This shoe I prefer above all others for the hind feet, as it will stop forging without slowing the action of the horse. Sometimes the fault lies with the driver in not guiding the horse steady, or in not having the check rein properly adjusted, or the brace being too short, or the horse lugging on the bit, as I believe the head of a horse plays a very important part in his action, and very frequently throws him out of balance.

It often happens that the horse may be sore in front from sore tendons, splints or other causes, which slow his action in front or interfere with his gait.—The Horseman.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE OLD HORSES?

The question contained in the above caption was asked many more times some years ago than it is now, for of late the knowledge has been widespread that the poor, old, weather-beaten, broken-down brutes are taken to the slaughter house and after death converted into a variety of products, which include leather of the finest sort, glue, bone fertilizers, tallow (very little, it must be confessed, of this product) and various other substances of commercial value. Within the past year the trade in the "horse products," if the term may be used, has grown and flourished immensely and in several of our larger cities men are growing wealthy from the profits of what seems to most lovers of the horse to be a loathsome business. An amusing story comes from Brooklyn to the effect that in that city there reside three dealers in old worn-out horses, rejoicing respectively in the sobriquets of "Chinese Junk," "Jack, the Skinner" and "Bologna John." The traders had formed a trust, but one of them soon discovered that by buying the best class of offerings, to-wit, those that had a little flesh on their bones a lucrative business might be done in packing and shipping the meat to continental Europe. As this netted him several cents a pound he began to scurry around looking for horses that suited him, and by and by the cry went up from his competitors that he was raising prices on them. The trust purchasing price had been set down at $2 for what it denominated "skinners," but sometimes as high as $8 were paid for better specimens. There is a net profit of $10 on every animal handled, and so the price of the horses bought jumped at once as soon as the trust was broken. It is said that as soon as the going figures reached $8, a continuous stream of cripples began to pour down the streets leading to the trust's headquarters, or rather to the open-air market where they make their purchases twice each week, and on the bulge as many as 800 old, broken-down, useless horses were rounded up in one day. If a man had said that there were as many as 800 such horses in Brooklyn, he would have been considered a fit subject for incarceration in an asylum for the insane, but that number were found the very first day, and more later. As such horse meat is sold in the poorer quarters of all our large cities, it is time some police regulations were put in force to control its sale, in order that diseased animals may not be palmed off on the unsuspecting poor who have not pennies enough to buy beef.—The Horseman.

BAIRD RACES.

Baird, Callahan, Co., Tex., Jan. 2.—First day of the Callahan county races opened favorably today.

First race—Five hundred yards, purse $75. Entered: Trooper, Bennett and Errand. Errand won, Bennett second. No time.

Second race—One-fourth of a mile, purse $100. Entered: Legal Tender, Crawford and Settler. Crawford won, Legal Tender second. Time, 0:23 1-2.

STATE FOX HUNTERS.

The State Fox Hunters' association, which has been in camp near Marshall last week, left for five miles below Shreveport, La., to run an old red fox which has baffled everything so far.

In the party are Col. John D. Rogers of Galveston, Tom Brown of Waco, Ed Wicks of Calvert, Major Lee of Calhoun, La., and several other lovers of the chase. The local members have entertained the visitors in a true huntsman-like manner.

SHIPPED FOR TRAINING.

Terrell, Tex., Jan. 2.—Audrex, K. C., Tom S., Atlee H. and Fleetie S., five of Terrel's blooded horses, will be shipped to New Orleans for training.

THE NEW LIVE STOCK RATES.

Charges Will Be Based on Minimum Weight With an Extra Charge for Excess Weight.

On January 1 the new live stock rates went into effect on all roads. These rates are in cents per hundred pounds instead of in dollars per car as heretofore. The present rates are based on the minimum weights plus $1.50 per car for switching and unloading at the union stock yards. The minimum weights are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep. S.-D.
Cars 31 ft and under.	19,000	15,000	10,000
Cars 33 ft. 9 in. and over 31 feet.....	20,500	16,000	11,000
Cars over 33 ft. 9 in. to and including 36 feet.....	22.000	17,000	12,000

Shippers will find the total charges about the same or a little less than the old charges, if loaded to the above weights, but if more weight is put in they must expect their charges to increase accordingly. The effect of this new system will be that shippers will load lighter than they have been in the habit of doing and there will be a smaller number of dead animals in their cars. The rates from Iowa have been on the weight system for several years and the shippers load lighter and are better satisfied with the results. One thing we find will work a hardship to the shipper, if he don't look out, and that is in loading mixed cars of stock. The rule reads as follows on this kind of a shipment: "Mixed car load shipments will be charged for on the basis of rate fixed for a straight car load of the kind of live stock in the car taking the highest carload rating." This means if you load hogs and cattle in the same car you will be charged the hog rate and the cattle minimum, and your rate will be several dollars higher than the straight rate.

The Mean Thing: He—"Don't you wish every year was leap year?"

She—"Sir!"

"Then your birthday would be one day later in getting around, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Precautionary: Mrs. Killum (bride of four months)—"I think I'll learn to cook while you are away, dear."

Mr. Killum—"All right, love; I'll take the dog along with me, I guess."—Yonkers Statesman.

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

CATTLE.

The best chemical dehorner is caustic potash, to be had in sticks for a few cents at any druggist's. When the calf is a few days old clip off the hair over the horn button, moisten one end of the caustic (hold the other end wrapped in paper) and rub it on the button until the skin is very red and highly inflamed. When the scab comes off if the least trace of a horn nut remains, repeat the application. Put the caustic only on the nut or button, as it burns intensely.

The shortage in the cattle supply during the past year has had quite a perceptible influence on the leather market. At one time last summer prices reached the highest point in several years. This caused a demand from abroad and the deficiency was somewhat repaired by heavy consignments to this country, which resulted in reducing prices quite noticeably. Now the tide has turned again, and we are exporting hides which has diminished the stock on hand to a very low point. Dealers look for a marked advance in proportion.

MEYER GOLDSMITH DEAD.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Meyer Goldsmith is dead. The words carry a shock to many an old cattleman. He has been a prominent figure in the cattle business for a quarter of a century or more. A stockman who knew him well said: "He was one of the best and quickest cattlemen this country ever had." Still he was a comparatively young man, being carried off at the age of 55 by diabetes. Many years ago he did a big business at Cincinnati with Stern and Henry Klopfer as partners. Ohio and Kentucky feeders, whose cattle he bought for so many years, will miss him sadly. He has been one of the heaviest exporters of live cattle, and used to send them to both France and Germany as well as to England. His brother G. Goldsmith, who represented him in Germany and France, is still abroad. His English representative was Sam Lewis. He left five daughters, but no son.

The popular movement is toward a combination of the agricultural and stock raising interests, similar in many respects to the system of the middle states. Formerly all the grain was taken to the market or the mill, and the grasses shipped in bales or hay to the centers of population. Now a large proportion of the cereals and forage is kept upon the farm for the benefit of the cattle and other domestic animals, which for so many years were wholly dependent upon the grass on the plains for a precarious living.

Ten years ago there were 2,000,000 cattle owned and grazing within the borders of Colorado. Three-fourths of these were branded with the owners' trademark and turned upon the open plains to be looked after and counted once or twice in every twelve months—once at the time of branding and again at the time of culling the beef members of the great herds for the market. At the commencement of 1890 there were 2,500,000 cattle, as near as can be ascertained, scattered in small herds and bands in the mountains, and this figure would represent the total number today, as there has been no perceptible decrease.—Denver Field and Farm.

HEREFORD PRIZE WINNERS.

Editor Stock Journal:

I have recently sold and shipped the following thoroughbred Hereford cattle: To S. P. McInnis of Brown county, the 2-year-old bull President, No. 53,010, who was a first prize winner at the Dallas state fair and is a very fine bull, also the head of registered yearling heifers, which will make him a good foundation for starting his herd. Also shipped William Anson, Coleman, Tex., six very fine young bulls and three fine cows, all registered, which added to his herd will make him a nice start.

I notice friend Ikard's notice of sale of "King of the Dallas Fair," in which he says: "He took first money as best bull any age in class open to all the world." My bull Polson, No. 49,230 was shown in class open to all the world and took the blue. He also says he "sold the unbeaten bull, Sanhedrim, No. 46,180." Now, the facts are, his bull Sanhedrim was purchased from Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ills., who had shown him at various state fairs as a 2-year-old, and taken first premium in all, and was shown as a 2-year-old at the World's fair and stood seventh there, which goes to prove that he was a very fine bull. He brought him to Texas in the spring of 1895. He was taken to the Dallas state fair in 1895, and entered to show, was taken to the arena, when the Hereford cattle was called for, and when the best Hereford bull 3 years old and over was called for my bull Polson, No. 49,230, was led into the ring, and the unbeaten bull Sanhedrim did not enter. That is the way he stands unbeaten. My bull has taken the blue in every class he was shown in. Polson was also shown at Dallas in 1894, and took first in all the classes he was shown in, and friend Ikard was there with his show bull, Ikard II of Sunnyside, No. 42,514, and was in the ring. So Polson, No. 49,230, today stands as the champion show bull of Texas. His breeding is A1. I purchased him at six months old from Wm. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., and brought him up in Texas. Respectfully,

B. C. RHOME.

Rhome, Wise county, Tex., Jan. 6.

P. S.—I have thirty head of young grade buls, 1895 calves, Hereford and Durham cross, 3-4 and upward, for sale.

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

To the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

In your issue of the 6th of December you say that you would like to hear from stock men who have tried the Polled Angus breed of cattle, and, having had considerable experience with those cattle during my connection with the Capitol Syndicate I thought it would not be amiss to write you a letter on the subject.

In 1887 we had about 150 to 200 head of black Polled Angus bulls, none of them higher bred than 3-4, and being from 1-4 to 3-4 bred. These bulls were at that time scattered promiscously over the ranch in the different pastures and were condemned as bad calf getters. In the spring of 1888 I had all these bulls gathered together and put them into one of the pastures where there were no other bulls and bred them to Texas cows. Since that time I have purchased quite a number of thoroughbred and very high grade Polled Angus bulls and now have on hand about 800 head.

In the pasture where I first commenced breeding these bulls exclusively to the Texas cows at least ninety per cent of the calves re now pure black and muley. I am now breeding Polled Angus bulls exclusively in two of our pastures.

I am also breeding Hereford bulls exclusively in some of our pastures and in others mixed bulls, and I find that we have equally as good calf crops from the Polled Angus cattle as from the others.

They are a very hardy cattle and go through these winters in the Panhandle in good shape; they are a blocky, closely built cattle, fatten very easily and quietly and weigh out well. Very respectfully,

A. G. BOYCE.

Channing, Texas.

Mr. Strahon of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission company has handled the Texas cattle for his company for eight years and is well posted regarding them. He says that Texas fed cattle have gone into Chicago hardly so rapidly this season as last. One deterrent influence was the low market. Another thing is that cattle as a rule are being fed longer this season than last. Many cattle were marketed last year that had been fed only forty or fifty days. Many are being kept on feed this season ninety and 100 days. The fed cattle marketed this season he pronounces better generally than those of last season, which may be due to advanced that there would not be a longer feeding. The belief has been very large second crop of feeders in Texas this season, but Mr. Strahorn believes that there will be a much larger number than some people believe.

Mr. Strahorn received a telegram when here last Saturday stating that on the day before his company had made the top sale of Texans for the season. The cattle were a lot of 1330-pound steers marketed by T. D. Moody of Decatur, and brought $4.10. The highest price paid previously was $3.90. Mr. Strahorn says that some very fine 6668 cattle have been marketed in Chicago this season and they are among the best that come from Texas. He expects to remain in Texas for about two weeks, inspect a lot of the cattle on feed and also attend the meeting of stockmen at San Antonio.

The following are the official receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis markets combined for each year from 1884 to 1895:

Year—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	2,778,690	8,157,243	1,321,460
1885	2,838,010	10,572,666	1,490,177
1886	2,906,572	10,309,727	1,433,745
1887	3,674,664	9,667,991	1,962,378
1888	4,462,016	8,886,423	2,393,415
1889	5,107,059	10,051,620	2,641,271
1890	6,094,846	13,160,826	3,156,298
1891	5,752,634	13,578,228	3,057,735
1892	6,459,270	12,572,999	3,070,467
1893	6,403,154	10,189,535	4,203,005
1894	6,143,756	13,109,907	4,225,448
1895	5,528,629	12,614,160	4,933,322

These receipts are divided among the respective markets as follows:

RECEIPTS AT KANSAS CITY.

1880	244,709	676,477	50,611
1881	285,863	1,014,304	79,924
1882	439,671	963,036	80,724
1883	460,780	1,379,401	119,665
1884	533,526	1,723,586	237,364
1885	558,730	1,858,737	223,301
1886	490,971	2,264,484	172,659
1887	669,224	2,423,262	209,956
1888	1,056,086	2,008,984	351,050
1889	1,220,343	2,073,910	370,772
1890	1,472,229	2,865,171	535,869
1891	1,270,917	2,599,109	386,760
1892	1,479,078	2,397,477	438,268
1893	1,660,807	1,948,373	569,517
1894	1,639,193	2,547,077	589,555
1895	1,613,454	2,457,697	864,713

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

1880	1,382,477	7,059,355	335,810
1881	1,498,550	6,474,844	493,624
1882	1,582,530	5,817,504	628,857
1883	1,878,944	5,640,625	749,917
1884	1,817,697	5,351,967	801,630
1885	1,905,518	6,337,535	1,003,598
1886	1,963,900	6,718,761	1,008,790
1887	2,332,008	5,470,852	1,360,862
1888	2,611,543	4,921,712	1,515,014
1889	3,023,281	5,998,526	1,832,469
1890	3,484,280	7,663,828	2,182,667
1891	3,250,359	9,600,905	2,153,537
1892	3,571,796	7,714,435	2,145,079
1893	3,133,406	6,057,278	3,031,174
1894	2,974,363	7,483,223	3,099,625
1895	2,588,558	7,885,283	3,406,739

RECEIPTS AT OMAHA.

1885	116,963	152,524	19,484
1886	148,515	447,119	41,490
1887	239,377	1,056,424	79,422
1888	335,923	1,262,647	172,138
1889	473,094	1,224,691	153,517
1890	615,337	1,709,723	153,873
1891	610,002	1,537,387	169,865
1892	755,059	1,613,384	188,558
1893	852,456	1,406,451	252,273
1894	821,512	1,932,677	243,915
1895	886,102	1,786,726	204,370

RECEIPTS AT ST. LOUIS.

1880	346,523	1,262,234	129,611
1881	406,804	1,308,514	226,124
1882	356,434	643,871	303,753
1883	332,625	843,672	272,852
1884	290,569	1,079,827	277,678
1885	311,702	1,145,546	245,793
1886	307,244	935,995	212,101
1887	387,709	772,171	315,546
1888	453,918	652,127	368,848
1889	396,095	772,579	278,977
1890	523,000	926,104	283,889
1891	620,356	840,927	347,573
1892	653,237	847,703	298,532
1893	756,485	777,433	350,041
1894	663,657	1,146,925	292,223
1895	740,514	1,084,454	455,000

The man who says there is no shortage only disputes the record. The climax of cattle receipts at the big markets was reached in 1892, when nearly six and one-half million head were sold. That year Chicago reached the zenith of her glory as a live stock center with over half of the total receipts to her credit. Only one big market, St. Louis, increased its receipts in 1895 over those of 1894. Chicago's were the smallest since 1887, Omaha's the smallest since 1889, Kansas City's the smallest since 1892.

The year that has just been ushered into the past will remain a memorable one with cattlemen. During much of the year cattle were good property. In January fed cattle went at from $4 to $5 with many sales above $6 a little later on. During May, June and July there was little depreciation, but with the advent of early autumn there came a drop from which the markets have never recovered. Before that everything and everybody was flush. Men "loaded up" with feeders at high prices only to be drawn down in the vortex. All the causes for the fall must remain a part of untold history. A heavy feeder trade and short fed stuff, the importation of Mexicans, etc., must figure largely in the result. The outlook ushered in by the new year lacks a great deal of being as rosy as it was a year since. There are a whole lot of inexplainable things in the cattle business and telling what cattle will bring is one of them.—Dallas News.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The following, from the Wichita Eagle, will prove interesting to stockmen:

"According to word received at Guthrie a big ranch near Woodward has undertaken an interesting experiment looking to the regulation of the sex of cattle bred by him. It will experiment on the theory propounded by an Englishman. This theory is that while many theories have been advocated as to how the male or female offspring are produced, yet there is, after all, no theory about the matter, but simply a natural law, established from the beginning, based upon the necessity of maintaining the equilibrium of sex in the race. He holds that, in the mating of cattle, for example, where the bull and cow are of the same age, and of equal vigor, the produce may be of either sex, but if the bull be old or weak or out of condition the calf will almost without exception be a male, the reason being that the bull, in its condition is likely to die first, and therefore nature's demand, as a rule, will be to replace him with a calf of the same sex. In short, the offspring, he thinks, will be of the same sex as the weaker of the two parents. He admits that this is contrary to the generally received opinion, which tends to a belief that the sex is impressed by the stronger of the two parents, but he says that after study of the matter for thirty-six years past he has found it to be true, not only in regard to cattle, sheep and horses, but even human beings. When the British colonies were first settled and quantity rather than quality of stock was the one thing desired, young spring rams were put to old, broken-mouthed ewes with the result that ewes were produced in numbers as 20 is to 20; but when the country had become fully stocked up and heavily fleeced wethers were wanted, old rams were then put to 2-year-old ewes, and the result was that about three parts of the lambs were rams. In this connection he cites observations by Dr. Brooks, of Hopkins university, in this country, who came to the same conclusion with respect to the human race: 'Whenever we are surrounded with a favorable environment there is a tendency to an excess of females; unfavorable circumstances, on the other hand, tends to an excess of males.' By this he means that so long as a man has a good income and can live well the female part of the population will go on increasing more rapidly because these conditions tend to render the mothers relatively weaker and more effeminate. So, many savage nations have been civilized off the face of the earth, because bad whisky and worse rum have wrecked the constitution of the males so that their progeny are all of the male sex, and in time the females gradually die out, and the males have only the poor satisfaction of following suit. The theory is an interesting one at all events, and has at least the advantage of stamping the production of sexes with a purpose, the purpose being to replace that parent which conditions show is likely to die soonest."

The following annual review in the Chicago Drover's Journal will be interesting to every Texas stockman:

"The year of 1895 will pass down in live stock history as being the smallest in receipts of Texas cattle since 1886. The year's receipts foot up 380,000 head, against 384,000 last year, 570,000 in 1893 and 717,000 in 1892. Without a doubt the supply of cattle in Texas this year is the smallest it has been in many years and possibly there was never a year when stockmen felt the shortage so keenly. Texas was blessed with abundant crops both in grass and cereals, and for the first time in years the supply of feed exceeded the capacity of its cattle. On this account the demand for feeders became remarkably strong, and the price of feed comparatively cheap. Therefore the keen competition which prevailed for stock cattle raised the price of them beyond all precedent. Feeders sold chiefly from $20@30 per head, being $5@10 higher than the usual price and fully up to the values of similar cattle at market. For this reason not many cattle of this class were marketed, but sold or contracted for by the numerous oil mills, which during the past two or three years have developed quite an industry in feeding cattle. In fact the meal and hull fed from Texas are now decidedly in the majority, while the strictly grass steers are growing less each year. The reason is obvious. The big ranges are getting cut up into farms, land is becoming more valuable and the importance of sending fat cattle to growing pin place of thin long-haired steers is growing more of a necessity. The feeding points have increased their capacity to keep pace with the growing trade until now it is said that they could accommodate 500,000 cattle annually. The number of cattle on feed at the present time, while about all that were available, will fall 40 per cent short of last year. Some are being sent to market now, but the bulk will come in January and February. More cattle are in the hands of small feeders this year ever before, and for that reason it is hard to estimate accurately the number on feed. As to the price of Texas cattle throughout the year, others have had little reason to complain. The highest price was $5.75, paid in April, though $5.50 was reached in March and May and $5.55 in June. Prices were nearer to good native cattle than ever before, chiefly because the quality was good. The percentage of female stock marketed was unusually small, most of it being kept at home for breeding purposes."

John H. Wood of Chicago in forecasting the stock trade under date of January 2, says: The cotton seed Texas cattle are beginnig to run and are coming in very fair shape and are meeting with some favor in our market, and are selling 10@15c higher than Monday, with a prospect of a good steady demand and a shade stronger market for all finished cattle of that class. They are a desirable class for any market and they are neat carcasses and are competed by the shippers as well as the slaughters, therefore, we look for a good healthy market for all that class that arrives fat and in good condition.

The supply of sheep has been quite moderate this week up to today when there are 15,000 here on sale and only a steady market, all the best grades are full steady and will all meet ready sale before night and looks well for the coming week. Lambs are in liberal supply, yet good ones are selling active at $4.50@4.60, with a few extras a shade higher. This class of lambs has not advanced as much in proportion as the lambs that were selling at $3.35@3.75 two weeks ago. This lower grade has advanced 50@65 per cwt. and looks as though they were up to stay. They were selling out of all proportion to their value compared with the other classes. We cannot predict a very much better future market in either sheep or lambs, but look for a fairly steady one with the present.

Cattle growers, especially in our Southwestern states, are demanding a restoration of the old duty. Should congress see fit to fix this at $10 per head, it would serve to shut out most of the cheap Mexicans which now enter at the merely nominal date of 20 per cent ad valorem. With a bill to this effect already introduced, and with the efforts of wool growers for a duty and like recognition by the manufacturers of tin plate, it looks as though the tariff question will come prominently to the front during this session of congress.

Orleans, Ind., Dec. 27.—The famous Easley-McKnight cow case, which went from this county to Washington county on a change of venue, was decided this afternoon for the fourth time. Each time McKnight has been awarded damages, this time for $15. Easley sold McKnight a cow, and he claims that she was diseased, but was represented as sound. The case has been in the courts for a year, and the cow has already cost over $500. The case may go to the supreme court. Both men are prominent farmers and promise to fight the case to the end.—Live Stock Reporter.

ENTRY OF MEXICAN CATTLE.

Considerable comment was occasioned during the year by the new order of things which permits Mexican cattle to cross the line at a nominal duty, and particularly was the discussion general when they were allowed to go to pastures and feed lots in competition with states' cattle. Around 200,000 head were thus entered during the year, the majority of which were put into Texas pastures alongside the native cattle. During the operation of the McKinley tariff law the duty on Mexican cattle above one year of age was $10.00 per head, specific duty. Under the tariff act of August 28, 1894, it was reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem, at the port of entry. Any person desiring to bring Mexican cattle to the United States must make an invoice of his stock and present it to the Mexican consul (native) and swear to its accuracy. This invoice is made in Mexican money. After recording it the consul sends it to the port of entry at which the cattle are to be entered and the invoice valuation is reduced to United States money and the duty is paid on the valuation in United States money. The practice is at the ports if the valuation is not placed by the importer satisfactory to the United States collector of customs they are revalued by the customs house appraisers. If the customs house officials are satisfied that under-valuation was made with fraudulent intent a fine is imposed.

An example—A steer valued by the importer at $23.00 in Mexican money is reduced to United States money (54c United States to $1.00 Mexican, being $12.42. Then per cent of $12.42 make a duty of $2.48 per head, instead of $10.00 per head specific duty.Drovers' Telegram.

Col. D. P. Gray, the well-known Runnels county stockman, is here today on his way home from a trip to Coahuila Mex., where he has been for several weeks. Col. Gay is on the program for a paper on "The Shortage" at the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association in San Antonio next week. He has a pocketful of clippings from the live stock columns of The News and is prepared to prove anything. Speaking with the News' cowman, he said: "I found things across the Rio Grande doing finely The grass is growing, green and luxuriant, and the cattle are in fine fix. I bought about 2000 head at private figures for April delivery. They will be turned over to me at Eagle Pass. I am not sure where I shall graze them yet, but I bought the bunch with the expectation of shipping them to the territory. I believe there is money in buying at the figures I paid for these. Mexico is not as hot as it is supposed to be. I felt like freezing while I was there. There was ice on the ponds and no fire. They seemed to think I could stand anything because I was a Texas cowman, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I induced them to build a fire for me. That is a great country over there and is bound to come to the front. Mexican cattle are a great deal cheaper than a few months ago and will likely come down further still."—Dallas News.

SWINE.

MOST PROFITABLE PIGS.

All things considered, March pigs should be more profitable than those farrowed in May, and for the following reasons, says Prairie Farmer: First the owner has more time to care for them in March than May. True, it may be more trouble caring for them in March, but in any case they want close attention, and they are more likely to get it in March than in May, when the rush of work is on. Second, in growing pork the cheapest foods relatively are those which grow in the pastures. Now March pigs can certainly turn the pastures to better account than May pigs, as they will be able to consume so much more of them relatively. Third, March pigs can be made ready for the market by September, while May pigs of the same kind of breeding will not be ready before November. Pigs sold in September usually bring from 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds more than those sold in November, and this may make the difference between a good profit and no profit at all. And fourth, the March pigs will be more easily fattened than the May ones, for the reason that they can be finished in the warm weather, or at least before the cold weather comes on. The only argument in favor of the May pigs, of much moment, would seem to be that which claims, and justly so, that there is less risk with the young litters. But, of course, no one should have pigs farrowed in March who has not prepared a suitable place for them.

THE SOWS AND PIGS.

A good sow should litter twice a year. If she cannot do this it is better to dispose of her and get a better one. One such sow is worth more to the farmer than two that litter only once a year. The long period of idleness for the sow that produces young pigs but once a year is an unprofitable one to the owner. She will generally eat up all the profit her litter will make. Spring pigs are all right for those who are raising only for home use, but the man who raises pigs for market must have his fall and spring pigs as well. The former will pay him more than the latter. If this is doubted, it would be well to make an experiment, and count the cost of everything. Of course, this presupposes a good supply of winter fodder. We cannot raise any winter animals without preparing beforehand all the right food they will need.

The pigs that come in September should be reared carefully from the sow, and then turned loose into the grass lot. A quiet, easy life in the field will make them grow wonderfully. Keep their systems open by supplying them with all the roots, pumpkins and sweet corn they can eat. As the cool nights come on see that the young pigs are properly stabled in some warm place, where they will not get chilled through. Early in the morning turn them loose again in the grass field, keeping up this practice so long as the grass is green and fit to eat. Give them plenty of fresh water, and make them generally comfortable.

The result of this theatment is that they develop wonderfully good digestive organs, and their stomachs will be prepared to assimilate the heavier feeding required in winter. They will have fine systems and plenty of strength to resist the inclement weather of winter, and their growth will not be stopped. They need to keep growing all the time, and if properly managed there is no reason why there should be any check to their development. As soon as a pig stops growing every pound of food given him is wasted. There is some trouble with him, or he has reached the age when he should be sent to market. Determine as quickly as possible which it is that has stopped the growth, and act accordingly.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Will you please advise me what to do for shoats that have the thumps. My pigs first take a cough. Something like a dry hacking cough. I notice in my bunch of about seventy-five head there are some twenty or twenty-five coughing. I have only one on hand that has a real case of thumps. I lost one last week that has been thumpping for four or five months. My hogs have had a good large run of about 100 acres of oats to run on all fall.

Any advice will be gladly received either through the columns of your paper or by private letter. My experience of the diseases of hogs, they will thump of hog raising is very limited. But I am in the business to stay, as I believe there is money in hog raising. I have only about three years experience and have raised everything that I have killed and marketed. I have shipped several cars to Fort Worth and have found that market to be very satisfactory. I want to market some 150 of my own raising. I will have a nice car of hogs ready for market by the first of March. R. C. DONALDSON.

Blum, Texas.

The above we referred to Dr. F. W. Hopkins, our veterinary editor, who replies as follows:

"We can not definitely state from the symtoms you describe the troubles existing in your shoats, as it is one of the symptoms to be noticed in many and cough very often when affected with hog cholera, or swine plague, worms affecting the lung or the intestines, and from constipation, principally the result of a too liberal supply of corn in the fattening process, often resorted to with young hogs.

OHIO POLAND-CHINA RECORD CO.

The annual meeting of this company will be held at the Phillips House, Dayton, Ohio, Wednesday, January 22 at 10 a. m. Important matters will be discussed and all members are requested to be present. Election of officers will commence at 1 p. m. A Swine Breeders' institute will be held at the same place Tuesday, January 21, to which all who are interested in swine raising and feeding are cordially invited.

CARL FREIGAU, Secretary.

AMERICAN CHESTER WHITE RECORD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Farmers' Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday, January 14, at 7 p. m. All members and breeders of Chester Whites are invited and expected to attend, as very important matter will be discussed.

CARL FREIGAU, Secretary.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR SWINE.

Results obtained at other stations have been confirmed in some recent experiments in pig feeding at the Kansas station. The meal fed in small quantities, and a mixture of one-fourth cotton seed meal and three-fourths corn meal was as disastrous as equal parts of these feeds. The pigs died in from three to eight weeks after being put on the fed, the larger ones holding out the longest. Post mortem examinations in all cases revealed severe inflammation and congestion of the intestines, lungs and heart. Cottonseed meal, however, produces very rapid gains, both in pigs and hogs, and if the feed be changed before symptoms of disease appear hogs can be fed on cotton seed meal a short time with good results, according to the experiment at the Kansas station, without subsequent deleterious effect.—Omaha Stockman.

THE NEW SWINE PLAGUE.

The fundamental principle in dealing with an outbreak of disease in the swine herd is to separate the well hogs from the sick hogs, not to take the sick hogs away from the healthy swine, leaving the latter confined on the ground which the herd occupied when the disease developed. Leave the sick hogs where they were when the illness disappeared and remove to other quarters those apparently not yet affected. If the pigs are permitted to occupy the pens and yards in which some have sickened and died, it is altogether probable that the infection will spread until it carries off the herd or all but the few that are strong enough to resist the encroachment of the plague or survive an attack of it. The disease spreads by infection of the ground. Hence healthy hogs should not be allowed on ground or in pens where swine have died from the plague.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOG GROWERS.

Southern Stock Farm.

As a means of lessening the losses from contagious disease, and otherwise contributing to the more profitable raising of hogs, the following suggestions may be made, which the practical farmer can apply in accordance with the facilities at his disposal.

1. A more liberal supply of food (grains or grasses other than weeds of the prairies or woods) is needed during the summer months.

2. The water supply should be from wells where possible; otherwise from running streams, and not stagnant pools.

3. Only a limited amount of range should be allowed at one time, and this changed several times during the year. Hogs should not be pastured on the same field in successive years.

4. By proper fences, each farmer should keep his hogs on his own farm, and his neighbors' out of it. This is especially necessary when disease is in the neighborhood.

When a contagious disease appears among hogs, the most important thing to be attended to, and that which is most frequently neglected, is to separate the well from the sick animals at once. This has usually been done by removing those as yet unaffected to another pasture or lot, not as is sometimes done, by taking out the sick and leaving the well where they are. If any more become sick, a futher separation will be necessary.

The first car load of hogs were shipped from Ballinger Tuesday by Messrs. C. C. F. Blanchard and W. J. Wingate. They were shipped to Fort Worth, and numbered seventy-two head of as nice hogs as one could wish to see. They were not overly large, but smooth and fat, presenting a splendid appearance. There will be about four or five more cars go out soon by these same gentlemen. These hogs were all fattened on milo maize, and fully demonstrates what any man can do if so desired. Runnels county should ship out at least 100 cars of hogs each year, all fattened and made ready for the market on milo maize.—Ballinger Leader.



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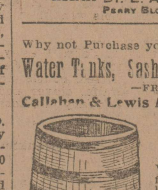
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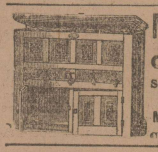
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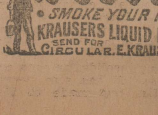
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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The hog market was active and buoyant during the past week touching $3.50 at one time, and is still strong at a decline of 10 cents. 3,962 hogs were handled at the yards during the past week, coming from various parts of the country. Lehigh, McAllester, Purcell, Paul's Valley, Ardmore, Gainesville, Mount Pleasant, Hillsboro, Itaska, Santo, Mineral Wells, Boyd, Wheatland, Abbo, Grandview, Granger, Childress, Seymour, Wichita Falls, Tufton, Midlothian, Terral, Grand Saline, Taylor, all being well represented in addition to receipts from the country.

LOCAL NOTES.

The mammoth Poland China sow brought in by G. J. Keller of Johnson county was sold Friday and weighed even more than the experts had guessed her. She tipped the beam at 610 pounds, and sold for 3 cents, netting Mr. Keller $18.30.

J. Crawford of Purcell, I. T., had in a carload of hogs on Monday that brought $3.40, which was the top of the market for the day. The prospects for an improvement in the market not only for hogs but for cattle also, is regarded as good, and it is believed the opinion being based upon the action of the northern markets, that much better prices will soon be paid, not only for hogs but for cattle also.

The packing house slaughtered some cattle Wednesday, though as usual, a much larger number of hogs were killed, as under the present conditions the hog products can be better handled. The deed transfering the packing house from the Fort Worth Packing company to the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing company was filed for record in the county clerk's office yesterday.

While the receipts of cattle at this market continued small this week a good showing was made again in hog receipts and some very good porkers were offered on the market at the yards. The hog market yesterday was hardly so strong as on the two previous days, and prices had a tendency to be lower, but notwithstanding this some top hogs sold as high as $3.45, although the bulk of them sold for $3.40. Territory hogs again made a good showing, and the best prices were recorded in their favor. J. Crawford of Purcell, I. T., whose hogs have on several occasions recently topped the market, was again a patron Wednesday. The manager of the yards in commenting on the fact remarked that when customers were once secured, they continued to patronize the market.

Conservative estimates indicate that there are comparatively few cattle ready for market in the southwest at this time. The same reports show that the run will not begin for at least a month and will not be so large then as many suppose.

Later—Just as we are about going to press we have advices of an advance of 10 to 15 cents on cattle and 10 cents on hogs.

The Standard Live Stock Commission company say the advance in cattle predicted by us last week has been realized, it being at least 20 cents, which, however, has not been quite maintained, there being a slight decline yesterday, but market steady. Hogs not quite so high as on Monday, but market firm. We look for good markets the coming week.

The following are some representative sales during the past week by the Standard Livestock commission company:

Hogs.	Average.	Price.
44	395	$3.37
44	310	3.37
75	275	3.40
53	260	3.25
15	325	3.30
44	250	3.30
60	275	3.25
90	210	3.40
42	250	3.40
49	303	3.40
88	205	3.20
89	Roughs	3.07
56	287	3.30
71	265	3.40
76	290	3.25
48	210	3.15
Cows.	Average.	Price.
75	875	$2.00
43	800	1.70
Stags and Bulls.	Average.	Price.
25	1175	$2.00

Wagon hogs—$3.10@3.20.
Hog market—Active; top, $3.35@3.45.
Fat cows—$2.00@2.20.
Fat steers—$2.50@2.75.
Feeders—$2.35@2.50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—The first day of the new year found only a moderately supplied market with all classes of cattle. Values for fair to good stock ruling firmer and a brisker movement all along the line. Good fat beeves, 850@1050 pounds gross and fat cows and heifers are in light supply, active and firm. Calves and yearlings continue to rule steady and in demand.

There is no material change to note in the condition of the hog market, the inquiry is for strictly good corn fed stock.

Sheep market dull and unreliable.

Cattle—Good fat fed beeves, per pound gross, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; good fat grass beeves per pound gross, 2 3-4@3c; fair fat grass beeves per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2c; thin and rough old beeves per pound gross, 1 1-2@2c; good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c; fair fat cows per pound gross, 2@2 1-4c; thin and rough old cows each, $6.00@10.00; bulls per pound gross, 1 1-2@2c; good fat calves each, $8.50@10.00; fair fat calves each, $6.50@8.00; thin calves each, $4.00@5.50; good fat yearlings each, $10.50@12.50; fair fat yearlings each, $7.50@9.00; thin yearlings, $5.00@6.00; good milch cows, $27.50@35.00; common to fair, $15.00@22.50; springers, $17.50@25.00.

Hogs—Good fat cornfed per pound gross, 3 1-2@4c; common to fair per pound gross, 3@3 1-4c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c; common to fair each, $1.25@1.75.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

The following, contributed by Mr. R. J. Ludlow of Chicago, reached us too late for last week's issue. It is still interesting reading, however:

BRIEFLY RETROSPECTIVE.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—For the year now drawing to a close the cattle has been generally disappointing to the selling interest, and not only to those in the country who make the cattle, but to men on the selling side of the market here at the yards. Upon a known shortage there was good reason to expect a fairly high basis of prices to be maintained right along, but, with the exception of a few months in the early part of the year, the general trend of prices for good cattle has been toward a lower basis and at the close of the year we find them selling 50c to $1 per hundred pounds lower than the first of the year. But, while good, heavy cattle show this depreciation, stocker and feeder prices have been pretty well maintained and are not now much different than a year ago—thin stockers, in fact, a shade higher. Cow stock reached the highest point of the year in March, from which prices have settled back to about the starting point of the year. While the condition of the trade is not very encouraging, we hope for a better turn after the opening of the new year, believing that sooner of later there must arise a better demand.

The sheep market has probably not held up to what was expected at the beginning of the year, but has done very well considering the enormous supply, and we find by comparison that prices now prevailing are but a trifle lower than at the beginning of the year, although from $1 to $1.50 lower on both sheep and lambs than at the high time in June. The outlook is for a liberal run of fed sheep during the first months of the year, but as the mutton demand is larger than ever before, a fair market is reasonably expected.

On a conservative estimate of receipts and shipments for the remaining days of the year the totals will foot up approximately: Receipts, 2,585,000 cattle, 167,000 calves, 7,956,000 hogs, 5,420,000 sheep and 112,000 horses; shipments, 736,000 cattle, 9900 calves, 2,089,000 hogs, 478,000 sheep and 109,000 horses. Compared with 1894 receipts of cattle will show a decrease of 389,000, while there will appear an increase of 6000 calves, 373,000 hogs and 321,000 sheep. Compared with previous banner years cattle show a decrease of 986,000 calves, decrease 43,000 hogs, decrease 624,000, sheep increase 321,000. The previous banner years were: Cattle, 1892, calves, 1893, hogs, 1891, and sheep 1894. Compared with last year's shipments for the twelve months will show a decrease of about 160,000 cattle, 2000 calves and 316,000 hogs, but an increase of 145,000 sheep.

R. J. LUDLOW.

CHICAGO CATTLE LETTER.

The cattle trade has improved in several respects during the last two weeks. Small receipts have contributed to this improvement and yet we regard the trade as being in a more healthy condition than it has been for three months. Prices in Europe are about the same as a year ago and prices $1 per 100 lower in this country. I don't believe such a condition of things can exist or continue. Mr. Armour will soon embark in the export trade and of course will furnish additional competition. We have nothing before us to inspire a prediction that prices will be extravagantly high, but I am willing to go on record as saying that the trend of the market will be to the sellers' advantage.

Butchers' cattle have improved more than steers, as such stuff seems scarce. Stockers and feeder are anywhere from 10 cents to 25 cents higher than prices four weeks ago. The demand seems to be greater than the supply. Considering everything the cattle market of 1896 is starting off better than prospects indicated a month ago. JEROME.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Receipts of cattle today estimated at 6500. Market steady to strong, with yesterday's prices for a basis. The big cattle were in fair demand, yet the export demand was fairly good. The lightweight cattle sold best. Some 1034 Nebraska fed cows sold at $3.10, with 1248 pound heifers at $3.90. A lot of stags and 14 steers averaging 1465 pounds sold at $4. Some 1376 pound stags sold at $3.40. Good 1300 to 1500 pound cattle sold at $4.10 to $4.50, with choice ripe fat, though not fancy, 1450 to 1600 pound cattle at $4.65 to $4.75; inferior to medium native steers, $3.20 to $3.85. The exporters paid generally $4.25 to $4.50. Receipts Texas cattle, 1600, against 1500 last week and 1300 a year ago. Market strong. A train of 24 cars Mexican cattle sold at $2.75. J. M. Mathis' cattle, 927 pounds, $3.50; N. Strauss, 997 pounds, $3.45. At the corresponding time last year sales included fed steers, 981 to 1206 pounds, at $3.95 to $4.30, with 1000 pound heifers at $3.65 to $3.70; 1350 bulls, $3.20.

Mexicans.	Average.	Price.
666	——	$2.75
Oxen.	Average.	Price.
17	1430	3.50
239	949	3.65
110	1152	3.70
21	1150	4.00

Receipts—Sheep, 15,000. Though the supply was fairly large, the demand was very good and business brisk. The quality was better than usual and the best grades were a shade higher. Sales included some good fed Westerns, $3.50—3.55; fed Mexicans at $3.55. Most of the natives sold at $2.80@3.35. Lambs went at $3.50@4.75, chiefly $4.00@4.50; 202 Mexicans, averaging 101 pounds, $3.55; 399 Westerns, 110 pounds, $3.55; 377 Westerns, 104 pounds, at $3.30. JEROME.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1800; shipments, 500. Market about steady. Native export steers, $4.30@4.65; fair to choice shipping, $3.65@4.25; coarse heavy steers, $3.40@3.65; dressed beef grades, $3.00@3.85; steers under 1000 pounds, $2.65@3.65; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; canning cows, $2.50@2.75; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, mostly $2.00@2.50; Texas steers, grass, $2.65@3.00; fed, $3.00@3.80; cows, $1.90@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, none. Market 5 to 10 cents lower. Heavy, $3.40@3.60; mixed, $3.30@3.55; light, $3.50@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1300; shipments, none. Market strong and better. Native muttons, $2.75@4.30; lambs, $3.00@4.50; sheep, $2.25@3.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4900; shipments, 2500. Weak and 5c lower. Texas steers, $2.75@3.60; Texas cows, $2.00@2.65. Beef steers, $3.00@4.40; native cows, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.60; bulls, $2.70@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,200; shipments, 800. Market steady. Heavies, $3.25@3.57 1-2; packers, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.40@3.55; lights, $3.15@3.50; yorkers, $3.40@3.50; pigs, $3.15@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 1900; shipments, none. Market steady. Lambs, $2.25@4.45; muttons, $2.25@3.55.

New York.

New York, Jan. 8.—In the face of disappointing cables from Liverpool the market here advanced 14@15 points and showed decided strength on covering by the local shorts after the late protracted weakness during which an extensive short interest had accumulated. The advance was strengthened by more peaceful news and indications of light interior movement and small receipts at New Orleans for tomorrow. Spot cotton was advanced 1-8c. Late in the afternoon the market eased off partly under local liquidation, but closed steady at a net advance of 11@14 points.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand, prices lower; American middling, fair, 4 23-32; good middling, 4 21-32; American middling, 4 9-16; low middling, 4 15-32; good ordinary, 4 11-32; ordinary, 4 5-32. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,800 American. Receipts, 12,000, including 11,500 American.

Futures opened steady at the decline and closed very steady at the decline. American middling, l. m. c., January, 4.24@4.25; January-February, 4.23@4.24; February-March, 4.22@4.23; April-May, 4.22; May-June, 4.22; June-July, 4.22@4.23; July-August, 4.22@4.23; August-September, 4.21; September-October, 4.20.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 8 5-16c; net receipts, 1870; gross, 4703; exports to Great Britain, 100; forwarded, 472; sales, 105, all spinners; stock, 192,083.

Total today—Net receipts, 24,465; exports to Great Britain, 100; to the continent, 400; stock, 1,068,802.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 991,918; exports to Great Britain, 30,806; to France, 22,280; to the continent, 20,166.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 3,602,803; exports to Great Britain, 1,054,072; France, 309,032; to continent, 903,202.

New York Cotton.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 5-8c; middling gulf, 8 9-16c; sales, 105 bales.

Futures steady; sales, 195,700 bales. January, 7.90; February, 7.95; March, 8.03; April, 8.08; May, 8.11; June, 8.18; July, 8.21; August, 8.22; September, 8.03; October, 7.88; November, 7.85.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-4c; receipts, 8765; exports coastwise, 99; sales, 4000; stock, 402,033.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 8.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged; middling, 7 7-8c; sales, 1517; receipts, 4293; exports, 50; stock, 162,069.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 8.—Wheat—Good, active; poor grades neglected. No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 2 red, nominally, 68c; No. 2 spring, 55@56c; No. 3 spring, 54 1-2 &55c; rejected, nominally, 40@47c.

Corn—Active, 1-2c higher; No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 2 white, 23 1-2c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 17@17 1-2c; No. 2 white, 18 1-2c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2, nominally, 39c.

Hay—Steady; timothy, $10.00@12.50; prairie, $6.00@7.50.

Butter—Creamery, steady, 18 1-2@21c; dairy, firm, 13@14c.

Eggs—Weak; fresh, 17 1-2@18c.

Receipts—Wheat, 9000; corn, 27,300; oats, 1000; shipments, none.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet; wheat closed 1-8c@1-4c lower for futures; spot dull; No. 2 red, cash, 55c; hard and January, 55 1-2c each; July, 58 3-4c.

Corn closed firm 1-4c higher for futures; spot dull; firm; No. 2 mixed, cash and January, 25c; May, 26 5-8c; July, 27 1-8c.

Oats—Futures closed 1-8c lower; spot quiet and easy; No. 2 cash and January, 17 1-2c; May, 19 3-4c.

Rye—Steady; 33c bid for No. 2 this side.

Barley—Steady.

Cornmeal—$1.30@1.35.

Bran—Easy; 42c for sacked, east track.

Flax seed—Steady.

Timothy seed—$3.00@3.40.

Hay—Strong; dull; prairie, $7.00@8.50 timothy, $12.50@14.50.

Butter—Quiet, but unchanged.

Eggs—Firm; 18 1-2c.

Whisky—$1.22.

Pork—Higher; standard mess, jobbing, new, $9.75@9.77 1-2.

Lard—Prime steam, $5.30; choice, $5.45.

Boxed shoulders—$5.37 1-2; longs, $5.50; ribs, $5.52 1-2; shorts, $5.75.

Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulder, $4.65; longs, $4.75; ribs, $4.87 1-2; shorts, $5.00.

Receipts—Flour, 6000; wheat, 21,000; corn, 19,000; oats, 14,000.

Shipments—Flour, 5000; wheat, 10,000; corn, 30,000; oats, 8000.

New York.

New York, Jan. 8.—Wheat—Exports, 110,000. Spot irreglar; No. 2 red, 68; No. 2 hard, 70 3-8. Options opened firmer on war talk, eased off on disappointing cables, foreign selling and light clearances, rallied on covering, but weakened sharply in the heavy liquidation in the absence of export demand, and closed 3-8 lower. No. 2 red, January, 67 1-4; May, 67 3-8.

Hides—Dull.

Leather—Firm.

Wool—Steady.

Cotton seed oil—Inactive.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher; ruled fairly active within narrow ranges, local selling offset by foreign buying, closed easy at 5 points lower to 5 points higher; sales, 20,250 bags.

Spot Coffee—Rio, dull; No. 7, 14; mild, dull; Cordova, 17@18; sales, 500 bags Rio No. 7 spot at 14. Rio Nos. 6 and 7 offered at 13 c. a. f.; 300 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Sugar—Raw, firm but quiet; refined, quiet, dull.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

The sales in the three principal markets have amounted to 6,629,300 pounds, of which 2,912,500 were domestic stock and 3,785,800 pounds foreign. A comparatively quiet week was to be expected after the remarkable activity of Christmas week. There has, however, been a fair amount of business done. A fair demand exists for most kinds of domestic wool, and the market is from every point of view as strong as it was on the last day of December. In Boston the sales this week have amounted to 3 000,000 pounds, of which 1,310,800 pounds were domestic.

The sales in the corresponding period of 1894 were 2,654,950 pounds. This market from every point of view is as strong as it was on the last day of December, 1895.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 8—Wheat—Spot, firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red, winter, 5s 1-2d; No. 2 red spring wheat stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba 5s, 4 1-2d; No. 1 California 5s, 6d.

Futures quiet to 1-4d lower; January, 5s 4 1-2d; February, 5s 5d; March, 5s 5 3-4d; April, 5s 6d; May, 5s 6 1-4d; June, 5s 6 3-4d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 3 1-4d. Futures steady, January, 3s 2 3-4d. February, 3s 3d; March and April, 3s 3 1-4d; May, 3s 3 1-2d; June, 3s 3 3-4d.

Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis, fancy winter, 7s 3d.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Jan. 8.—A more general request for spring fabrics of a fancy character prevailed, but the business was of a more local character, and the market was dull.

Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—There was heavier trading in the grain market today than for some time past and fluctuations were rapid. The sombre foreign outlook at first exercised a powerful influence, but as later news was more pacific the markets yielded more to ordinary influences and eased off.

Wheat opened strong but very irregularly and under some little excitement. The price rose and fell for an hour in mighty sales and active trading between 60 1-2 and 61, but after the first fifteen minutes of the session the tendency for the remainder of the hour was decidedly downward. The opening strength was the expression of doubt in the minds of the operators regarding the possibility of an Anglo-German war. The upward movement roused some of the big shorts to make a hot fight against the advance, and a great volume of long wheat came upon the market and the advance was checked. The market soon became heavy and many of the early buyers began to sell out, and it did not take long for the price to go off 1 cent from the top, and 1-2 cent below the close yesterday. The market was quiet but steady during the last hour.

Corn opened strong under the continuation of the warlike political situation in Europe. It acted very nervous for about two hours and fluctuated rather wildly. The bulk of the selling was at 28 1-4@29 1-8, and it closed at 29 1-8@29 1-4c.

Oats were strong in sympathy with the better feeling in corn, but most of the early gain was lost.

Provisions started firm and maintained that condition all day.

Hog receipts were even higher than the heavy number estimated yesterday for today, but reports from the yard was that every one wanted hogs at yesterday's prices.

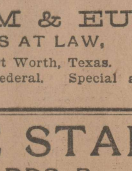
Estimate for tomorrow: Wheat, 65; corn, 325; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 45,000 head.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 7 7-8c. No sales reported. Receipts, 1288; shipments, 1238; stock, 71,954.

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General and Nervous Debility.



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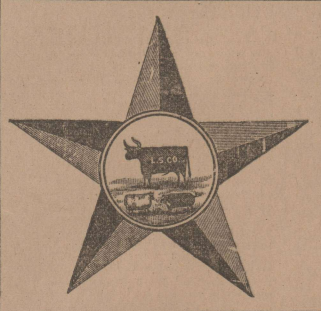
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

It is a deplorable fact, and yet one patent to even the most careless observer, that after such a fruit year as the one just passed, hundreds of valuable fruit trees which, otherwise, could have been kept in first-class condition, have been utterly ruined by ove-bearing. We have not yet learned that to sacrifice one-half, or even three-fourths of a heavy fruit crop in its earlier stages, means better fruit, more money and less injury to the tree, when that which is left to mature. It is a not uncommon sight this fall to see in passing by the farm orchards to see large limbs of apple and peach trees more espscially, partially broken off, and still hanging to the main body. On examination the trees will be found in an unpromising condition in other respects. There should be no further delay—if the injury is not already beyond remedy—in cutting off all broken limbs and all other redundant wood and shaping up the trees for another seasou's growth and fruiting. A liberal dose of finely ground bone is a wonderful renovator, and muriate of potash is another great help—both broadcast. The trees may not bear a heavy crop another year, but it pays to feed them. It is the man who does not withhold this necessary attention and food, who will receive his reward in a rich harvest, when perhaps, his less careful neighbor is wondering why his trees die and his fruit rarely comes to perfect maturity.—Exchange.

TREES FOR ORCHARD WIND-BREAKS.

"One of the best established principles of orchard planting on the prairies is that a block of apple trees should have a windbreak on the south and west, and if possible, on the east. On the north will do no damage. Especially on the south good windbreaks are practictlly a necessity. But, although it is quite common to find some protecting tree plantings around most of the bearing orchards, these seem to have been planted without much regard to the neds of the apple trees. The planters seem to have no clear idea in their minds of what they were doing, and the encircling belts of timber were planted as they stand, principally because the planter thought they would look well, or because he had seen some one else plant that way. The selection of trees specially adapted to shelter apple trees was seldom thought of. The conspicuous presence of many Lombardy poplars also proves this point without further evidence. But the people are beginning to understand the need of the windbreaks and later orchard plantings have some thought given to this essential," says American Horticulturist.

"The cottonwood and other poplars much too often planted heretofore, have, at least, by their ubiquity, proved their bad qualities. It hardly needs be said here that much better trees for this purpose can always be secured. The box elder, which was much more planted formerly than it is now, shares with the cottonwood the defect of succumbing early to the drought. Hundreds of belts and blocks of these trees may be found to-day riding as many miles, standing with dead trunks and bare branches a dismal and untidy sight. The box elder makes a good orchard protection throughout its prime. As effective a windbreaks as I ever saw around an orchard was made up chiefly of this species. But I saw this orchard and its windbreak again the other day, and the last winter's drought had been too much for the box elders. They are no longer of any use except for poor firewood.

"Some of the windbreaks, not alone for orchards, but for cattle yards and farm buildings as well, are nothing more than hedges of osage orange. Every reader must have observed numerous examples of the same sort. These hedges were usually planted, not for protection from wind, but simply for fence. The suggestion is obvious that they might be intentionally employed with great satisfaction for windbreaks.

"It has frequently occurred in cases in which farm orchards were planted without any particular plan that several rows of peach trees, or even a large peach orchard, has been placed on the windward side of the apple orchard. The beneficent effects of such an accident may be noted in almost any neighborhood. To be sure, the peaches, if they are not seedlings, themselves need and deserve a windbreak, and one would hardly think of buying good nursery grown stock to plant for the purpose under consideration. But the fact is, peach trees break the wind. If one has budded trees they may still be placed so as to assist in the protection of the apple orchard. If one has seedling trees they may be placed anywhere, and if a man is going to lumber up his place with such a second-class style of goods it makes little difference where they go. They better shield the apple.

"The other day I saw a fine belt of honey locust on the south of an orchard where they would have made a fine windbreak, except that they were a little thin below. Planted with alternate rows of Russian mulbery or some brushy tree they would be a great success for some people.

"Evergreens of all strong growing sorts make the very best of windbreaks; where pines and cedars can be grown they should never be neglected. The red cedar is the leader in the west, and has some advantages of its own."

"After all is said it must be remembered that no one can prescribe the tree which everybody else is to plant for windbreaks. One species is good for one man, another for another. Peculiarities of soil, situation and circumstance must be consulted, but still more, the peculiarities of the planter."—Prairie Farmer.

SPRAYING TREES.

Cut out and preserve the following. You will need it after awhile:

At a meeting of the Western New York Pomological society, Prof. Cook, of Michigan, in speaking of spraying trees with poisons, advised the use of colored poisons as being less likely to be the cause of mistakes. He said: "Spray directly blossoms fall, not before, as we do not want to destroy the bees. Be thorough in doing the trees. Put on insecitides with a dash, going on all four sides with a force pump. You will find upon examination that every apple has received a little drop of poison. Plum curculio will attack the apples if the plum is not there. Put plums near your apples and then fight for both kinds. Kerosene emulsion will certally kill scale lice. Dose thrips and rose bugs with the same." The following specific items were mentioned:

London purple—One pound to 200 gallons of water. Used to destroy codling moth, vurculio moth, curculio, leaf-rollers, tent catepillars and canker worms. For codling moth apply just after the blossoms fall and again two weeks later. This kills all the insects mentioned except the curculio. For curculio apply as soon as the calyx falls and again twice at intervals of ten days.

Kerosene and soap—Soft soap one quart, or hard soap—preferably whale oil soap—one-fourth pound; two quarts hot water; one pint of kerosene. Stir till all are permanently mixed. Then add water till the kerosene forms one-fifteenth of the whole compound. This kills aphides, or plant lice, bark lice, and many bugs; apply with force pump. Apply when insects are at work.

Tobacco or California pyrethrum—Use one ounce to three gallons of water. This is a speciiic for cabbage caterpillars, cherry and pear slug, etc. Dash it on the insects with spray bellows or force pump.

White hellebore—Use one ounce to three gallons of water. This kills currant slug. Apply with force pump.

Carbolic acid and soap—One pint crude carbolic acid, one quart soft soap, and two gallons hot water. Thoroughly mix and apply with a cloth to trunk and large branches two weeks after blossoms fall and again three weeks later. This prevents the borers from working and kills the bark lice.

THE APPLE AS MEDICINE.

Dr. R. G. Searles of Brooklyn, N. Y., thus discourses on the apple as medicine: "The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the vision of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up; but no harm can come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digestible shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it alleviates indigestion and is one of the best preventatives known of disease of the throat. Everybody should be familar with such knowledge."

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold to Texas parties since registration, for the week ending December 31, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York.; J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Exile's Landseer, 42698—C. F. Adams to E. Haenel and H. C. Schultz, Marian, Texas.

Ida's Twin Boy, 35,415—H. P. Gist, Winnsborough, Tex.

Koffee F. of Lawn, 42,801—Platter & Foster to W. L. Hamilton, Pendletonville, Tex.

Rusk's Coomasie, 42,134—G. L. & A. C. Davis to R. M. Richardson, Henderson, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Count of Scituate's Ida, 104,005—M. Lethrop to Mrs. E. M. Mirick, Cleburne, Tex.

Exile's Parmys, 109,862—C. F. Adams to E. Henel, Marian, Tex.

Fair Maude, 71,811—P. Wipprecht to J. Werner, Seguin, Tex.

Fanchon Gray, 98,828—P. Wipprecht to E. Haenel, Marion, Tex.

Florentine's Beauty, 93,150—A. B. Bradshaw to M. Burleson, Smithville, Texas.

Gentle Lillian, 66,656—J. McCormick to J. L. Hughes, Meridian.

Gentle Lillian, 66.656—A. H. George to R. R. Raymond, Corsicana, Tex.

Katie Perthuis, 109,711—G. P. Finlay to J. Perthuis, Hitchcock, Tex.

Lillian's Lucile, 110,383—R. R. Raymond to T. L. Baker, Crawford, Tex.

Madame Melrosa, 103,195—M. Lothrop to Mrs. E. M. Mirick, Cleburne, Tex.

Rema's Maid of Henderson, 108,476—G. L. & A. C. Davis to R. M. Richardson, Henderson, Tex.

Rena's Sunshine, 93,794—P. Wipprecht to J. Werner, Seguin, Tex.

Surprise's Violante, 109,633—C. F. Adams to H. C. Shultz, Marion, Tex.

THE VALUE OF THE BULL.

At a meeting of the Manitoba Dairy association, Mr. Daniel Monroe read an excellent address on "Private Dairying." Among the other important things which the dairy farmer should study, and upon which he should possess a strong, vital, dairy judgment, he spoke of the bull which is to stand at the head of the herd. On this point, we quote from the addres as follows:

The most important of all selections is the head of the herd. The bull we breed from should combine as much concentration of the very best family records as we can possibly buy or breed. The value of a good bull was finely illustrated last summer, when one of the largest dairies in the province was dispersed at public sale—95 head of young things of three generations, bred from the herd and sired by a choice thoroughbred bull, were offered, and brought prices that must have been gratifying to the owner in return for his investment, while the purchasers were equally pleased with their end of it. But that was not the end—the influence of that bull will live on for many years scattered over the province, to the great benefit of the dairy interest. Moral: Don't look at the dollars too long when you need a good bull."

We remember once of asking a certain very succesful dairy farmer in this county why it was his neighbor had so poor an average lot of cows. Both men brought milk to the Hoard creameries, and we had a good chance to note the amount of milk and the per cent of fat in both herds, as they were of nearly equal number. The answer given was very significant, and we wish the man could have heard it and pondered it. It was this: "I'll tell you. He has an awful cheap idea about a bull. He thinks a grade will breed as well as a registered animal, and then besides he is not a good judge of a bull. I never could tell him anything on that question, for he thought he knew more than I did about it. The consequence is his cows average bad. He has got four heifers in his herd from my bull, and they are the best of the lot; but he won't admit it. I've always noticed that if a man has a cheap idea about a bull he is pretty sure to raise poor, cheap cows."

The herd of the man who believed in the value of strong, potent, dairy blood was actually worth 40 per cent the more, cow for cow, for steady work and profit. The owner of the poorer herd often boasted that "no one caught him paying fancy prices for bulls," and the cows proved the truth of his assertion.

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

A SUCCESSFUL KANSAS BREEDER.

One of the most successful of Kansas livestock breeders is Mr. V. B. Howey of Topeka, who now has, besides other pure bred stock, 100 head of pedigreed swine, Poland Chinas and Berkshires. Prominent among the noted sires on Mr. Howey's farm is "Little Giant," his great show boar, whose picture appears in this issue. In the Poland China herd three famous sires have been doing service the past year, viz: Challenge 28795 O., not only a great breeder but a prize winner as well, having won when out last year at the Kansas State Fair second in the class, and headed herd that took second prize. His well bred coadjutor, "Corwin Index" 31457 O., the tracing of whose pedigree shows him to possess much noted ancestral blood. The chief lieutennant is the harem king, "Dandy Jim, Jr." 8493 S., who attracted so much attention at the World's fair. The Berkshire herd of Mr. Howey is headed by equally notable animals and have a strong show ring record. The gentleman takes pleasure in showing his herds to visitors and promptly answers all inquiries by mail.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W E. SKINNER, General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best poirt in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN; Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr. E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres.

J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772 545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	969 646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. $1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, $1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, $1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MORSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

In Bulk or Glass, Imported or Domestic.

We buy for spot cash, and can sell you good goods for little money.

NOTE OU R PRICES.

Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods.

Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Ce lebrated Oyama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Kentucky Star	$2 00	Brockwood	$3 00
Corn Whisky (white)	2 00	R. H. Parker (spring of 1890)	3 50
King of Kentucky Whisky (red)	2 50	O. F. C. Taylor whisky	3 50
New Port (barrel goods)	3 00	Old Crow	4 00
Proctor Knott	3 00	Oyama Whisky	4 00
Kentucky Derby Sour Mash	3 00	Montreal Rye	4 00
Melwood	3 00	Rich Grain (spring of 1885)	5 00

Send express or postoffice money ord er for what you want and same will be shipped you at once.

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS.

The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

BLAIR BROS.

FORT WORTH, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - TEXAS.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

P. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

DONT GET LEFT

THE KATY FLYER

A NEW FAST TRAIN

VIA

THE MK and T

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company.



FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC — SUNSET ROUTE

"Sunset Route."

DOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

—TO—

. . ATLANTA, WASHINGTON NEW YORK, CINCINNATI . .

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

. SHORTEST TIME AND MOST SUPERB SERVICE .

☆ SUNSET LIMITED ☆

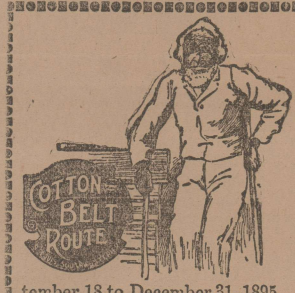
Semi-weekly Vestibuled Fast Trains, made up of Luxurious Sleepers, Composite cars, with Barber Shop, Baths and Special Ladies' Compartment Car, with ladies' maid in attendance, making the round trip between San Francisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours

ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPER TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexican points all the year 'round.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of Steamers to and from New York, all points east and west.

For information, call on local agents, or address, H. A. Jones, G. P. A.; L. J. Parks, G. P. & T. A.; C. W. Beln, T. M., Houston, Texas.



A LAME EXCUSE

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

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

WE HAVE GOT { A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex., TYLER, TEX.
A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.
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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, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.



NEWS AND NOTES.

The "7" horses, forty-three in number, were sold last week at $11 around, to the Diamond Tail ranch.—Goldthwaite County Echo.

Lubbock, Tex.—Several prairie fires have occurred recently near Lubbock, one fire covering an extent of country ten by twenty-five miles. They nearly all occur by parties trying to burn off fire guards.

A representative sale of Texas cattle made at St. Louis was that of eighty-seven head of 1082-pound steers sold by Gordon Bros. of Sulphur Springs to Armour & Co. for $3.30.

The cotton mills of North Carolina use up more of the new material than tthe state produces. Her citizens have over $16,000,000 invested in the manufacture of this staple commodity.

Authentic dispatches sent out give the total number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States during December as 46,663. A large number of these went to Texas grazing points.

A wealthy syndicate has been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, to operate a line of horseless carriages in that city at a uniform fare of 2 1-2c to all parts of the city.

Doc Adamson and Kelley Bros. shipped about eighty head of corn-fed cattle to Kansas City Monday. Doc Adamson and Louis Nichols went in with them.

Fire on the farm of John Wesley, near Margaret, Foard county, destroyed ninety tons of feed, consisting of sorghum, millet, alfalfa, clover and Colorado grass, on January 4. Loss $300. Cause of fire unknown.

District court convened at Franklin, Tex., January 6, and while the judge was impanneling the grand jury, Tom Melton, white, shot and killed Tom Carr, colored, within the shadow of the court house. They were both cattlemen. Particulars are not obtainable, as Melton refuses to talk.

Captain A. P. McCord of Crawford, McCord & Crawford of Cameron, Milam county, Texas, was at the yards on the 2n inst. and marked a train load of meal-fed steers at $3.55 and $3.65.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

Among the Texas cattle sold at St. Louis this week were 879-pound steers, marketed by J. M. Coffin of Itasca, at $3.45; 915-pound grass steers, sold by W. J. McIntyre of Alpine at $3.05, and 1000-pound steers from Temple, marketed by Dr. J. B. Taylor, at $3.35. P. S. Witherspoon of Belcherville marketed Monday 1200-pound steers at $3.45.

S. S. Cole and L. P. Bonsman, who came in with cattle for L. C. Wall, of Ardmore, I. T., said there had been a great deal of rain lately with a little snow. They saw no green wheat until they got into Illinois. They report that the Burke-Burnett cattle, 1800 head, feeding at the Ardmore Mills, were being shipped to Fort Worth.—Drovers Jurnal.

Among the sales of cattle at St. Louis last week were 1335 pound steers marketed by Witherspoon & Belcher at $3.55, and 1211-pound steers at $3.45. The Planters' Cotton Oil company of Bonham marketed 1140-pound steers at $3.60 and J. B. and J. E. Dale of Greenville sold 1179-pound steers at $3.40. Forty-two head of 1115-pound steers marketed by C. A. Moore of Bonham brought $3.35.

According to a Kansas City authority the receipts of Texas cattle at that market during last year showed an increase over 1894 of nearly 100,000 head, although the total receipts showed a slight decrease from 1894. It is said that many of the Texans making up the increase were formerly Chicago patrons, but that they have been deterred partially from shipping to that market by the terminal charge of $2 per car at Chicago.

Stockmen give good reports of the present condition of stock on the ranges. Although an early and hard winter was predicted, the weather thus far has been of the most favorable nature for range stock of all kinds. The light snows have furnished an abundance of moisture, and did not interfere with grazing. It is perhaps unfortunate that the weather has been so favorable, as on many portions of the range feed and grass are somewhat scarce, and severe weather or deep snow would result in many losses. —Montana Stockman.

The Southwestern Traffic association at its meeting in New Orleans beginning January 13 will make a special issue of live stock matters. Colonel A. R. Jones of the Katy and General Frieght Agent J. C. McCabe of the Rock Island are among those who will attend from Fort Worth. It is Col. Jones' intention to leave New Orleans as early as possible and go to the meeting of the Texas Live Stock commission at San Antonio on January 14 and 15.—Dallas News.

The secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association reports a greater number of new applications for membership than usual at this time of year. It is usually the case that just before the annual meeting of the association the applications for membership begin to fall off, but this year an unusually large number of applications have been received. The secretary of the association declares that the Texas cattlemen are realizing more and more every year what a good thing it is. The secretary does not think that the recent ruling of the chairman of the pass committee of the railroads will materially affect either the attendance at the meeting of the association in March or the meeting of stockmen at San Antonio on the 14th inst. He says that the one-half rate given by the roads will be satisfactory to cattlemen generally, and that the small matter of railroad transportation will not affect attendance.

Many Texas cattle go to Montana every spring. Consequently what is doing in that that state among cattlemen is always interesting to Texas stockmen. Towern & Collins of Miles City, one of the biggest operating firms in the northwest, write:

"The past week has shown considerable activity in inquiries for next season's delivery. Many of these inquiries are from what would be termed 'small outfits,' that is, men engaged in farming, who believe they see a 'good thing' also in cattle raising, and are, therefore, disposed to 'push it along.' Diversified farming is rapidly receiving the attention of stockmen throughout the Northwest, and the results of the same will be watched with much interest. Reports from the ranges in this section are to the effect that stock of all kinds is doing well. The snow has already all gone, but as the weather has been and continues to be mild, cattle find sufficient water with an abundance of feed. What would be dreaded now would be a particularly cold snap that would freeze up the creeks and water courses."

All the round bale cotton interests have been consolidated with a capital of $6,000,000. The new syndicate will have a large plant at Waco. A Baltimore dispatch in the Dallas News pointing to the consolidation was confirmed Saturday. It has also become known that the trip made to New York recently by Messrs. Bart Moore and W. W. Seley, of Waco, was in the interest of one of the Texas round bale companies which has gone into the consolidation. This new syndicate is causing a flutter among the cotton balers.

Knox county has had a great deal of rain.

Farmers of Foard county are preparing to plant spring wheat.

The rainfall for 1895 as reported by Mr. C. B. Moore of Collin county amounted to 43.28 inches.

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation admitting Utah to statehood. This makes forty-five stars for "old glory."

D. C. Hill of McKinney, Texas, was on the market this week with ten cars of cattle, which sold at $3.60, $3.65 and $3.75.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

Eighteen hundred bales of cotton were burned on O'Neill's platform at Clarksville, Red River county, on the 3d inst., partly insured.

Captain A. P. McCord of Crawford, McCord & Crawford of Cameron, Tex., was at the St. Louis stock yards Thursday and marketed a train of meal fed steers at $3.55 and $3.65.

Sam Singleton of the Browning neighborhood has a crop of 150 acres of maize which yields 35 bushels per acre, 12,750 bushels. "Just shet yer eye and 'flect."—Scurry County News.

A big stock deal was consummated here. All the stock on the "Cross C" ranch, in Lubbock county, has been disposed of to Erastus Wilson of Kansas City. There was 6613 head of cattle and seventy-eight head of horses, and the sum realized was $80,000.—Gazette.

The swine breeders of Texas will meet in convention at Waco on the 21st inst. The cotton producers of Texas will also meet at Waco on the 21st inst. All our farmers would be benefited by attending both these meetings, and if they should attend and learn the one lesson of raising more hogs and planting less acreage in cotton, the trip would be worth thousands of dollars to our county the first year.—San Saba News.

A letter received at Austin from Washington states that the supreme court's opinion in the Greer county case has been prepared and will soon be submitted; also that it is against the Texas claim. It is evidently guess work, as if such information could be had in advance it would command a high price and would not be furnished gratis by Washington correspondents. —Dallas News.

Dr. John Bowman is interested with David Boaz and others in a gold and copper mine in Taos county, New Mexico. The mine has been worked since last September, but it is only recently that a rich fissure vein of ore has been discovered. Mr. Bowman says that it is a very rich strike and expects to get millions out of it, and would sell none of his stock. He says ore from the vein has been assayed by an expert Denver analyst and is said to have yielded 19 per cent copper and $2555 in gold to the ton.

Edwards county has been more successful with her school land than any other county in West Texas. Over ten years ago the land was sold to B. Oppenheimer of San Antonio for $16,000 at 6 per cent interest, which amounted to $960 a year. After $10,000 interest was paid the land rescinded to the county by forfeiture of payment of interest. So Edwards county has cleared $10,000 by the transaction.—Rock Springs Rustler.

It is rumored that the Armour company is looking up the future possibilities of the stock business in Texas with a view of erecting a branch establishment at some favorable point in the state.

The Texas stockmen will do well to keep the control of their dressed meat business, as well as export trade, well in their own hands and look with suspicion upon men of the Armour stripe, who propose to boom some city and help the country generally by erecting a large canning plant at some particular place. The Armour bank account is in a very healthy condition—thanks to generous contributions by Western stockmen—and does not really need to be made and larger by the stockmen of Texas.

Let local capital find profitable investment in the dressed meat business in Texas—There is plenty of it ready to be invested as soon as it becomes apparent that the investment will prove profitable.—Miles City Stock Grower.

ORIGIN OF JINGO.

How It Came to Apply to Advocates of a War Policy.

The origin of the word "jingo" is interesting at this time when one is confronted with it so often. At the time of the close of the Russo-Turkish war, which, as all readers of history know, terminated so disastrously for the Turks and caused a feeling of apprehension in England that the Russians were bent on taking Constantinople and the ultimate dismemberment of the Turkish empire, a change which could not be tolerated, the public feeling found expression in England upon the stage in pantomimes and in the music halls by numerous patriotic songs. One of these was as follows:

"The dogs of war are loosed, and the rugged Russian Bear.
Full bent on blood and robbery, has crawled out of his lair.
It seems a thrashing now and then will never help to tame
That brute, and so he's out upon the same old game.
The Lion did his best to give him some excuse
To crawl back to his den again—all efforts were no use.
He hungered for his victim; he's pleased when blood is shed;
But let us hope his sins may all recoil on his own head."

Chorus—

"We don't want to fight; by jingo, if we do.
We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too.
We fought the Bear before, and while we're Britons true
The Russians shall not have Constantinople."

The song became most popular, and was heard on every street corner, from every organ grinder and was whistled by every bootblack. Shortly after this the election campaign began in which Gladstone, the head of the Liberals, attacked the Tory party, then led by the ear by Beaconsfield, who was in power. The Tory foreign policy was ridiculed, and they were stigmatized by the Liberals as "the party of bloodshed, glory and jingo."

From the time of this election campaign, which resulted in the defeat of the Tories and the accession of the "peace party," Gladstone's 1880 administration, the word "jingo" has been used to denote an individual or section of a party ready to rush, without mature consideration, into all the horrors of war.

The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for something better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for $2.50, or the watch alone for $2.

SHEEP AND WOOL

In 1846 France had 52,151,430 sheep; in 1893 only 20,275,716.

South America has 125,000,000 sheep, or more than four times as many as the United States.

A million and a quarter pounds of Donskoi (Rusian) wool was sold in New York last week.

Three times as many sheep were exported last year as during 1894, or about 375,000 as aginst 125,000.

The order of the British government requiring the slaughter of American sheep at port of landing within the prescribed ten days' limit went into effect Wednesday, the 1st.

Values for sheep and lambs are but slightly lower than a year ago. During the year, however, good native wethers sold as high as $5.50 and lambs at $6.35 per 100 pounds, "but that was very long ago."

In 1885 Texas had 4,749,000 sheep, valued at $6,224,076. In 1895 her sheep number only 2,286,822, valued at $2,442,162. No wonder that Texas sheepmen are unanimous for protection.

In January, 1893, New York and Michigan X and higher grades of wool found a quick market at 25@25 1-2c per pound unwashed. In 1895, under free wool legislation, these same grades of wool are slow enough at 15@16c per pound—a decline of over 35 per cent.

In 1893 Pennsylvania and Ohio XX and higher grades of unwashed wool were firm at 28@29c per pound. In the palmy and glorious free wool days of 1895 the same grades of wool are dull enough at 18@19c per pound—a decline of nearly 34 per cent.

The sale of heavy sheep nowadays is a matter of uncertainty. One day the exporters will buy them and pay good prices; another time they have either to be sold to the killers at a considerable lower range or be held to await better demand. The export demand is a very uncertain one at this time, and in shipping heavy sheep the consignor must simply take his chances of getting out all right with them.

Capt. A. E. Shepard writes: "My own county of Bushel, Texas, under a wool tariff, contained 50,000 sheep. Under free wool, today, there is not a single sheep in the county. Millions of acres in Texas are unoccupied that under protection were covered with hundreds of thousands of sheeps. This change is due to the fact that raw wool in our interior markets sells for less than cotton. This is a condition and not a theory, the first experience of the kind in Texas."

What has the Wilson bill done for American sheep owners? In two years the value of sheep has declined from $125,000,000 to $66,000,000, a reduction nearly one-half in value. Our Texas stockmen have had abundant rains and feed is plenty, with but few cattle left, as a price can be obtained that will aid in making up part of the losses. We find the Wilson bill allows immense importations from Mexico and very soon our cattlemen will be joining hand with the sheepmen and demand protection also. — Brackett News.

HOW TOP LAMBS WERE FED.

Mr. T. L. Smith, Fountain county, Ind., writes in Wool Markets and Sheep as follows:

"In regard to my recent shipment of sheep and lambs to Chicago which topped the market, I would say: My lambs had only fair care. Through the summer I fed them ninety days corn fodder with corn on, some fed on the ground when dry, other times when the ground was wet fed in racks out in the field. I have fed no hay. I consider this the best and cheapest feed. The lambs were bred from Merino ewes crossed with Shopshire bucks. They were strong, vigorous and easily cared for. Their wool was medium half and and quarter blood and sells well in the eastern markets. They were April lambs and averaged seventy-eight pounds and sold at $4.40, the top price of the week, by Clay, Robinson & Co. I think this way of breeding will obtain nearer to what the market demands and by so doing one gets the best results."

Some persons think snow is food and drink to a sheep. It is cold comfort as food, and as a drink is a failure. It increases thirst instead of quenching it, and the flock should not be condemned to such punishment. Fresh well water is the very best drink in the winter as well as in the summer, and should be provided liberally: It is a good plan to have the drinking troughs hung at each end on pivots, so that at night they may be inverted and so emptied that ice will not collect in them. In the morning the troughs are turned up and held in place by a stout peg.

SHOULD HORSEFLESH BE EATEN?

From Pearson's Weekly.

Everybody is aware that the horse is the cleanest of all domestic animals. It will not eat anything but good, healthy food, nor drink any but pure water. A horse would rather starve than take the rotten stuff often given to pigs and cattle. It is nothing but prejudice that prevents us from eating horseflesh. A similar prejudice retarded the introduction of the potato a hundred years ago. Today we could not get along without it. Yet the prejudice against potatoes can be explained. The people had been told that this American root caused fever, and rendered the ground unfit for all other crops. The exception against horse flesh is not even founded upon any objection to its properties.

It is solely due to the influence of the church. The clergy did everything possible to prevent the newly converted Saxons from returning to their heathenish practices, and prohibited the use of horseflesh to stop the sacrifices to Odin and Thor. A long time passed before these practices were altogether discontinued.

The nations of Europe have suffered enormous loss by this prohibition of horseflesh. Especially from the humanitarian point of view the results are most deplorable. Millions of people are forced to live on potatoes and similar food, wanting in nutritive qualities, while millions of pounds of the very best meat are wasted.

In the opinion of many good judges horseflesh is most nourishing of all meats and its taste is hardly to be distinguished from beef. The flesh of a horse fed on oats has a smell similar to goosefleah. The fat is preferable to lard. Above all, it should be remembered that no flesh is so healty as that of the horse. Trichinosis and similar diseases are unknown in horses. Tuberculosis, very common in cattle, is very rare in horses.

FATTENING SHEEP ON MILO MAIZE.

R. S. Campbell, of the well-known firm of Hamilton & Campbell, buck raisers and dealers and mutton buyers, is in the city. Mr. Campbell has just arrived with 2000 muttons and 100 Angora goats which he purchased in Gillespie and Kimble counties. He is originally from Cumberland, Ohio. He is experimenting on feeding his stock and as a starter he bought seventeen acres of broom corn in the field and ten tons of the heads from Muller, a Lipan Flat farmer, for $27. His sheep are now at work sweeping the field. He wants to contract for the delivery at the Fort Concho corrals, where he will winter and feed his muttons, 100 tons of milo maize in the head. He proposes to run the heads through a feed cutter, but will not crush them or grind the grain. The experiment, if it can be called one, will be watched with interest. If successful, it means a big thing for this country.—San Angelo Standard.

ENGLISH NOTES.

Argentina has drawn largely upon English stud flocks this year.

At a recent sale of Lincolns, eleven rams brought an average of $245 each.

At a single sale in England, 45 Shropshire rams sold at an average of $205.

At Mr. John Mayo's sale of Dorset Horns, ewes brought from 38 to 71 shillings per head, and lambs from 25 to 36 shillings.

Mr. Wm. Holland lately sold 23 head of his Market Deeping Shearling Lincoln rams for $1038.75, an average of $45.25 per head.

Mr. W. Marshall of Cottam recently sold a number of his improved Leicesters for exportation to France, and another lot to go to Boulogne.

At the late Ashford ram sales, 80 Westbroke Romney Marsh rams were sold at auction in 80 minutes, the price per head ranging from $21.25 to $80.

At a late Border Leicester sale, 30 shearing rams averaged $245, one of them selling for $755 and another for $750. Most of them went to tenant farmers.

Mr. Vesty is arranging to build cold storage on the Thames for 80,000 carcasses of sheep, and the dock company have increased their cold storage capacity to 440,000 sheep.

The value of sheep and mutton imported into the United Kingdom increased from $17,863,805 in 1892 to $25,731,110 in 1894. The price of mutton has increased correspondingly.

Over 150 Shropshires have been exported from the famous "Shenstone Court" stud of R. P. Cooper, the head of the great Berkhamsted sheep dip manufacturing firm of Wm. Cooper & Nephews. These sheep have gone to Russia, Argentina, New Zealand and South Africa.

SHEEP BREEDING FOR PROFIT.

"The prevailing belief that size is the one thing needful in a sheep is a mistake." These words of a recent writer are true; yet those who possess that belief are in numbers as a hundred to one of those who know the error, says a writer from New York state in Country Gentleman. The Spanish Merino sheep are naturally of smaller size, and are more thickly, finely and heavily wooled than those of any other breed. This feature of them is universally acknowledged. For many years some breeders have made efforts to increase the size of carcass and still retain the proportion of wool by admixture of the blood of some large breed; but these efforts have always proved signal failures; as witness the various "Delaine," "Mutton," "Blacktop, "Dickinson" and other Merinoes. Size is augmented, but the ratio of wool to carcass is not there. It is an established fact that the Spanish Merino cannot be increased in size by outside blood and still retain the proportion of wool; yet thousands are working up at this line today. Size can ony be increased and wool retained by selection of the largest of the same blood and breeding from them; but improvements on this line are very tedious, owing to the comparatively short lives of sheep and the tendency to revert to the original size. One cannot grow a one-thousand-pound horse from Shetland pony blood; nor can he grow a mammoth sheep from Spanish Merino blood. Ewes weighing around 100 pounds and rams around 140 pounds, is about the extent to which this blood can be carried and retain compactness and weight of fleece.

Would anything be gained by having sheep as large as cows? Is there more profit to the general sheep farmer in large sheep than in those that are smaller? I will attempt to show that there is not so much. It costs as much to grow and maintain a certain number of pounds of flesh, blood and bones upon one sheep as upon another, other things being equal. Science teaches this. It follows then that to grow and maintain a 200-pound sheep costs as much as to grow and maintain two 100-pound sheep. Sheep are invariably pastured upon the roughest, rockiest, steepest land one possesses; and small sheep are the most profitable because they are more supple in climbing steep ascents and feeding in places which are less accessible to large sheep; and they are the most profitable because they produce a greater proportion of wool to carcass.

Still it is a rule with rare exceptions that purchasers of sheep for general purposes select the largest and probably, to use a homely expression, for the same reason that the small boy selects the largest clams, without thought or regard to quality. The uppermost thought in purchasing large sheep to breed from is that the carcasses make the most mutton. Small carcasses sell for as much per pound as large ones and the latter cost more because they bear a less percentage of wool to help pay expenses. It must be in this light and not in the quality that your correspondent means about size deteriorating the mutton.

Sheep are particularly susceptible to deterioration by careless breeding and they respond favorably and as readily to wisdom in their matings. The ram should always be of pure blood and if the ewe lambs are to be retained the ram should always be of the same breed and same strain; but no nearer akin than the third or fourth generation. One out-cross would be likely to spoil the good work of years. Sheep are also more susceptible to the evils of in-breeding than any other domestic animal. Any near consanguineous relation of the sire and dam is fraught with great danger. In a case where the same ram was retained four years he ruined the flock. His last crop of lambs were idiotic.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO

Expose your sheep to cold rain and sleet storms?

Ship your sheep to markets already overstocked with them?

Deny your flock dry sheds, while you are comfortably housed?

Use a scrub ram, when a pure-bred can be had for a trifling sum?

Disfigure your flock with long-tail lambs and foul, unsightly tag-locks?

Put tags and sweepings in your fleeces to discredit your clip and business sagacity?

Let a careless shepherd boy run your sheep with a fierce and poorly disciplined dog?

Lose ten or twenty lambs with scours when a $1 bottle of Shepherd's Cordial will save them?

Consume salt pork by the barrel and compliment your family and visitors with fresh mutton but two or three times a year?

Allow throat, lung, liver and intestinal worms to deplete your flock, when a dollar's worth of Worm Powders will expel them?

Feed your sheep on coarse, over-ripe woody, timothy hay, when you can grow five or six tons of infinitely better corn fodder to the acre?

EFFECTIVE WOLF DESTROYERS.

The Standard Cattle company of Wyoming, after trying other breeds of dogs on the wolves that infest their ranges, have now in use a number of Russian bloodhounds, which are proving effective wolf destroyers. They are the only dogs capable of running down and killing the large buffalo wolves that have so long been the terror of the mountain ranges. The Standard company have tried these dogs for a year, and so well pleased are they with the result that they have recently purchased an addition of several fresh hounds for their kennels. The use of these hounds upon the sheep ranches of the West would soon solve one of the most serious problems in range sheep raising, and the American Sheep Breeder suggests an early trial of them by enterprising range sheepmen. They have proven the salvation of sheep husbandry in the wolf-infested Russian steppes.—American Sheep Breeder.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

IN 1896.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out this policy, in 1895, Julian Ralph visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the West; Richard Harding Davis took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the evolutions of the new navy were described and illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; Frederic Remington presented studies of Army and Frontier life; Poultney Bigelow attended the opening of the Kiel canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature, and music and drama will be artistically presented. W. D. Howells, in the new department LIFE AND LETTERS, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time. E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the BUSY WORLD will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of Amateur Sport.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its political cartoons the WEEKLY will continue to be an independent advocate of good government and sound money.

In fiction the WEEKLY will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by W. D. Howells, and a stirring serial of a Scotch feud, by S. R. Crockett. The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In every respect HARPER'S WEEKLY will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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THE PET GOAT.

Chambers' Journal.

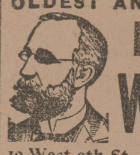
There are few better pets for a ship than a well conducted goat. She soon gets passionatelty fond of her quarters, and will eat anything from a banana to a marlinespike. This goat became a sadly debauched character. She acquired in a few days such a taste for tobacco that she would refuse the most enticing delicacies in the way of green stuff for the noxious weed, and indeed she was never happy without a quid in her jaw. But this was not her worst habit. No one on board knew the grog bugle better than she, and punctually she was standing beside the tub at one bell in the afternoon watch, when two glasses of water and one of rum per man are served out to the different messes. There is naturally always a glass or two left when all are served. This was poured into a can, the liquor poured into the shallow bottom; then Nanny drank her tot like a man. It was too absurd to watch her conduct after this. She would skylark with anyone, charge up and down the deck, butt anybody who came in her way, and in fact play the "giddy goat" all round for half an hour or so; then, like other depraved human beings, she would coil herself up in a corner and sleep off the effects of her indulgences.

"Love makes the world go round." The world seems to go round, but love makes your head swim; that's the explanation.—Boston Transcript.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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

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Board with room, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

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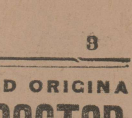
to repair or replace a broken or loose spoke in a wheel without adjusting tire, also tighten tire same time. Anyone can put them on. Every owner of a wagon should have them. Price by mail, 10 cents each; three for 25 cents; $1.00 per dozen. Agents wanted. Town, county and state rights for sale. Address GEORGE E. ELLIOTT, Grosvenor Dale, Conn.

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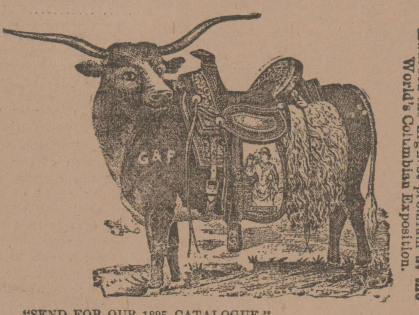
Crush ear corn and grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired. Use conical shaped grinders. An entire departure from all other mills.

Lightest running, most substantial and handiest to operate. Three sizes: 2 to 6, 6 to 8 and 8 to 12 h. p.

Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.

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—BY—
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GEO. B. LOVING..., Pres. and M'g'r.
A. J. SANDEGARD..... ....Treasurer.
H. L. OLDHAM.....Secretary

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

The Journal is in receipt of Bulletin No. 36 of Mississippi A. and M. experiment station, entitled "Insects Injurious to Corn."

Live stock receipts at the four principal markets for the past two years were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1894	6,148,725	13,109,907	4,225,448
1895	5,528,629	12,614,160	4,931,322
Decrease ...	620,096	495,747	.....
Increase	....		705,874

The Stock and Farm Journal would be pleased to hear from some of its readers on the irrigation question. Concisely written articles from those who have experimented practically, describing their plant, methods, area irrigated, etc., will be appreciated.

San Antonio is making big preparations for the stockmen's convention to meet in that city in January, and it is believed it will be the largest gathering of breeders and shippers of livestock ever assembled in Texas. All stockmen are invited and will be heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained.—Bastrop Advertiser.

It is announced that everything is about in readiness for the Mexican excursion of stockmen to start from San Antonio after the meeting there this month, and the minor details are now being arranged. The seventy-five members of the party that were desired have been secured and among the number are about a half dozen Fort Worth men.—Gazette.

The Journal has been handed for perusal a letter recently received from a cattle feeder in Natchitoches, La., who states he has understoon that the Fort Worth stock yards and packing house now offer first-class inducements in the way of facilities and market for Southern cattle. This gentleman is feeding about 300 head, which will probably be shipped here. The letter indicates that the advantages of Fort Worth as a live stock market are being gradually recognized all over the country.

A new suggestion as to the disposition of the state's convict labor, advanced by our correspondent, T. A. Evans, in another column, contains some apparently practical ideas. This question has been considerably agitated of late without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The present system of hiring out convicts on cotton plantations and sugar farms is injurious to our agricultural interests, deprives worthy men of employment, and is wrong all the way through.

Mexico is a country that is gradually being drawn into closer business relations with ours, and therefore coming more prominently into notice. Cattlemen of late have had considerable business dealings there and naturally have become interested in Mexican products and affairs generally. An opportunity for making a trip and seeing the country and the historic old City of Mexico will be afforded at small expense by accompanying the excursion of the Texas Live Stock association after their meeting on the 14th and 15th inst. Tickets, one fare for round trip.

Reports from certain black land sections in the state are to the effect that there are more applicants to rent land at $5 an acre than can be accommodated. To such, it might be suggested that they turn their attention west and northwest, where land is more plentiful and consequently cheaper. It has been demonstrated that whilst corn is not as certain a crop at all times, cotton has done well in these sections. Last season's cotton crop in the counties northwest of the cross-timbers, and extending some 60 to 75 miles beyond the 100th meridian, produced an average of nearly one-half bale per acre, which at current prices, was a source of considerable revenue to the raisers. Whilst it may be claimed this yield was not particularly good, it must be remembered that a cotton crop can be made in that section of country with much less labor than down east, the season not being so rainy, and the weeds and grass not so troublesome.

What Texas needs is home manufacturing enterprises and then the people can patronize home trade, but not until then. The people of Texas will have to look to New England for their cotton and woolen goods as long as they are manufactured there instead of in Texas—Holland Progress.

The above is a truth that cannot be repeated too often or brought too prominently before the notice of the people. Cotton mills have proved paying enterprises elsewhere and in Texas, with the raw material right at hand, there should be no reason for doubting similar results.

The Crosby County News has a write-up of its section which commends itself as an example to many enterprising journalists, in that it gives a fair, impartial statement of the disadvantages as well as advantages of the country. The exaggerated and high colored descriptions so frequently given with a view of inducing immigration do far more harm than good, being the means of inducing many who are comfortably fixed to move to the supposed "better country." Being disappointed in their expectations and losing their little all they soon pull up stakes and leave, not forgetting to give the country a black eye at every opportunity. All this could be avoided by giving the plain unvarnished truth, free from any embellishment or exaggeration.

Captain A. G. Boyce, manager of the Capital Syndicate company's ranch sends the Journal an interesting letter which appears in this issue giving his experience of Polled-Angus cattle.

The Journal is in receipt of copy of a "Book on Silage" by F. W. Wall, assistant professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. The book contains full instruction for construction of the different kinds of silos and treats fully on this important subject.

The itinerary of the Texas Live Stock association trip to Mexico is as follows: Leaving San Antonio January 16 at 1:30 o'clock in the morning the party will arrive at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, at 7:15 a. m., and will in turn pass through Monclova, Laval, Agnas, Callentes and Salado, reaching the City of Mexico at 2 o'clock a. m. January 18. Returning the party will leave the City of Mexico at 8 a. m., January 21, going to Guadalajara and stopping en route at San Juan, Del Rio Querezetaro, Salamanca and other points of interest. The party will leave Guadalajara in the afternoon of January 22 and will stop at the Niagara of Mexico, the falls of Juanacaltan, and thence to Silado, Zacatecas and Torreon will also be visited, and a side trip will be taken to Durango, and returning the party will reach San Antonio at 2 p. m., January 26.

Calendars of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. One calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper advertising agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems if possible even better than its predecessors. Handsome enough for the library and yet carefully adapted for every day use, it is naturally a great favorite. Those who have used this calendar in other years will not be surprised to learn that the demand for it is constantly increasing. Once introduced it become a welcome friend. Its price (25 cents) includes delivery, in perfect condition, postage paid, to any address.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at $1 a year, to put in an expensive lithographic plant, capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled, even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals.

From the report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, just issued, we make the following extracts:

	Per cent.
Increase of field crops in 1895 over 1894	9.71
Increase of value of same in 1895 over 1894	27.00
Increased value of all products and livestock over 1894.....	4.86
Increased acreage of corn in 1895 over 1894	31.00
Increased acreage of broom corn in 1895 over 1894.....	55.00
Increased acreage of alfalfa in 1895 over 1894	54.00
Increased acreage of sorghum in 1895 over 1894	47.00
Increased acreage of milo maize, Kaffir corn, and Jerusalem corn in 1895 over 1894	87.3

Speaking of the approaching meeting of the Texas Live Stock association, the Fort Worth correspondent of the Dallas News under date of January 3 says:

It is attracting a great deal of interest here, and a big delegation will go from Panthertown. Between Colonel A. S. Reed, chairman of the executive committee of the association, and Homer Eads, stock agent of the Iron Mountain, and chairman of the invitation committee, who is in town, they have succeeded in interesting every stockman in Fort Worth in the coming meeting. The pilgrimage to the City of Mexico is now a settled fact. Colonel Reed, who has the excursion in charge, has received assurances from over seventy-five stockmen that they will go. The coming meeting will be the most important ever held in San Antonio. A program that will interest every stockman in the southwest has been prepared and will be discussed. Many of the best informed stockmen in Texas are booked for papers.

There was a time in the history of Hardeman county when our people depended almost solely on wheat as the crop that would bring in the largest returns. Not so now. While our farmers still grow some wheat, they have learned by paying dearly for it, it won't do to depend on one crop. This year they tried corn, millet and sorghum, and as a result have big crops each. All that can do so are investing in cattle and will add stock raising to farming. There is no doubt but that the people are taking the right course and in a fair way to prosper.—Quanah Tribune.

The above is applicable to many of the Panhandle counties besides Hardeman. In fact the large majority of immigrants during the '90 and '91 boom went to the Panhandle with the exclusive object of raising small grain. Dearly bought experience, however, showed them their mistake, the grain crops in that section having been practical failures ever since. But like many other trials, poor mortals have to undergo, it may be said that these failures were blessings in disguise, as the people were led to experiment and ascertain what crops were adapted to the country, to raise their own meat and everything possible for home consumption, and to buy on a strict cash basis, selling on credit being now a thing of the past in the Panhandle. The result is that our northwestern settlers are now getting in good shape, and on the whole are as prosperous as those in any portion of the state.

SPECIAL LETTER TO STOCKMEN.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 3.—To the Stockmen of Texas:

The object of this letter is to urge upon you the great importance of your attendance at the coming annual meeting of the Texas Livestock association in San Antonio on the 14th and 15th of this month. The railroad companies will issue half fare round trip tickets; the good people of San Antonio are making unusual preparations for the entertainment of their visitors; an attractive program, embracing all important branches of the livestock interests, has been prepared and assigned to competent speakers, and the proceedings will terminate with an excursion to Mexico, which a large number have already signified their intention of joining.

Apart from the above inducements are, however, stronger reasons for desiring your attendance. The cattle and sheep interests of our state are at present in a condition from which there will before long be a change, either for better or worse, which it is to be depends greatly upon legislative action. For this reason it is now of vital importance that not only stock raisers, but all who are in any manner interested in the industry, should confer together and decide upon some specific action. You can readily see, therefore, how directly you are interested and the consequent importance of your attendance at this meeting.

You are further kindly requested to give as much publicity as possible to this call, and urge the attendance of your friends. The association wishes it understood that all are free to address the meeting, and a special invitation is tendered non-members to meet with us and participate in our deliberations. Yours very truly,

GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary.

THE SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION.

The importance of the issues which will come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Texas Live Stock association in San Antonio on the 14th and 15th inst., justifies the Farm and Stock Journal in once more calling attention thereto, and urging a large attendance. Lest any should suppose that any rivalry exist between this association and the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, it may be stated that there is no rivalry or conflict in any particular. The Texas Live Stock association was organized by stockmen for the promotion of the live stock interests generally throughout the state, and all matters pertaining thereto, as for example, breeding and improvement of stock, handling and feeding. It also takes action on all matters connected with freights shipping, etc. The Cattle Raisers association was established for the protection of its members, and has a splendid organization for the suppression of thieving, detection and arrest of cattle thieves and general matters pertaining to the cattle industry. Many stockmen belong to both associations and they work harmoniously throughout. At the approaching meeting amongst other important subjects for discussion the following are on the program: "Mexican cattle and the effects of their importation into the United States," "The cattle shortage. Does it really exist." "Cattle feeding in Texas," "Home markets for Texas Cattle," "The sheep industry of Texas," "The swine industry of Texas," "The present and future of the horse industry," "The future of the cattle industry," and many others. The Journal hopes that the importance of the meeting as well as the hospitable efforts of the San Antonio people, will be recognized by a large attendance of stockmen, and calls attention to the circular letter of Secretary Loving in which he states that "all are free to address the meeting, and a special invitation is tendered non-resident members to meet with us and participate in our deliberations."

DOTS BY THE WAY.

A farmer's idea of what to do with convict labor, one of the live questions of the day, is how to manage our fast increasing convict force without coming in contact or competition with other interests of the state. There is a farmers' solution of this question. Let the state select some deep water port on the Texas coast, survey an air line railroad across the state, turn over to the railroad commission all short term convicts, let them be put to grading the road and getting out ties for the same. Put the foundries to work making rails, fish plates, spikes and engines with the long term men, first grade and equip to Austin, then pass all sheriffs and convicts free of charge and cut off mileage charges, also all other officials in reach of this road to be carried the same way. All supplies for state institutions to be handled free of charge to the state, but all other classes of freight and passengers to be carried at commission rates by means of which he thinks the road will more than pay running expenses. Plant the state farms in corn forage and hogs to feed the convicts while at work; put the entire construction work in charge of railroad commission; let them build, two lines across the state, one from the Gulf, North, another East and West, by the time one line is completed the commission will know the exact amount it takes to build and equip a road; his claim is this. First, a use by the state of the state's means to furnish transportation for state supplies and state officials; second, to employ short term convicts in such a way as to stop the constant buying of state farms and encroachments on the agricultural interests of the state, which is the basis of all prosperity; also a saving of heavy mileage charges to the state. This man is not a crank, but a farmer. He gave the Journal man his plan and now you have it for your readers if it is good, all right; if it is bad or impracticable, point out its defects and show its shortcomings, for it is a question of interest to every reader of the Journal.

R. B. Hutto in the city of Hutto is one of our black land farmers with something over 500 acres of good land, a nice house and plenty of good hogs. Ben is a diversified farmer, has just built a new hog pasture, armed himself with one of O'Connor's best Poland-China males, and wants the Journal to pass the long nights with.

N. Jacobson is a farmer and fruit grower on south side of Brushy, with a fine orchard, bearing from May to December. Says he likes the late fall peaches well; he takes the Journal from now on. Weather threatening. Start again tomorrow after more subscribers. T. A. EVANS.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABIT CURED AT HOME. Remedy $5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tobaco Cure, $1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

EXCITEMENT.

Rev. Frederick of Guilard Mission, St. Louis, Writes to Veno Certifying that Wm. Hess, of 813 Chouteau Avenue, Had Been Crippled for Three Years from Rheumatism.

Three Bottles of Veno's Electric Fluid Were Rubbed into Mr. Hess' Limbs and in 30 Minutes He Stamped His Feet, Leaped for Joy and Walked Home, Leaving His Cane.

St. Louis Chronicle.



Wm. Hess, of 813 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, was a cripple yesterday, today he walks without his cane and as well as ever. Yesterday he had rubbed into his limbs three bottles of Veno's Electric Fluid before a large audience. He was taken to Veno hardly able to hobble, but in thirty minutes after Veno's Electric Fluid had been rubbed into his limbs Mr. Hess jumped, stamped his feet and declared himself free from pain. The excitement was at its height when he started home leaving his cane with Veno. The great audience cheered itself hoarse.

These cures are not performed by magnetism. Veno has no faith in such nonsense. It is the extraordinary power of Veno's Electric Fluid and Veno's Curative Syrup. The above is the opinion of the St. Louis Chronicle, one of whose representatives witnessed several of the remarkable cures performed by Veno's remedies.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (50 cts. a bottle) is a positive cure for nervousness, malarial fever, weak stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, liver, kidney and blood diseases, sleeplessness and poor appetite, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID (50 cents a bottle) will cure the worst and most desperate forms of rheumatism, paralysis, spinal troubles, sciatica, neuralgia, stiff joints, weak muscles, numbness and all aches and pains. Guaranteed to cure permanetnly. If your druggist has not got these medicines, ask him to get them for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

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Palestine, Texas.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and $1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

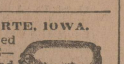
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Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed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



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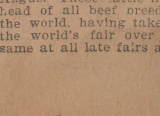
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LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grandsons of the $950 Guy Wilks, second 17777 at $8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Leghorns, $1.50 each. Two Black Langshan hens, $1.50 each. One pair game hens, $2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, $6.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quickly. My object. J. W. SMITH.
Kosse, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm.
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Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

Correspondents are kindly requested to write on only one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

Sometimes she comes right out and says
She does not love me, flat,
I smile and think it wouldn't do
For me to tell her that.

And sometimes when I tie her shoes
She calls me stupid. Why,
Just think! suppose I'd call her that,
Phew! how 'twould make her cry.

And sometimes when I claim a kiss
She turns me off: "Nay! nay!"
But O! what trouble it would make
If I should act that way.

If she would only let me see
That I had won her, then
I'd be more settled than I am,
I'd act like other men.

And yet, I hate to own it up—
I'm but a man, you know—
Because my girl treats me this way
Is why I love her so.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Household this week has a long letter from Uncle Ned, a new member. His letter will be much enjoyed. Uncle Ned is evidently older in life's experiences and wisdoms than any other male member of our Household. I hope he will hang up his hat and overcoat in the hall of the Household and remain with us to give manly dignity and protection to our Household—remain within ear shot in case he should be needed. I do not believe there is a really "New Woman" in all the Household of forty or fifty members—so we will take Uncle Ned as our oak—this is, of course, with his permission. That clinging to the oak is all metaphorical anyway, Uncle Ned.

The next letter is from Constant Admirer. I hope she is going to take Rustic Admirer's place, and if true to her name, will never desert us. She calls for many of the members who have been silent too long. She very kindly gives Mamie the information desired. Mrs. Thomas will be glad to hear how she is appreciated. Mrs. Hampton's letter has been so much enjoyed she should surely feel encouraged to write again. Also M. K. and many others. We have another letter from a new member, Claudian. Indeed you are welcome Claulan. Write as often as you can think up as interesting a letter as you first. There is also another dear little letter from Dew Drop.

I sincerely thank so many members for kindly sending for a copy of the Woman's Holiday Herald. I hope you will find pleasure in it as well as some instruction. You who have subscribed have given your mite towards lifting the debt from two churches. May you be blessed.

One member of the Household has twice told me she thought I must be like Mrs. S. E. Buchanan of Dallas. I haven't the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Buchanan, but I admire her Household Department very much, and feel flattered. This same member asks if she may come to see me should she chance to visit Fort Worth. I would be delighted to see her. Wish I could meet every member of the Household—Uncle Ned, too. I have never had the pleasure of meeting but one member, and she has never forgiven me for not looking more like she had pictured me. Her face told me plainly of her disappointment before she spoke. She said she had pictured me with a mild face, made sweet and tender by age and experience, crowned with beautiful gray hair; eyes out of which the look of youth had passed, leaving a look of concern for others, and around them those furrows which show care has plowed very near and left indelible traces. I regretted the disappointment of our member, but I was not responsible for the trick her fancy had played her. One member has kindly asked me for a picture. I have none and have not had for years. But I can assure you the only resemblance to the picture drawn in fancy by our member is the trace of care in those sad lives which remind us youth is gone, but those lines will remain as long as life lasts. Gray hairs have not come yet. I am neither young nor old, as Josiah Allen's wife says, I am just "mejum." Please pardon so much of self but I had to do this in answer to kindly inquiries. I shall be most happy to meet any member of the Household whenever they come to Fort Worth. If I don't resemble the picture hung up in the Household, charitably remember it is not my fault.

Childress, Tex., Dec. 31, 1895.

Dear Household.

The old year, with all of its joys and pleasures, its sorrows and its disappointments, is gone into the records of the past. It has in some respects been a hard year with us, yet 'tis with some degree of sadness we say good-bye, old year. And now as we stand, as it were, between the old and the new, we are forced to look back upon the past with many regrets. As those weakened determinations and broken resolutions well up before us that familiar quotation, as used in your Household recently: "The saddest of all is it might have been," strongly impresses us. Yet we feel thankful that those others, the saddest of words, "Too late, too late," have not been pronounced against us.

As we are just about entering upon the new year, you know, it is a good time for forming resolutions; so we resolved to knock at the door of the Household; and, as we have the Bible promise, "To him that knocketh it shall be opened," we come (however, with some degree of timidity) and knock.

We pause a moment for a response.

Now, having received one of those old-fashioned Texas greetings, "Come in," we take our place in the corner and proceed to proceed.

As I am merely introducing myself, I will say I have already passed my 51st milepost, so I need not tell you I am not an old bachelor, nor a widower. Do you see the point?

Was born and raised in Texas and have lived here all my life, so you see I might be termed an old Texan. Have been in more than 100 counties in the state, yet have never gone anywhere except where business or duty called.

It has been said we are known by the company we keep, or the books we read, but we are also known, or judged, by the character of our correspondence; so I want to say to you that I have already fallen in love with a number of the Household. I admire them for their gentleness of manner and nobleness of soul, which beams out through every line.

I was forcibly impressed with the letter of Mrs. H. sometime since in regard to the memory's gallery; and tonight, while all around is wrapped in quiet slumber, our mind runs back to the home of our childhood, in old Rusk county, and in our memory

"We still view the chairs of our father
And mother,
The seats of their offspring as ranged
on each hand,
And the richest of books, that excel
every other,
The family Bible that lay on the
stand."

Though the majority of our family have passed over the river, yet the many pleasant recollections of early home life are fondly cherished and

"Those tender memories round me
twine."

We should also remember we are character builders. Then what kind of a monument will you erect during the coming year of 1896? Will it be one worthy of imitation?

My heart goes out for that lone cowboy. And may the prayers of that loving mother still follow him and finally result in his complete salvation from sin.

We would love to notice others of the Household, but as we look at our watch we see the hour hand at 12, with the minute hand five minutes past, so we are admonished that 1895 is no more and that we are drifting into 1896. So, with best wishes for a happy New Year, we say good-night.

UNCLE NED.

Mrs. Buchanan: Will you admit one who has long loved the Household, though too timid to ask admittance. In these bright holiday days my thoughts turn to you as many times before. I have longed to say a few words.

I wish you would all come, if it was only for a short call in the New Year. I like the idea so much which was suggested of having the roll call. Wouldn't it be nice? I would be glad to hear from some of the old time members. I would be as pleased to hear from Lula E. McEntire Clark. She gave such good advice on home keeping and making.

I wish I knew a recent writer who signs herself May. She expressed my feelings as a lover of nature so entirely that I thought I must have been talking in my sleep, as I so often talk with the members of the Household in my waking dreams. In Marie's letter I have taken great interest as I seemed to recognize a girlhood friend, as we have often enjoyed long walks through mount and woodland together, but found myself mistaken when she told us she was Mrs. Thomson, but I shall still count her a friend. My Maria is Mrs. Ford.

There are so many I can't call over all the names I have enjoyed hearing from. If Mamie wishes a nice readable paper with instructions for fancy work she will do well to take "The Home Queen," 1210 to 1222, Frankfort avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Terms 50 cents a year.

I am glad to see that Isabelle came to defend herself, although it is nothing to be ashamed of to be an old maid, as they are often most kind and helpful people. Still we do not want the girls called old before they are.

Long live the Household. Happy may our kind editress be. Good-bye.

A CONSTANT READER.

Belle Plain, Tex., Dec. 31, 1895.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a silent reader of your interesting Household department for quite a long time. O, Mrs. B., I know you are such a good woman you give such good advice. If we would always do as you so kindly tell us, how happy we would be. I enjoy Mrs. Mary E. Thomas' letters. When I read her letter in my imagination I paint beautiful pictures.

"Circle Dot," I have lived on a ranch and know the cowboys well; they are lively, kind-hearted fellows. Let us hear from you often "Circle Dot."

What has become of "Sweet Sixteen?" I cannot keep from saying I am in love with ——

"Isabella," I think old maids are so nice and good. We could not get along without them. I don't believe you are one.

I spend the winter in the old country town of Belle Plain, almost in the shadow of the beautiful old stone building once known as the Belle Plain college; also within a quarter of a mile of several prominent cattlemen of the West—Sam Cutbirth & Sons, Mr. Lark Hearn & Sons.

Belle Plain is a beautiful, healthy location. One cannot realize how pleasant and healthy it is to live in the country till they spend the summer in the busy, bustling city. I am always delighted to get out in the country where I can breathe the fresh, sweet country air, and go rambling over Pecan bayou, gathering specimens. I like a beautiful home. I also like very much to paint and draw. I have some lovely work. Can any of the Household correspondents tell me where there is an art school in our dear old state?

Oh, yes, I must tell you all what a gay time I had last night at the ball given by the S. P. club. I like to dance so much. I think it is such nice enjoyment for young and old.

I hope all have spent a merry Christmas. I wish all a happy New Year. I must say good-bye; Mrs. B. will get tired of this long call. If I am welcome I will call again with pleasure. Papa takes the Journal and we like it very much.

CLAUDIAN.

Since the advent of the new woman, Miss Frances E. Willard urges the necessity of the new man. In her last address she says: "We need a new man in the editor's sanctum, who will not dip up beer along with his ink; a new man in the pulpit, who will recognize the right and sore need of the church to the completest participation by women in all its exercises and its counsels; we need a new man in the laboratory, who will not, as the ultimatum of his studies, rule God out of the universe; we need a new man in the medical profession, who will not administer alcoholics nor practice vivisection; we need a new man at the bar who will strive to make peace instead of pocket fees; we need a new man in the legislature and cabinet, who really believes in the ten commandments and supremely seeks the welfare of the people."

Dear Household: I hope you all had a merry Christmas and will have a happy New Year. Our school begins the 6th of January.

I enjoyed Circle Dot's letter so much. I often try to make poetry, but never succeeded in making nice long poetry.

Mamie: The Ladies World, S. H. Moore & Co., 27 Park Place, N. Y., is only 40 cents a year—nice stories in it besides nice receipts for fancy work, and many other things.

Wishing you all a prosperous and happy New Year I am,

"DEW DROP."

PASTEUR'S DEBT TO WOMEN.

Pasteur was one of the great men who attributed his success partly to his wife. When he was investigating the silk-worm epidemic of 1849 Mme. Pasteur and her daughter were his devoted helpmates, giving up pleasures and sometimes duties to watch the growth of the little insects and examine the condition of the tiny eggs. It was work never before undertaken by women. The greatest patience and care were required to select and isolate the uncontaminated eggs. Pasteur in his private life would often refer to his wife and daughter as sharing the honor of the great discovery and vast labor which restored wealth to an almost ruined country and joy to a despairing people.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."
(Extracts from W. W. Dille's "Wise and Otherwise Gleanings," read before the Eastern Cuyahoga County Horticultural society.)

"How do you feel about the income tax?"

"I'm in favor having a law giving every man an income large enough to be taxed."—Brooklyn Life.

"I stopped to see your modus operandi," explained the visitor at the sawmill.

"We ain't got any," said the sawyer. "We've been tryin' to git the boss to interduce some of the newfangled notions, but he says the old-fashioned way's the best."

Morgana—When that bad bow threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing back at him?

Little Son—Tell you? Why, you couldn't hit a haystack.

"I can't stay long, Mrs. Snow. I jist dropped in to see ef yo' wouldn't jine de mission band."

"Fo de lan sakes, Mrs. Johnsing! I can't even play on a mouf organ."

"I don't say my riage is a failure," said Adam candidly, as he sat down on a log just outside the garden of Eden, and looked hungrily at the fruit on the other side of the wall, "but if I had remained single this thing would not have happened."

SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS.

Domestic Monthly.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be half as pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have wrathful glitter
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always,
The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for a future Eden
The joys of his checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,
And care on the anxious brow
Oft replaces the sunshine that perished
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still,
Whose voice, as of old, can charm him;
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill;

Who has plucked the rose to find ever
Its beauty and fragrance increase,
As the flush of passion is mellowed
In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness;
Who finds in the form a grace;
Who reads an unaltered brightness
In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy
Is he crowned with such a life!
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart,
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

MARRIED TO A DRUNKARD.

She arose suddenly in the meeting and spoke as follows: "Married to a drunkard? Yes; I was married to a drunkard. Look at me! I am talking to the girls."

We all turned and looked at her. She was a wan woman, with dark, sad eyes and white hair placed smoothly over a brow that denoted intellect.

"When I married a drunkard I reached the acme of misery," she continued. "I was young, and oh, so happy! I married the man I loved and who professed to love me! He was a drunkard and I knew it—knew it, but did not understand it. There is not a young girl in this building that does understand it unless she has a drunkard in her family; then, perhaps she knows how deeply the iron enters the soul of a woman when she loves and is allied to a drunkard—whether father, husband, brother or son. Girls, believe me, when I tell you that to marry a drunkard, to love a drunkard, is the crown of misery. I have gone through the deep waters and I know. I have gained that fearful knowledge at the expense of happiness, sanity, almost life itself. Do you wonder my hair is white? It turned white in a night; 'bleached by sorrow,' as Marie Antionette said of her hair. I am 40 years old, yet the snows of 70 rests upon my head and upon my heart. Ah! I can not begin to count the winters resting there," she said with unutterable pathos in her voice.

"My husband was a professional man. His calling took him from home frequently at night, and when he returned, he returned drunk. Gradually he gave way to temptation in the day until he was rarely sober. I had two lovely little girls and a boy." Here her voice faltered and we sat in deep silence listening deeply. I had not seen him for two days. He had kept away from home. One night I was seated beside my sick boy; the two little girls were sleeping in the next room, while beyond was another room, into which I heard my husband go as he entered the house. The room communicated with the one in which my little girls were sleeping. I do not know why, but a feeling of terror took possession of me; I felt that my little girls were in danger. I rose and went to the room. The door was locked. I knocked on it frantically, but no answer came. I seemed to be endowed with superhuman strength and throwing myself with all my force against the door the lock gave way and the door flew open. Oh, the sight! the terrible sight!" she walled out in a voice that haunts me now, and she covered her face with her hands and when she removed them it was whiter and sadder than before.

"Delirium tremens! You have never seen, girls; God grant that you never may. My husband stood beside the bed, his eyes glaring with insanity, and in his hand he held a large knife. 'Take them away!' he screamed. 'The horrible things!' They are crawling all over me! Take them away, I say,' and he flourished his knife in the air. Regardless of danger I rushed to the bed, and my heart seemed suddenly to cease beating. There lay my children covered by their life's blood, slain by their own father. For a moment I could not utter a sound. I was literally dumb in the presence of this terrible sorrow. I scarcely heeded the maniac at my side—the man who had wrought me all this woe. Then I uttered a loud scream and my wailings filled the air. The servants heard me and hastened to the room, and when my husband saw them he suddenly drew the knife across his own throat. I knew nothing more. I was borne senseless from the room that contained the bodies of my slaughtered children and the body of my husband. The next day my hair was white and my mind so shattered that I knew no one."

She ceased. Our eyes were riveted upon her wan face. Some of the women present sobbed aloud while there was scarcely a dry eye in the temperance meeting. We saw that she was not done speaking, and was only waiting to subdue her emotion to resume her story.

"For two years," she continued, "I was a mental wreck; then I recovered from the shock and absorbed myself in the care of my boy. But the sin of the father was visited upon the child, and six months ago my boy of 18 was placed in a drunkard's grave! and as I, his loving mother, stood and saw the sod heaped over him, I said: 'Thank God! I'd rather see him there than have him live a drunkard,' and I turned into my home a childless woman—one upon whom the hand of God has rested heavily.

"Girls, it is you I wish to rescue from the fate that overtook me. Do not blast your life as I blasted mine; do not be drawn into the madness of marrying a drunkard. You love him. So much the worse for you; for married to him, the greater will be your misery because of your love. You will marry and then reform him? Ah! a woman sadly overrates her strength when she undertakes to do this. You are no match for the giant demon 'drink,' when he possesses a man's body and soul. You are no match for him, I say. What is your puny strength besides this gigantic force? He will crush you, too. It is to save you, girls, from the sorrows that wrecked my happiness, that I have unfolded my history to you. I am a stranger in this great city. I am merely passing through it; and I have a message to bear to every girl in America—never marry a drunkard!"

I can see her now, as she stood there amid the hushed audience, her dark eyes glowing, and her frame quivering with emotion as she uttered her impassioned appeal. Then she hurried out, and we never saw her again. Her words "fitly spoken" were not without effect, and because of them there is one single now.

POULTRY.

FAT HENS.

The best thing to do with fat hens is to send them to market. When a hen is one or two years old and becomes fat, she will then keep in a fat condition on very little food, and here usefulness as a layer will be impaired. A good laying hen is one that is not over fat, and when the hens do not lay they will be found too fat. It does not pay to wait for them to get in proper condition, for when a hen ceases to lay, and is very fat, she will not easily be reduced in condition during the summer season.

POULTRY NOT A LUXURY.

A pound of poultry can be produced by the farmer as cheaply as a pound of beef, mutton or pork, and there is no good reason why poultry should not be found very often on the farmer's table. It is just as profitable to eat poultry and sell pork and a great deal more wholesome, for, as a nation, we eat entirely too much pork for the general good. The most of the pork eaten is principally fat, and this does not add to the health or strength of the consumer nearly as much as the consumption of an equal amount of poultry.

FLAT NESTS ARE BEST.

Many a hen has been unjustly censured for breaking eggs in the nest while setting. Often the nests are made so deep and with sides so steep that the eggs roll to the center, and the hen can not spread out as she should for incubation. The eggs are easily broken under such circumstances, and the hen is blamed for the shortsightedness of her keeper.

SALT.

Some persons say salt is fatal to fowls, and some months since a lady, I think, recommended its use where hens lost the feathers on their heads from some unknown cause, though I think it to be secondary effects of roup. The fowl's head seems feverish, and soon all the feathers come off. Mine were so, and I said I would kill or cure; so I mixed up a half pail of soft feed and put in a large handful of salt. I went out the next morning to see what was the result, and all the hens were—what! Dead? No, but awfully thirsty. I gave them some water, and the next evening more salt. My hens all stopped eating each other's feathers, a habit hard to break and the feathers all came out on their heads. Salt is a simple remedy for many things. It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill weeds, kill worms, make the ground cool so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc., ease the itching pain caused by irritating skin diseases like hives, itch, etc., produce vomiting, or stop it, as you like; and many other things too numerous to mention.—Rural New Yorker.

BLACK MINORCAS.

The Black Minorca is more easily bred to standard points than any other standard bred fowl. It is as easy as rolling off a log, and though the chicks are more subject to roup than any other breed, perhaps excepting the game, they are, when matured a hardy and beautiful bird and one of the best layers in existence. But still there are parties who pretend to be poultry raisers that are so far behind the progressive poultryman and know so little about raising fowls that they are continually shooting off their mouth about utility and egg producers, and that the cross-bred fowls are the ones to fill the bill as market fowls and egg producers, when the Black Minorca will lay three times the number of eggs in a year as any common or mongrel chicken, and all other bred fowls will beat them two to one in egg production and nearly all of them are far superior as a table and market fowl. These wise chicken men and writers of chicken lore, with but few exceptions, are strong advocates of patent nostrums, such as egg foods, etc. And why? Because to get any eggs at the right time from their mongrels or common fowls they have to feed high and stimulate them to the highest extent, while the pure breeds by long years of careful breeding have been made natural egg machines.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Do not confine your poultry keeping to hens alone. Diversity is just as desirable in this as in other farm practices. Besides ducks lay more eggs than do hens and sell higher. And about Christmas there is always a dearth of good fat geese in the market.

Those who produce eggs and poultry may not have been getting any high prices for them this season, but the consumers in town who have at any time got them at 2 cents each have been the exception—2 1-2 and upwards are the more common figures.

As for spring chickens, they have not appeared near any common table; for a hard season the poultry business may be regarded as somewhat thrifty either for the first or second hands. The familiar idea is that ducks cannot be hurt by water, but the best English authority says ducklings cannot stand being wet upon the back—they are even more susceptible to injury in this way than young chickens. Nor is a pond or stream of water necessary to grow ducks. The Rankin farm raises 10,000 ducklings every year, with no water to bathe or swim in. The English authority says they get much fatter and are nicer for eating purposes if they are not allowed any water except to drink.

The multitude of details and constant worry some indicate as needful in poultry culture, are calculated to discourage the inexperienced. Some people make hard work of anything. A person can keep a few hens profitably with but a few minutes attention every day. Of course one cannot afford to have such completeness of arrangement and all the appliances that are used where it is made a business. Good sense and some knowledge of poultry habit is essential to good results.

When the combs of fowls turn pale and then black, it is a symptom of a disease known as anthrax, and is due to various causes, such as continued indigestion, impure air from damp and unclean houses, and, in time, from contagion. Generally it is accompanied by a yellow discharge from the bowels.

The seat of it is the liver, which after death is found to be soft and pale in color. The remedy is to give each fowl a teaspoonful of solution of hyposulphite of soda in water and to abstain from food for a few days until the medicine has acted on the liver and blood; then some light food is given, as scalded oatmeal, with some bran or baked corn bread. The disease is contagious and all dead birds should be buried deeply or covered with lime, and the house fumigated and thoroughly cleaned.

Carbolic acid is one of the requisites of a well ordered henry. The uses to which it can be put by the poultryman are many and varied. It is an excellent disinfectant and therefore can be employed to purify the atmosphere of the hen house, it should be added to the whitewash and thus render this liquid more powerful against lice. Then it has an important medicinal use; diluted with 30 parts of water it forms one of the very best lotions for all kinds of wounds and sores, promoting, as it does, rapid production of sound flesh. Carbolic acid, when very diluted, is excellent for internal use. Roup, the most dreaded disease to which flowls are subject, will perhaps meet with a successful treatment as is possible when the throat and nasal passages are cleaned and syringed with a weak solution of carbolic acid. The acid should be diluted with 200 parts of water for internal use and when used as a gargle.

ENEMIES OF CHICKENS.

Rats, mink, weasels, skunks and the pet cat must be barred against at night. The cat, no matter if she would not touch a chicken is as dangerous as the gun that is never known to be loaded. Hawks and, crows will also endeavor to get a taste of spring chicken. The crows are only troublesome while they have their young in the nest. When the weather has become very warm, if there is not a good supply of natural shade so the chickens can get out of the sun during the middle of the day, some kind of ample shade must be provided.

DUCK RAISING.

Believing that there is today no branch of poultry breeding that will pay better profit than duck raising, we would urge this feature upon the attention of our readers. In years past they have been kept without special regard to profit, allowed a full range, and expected to get their whole living from the fields and ponds. No one thought it possible to keep a flock unless living by the shore of some stream or pond. This last, more than all else, has checked this feature of poultry breeding. Today it is clearly proven that ducks do not need a pond or stream, but in fact do better, grow faster, and fatten quicker if kept entirely away from water. Under proper management they are proving themselves wonderful layers, and very rapid growers. Remarkable stories are told of their prolificness, which, after making all due allowance for exaggeration, give them a place among the very best breeds as egg producers. Of all the breeds the Pekin seem to take the lead though this is doubtless due to the fact that they are more extensively bred rather than to any superiority over other varieties. To succeed with ducks they must be confined. In no other way can their eggs be secured for hatching as they are apt to drop them wherever they may be. It will be of no use to expect profit unless proper care and attention be given them. Success comes in no other way. This is the hard lesson to learn, and men go on year after year in the same ruts, finding nothing but failure, and charging that upon the newspapers when they are entirely in the wrong.

The following intelligent statement from one of our valued correspondents, is worthy of careful study:

In looking over my duck account, I find that it costs even less to raise them than I stated in my letter. Four and a half cents per pound will cover the entire cost for feed, including milk. May 19, I hatched twenty-seven ducks from twenty-nine eggs. When eleven days old they would not go under the hen, but would sit around the coop each by itself. They then weighed nine and one-half pounds. The next week they gained just nine and a half pounds, while the cost of food was twenty-five cents. This made them eighteen days old.

Next seven days, gained 15 pounds, costing 34 cents; next seven days, gained 24 1-2 pounds, costing 51 cents; next seven days, gained 33 1-4 pounds, costing 60 cents; next seven days gained 20 pounds, costing 73 cents; next seven days gained 18 pounds, costing 90 cents.

The next ten days gained thirty-two pounds, at a cost of ninety-nine cents. In seven weeks and three days the twenty-seven gained one hundred and thirty-two pounds and a half, at a total cost for feed of $4.32, being three cents and three-tenths per pound. Add the weight when eleven days old—nine and one-half pounds—and we find the total weight to be one hundred and forty-two pounds, or an average of five and a quarter pounds each. The largest one weighed six pounds when eight weeks old. In December the largest pair weighed seventeen pounds.

I kept this account in order that I might know just what it cost to grow a flock of Pekin ducks. Had they been intended for market I should have killed them when nine weeks old, as shortly after the pin feathers started and they did not hold their fat. Killed at this time, they would have sold for at least fifty cents each, while they had not cost over twenty to twenty-two cents each. My method of feeding was bread crumbs soaked in milk for the first few days, then added a little corn meal, shorts and cracked wheat. I very soon followed this with beef scraps in small quantity. Cracked wheat, cracked corn, and oats formed the staple food as they grew older. All the soft food was wet with scalded milk or hot curd. I do not think there is anything so valuable for young ducks as milk. They were also fed short, sweet grass, of which they were very fond. I fed them five times a day. I was particular to keep them from the water and rain until well feathered. I am satisfied there is no stock on the farm that will pay like a flock of ducks properly managed, if one is so situated as to be able to ship direct to the large markets.



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BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY



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

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

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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

the doctors approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

PERSONAL.

W. B. Scrimshire went out to Ballinger.

G. W. Landers of Granbury was here Tuesday.

Sidney Webb of Bellevue was in the city Friday last.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville was a visitor last week.

Lee J. Good of Maverick was in Fort Worth Friday.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn was in the city last week.

T. F. Cromer of Colorado City was in the city Friday.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, was here Monday.

W. Mathews of Goliad visited Fort Worth Friday.

R. N. Graham has returned from his trip to South Texas.

Ed East, the well known Archer City cattleman, is in town.

Oscar Thompson went up Monday on a trip to Brady.

Jim Crawford of Purcell, I. T., was the yards this week.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., visited Fort Worth Friday.

Page Harris of the Texas and Pacific spent Monday in Dallas.

Thomas F. Martin of Grandview spent Monday in the city.

D. F. White, a Dimmit cattleman, spent yesterday in the city.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was among the visitors in town Monday.

L. P. Grimsley of Catoosa, I. T., was a visitor in Fort Worth yesterday.

Captain A. S. Reed went down Monday on a business trip to Houston.

W. B. Scrimshire of Midland was amongst the visiting cattlemen in Fort Worth last week.

Col. Clark, manager of the Standard Cattle company of Wyoming and Montana is in the city.

J. W. Barbee and W. H. Weeks, the livestock men of the Cotton Belt, went out Monday on a trip.

John Lovelady and Charles McFarland went down on a business trip to San Angelo this week.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, a feeder of several hundred head of cattle, was in the city Monday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta and interested in the "Diamond Tail" ranch in Hall county, was in the city Friday.

J. C. Smith, a prominent cattleman of Big Springs, was in the city last week. He was accompanied by his wife.

W. C. Bannard, the well known livestock man, has returned from a trip to the Indian Territory and reports business good in that section.

W. C. Bishop, manager of the Liberty Cattle company of Dawson county, with headquarters in Chicago, is spending several days in the city, en route to Memphis on a business trip.

At the invitation of Col. W. K. Bell, the well known Palo Pinto county stockman, Messrs. J. C. McCabe, general freight agent, and J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, went to the former's ranch Saturday for a few days' deer and quail shooting.

Sheepmen should read the American Sheep Breeder, a publication devoted to sheep, mutton and wool. Their card will be found in this issue of the Journal. Send for sample copy, mentioning the Journal.

I. C. Powell of Fort Davis was in Fort Worth Saturday with three cars of cattle in transit from Louisiana to Colorado City.

A. J. Saunders & Co., the well known commission men of New Orleans, in a letter to the Journal recently received states: "Our hog market is now almost bare. Good firm cornfed packers are wanted."

I. E. Hughes, a prosperous stock farmer of Amarillo, was in the city last week and on his way home from Florida with a couple of cars of stock cattle for which he traded horses. Mr. Hughes says horse stock is about as low in Florida as elsewhere.

G. I. Keller of Godley, Johnson county, was in town last week with one wagon of Poland-China hogs that made a pretty good wagon load. Those who saw the sow estimated her weight at 550 pounds. Mr. Keller hoped to realize $20 on the consignment. Last year he brought to this market the mother of the one he had in last week, and she weighed 600 pounds.

Mrs. C. A. Abercrombie, the wife of a wealthy Houston cattleman, accompanied by her son, is in the city seeking recreation and for the benefit of her health. Although the wife of a cattleman, she had never seen either stock yards or a packing house, and yesterday she was shown through the Fort Worth yards and packery by her physician, Dr. Parker. She saw many things in the latter institution in the way of the preparation of sausages and other food stuffs that was a revelation.

Feed mills are becoming a necessity on almost every homestead, now that so many are engaged in the business of steer and hog fattening, and will require crushed feed. The N. P. Bowsher "Combination" Feed Mill and the "Globe" Sweep Feed Grinder, manufactured at South Bend, Ind., are amongst the chief. Mr. N. P. Bowsher has just been awarded the gold medal on each of these machines at the Atlanta Exposition. See his ad in this paper and write for catalogue mentioning the Journal.

The application of Britton Davis of El Paso, manager of the Coralitos cattle company, was received yesterday for admission into the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. Mr. Davis is an extensive operator in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mex., and consequently handles a large number of Mexican cattle. His company now has grazing in Texas several thousand Mexicans.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City was in town Monday. Mr. Robertson is an extensive operator in cattle and keeps pretty well posted in that line. He says that above the quarantine line yearling steers are selling for from $13 to $14, while two-year-olds bring from $17 to $18. Mr. Robertson reports that the grass in the country around Colorado City is ranker and better than for a number of years. But, notwithstanding this fact, cattle have not fattened well, the grass cattle not being in as good condition this year as last year and other years. The explanation offered is that the grass, while rank, has had too much rain and is not as fattening as usual. Mr. Robertson left last night for Chicago.

Sidney Webb of Bellevue came in Friday.

M. Davis came in from Seymour Thursday.

George Simmons is back from a trip to his King county ranch.

W. H. Rowland of Azle favored the Journal with a call last week.

W. L. Gatlin returned Saturday from a trip to his ranch near Abilene.

D. B. Gardner left Sunday for a business trip to St. Louis.

W. C. Bannard went out Saturday for a few days' trip.

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells visited the city Saturday.

L. N. Webb, a stockman of Bellvue was in Fort Worth last week.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger came in from Big Springs.

W. H. Gatlin returned to Fort Worth from his Nelson county ranch.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn was among last week's visitors in the city.

J. W. Coon of Weatherford was among the cattlemen in town Friday.

W. J. Clarke, a cattle buyer of Cheyenne, Wyo., was in the city Saturday.

Doc Day, an old-time Texas cattleman, was in the city Saturday on a business trip.

Thomas Trammell and R. L. McCauley of Sweetwater, were in Fort Worth Tuesday.

W. T. Way of San Antonio was in the Fort last week, representing the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Co. in the absence of Col. Hunter.

W. E. Halsell of Vinta and J. A. Gamel of Chickasha were among the Territory cattlemen in town last week. The latter left on a trip to West Texas.

The secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association yesterday received application for membership from Vas Stickley of Canadian and Turner Bros. of Mobeetie.

I. W. Walker of Azle made this office a pleasant call Tuesday. Mr. Walker thinks the cotton acreage in his section will be increased this year.

Tom Shoemaker was summoned to Decatur Monday by the announcement that his brother, William Shoemaker, was very ill at that place.

D. G. Galbraith of Mineral Wells, manager of the Llano Land and Cattle company, is in the city. The annual meeting of his company is to be held this week.

J. L. Stephenson of Abilene, late editor and now agent and correspondent of the Journal, dropped in Tuesday to see the boys on his way South. Mr. Stephenson reports everything flourishing in his section, and that there has been rather too much rain.

E. B. Carver, the well known cattleman of Henrietta and Texas, returned to the city last week. His friends will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his serious illness and is once again attending strictly to business.

D. F. White of Amarillo, manager of the Eddy Bissell Cattle Co., ranching in the Panhandle and New Mexico, favored the Journal with a call Monday. Mr. White says so far cattle up there are all right, but the grass has been considerably damaged by rains and frost.

We direct the attention of our readers to the professional card of Dr. Frank C. Todd, which will be found elsewhere. Dr. Todd is a specialist who limits his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Call on him at his office, corner Sixth and Houston streets, if needing medical attention.

A. J. Nesbit of Eureka Springs, Ariz., was in the city Monday on his way home from the East. Mr. Nesbit says that the conditions in Arizona this season are very favorable to the cattle industry. There is no feeding done in his state, but a number of fine grass cattle go from that country to the Northern markets.

John F. Sneed of Tyler, Tex., proprietor of the Sneed Wholesale Nurseries, Tyler, Tex.,, has his card in today's issue of the Journal. These nurseries are in the midst of the Texas fruit belt, and the Tyler nurseries are well known all over the state. When writing, please state where you saw the ad.

H. C. Strahorn, of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Live Stock Commission Co., arrived in Fort Worth Saturday, coming direct from Chicago, and talked interestingly on cattle matters. Mr. Strahorn attributes the recent rise to light receipts, which have been specially noticeable the past two weeks. As to whether the improvement will be permanent or not Mr. Strahorn says is difficult to tell, what with the unsettled condition of the markets and also of international affairs.

Cattlemen in Southern Texas are in good spirits, says Colonel D. R. Fant of Goliad. He thinks the supply of cattle in that section is the shortest in many years, and the recent report of the comptroller of Texas bears out any statement to that effect. He says the importation of Mexican cattle this year was not heavy enough to make up for the free marketing from Texas in 1894. Texas owners are not blue because of bad prices for beef cattle, but will feed until the market improves.

A. M. Milligan of Corsicana was in the city yesterday. He began feeding January 1 between 500 and 600 cattle. He is one of the cattlemen who will feed a second crop this season, and he believes that the second crop will be smaller than last year's, although a larger number will be fed. Mr. Milligan expects to have his cattle ready for market by next Monday. Among the other feeders in Navarro county are L. M. Coates, who is feeding 1300 head of cattle; Edens Bros. are feeding 1200 head; C. S. West, 800 or more, including his fall and winter feeding, and W. B. Sweatman has 500 on feed. C. C. Walton has about 300 head on feed, and there will be a large number of fed cattle shipped from Navarro county between now and next June. Mr. Milligan expects that the second crop of feeders will make money, as the indications are good for an early improvement in the cattle market. The chances are that some of the present feeders of cattle will lose money, as many of them paid very high prices for their feeder cattle, and there are said to be some who paid such unreasonable prices that the chances of coming out clear this year are extremely remote.

J. H. Gregory & Son., nurserymen and florists, of Marblehead, Mass., have a card in this week's issue of the Journal, to which we direct our reader's atetntion. Their 1896 vegetable and flower seed catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Write for it, mentioning this paper.

A bunch of the Ardmore Milling company steers sold on Chicago market Thursday at $4.35.

Do you want a bargain in Holstein or Hereford cattle? If so, refer to W. S. Ikard's ad in this issue and write him for prices.

C. T. Berringer of Keller, I. T., favored the Journal with a call Wednesday, and had his name duly enrolled on thesubscription list.

C. E. Crews of Childress paid the Journal a visit Wednesday. Mr. Crews brought down hogs for the Fort Worth market, and was on his way east to buy a few cars of stock cattle.

J. T. Pulliam of Azle made a social call at the Journal office Wednesday.

C. C. Daly of the Evans-SniderBuel company has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the annual meeting of the company. He says that the company is very enthusiastic over the cattle industry of Texas and the increased amount of business done.

L. B. Neal, Mineola; R. E. Martin, Seymour; J. R. Stinson, Vernon; Ben Brooks, Wichita Falls; and J. W. Causell, Sugden, were at the stock yards yesterday.

General Manger L. S. Thorne and Division Superintendent J. B. Paul of the Texas and Pacific have presented a fine cow and calf with feed enough to last a year to W. M. Mosier, father of the triplets, two of whom are named for Messrs. Thorne and Paul.

Ed East of Archer City, Colonel Tamblyn of Chicago and Winfield Scott and E. B. Harrold of this city went down to Alvarado last week to see the herd of cattle on feed there.

James Hybarger, Paul's Valley, I. T., J. O. Hart, Davis, I. T., J. S. French, Santo, and J. W. Daniel, Merkel, were at the yards last week.

Colonel William Hunter left Friday morning for St. Louis on a business trip and George Beggs for Chicago. It is stated that Mr. Beggs will this year represent the commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co. in this city.

T. F. Cromer of Colorado City was in the city last week. He says that about all the cattle have been shipped from there that will go this season, the last load having been shipped by Charles Coppinger a week ago.

J. M. Mathis of Goliad came in Friday over the Katy with eleven cars of fed cattle that he is taking to market. His purpose is to offer them on this market, and should he fail to make a satisfactory sale he will ship to Chicago.

Tom Montgomery has recently heard from his ranch foreman in Crosby county that a fire started in Floyd county near Mount Blanco and burned as far as the Matador pasture, destroying about 75,000 to 100,000 acres of grass.

John Lovelady of San Angelo was in the city last week. He says that conditions as to grass and rain and general weather were never better in that part of the state, but cattle are still not as fat as at this time last year, which is said to be true of cattle in other sections also.

J. B. Carnahan of Bear Creek was a visitor to the Journal office Friday, and notched his subscription up a year. Mr. Carnahan is a farmer and stock raiser. Says he saved lots of feed, and is about to put up a lot of cattle to eat it.

F. E. Wheelock of Lubbock has carried o his ranch there a nice lot of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, among them being three bulls for which he paid $1200. Reports from that place state that with the exception of a few herds that suffered during the recent severe weather cattle in that section are wintering well.

James Clark of Nebraska, representing Dick Allen of that state, is in the city. Mr. Allen is an extensive feeder of cattle, and operates largely in range stock in Montana. He usually buys several thousand head of cattle in this state every year, and Mr. Clarke is here now looking over the ground in his interest.

The Carbolic Soap Co., old-time advertisers in the Journal, have a new card in this issue, to which we direct attention. Their far-famed Cresylic ointment, we are pleased to state, won first premium at the late Dallas fair. This ointment is so well and favorably known as to need no additional recommendation at our hands.

Hon. W. L. McGaughey of Hood county, ex-land commissioner, was a caller Thursday. He is looking well, and was in his usual good spirits. The colonel expects to take in the San Antonio convention next week, and is loading up for an address on the land lease law of Texas, for which he is booked.

Arrangements for the coming meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to be held here in March are already being made. The meeting will be the most important in the history of the association and more work is likely to be done. The members of the executive committee are busily working up now for the good of the association. Mayor Paddock will in all probability make the address of welcome to the convention and President Bush will respond.

S. B. Burnett has returned from a trip to the 6666 ranch. He had been gone for about ten days, having left just after Christmas. While away he went over nearly the whole of his ranch, and reports everything in fine condition, with grass excellent and cattle wintering well. He says that unless there is some very severe weather later on, cattle will come out of the winter in fine condition. Captain Burnett was at Fort Sill, I. T., the first of the year, when the Indians—Comanches and Kiowas—were there in large numbers receiving the lease money for their grass lands. This is, of course, a great day for the noble red man, a day of celebration, and Captain Burnett says it was a great sight. The schools there also observed the 1st of January as a holiday and celebrated the occasion.

Messrs. J. G. Casida & Sons of Chula, Mo., whose card may be found in our "Breeders' Directory," writes us as follows concerning their herds of Poland-China and Chester White hogs; "Our herds are headed by U. S. Medium, he by King Medium, he by Happy Medium. Columbus Wilkes, he by Hoosier Boy, he by Geo. Wilkes, the great $750 hog, so you see here as good blood as can be found in this or any other state. Our sows are all first-class and are sired by such as Guy Wilkes 2d17777, L. S. Tecumseh, Black Wilkes, a full brother to Guy Wilkes, J. H. Sanders 2d and he by J. H. Sanders, a World's fair winner. We think we have twenty-five as fine breeding sows any man in the state, and we know they are as well bred as the best. Our Chester Whites are all first-class. They are of O. I. C. strain, short legs, heavy deep body and will fatten at any age. We are breeding twenty-five young sows for the winter and spring trade which we will sell reasonable, considering quality of stock." See their card and write them for full particulars.

Col. B. B. Groom of Panhandle City was in town Thursday.

Louis Wall of Ardmore was in the city Wednesday on his return from Chicago.

G. M. Elkins of Snyder, Tex., in a letter to the Journal says "range is good and stock of all kinds in good shape in this counnty."

Pat Dooling of Quanah, superintendent of stock yard shipments, cow coroner and representative of live (and dead) stock markets generally for the Fort Worth and Denver Railway company, was in the city Thursday.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Jan. 3, 1896.

On December 31 we left Granbury for home via Fort Worth. Landing at the Union depot we took a street car for the Journal office, where we were very kindly received by the staff of the Journal, consisting of Mr. George B. Loving, manager, and Messrs. Sandegard, Oldham and Hunt, the cashier, secretary and editor respectively. Having made arrangements for another year's work for the Journal, I started to visit the packery, but found I was too late. Seeing a sign across the street of W. H. Taylor and having known Mr. Taylor in Mississippi when I was a barefoot boy and he a young man, I went over and made myself known to him and told him my business. He asked me to stay over and see some of the good things of the Panther City. I accepted his invitation and went to his palatial home, where I was treated with every kindness possible by Mr. Taylor and family. We talked of the condition of the business world and that of the farmer, merchant, millman and mechanic. I was surely glad to meet a man in business life who had bestowed so much thought on the surroundings. I asked him what he thought of our future. He said, "Tom, I have much hope for Texas. She is young and growing yet, with every facility to become the grandest agricultural center in the world. We have the climate, the land and health, but we are all in debt—government, railroads, merchants, farmers and all; in fact, I am afraid England has done for us with her money what she could not do with her armies. I have no hope from legislation. There is but one thing that will save us financially, and that is for every progressive man in Texas to start out with all there is in him to build up a home market, to live within his means, sell more and buy less, get out of debt and stay out."

I asked him what he thought of farmers' institutes. He said in his mind they were the best means by which all classes can be brought together and work to mutual good. We talked late into the night of Fort Worth and what she had done to make a market for Texas stock, and the running of twenty excursion trains in three years from the different roads entering the city at $1 for the round trip and how much good had been done thereby. More than the expenses of the trip were distributed among the various interests of the city. After turning in for the night and while still musing on the rich store of heart and mind Mr. Taylor had accumulated during a busy career in life, suddenly there broke forth a roar of whistles on the night, some loud, some low, some far, some near, rising and falling in languid tones, but not in sweet melody, mixed with clanging bells and once in a while with the sound of an anvil. They seemed to say, "Farewell, old year, a long farewell, with all your freight of human woes, with all your hours of gladness past, you usher in another one." It was an hour of new resolves, an hour of new responsibilities, an hour in which I asked God to help us bury all the worry of the old, but leave us the power to love and work.

We did not see Mrs. Buchanan, our household editress, but if we live and go to Fort Worth again we will, for we love the purity of her household work.

On the morning of the 1st I started to see some of the things of the city, my object being to see the stock yards and packery, on which, to my mind, much of the future of Texas in the way of prosperity depends. Mr. Taylor kindly devoted a day of his time to show me through. Our first stop was at the court house. This is a magnificent building made of Burnet granite of the same kind the capitol building is built of. To say it is complete in equipment does not express it. It is the finest court house in the South, if not in the Union, and one of which every citizen of the county and state should be justly proud. There is an underground tunnel reaching from the courthouse to the jail, saving many guards and all risks of escape. We next started north across the Trinity river. Our first stop was at the power house of the electric plant. We found it complete in all its parts. Mr. Taylor said the first line of electric cars west of the Mississippi in the South was operated in Fort Worth, also the first organ run by electricity was put in Fort Worth in the First Baptist church. Leaving this place, we walked north in a beautiful valley surrounded by a range of hills on every side, making an amphitheater second to none in America, and as Mr. Taylor pointed out the advantages that lay as yet undeveloped for making a pleasure resort and park, I saw mapped out to my mind a scene of beauty and grandeur which only a mind which loves the beautiful in life can reach. He pointed out the irrigation facilities, also the easy police advantages by using one mounted officer and a station on the hills with field glasses and signals. Also a levee and drive way around the park. May he live to see all the desire of his heart fulfilled and Fort Worth have the finest park in the Union. Taking the street car north, we landed at the stock yards, going into the Stock Yards hotel, where the offices of the commission men are kept, also the management of the stock yards, and we were introduced to the manager of the stock yards. Finding him busy, we passed through the hotel and into the stock yards. The first thing to attract attention was the horse department. Here was some good Norman and Percheron horses. A sale department has been formed and it will be kept up if patronized enough to justify. We saw stock pens sufficient to handle all that comes. Walking out of the stock yards we came to the object of our search—the packery. Upon entering we found Walker Ross in charge of the office. On telling him that I was the Journal man and wanted to give the readers a sketch of what was here, he called a young man up to show us through. He was introduced as Charley Fry, son of Charles Fry, once of Mississippi, an old acquaintance. The first place we entered was the slaughter room, where the porker is swung up by the heels. This is an uncomfortable position, but is soon relieved by a quick thrust of a knife. Next he is treated to a hot water bath, which is given in a tank, over which runs a steel track on which the hog is swung; coming out from this he glides along a table, on each side of which are stationed men with long knives, who quickly remove the hair from his porkship. Passing on, his entrials are taken out, and after he is treated to a cold water bath from above next his backbone is severed, and his head taken off, after which he continues his journey to the cooling room, where he is kept for two days, cut up and salted. One thing I specially noticed—the cleanly condition of everything, much cleaner than the average [illegible] the farm is cleaned, because they have better facilities for cleaning.

I next noticed five perpendicular cylinders running from one story to the other, in which the lard is rendered running from cylinder to tanks, below of which there are 4 for the different kinds of lard. Next I saw four large circular sausage mills, composed by a revolving tub and a drop knife with four blades about like weeding hoes and run like an old-fashioned rice mill. It takes ten men with a boss to run the sausage department. They were mixing sausage, composed of beef and pork, and handling it as nicely as the farmer does in his own smoke house down to a dry salt house, where there was much meat piled in stacks, each part to itself. On looking up at a pipe running across the room I saw what I thought was salt encrusted round the pipe. I reached up my hand and found it ice. They have the temperature under complete control. Next the pickling and then the cooperage departments, all complete. Also a hide cellar and two large smoke-houses. I asked Mr. Ross the capacity of the plant. He said 2000 hogs per day, 500 beeves giving employment to 150 hands; can take all the hogs Texas will raise and will pay a price. They cannot afford to ship by us. On asking if small farmers raising corn to feed hogs on could get money to buy hogs to feed, said an effort would be made to secure an arrangement of this kind. Going back to the hotel, we met Mrs. Taylor again. He said he introduced a resolution of this kind before the Bankers' association and had put out 300 or 400 hogs around Fort Worth alone; could give no further guarantee, but thought it could be done. Now, to my mind here lies one of the grandest opportunities Texas has ever seen. Let the farmers plant another large corn crop. Let every man who has the facilities to raise hogs raise all he can; let the banks furnish money to men who have corn but no hogs. Let the farmers not increase their cotton acreage, for increased acreage means a lower price and hard times, but let us learn to make all we consume at home, sell more on the hoof and less in the bale, build up our farmers' institutes to teach us a better way of farming, make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for wife, home and babies; make as few debts as possible; pay as fast as we can, and strive to make our Lone Star state noted for its good homes, filled with an intelligent and law abiding people, noted for Christianity and morality around the world.

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Taylor for the material for this article and for much encouragement in my Journal work. Should it not been for his interest in Fort Worth and its institutions I would not have stayed over and locked through. He said there would be excursions run to Fort Worth this summer. If there is, we will try to fill one at Hutto and Taylor to see Fort Worth's stock yards and packery.

T. A. EVANS.

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If you want further information, drop a card to the president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

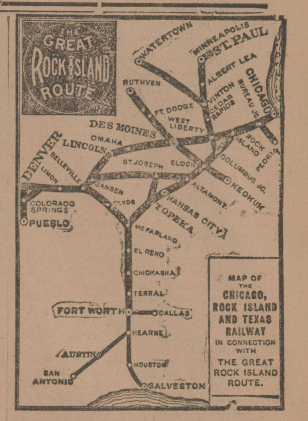
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