

We have been endeavoring to induce assistance in the form of a law that will not irritate the skin and that is moderate in cost. These conditions are met by cotton seed oil. We fill the vat with water and put about one quart of cotton seed oil in each acre and driven through, and on coming out the water are covered with the oil. The inferior grades of the oil show a tendency to emulsify with the water, alkaline waters, probably due to the resins they contain. This greatly reduces the efficiency of the oil, but fortunately this can be almost entirely prevented by the emulsification of the salt. Further study of alkaline water is necessary. We have not crippled drowned or aborted any animals by the dipping process.

There are two experiments to be made. First to provide a means of destroying the ticks on a large scale, as this arrangement has a capacity to 30000 animals. The second is to provide a method by which cattle can be treated that may be shipped to any portion of the country, at any season of the year, and that will not cause disease to any other animals.

The economic importance of the work is evident.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Hogs are low, and the market is in no trouble to find a reason for this tumble, the receipts at the big markets explaining the thing very clearly. Just think of 51,000 hogs at Chicago last day, and no immediate cessation of the view in sight. The cholera has played sad havoc with the farmers of four of the big hog producing states, and those who have had the disease in their herds and those who expect it have a regular panic and are shoving everything on the market, pigs, sows, half fat porkers, and all. It is reasonable to expect that as soon as this panic run is over the market will assume a normal tone, but until they are all in no better price need be looked for.

The thing of interest around the stock yards this week is the recent sale of the packing house to the Chicago Packing and Provision company, which firm will take charge early next week with the avowed intention of pushing the thing for all it is worth. They have unlimited capital and vast experience, which together with confidence in the states ability to keep the market supplied throughout the year, should make them successful in this enterprise. The stock yards remain in control of the old company, who will redouble their efforts to make of Fort Worth a live stock market worthy of the great state of Texas.

Receipts of hogs have been light since the last report in this column. Leaders evidently holding back on account of low prices. More has been paid for hogs to put on feed than they are now bringing on this or any other market, and their owners do not want to turn them loose at a loss. The following sales representative of the week's market were made by the "Standard" live stock commission company.

No. 20, 200, price \$3.00.

Forty-three wagon hogs, average 200, price \$3.00.

CATTLE.

Twenty-eight, 772 average, price \$2.25.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice shipping steers.....\$2.50
Common to fair shipping steers.....2.25
Choice fat cows.....2.20 @ 2.30
Common to fair cows.....1.90 @ 2.10
Choice yearling calves.....3.50
Common to fair calves.....3.25 @ 3.50
Bulls.....1.50 @ 1.90
Stags.....1.50 @ 1.90
Yearlings.....9.00 @ 12.00
Milk cows.....2.00 @ 2.50
Choice fat hogs.....3.00 @ 3.25
Good stock hogs.....3.00 @ 3.25
Choice fat muttoms.....2.50
Anything fat finds ready sale; market good.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.—Dear Sir: Since the opening of the week the receipts of all classes of cattle have been small. Yesterday being a holiday, the market was closed, giving the butchers a chance to work off the supply on hand. The market ruled active and steady, and the sale of calves and yearlings. Beef cows, cows and heifers are in light supply. Good corned hogs are firm. The weather is cooler, and we look for a better demand. Sheep dull and weak.

CATTLE.

Good fat beefs, per lb gross, 3-4 @ 3-4
Fair fat beefs, per lb gross, 2-4 @ 3-4
Thin and rough old beefs, per lb gross, 1-2 @ 2-2
Good fat cows and heifers, per lb gross, 2-1 @ 2-2
Fair fat cows, per lb gross, 2 @ 2-1
Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00 @ 10.00
Bulls, per @ gross, 1-1 @ 1-3-4
Good fat calves, each, \$9.00 @ 10.50
Fair fat calves, each, 4.00 @ 5.50
Thin calves, each, 1.50 @ 1.30
Good fat yearlings, each, 11.00 @ 13.00
Fair fat yearlings, each, 7.50 @ 10.00
Thin yearlings, each, 2.50 @ 3.50
Good milk cows, 27.50 @ 35.00
Common to fair, 15.00 @ 22.50
Springers, 17.50 @ 25.00

HOOGS.

Good fat corn-fed, per lb gross, 4 @ 4-1-2
Common to fair, per lb gross, 3-4 @ 3-4
Ouchitas, 3-1 @ 2-4

Good fat sheep, per lb gross, 2-3 @ 2-3
Common to fair each, \$1.00 @ 1.50

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1895.—Last week's receipts of Texas cattle were not quite as heavy as usual, being 9000 both in and out of the division against 10,500 the previous week and 10,800 for the same time last year. The month of October showed quite a respectable increase over the previous month, and we think that this month will show fully as much over October. Last month's receipts were 54,000 head, of which about 16,000 head were not included in the quarantine, coming largely from the Indian Territory and Southern Kansas. Receipts for the year to date foot up 3,000,000 head, a decrease of only 11,000 from the ten month's supply of last year, while the total decrease in the supply of cattle shows a shortage of 330,000.

When the fed cattle begin to come in we think offerings will be materially increased. Prices of Texas cattle have not shown much change lately. The demand has been fairly good, and where good steers were offered, the sales have been fairly satisfactory, although of course prices are very low. The supply of Western cattle will soon run out and this may have a beneficial effect on the Texas trade. Sales during the week included:

355 steers, 97 pounds, at.....\$2.70
272 steers, 91 pounds, at.....2.75
373 steers, 92 pounds, at.....2.80
134 steers, 107 pounds, at.....2.80
115 calves, 114 pounds, at.....3.50
197 steers, 102 pounds, at.....3.05
321 steers, 102 pounds, at.....3.30
473 steers, 98 pounds, at.....2.95
239 steers, 1003 pounds, at.....2.95
307 steers, 1003 pounds, at.....2.95
387 steers, 1018 pounds, at.....3.05
141 steers, 1130 pounds, at.....3.40
99 steers, 1173 pounds, at.....3.40
100 cows, 791 pounds, at.....2.30
100 cows, 565 pounds, at.....2.35
44 cows, 719 pounds, at.....2.15
133 steers, 105 pounds, at.....2.95
308 steers, 1026 pounds, at.....3.30
609 steers, 1012 pounds, at.....2.90
91 calves, 150 pounds, at.....4.60
247 steers, 981 pounds, at.....2.30
28 heifers, 898 pounds, at.....2.95
120 steers, 990 pounds, at.....2.95
25 steers, 561 pounds, at.....3.10
Supplies of sheep continue quiet, heavy and values have ruled fairly steady. In fact, prices for the common and medium grades ruled weak and in most cases lower. Choice sheep and lambs have sold quite well. Receipts are largely Western still, selling at \$2.00 to \$3.00, feeders at \$2.50 to \$2.90, lambs selling at \$3.00 to \$4.50, mostly \$3.50 to \$4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts today were 17,000 head. Trade was weak and prices generally unchanged. Light and medium weights sold to the best advantage. Common steers ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50. A few prime cows brought \$3.00 to \$3.25. Calves sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00 for choice lots. Texas cattle were steady at \$3.75 to \$3.10 for steers and

\$2.00 to \$2.70 for cows. Western rangers unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts were 45,000. The demand was brisk. Prices advanced early in the day 50 to 10c and the great bulk of the hogs changed owners before noon. Common to prime droves sold at \$3.35 to \$3.75. Packing house sold chiefly at \$3.55 to \$3.65 and shipping lots \$3.65 to \$3.70. Pigs again came forward in great numbers and sold mainly at \$3.10 to \$3.60.

Sheep—Receipts reached 20,000 today. Prices averaged 10 to 15c lower. Sales were at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for inferior to choice natives. Westerns were in demand at \$1.75 to \$2.50 and lambs brought \$3.00 to \$4.25.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 1500. Market slow and easy; some sales lower. Export native steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair to good shipping, \$3.85 to \$4.65; coarse heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; dressed beef and good butcher steers, \$2.75 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.35 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.60 to \$3.00; cows and feeders, \$1.85 to \$2.25; bulk of sales, \$2.20 to \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.80 to \$2.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.00; but, \$1.95 to \$2.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.35 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.60 to \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.85; canning cows, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 2100. Market strong and 50 to 10c better. Heavy, \$3.30 to \$3.70; mixed, \$3.20 to \$3.60; light, \$3.30 to \$3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, none. Market irregular, native muttoms, \$2.50 to \$3.50; stockers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; lambs, \$2.25 to \$4.15; southwestern sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.10; fancy native sheep would bring \$4.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 6400; shipments, 3000. Best grades steady, others strong. Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$3.60; Texas but, \$1.95 to \$2.55; beef steers, \$3.00 to \$3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.50; cows, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,300; shipments, 700. Market strong to 10 cents higher. Bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$3.55; heavies, \$3.40 to \$3.65; mixed, \$3.40 to \$3.55; packers, \$3.35 to \$3.55; lights, \$3.20 to \$3.55; yorkers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pigs, \$3.10 to \$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 6500; shipments, 500. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; muttoms, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter reports that tomorrow of the wool trade: The market is placid, steady and firm. The position of combing wools has rarely been stronger than at this date. Mainly they have never been more firmly held at the seaboard. The course of our market has run through the year on its own merits and been determined by events that had little or no relation to market conditions on the other side. The aggregate of sales of all kinds in Boston, New York and Philadelphia is 5,634,300 pounds, of which 2,630,000 pounds were domestic and 2,991,050 pounds were foreign. The total sales in the three markets last week were 6,354,400 pounds.

In Boston buying on the part of moderate users of materials had been as noted last week an especial feature of this week's business. The sales of the week amount to 1,403,750 pounds domestic and 883,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,378,500 pounds against a total of 3,388,000 a week ago and a total of 2,367,500 for the corresponding week last year. The total for January 1, 1895, amount to 177,217,470 pounds against 125,044,055 pounds a year ago.

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.—Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter:

To state that the cotton trade is dumfounded, that the small receipts do not cause an advance in prices is to express the feelings of those who have adequate language. They simply do not know what to make of a situation where crop advances justify an advance which fails to appear. It would appear as though the breaking of the Kafir boom was more far reaching than had been thought possible. Whether it is this of the threatened partition of Turkey which has caused the withdrawal of the spinners from the European markets it is impossible to tell, but the weakness comes from the absence of the demand for raw cotton. Speculations seem to be leaving the market alone from the visible factors. The market should improve from this depression. The unseen factors alone prevent such a course. The semi-weekly receipts were reported 50,000 bales, but when posted as 75,000 bales the market eased under continued outside liquidation, closing only steady at 2 points above the lowest. At the close a large amount of weak cotton was absorbed by a prominent spinning broker, but the undertone was uncertain. The market today has puzzled everybody in the trade, when it should feel the effect of the light receipts.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices lower; American middling, 4 29-32; good middling, 4 27-32; middling, 4 23-32; low middling, 4 5-8; good ordinary, 4 1-32; ordinary, 4 1-16. The sales of the day were 8000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7500 American.

Futures closed steady at the decline.

American middling, L. M. C., November, 4.39 @ 4.40; November and December, 4.39 @ 4.40; December and January, 4.39 @ 4.40; January and February, 4.40 @ 4.41; February and March, 4.40 @ 4.41; March and April, 4.41 @ 4.42; April and May, 4.42 @ 4.43; May and June, 4.43 @ 4.44; June and July, 4.44 @ 4.45; July and August, 4.45 @ 4.46.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 3 15-16. Net receipts, 3430; gross, 3565. Exports to Great Britain, 2422; France, 1013; continent, 790; forwarded, 1755; sales, 420, all spinners; stock, 178,604.

Total today—Net receipts, 35,655; exports to Great Britain, 6324; France, 13,518; continent, 24,726; stock, 893,527 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 1,738,405; exports to Great Britain, 379,633; France, 98,013; continent, 376,646 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 131,116; exports to Great Britain, 32,888; France, 18,141; continent, 63,931.

New York Cotton.

New York, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Closed quiet. Middling uplands, 9 5-16; middling gulf, 9 13-16. Sales, 420 bales. Futures closed easy. Sales, 259,900 bales. January, 8.61; February, 8.65; March, 8.71; April, 8.75; May, 8.80; June, 8.84; July, 8.87; August, 8.90; November, 8.92; December, 8.95.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—Cotton futures steady; sales 71,300 bales. November, 8.39 bid; December, 8.44 @ 8.45; January, 8.46 @ 8.47; February, 8.49 @ 8.50; March, 8.53 @ 8.54; April, 8.56 @ 8.57; May, 8.60 @ 8.62; June, 8.63 @ 8.65.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Nov. 6.—Spot cotton, quiet. Sales, 923 bales. Middling, 8-9-16c. Receipts, 3150 bales; exports, 12,984 bales; stock, 132,075 bales.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet, 1-16c lower. Middling, 8-9-16c; sales, 400. Receipts, 6040; shipments, 5002; stock, 30,513 bales.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 6.—Cotton—

Dull and easy. Middling, 8 9-16c; low middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 8c.

Net receipts, 11,083; gross, 11,666; exports, to Great Britain, 2092; France, 12,500; continent, 9400; coastwise, 4278; sales, 2900; stock, 322,000 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The speculative market today gave no indication of having improved by yesterday's holiday. Wheat was as dull as before; corn no better as regards the volume of trading in it, and provisions had not much interest for the majority of brokers. Where closed at a slight decline, corn virtually unchanged; oats very dull, and provisions a little higher.

The receipts of wheat for the day at all the primary western markets together a year ago amounted to 1,212,000 bushels, whereas at the two big northwestern receiving places alone the receipts today were 1,812,000 bushels.

It is hard to keep a bull feeling alive when such killing comparisons can be made on top of Bradstreet's report of changes in the world's visible.

Corn was strengthened by the bad weather, but prices varied but little. Oats were dull and found but few parties who showed the market any attention.

Provisions ruled firm, partly on account of an advance in hogs, but due to some extent also to the steady feeling in the corn market. The closing prices were nearly the highest of the day, and showed a gain of 10 cents in pork; 5 cents in January lard, and from 2-1-2 cents in January ribs to 7-1-2 cents in May ribs.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Wheat active and steady; No. 2 hard, 50 @ 51-1-2; No. 2 red, 60 @ 61-1-2; No. 2 spring, 54 @ 54-1-2; No. 3 spring, 50 1-2 @ 51-1-2; rejected, nominal, 50c.

Oats irregular; higher: No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2 @ 24-1-2; No. 2 white, 23 @ 23 1-2.

Oats scarce; white active; mixed low: No. 2 mixed, 15c; No. 2 white, 17 3-4 @ 17 5-8.

No. 2 rye, 24 @ 24 1-2.

Hay, good grades firm; timothy, \$8.50 @ 11.00; prairie, \$6.00 @ 7.00.

Receipts—Wheat, 34,400; corn, 4700; oats, 6000.

Shipments—None.

Available Grain Supply.

New York, Nov. 6.—Special and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday as compared with preceding Saturday:

Available supplies: Wheat, United States and Canada east of Rockies, 3,851,000 bushels; abroad for export, 1,236,000 bushels.

Corn, United States and Canada east of Rockies, 3,429,000 bushels.

Principal increases in available supply of wheat last week not covered in which the supply report included 750,000 bushels in northwestern interior elevators, 139,000 bushels at Fort Williams, Ont.; 100,000 bushels at Minneapolis private elevators; 75,000 bushels at Lake Erie storage points, and 60,000 bushels at Louisville.

Bradstreet's special report of stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast in addition to that reported by the San Francisco produce exchange amount to 3,651,000 bushels November 1, as compared with 9,760,000 bushels October 1 last, a decrease in available stocks of which the Pacific coast last month of 109,000 bushels.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Receipts, 651,500 bushels; exports, 271,500 bushels.

Spot dull. No. 2, 63 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 64 @ 64 5-8c elevator; No. 1 hard, 65 1-2c.

Options opened 1-3 @ 1-4 under big spring receipts, declined 1-4c more, with quite an active switching between December and May, finally rallied 1-8c.

April and May, 13.50 @ 14.00; June, 13.55 @ 13.65; July, 13.60 @ 13.70; August, 13.65 @ 13.75; September, 12.90 @ 13.00; November, 14.75 @ 14.85; December, 14.65 @ 14.70.

Spot coffee—Rio dull. No. 7, 15 5-8c; mild, dull; Cordova, 18 @ 19c. Sales, 750 bags; Rio, 6 to 8 1-2c.

Sugar—Raw dull; fair refining, 3 @ 3 1-2c; refined, 3 3-4 @ 3 1-2c; refined, more active, steady.

New Orleans Produce.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—Hog products steady; pork, 8 7-8 @ 9c; lard refined tierce, 4 3-8 @ 4 5-8c; boxed meats dry salt shoulders, \$5.00; sides, 4 5-8c; bacon sides, 5 1-2c; hams choice sugar cured, 9 1-2 @ 9 3-4c.

Coffee—Quiet, ordinary, 17 3-4c.

Sugar—Open kettle fully fair, 1 1-2c; fair to good fair, 2 1-16c; good common, 2 1-16 @ 2 3-16c; centrifugal strong off plantation granulated, 4c.

Choice white, 3 3-4c; off white, 3 5-8 @ 3 11-16c; gray white, 3 7-16 @ 3 1-2c; choice yellow clarified, 2 3-8 @ 2 1-2c; prime do, 3 1-4 @ 3 5-16c; off do, 3 1-16 @ 3 1-16c; seconds, 2 1-4 @ 3c.

Molasses—Open kettle easy, choice, 31c; strictly prime, 29c; good prime, 26 @ 27c; prime, 26c; centrifugal, 26c; good prime to strictly prime, 17 @ 18c; prime, 16c; fair, 11c; common, 10c.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Continues lower. Extraordinary shipments of spring wheat for export and prospects of rain caused further liquidation in December, and a decline in prices which closed below yesterday.

No. 2 red cash, 61 5-8c; December, 58 5-8c; May, 64c.

Corn was stronger early on rains in the West, and prospects of their spreading, but offerings were so small that very little business was done, and the market closed firm and a shade higher than yesterday. September lower.

No. 2 mixed cash, 24 1-4c; December, 24 1-4c; May, 24 1-4c.

Oats—Quiet and steady, to higher for spots. Spot stronger with better in-

quiry. No. 2 cash, 17 5-8c; December, 17 3-4c; May, 20 3-8 @ 20 1-2c.

Rye—Lower. No. 2, 36c.

Barley—Nominal.

Corn meal—\$1.45 @ 1.50.

Brass—Salable east track at 52c.

Flax seed—Lower, 57c.

Timothy—Firm, \$2.10 @ 2.75.

Hay—Choice grades scarce and firm. Prairie, \$6.00 @ 6.50; timothy, \$3.50 @ 4.25.

Butter—Fancy Elgin in good demand, steady; creamery, separator, 20 @ 21c; fancy Elgin, 24c; dairy, 16 @ 18c.

Eggs—Firm, 16c.

Whisky—31-32.

Cotton ties and bagging—Unchanged.

Pork—Standard mess jobbing, \$8.62 1-2 @ 8 3-4c.

Lard—Prime steam, \$5.45; choice, \$5.77 1-2.

Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$8; longs, \$3.12 1-2; ribs, \$5.25; shorts, \$5.37 1-2.

Receipts—Flour, 7000; wheat, 102,000; corn, 40,000; oats, 56,000.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000; wheat, 20,000; corn, 23,000; oats, 13,000.

Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm Journal sewing machines have found their way into Texas homes, and there has never been a single complaint from a purchaser.

It is a great pity that a sewing machine, record, and if in need of a sewing machine, the best made for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

WHEN TO MAKE BUTTER.

Of all the thankless tasks attempted by the farmer's wife, making summer butter for the market is the most discouraging. Possibly they feel compelled to do it because the cows are on the farm and must yield a dividend, or ever so small. But it is not mistaken economy this.

Of 8 and 10 cent butter? Hundreds of thousands of pounds are dumped on the market each summer, and bring but a mereittance. It entails a lot of hard work, and the returns are meagre. Most farmers attempt too much, consequently the cows are not well kept, and the wife has to do the milking and churning. A little farm well ruled in this great "Far West," at least not until the land is more densely populated. In the general rush and hurry, butter making is a side issue. Making butter for private customers, however, does pay, and many farmers' wives are doing nicely in this line of industry. But to the producer of farm butter for market, I say, keep fewer cows and raise more chickens during the hot weather. Make butter during the winter, as it then almost invariably brings a good price. If you do not live sufficiently near to a creamery to which you can send your milk in summer, feed it to growing pigs, chickens and laying hens. By this use it will pay a handsome price. If converted into a soft, unpalatable and almost unsaleable butter.

Many farms are supporting unprofitable cows. Weed them out and give their feed and care to a few good ones. Breed for better milk and butter producing animals. Learn how to make the best butter. Plan to have the cows fresh during the late fall, winter or early spring, when prices are good. The labor of butter making less wearisome and when the men can help at the churn. Make all the butter possible at this season. Put it on the market at an attractive form, and by keeping each make up to a high standard, you will soon have a reputation for good butter, which will enable you to get more than the regular market price. If knowledge is lacking, go somewhere and take lessons.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones.

Open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Low rates via the Queen and Crescent route.

Write to W. C. Rhearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for price matter, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full information.

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

SEWING 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.

It is believing that the regular market price is better than the regular market price. If knowledge is lacking, go somewhere and take lessons.

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

STANDARD

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

SWINE.

There is a renewed amount of interest in swine raising in this state just now, and without some untoward happening like cholera the development of this industry will be remarkable. The hog raisers of Texas and contiguous states all report the best business in their experience as concerns Texas, and people who never appreciated the necessity of raising hogs before are waking up to their interests. In common with everything else done in this state, they are going in with a vim, but this is all right, as there is no immediate danger of it being overdone.

The hog show at the fair and the sales made by those having stock or exhibition are but minor evidences of the rapid stride being made in this important branch of agriculture. It is an every day occurrence at a railroad center like Fort Worth to see from one to five crates containing hogs, unloaded and transferred from one express car to another, bringing new and fresh blood to be used in increasing the number and raising the standard of the pork tribe now on the ground. It is the consumption devotedly to be wished for that they keep on coming and increasing until every farm yard in the whole state will resound with the musical squeal of the porker. When that time comes there will not be so much money in pork raising for the few, but everybody will make a little, which will amount to a whole lot in the aggregate.

It is certainly remarkable how the farmers of Texas have neglected their interests and stood in their own light in the matter of hog raising—how they have gone right along year after year, paying out for accumulating money for a product that is as much a native as cotton. There is absolutely no reason why Texas farmers should not raise hogs. They are not raising much time, are not expensive to feed, and the meat and lard, coming from them is certainly cheaper than when bought from the store. They will with rare exceptions, admit the truth of what has just been said, but all the same have not devoted any appreciable effort to change their plans until within the last year. Now that the change is taking place, it is proper that some of the space and time that has been devoted to telling of the necessity of raising more hogs, should be used to point out the best methods of raising, handling and putting on the market so that there shall be no set back, as there threatens in the instance of cotton. But that is another subject.

One of the principal things to be dreaded in this era of hog development is that ghost of the night, the dreadful scourge of cholera. Reports founded on fact, are now reaching us of the carrying off of thousands of hogs daily by this pestilence, which, when started, sweeps everything before it, and like the devil of heaven, falls on the just and unjust, to fit the case better, on the clean and unclean as well. Here is the secret of the whole trouble, for like cholera in people, cholera in hogs is not a disease to a sole cause, and that cause is filth. When once fully prevalent there is no exemption of contamination. Absolute cleanliness, isolation and change of feed are the prerequisites for hog cholera, and it is a duty that every Texas farmer owes to himself and his neighbors that he will use every diligence in keeping out this disease. As said before Texas enjoys no iron-clad immunity from cholera, and if it ever gets prevalent, its eradication will be exceedingly difficult. There is much in this short sermon on prevention, and every man who now owns or who contemplates owning hogs should take it unto himself and apply it to his surroundings.

There are so many ways of getting the cholera started in a community that it is useless to talk about it in this issue. Besides, these columns have at different times contained articles by eminent authorities on the disease, its prevention and possible cure, and it is safe to assume that readers of the Journal have cut out and saved them. They may not have occasion to refer to them, but they are good things to have around. It might not be amiss, however, to note two or three of the mistakes which bring such disastrous ends. The most prolific source of cholera—and for that matter most of the diseases which now and then make their appearance among Texas stock—is the importation of infected animals from other states. Bargains in blooded hogs should be regarded with suspicion, and in every case it is a risk to the natives and the animals brought in to let them get together immediately upon the arrival of the other. When the boar or sow from a distance first arrives, a pen or pasture distinctly apart from that occupied by the natives should be provided, and in no case should they be allowed to intermingle until a sufficient time elapses to prove the health of the strangers. If it is determined that new blood is needed, don't wait until the time for its use is at hand, but get them on the ground at least a month in advance. These seem like little details, but it is the attention to the small things which make a success, and especially in hog raising. Another common cause for cholera is filth—low quarters, stagnant water, dirty and decayed feed. Because the hog likes water and revels in mud, it does not follow that it is the best thing for him to have. This is perhaps the most common mistake made in swine raising, and no man can make a success of it as a business who does not make sanitation a study. This, too, is a big subject, and at some future time will be treated in detail. About the next most common cause for the spread of cholera is buying feeder hogs from a market center. It is to points of this class where the hogs are rushed as soon as sickness is manifested, and all the regulations Uncle Sam can make will not prevent a man from shipping his hogs to market when he realizes that if he does not the whole lot will die on his hands. The disease may not make its appearance in the short time the hogs occupy the stock yard pens, but all the time the germ is left, the healthy herd gets contaminated, and when taken out to the farmer's feed lot there are nine chances in ten that they will show unhealthy symptoms before they get fat enough for market. In order to protect himself the feeder will rush them back to market, and the pollution of the market pens will be many. Cold weather has but little, if any, effect on the cholera germ, and as in the case of republics, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" or freedom from disease in swine. This is what might be termed the incongruous element in successful hog raising, but with reasonable precaution disease need not be such a bugbear after all.

Natural conditions favor the Texas hog raiser, and if properly taken advantage of, the production of swine from pigness to slaughter pen can be accomplished with less cost than in any state in the Union. Green food, one of, if not the most important elements in hog feeding, can be had the year around. With a good grass pasture for their summer's forage, a ryegrass patch for winter's grazing and sorghum two-thirds of the year, there is no excuse for denying his hogship of what is so essential for his welfare, and no man can expect to do well with him unless he is in a position to make these provisions. With these as a ground work, it does not require much corn to put the "big lard" on his sides when the time comes, and he will be healthier and better conditioned than his neighbor.

well when the first machine was brought to the farm house, and what an object of interest it was not alone to the family but to the neighbors. It cost \$85, and by a good many, especially among the men, was considered a piece of extravagance that they would not tolerate in their wives. Their mothers, they said, all of their sewing by hand, and they could not see why the women of that day could not as well. At the same time they were mortgaging their crops in market, and buying improved cotton planters, riding plows and cultivators, implements their fathers never dreamed of. This feeling, however, has all passed away, and having recognized the good they do, and money they save are willing to invest in that direction.

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

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

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal will class it in the category spoken of above. Were our disposition that way, as a simple business proposition we could not afford it. One person deceived and hundreds would hear the story; confidence in us would be destroyed and we would be the losers in the long run. In common with other leading publications we sell a sewing machine, and we prove our own belief in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years. If anything is out of the story, we will refund all money paid out on it.

The "Stock Journal" sewing machine is a masterpiece and a sewer's whole machine made. It is highly finished inside and outside, is equally as pretty as any make on earth, runs light and noiseless, has every line improved at present that is out, and, in the least, we lay it down at your nearest freight point, everything prepaid, for the sum of \$22. What is the use of saying anything more, or what more can anybody ask? We buy them direct from the biggest sewing machine factory on earth, and they stand back of us in every assertion made. In order to get them at close figures we have every cash in advance, and consequently can not ship them out C. O. D. as we are sometimes requested. If in Fort Worth at any time in the near future call up the Editor, and we will look at our machine. If you have not seen them you will certainly be surprised. Write us any time and we will take pleasure in answering any question you may have. We have sold dozens of these machines and we have yet to hear the first complaint. If in need of a sewing machine, write or call on Fort Worth Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex., and see what we have to offer.

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To those who know Colonel Hughes his word is sufficient, but we have never heard from others of the utmost reliability corroborative of the above, and also adding that the impression which has gone out in some sections that there was a great deal of extortion practiced in Atlanta, particularly among the hotels, is positively untrue, as at the Aragon hotel, the best in the city, or anywhere in the South for that matter, which is run on the European plan, rooms are secured at rates of \$1.50, \$2.00 and upwards. At the Oriental hotel, good rooms can be secured at \$1.00 per day; at the Alhambra from 75c to \$1.00. There are numerous other hotels and boarding houses ranging in price from 50c to \$5.00. On the grounds and in the city, at which meals can be procured at very reasonable rates, 50c and higher, according to what people eat.

I wish you would kindly give this matter publicity, do among the columns of your valuable medium for reaching the people in the form of editorial notice, or reading matter, without our name, as we do not care to have it appear as an "ad" for our hotel, but for the general good of all concerned.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

As near as fifteen years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for families in the country to own a sewing machine. This writer remembers

well when the first machine was brought to the farm house, and what an object of interest it was not alone to the family but to the neighbors. It cost \$85, and by a good many, especially among the men, was considered a piece of extravagance that they would not tolerate in their wives. Their mothers, they said, all of their sewing by hand, and they could not see why the women of that day could not as well. At the same time they were mortgaging their crops in market, and buying improved cotton planters, riding plows and cultivators, implements their fathers never dreamed of. This feeling, however, has all passed away, and having recognized the good they do, and money they save are willing to invest in that direction.

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Montgomery	5:45 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
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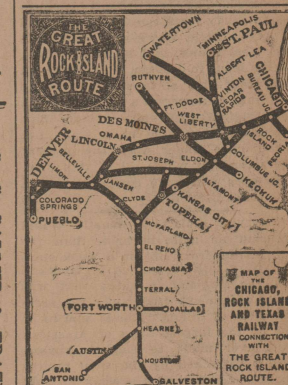
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Lv. Bowie.....1:31 p.m.

Lv. Ringgold.....2:09 p.m.

Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p.m.

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 a.m.

Lv. Bowie.....10:40 a.m.

Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p.m.

Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p.m.

Ar. Chicago.....9:55 a.m.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Pres. and Mgr.
A. J. SANDEGARD, Treasurer.
D. O. LIVELY, Secretary.

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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort
Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-
ter.The October crop reports of the
United States department of agriculture
makes the general condition of corn
95.5 per cent, a decrease of about 1
per cent from the September estimate.Wheat sowing has been given a de-
cided impetus in the Texas Panhandle
by the Fort Worth and Denver rail-
road, which is hauling seed to the
farmers, the freight to be paid when
the crop is harvested. A railroad with
this amount of public spirit deserves
the hearty support of those who live
along its line.The address delivered to the Millam
county farmers' institute by T. A.
Evans, of Hutto, the special agent of
this paper, should be read by every
farmer in Texas. It contains much
that is practical and easy of applica-
tion by the farmers, and altogether is
a splendid presentation of the condi-
tions as they exist and the remedies
at hand.According to the Cincinnati Price
Current there have been 700,000 fewer
hogs packed in the West the past sea-
son than a year ago. Hogs receipts at
Chicago for October were heavier than
a year ago and November gives prom-
ise of breaking the record; this because
of the existence and fear of disease
in the big swine producing states.Too much cannot be said or written
just now of the danger in front of the
farmers in their work for next year.
If too much cotton is planted, the
price of last year will certainly apply.
The thing to do is to explain how feed
crops can best be utilized, and when
once fairly tried there need be no
fear of reverting back to one system
and its attending disadvantages.December 11 has been designated
Texas Day at the Atlanta exposition,
and Governor Culberson and staff, ac-
companied by a delegation of the
state's representative business men, are
expected to be present. Texas is re-
presented at Atlanta, not as she should
be, but better than not at all, and the
attendance of a good crowd from the
state on Texas Day will accomplish
some good.By the encouragement of such public
institutions as fairs is a country built
up, and those who missed the state
fair should by all means go to the
Texas coast fair, which will be in ses-
sion at Dickinson, Tex., November 19-
23, 1895. Elaborate arrangements for
the entertainment of all who attend
have been made, and the display of
the resources of all Texas and the coast
country in particular will be astonish-
ingly fine.It is only a question of a very few
years that Texas will export her own
cattle through her home port. The ad-
vantage to be gained from this way of
our marketing is too apparent to be
discussed. The beef export business
began thirty years ago with a ship load
of Texas cattle, which were shipped to
the West Indies, and if, as it is held,
events move in a circle, it is just about
time that this state should take up
and push to a success a business which
she originated. It may require out-
side capital to give us a start, but
when once under way the present
ports through which all of this busi-
ness goes will have competition that
will make itself felt."Carrying coals to Newcastle" would
occasion no more surprise than the
exportation from Boston a week since
of half a million pounds of Montana
wool to England, a thing that was
never before expected under the pres-
ent order of things. This is said to be
one of the largest sales of American
wool ever made to English buyers,
and is explained by the wool famine
abroad, together with a slack demand
for American wool in this country,
which has made it possible for foreign
buyers to handle our raw material at
a profit. It may be that there is a
brighter day ahead for the sheepman.
There should be, as things have not
been coming has way of late.This is the season of the year to
purchase nursery stock, and readers of
the paper are referred to its adver-
tising columns, where the cards of the
best nurserymen of Texas can be
found. The common mistake of buying
trees from irresponsible agents of un-
known outside concerns should not
be made, as half the failures in or-
chard growing are traceable to this
source. The home nurseries grow stock
specially adapted to Texas, and for this
if for no other reason they should be
patronized. Every farm owner in the
state should invest liberally in fruit
trees, and no money he spends will
be so well placed. A farm without an
orchard is a travesty on farming, and
no time should be lost in remedying
this defect when it exists.The irrigation meeting held at San
Antonio last winter bore fruit in a new
and good irrigation law and in greater
impetus to irrigation matters in Texas.
The next meeting, which occurs in that
city, November 12, promises larger at-
tendance and increased interest, and
Claridge's Stock Farmer expresses the
hope that the small irrigators will be
heard from this time. Not that it doesnot favor big schemes, but because
very many big schemes are not possi-
ble, but because a great many little
ones are. In this the Stock Farmer
voices what is a correct conclusion in
more things than irrigation, as it is
the small farmer, stock feeder and
breeder who in the aggregate holds
the balance of power in making the
wheels of agriculture go round. The
man to encourage and look after is
the small land holder and the more of
them we have the better off is the
country at large.Texas swine raisers have a consid-
erable advantage over their competitors
in other states at all times, and just
now more than ever. Cholera is rag-
ing in several of the big swine states,
and the farmers are rushing their pigs,
sows and other hogs to market on ac-
count of the fear of sickness. This
condition explains the big runs now be-
ing experienced, which last together
with the fact that most of them are
only half fat, is the cause of prevail-
ing low prices. Texas swine have not so
far been troubled with cholera, but
they enjoy no special immunity from it,
and absolute caution should be
used to prevent its appearance.Motive power is one of the leading
questions among the stock farmers
just now, especially since a number
of them have purchased feed mills and
are grinding corn for feeding purposes.
Where the wind is sufficiently regular
and strong, it is doubtful whether any-
thing better or cheaper than a wind-
mill can be secured, but there are many
parts of the state where the conditions
are not favorable for wind power. Nu-
merous gins throughout the state are
running feed mills in connection, but
where any distance exists between gin
site and feeding ground the double
handling necessary incurs too much
expense. Few users of grinders for
individual purposes can afford to run
a steam plant, as the expense is con-
siderable. Altogether the cheapest,
easiest handled and most desirable
motive power around the farm is
found in the gasoline engine. They
can be put to almost any use, from
running a thrasher to a churn, can
be moved easily, are comparatively
safe and are operated at a minimum
cost. Actual tests show them to be
more economical than horse power, and
it is a wonder there are not more of
them in use.The acquiring of the Fort Worth
packing plant by the Chicago Packing
and Provision company has been her-
alded over the country as a mighty
achievement toward making Fort
Worth the center of a live stock market
which in time expects to rival Kansas
City in size and importance. All of the
natural conditions are here in great
abundance; they only require develop-
ment. The Chicago Drovers' Journal,
speaking editorially of the new deal,
says:Fort Worth is to be congratu-
lated. It is a nervy, plucky town full
of good wide-awake business people
who are keenly alive to the agricul-
tural and live stock interests of the
great Lone Star State. Fort Worth
has done some good work in develop-
ing the idea that good stock can be
raised and prepared for consumption
at home. The newest achievement of
the Fort Worth people is the securing
of the co-operation of the Chicago
Packing and Provision company, which
will take charge of the important pack-
ing plant there and endeavor to put
it in successful operation. A number
of setbacks have been met with since
John R. Hoxie and others boomed the
packing plant project at that point,
but many failures are often only the
foundation for solid success. Texas is
a good hog country, as it is a good
country for all kinds of live stock, and
now her farmers and stockmen should
look well to the improvement of their
opportunities.Tyler people are displaying an
amount of progress that is highly com-
mendable. Not content to sit idly by
and wait for the benefits of the fruit
palace to accrue, they will have a live
stock fair and business convention on
November 21, 1895. The subjects to be
discussed are of vital import, not alone
to East Texas, but to the whole state,
and every section should have just
such a meeting. The Agricultural Ad-
vertiser of Tyler says: "This conven-
tion of the foremost men of the coun-
try—farmers, manufacturers, merchants
and mechanics—is fraught with the
greatest interest. Questions will come
up to be discussed and placed in prac-
tical operation which should engage
the earnest co-operation and attention
of every producer in East Texas. Such
as freight and express rates for ship-
ping out fruits, vegetables and manu-
factured goods of this section, will be
especially looked after."Every man interested in the advance-
ment of our section should earnestly
engage in pushing forward this initia-
tive step, which will do more to
open up prosperity to all classes than
any deliberative body that has ever
been held in Texas. If we expect to
get vigorous, healthy immigrants, we
must prepare the way for them. The
land owner, the farmer, the orchardist,
nurseryman and the manufacturer, all
are deeply and vitally interested in
this convention. Practical men can
inaugurate a method or methods where-
by the financial interests of all citizens
of East Texas will be benefited. We
have a country that does produce from
the soil wonderfully, and the variety
of its products have never been fully
developed. By system and in organ-
ization only can our section be placed
to the front, where she will stand with-
out a rival, and become the home of
a prosperous people."

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Address of F. A. Evans, the Journal's
Farm Institute Organizer at
Cameron.The Millam county farmers' institute,
mention of which has been made in
these columns, was highly interesting
and very successful. The meeting was
held at Cameron, the county seat, and
the farmers came with their families,
their best horses, mules, cows, hogs
and farm products of all kinds. The
court house yard was filled with thefinest lot of stock ever brought together
in Millam county. The county court
room was filled to overflowing with
farm products, preserved fruits and
plaid and fancy needle work.The meeting was called by the prelat-
est, Mr. W. G. Fields, of Daviess, who
introduced Mayor A. J. Lewis of Cam-
eron, who welcomed the farmers to
Cameron and congratulated them on
the exhibits made and urged them to
continue the good work, and next year
put up an exhibit even better than the
one now shown. President Fields re-
sponded to the address of welcome on
the part of the county, and after he
introduced Mr. Tom Evans of Hutto,
special agent of the Texas Stock and
Farm Journal and the principal speaker
of the meeting, who said:Friends and Fellow Citizens: After
the grand address of welcome from the
Mayor of your city and the flattering
introduction by your president, I will
try to tell you the history and purposes
of the farmers' institute.It was first organized and promoted
for the benefit of the farmer, the
farmer? Who is he? We find him first
in creation. In the very morning of
creation, the first man, the first man
and pronounced him good, and every-
good, his first command was to go
forth and till the earth, for in the
sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
We find him next in the garden of Eden
and did evil. The first murder was
committed over jealousy of agricultural
pursuits. We find that in evil he in-
troduced the knife, the sword, the gun,
from the face of the earth.The first thing after the landing on
the mount of Ararat Noah went forth
and commenced to till the soil, and
planted a vineyard. He also used of
vine and became a drunkard, and every-
black son Ham laughed at him in his
tent and brought a course of hewers of
wood and drawers of water.The first thing after the landing on
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wood and drawers of water.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

to diversify and keep within the de-
mands of the consumption they must
reap the result of their own folly.The aim and object of the farmers' in-
stitute is to teach diversified farm-
ing, teach you to produce all you can
at home that you would otherwise have
to buy, market at your nearest place
and produce only enough cotton to sup-
ply the wants of the manufacturing
world.Then and then only can we realize
for the profit of our toil.
Now, then, as to who can join the in-
stitute. It's free to all. A John Sher-
man Republican, a John Sherman
Democrat, a free silver Democrat, a
Populist or an anarchist are free
to join the walls, just as the anarchist
leaves his dynamite behind him. No
initiation fee, no roll of honor. Stay
with it if you want to, if not get up
and walk out. The aim of this organi-
zation is to get branch institutes in
each sub-division of a country. The in-
tention of this is to get a correct farm
report. Each week let the farmers of
each neighborhood report to the sec-
retary of his subordinate institute, the
secretary of the subordinate institute
report to the secretary of the county
institute, and he report to the com-
missioner of agriculture. Let your report
be the truth—nothing but the truth—
neither too high or too low.We have been worse injured in the
sweat of our cotton this year by an
over report too flattering than all other
things combined. Up to the middle
of the cotton season our great dailies
and farm papers reported a state of
one-half bushel to the acre, and an enor-
mous crop of cotton. I traveled there
four weeks in institute work; reported
one bale to four acres, and corn not
enough to feed the hogs. Then the great
dailies sent to their correspondents in
that county for reports, and they replied
that my report was correct.But it was too late for the farmers.
Nine-tenths of the cotton was out of
the farmers' hands. Had we had the
institute work thoroughly organized,
we could easily have had these reports
in at the first of the season, for it was
the summer drought that ruined us,
helped by exaggerated reports by peo-
ple who had been carried by merchants.I would be glad to see every mer-
chant in Texas ride their books like a
bucking bronco on the first of Janu-
ary, and never carry another farmer
until he raises all the supplies on his
farm that his family needs, and as it
would be a blessing to farmers, as a
blessing to the country, for anything
more than a burial outfit.Now, it is with you, fellow farmers,
as to the price of cotton, whether it
be 10 cents or 4 cents, whether you
plant another nine and one-half
million crop, and back to 4 cents it
goes; but keep it under the seven mil-
lion crop, which is the manufacturing
capacity of the spindles of the world,
and we will reap some benefit from our
labor.Now, a word in regard to your ex-
hibits. They are a credit to any coun-
ty, due largely to the bankers, mer-
chants and business men of the coun-
ty. Now, I want to know how many
of you have offered a Taylor and
Jones county lands, to exchange for
stock horses. Address Box A, Abilene,
Texas.
I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand
bees, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised,
well graded to Durham and Hereford;
every steer full fat now. Will sell in
lots to suit merchants, or delivered in
cars at Beville, at \$25 per head. No
trouble to show cattle to purchasers.
Will sell on ninety days' time to re-
sponsible parties to feed. Geo. W.
West, Oakville, Texas.WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000
acres of land in Shelby county, about
half Sabine bottom land, balance hill
pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre
blocks. Also eleven half sections in
Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek,
ever watered grass land, a splendid
location for a ranch. Will exchange
either or both of the above tracts of
land for horses or will exchange Shel-
by county tract for prairie grass land.
Address
J. W. HERNDON,
Santa Anna, Tex.
or C. C. HERNDON,
Shreveport, La.WANTED—CATTLE TO PASTURE.—
I have 54 sections of land suitable for
grazing purposes lying on the Double
Mountain fork of the Brazos river, in
Kent county. Can take care of 1500
cattle; fine grass and plenty of water.
For particulars write G. M. Elkins,
Snyder, Texas.WANTED—1500 cattle to winter at
\$1.00 per head in southeast corner of
Stonewall county; 16,000 acres in two
pastures that have had no stock in
them this year. Magnificent grass,
shelter and water.
W. E. RAYNER,
Rayner, Texas.I will contract or buy on commission
blooded cattle of any breed for future
or immediate delivery.
J. D. DUCKWORTH,
211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas
City, Mo.production under intelligent cultiva-
tion, will be the source of the world's
supply of tanning, and as wheat is to
Dakota and corn to Iowa and Missouri
so will cannibal be to Arizona and New
Mexico.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has
been actual headquarters for stockmen
for a good many years, and it is not
likely that they will go anywhere else
now. There are not many frills on the
Mansion hotel service, but for solid
comfort, including wholesome cooking
and good rooms, it certainly is the place
to patronize.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE
From the "World's Champion Herd"
See them at your own Express Of-
fice. Buy them at your own price.
Pay for them in cash, or by note, or
by bill of exchange. Close Nov. 11.
Catalogue and particulars from
WILLIS WHITNEY, Salem, Ohio.

IRRIGATED FARM

AT A BARGAIN.

225 acres, absolute title, fronting
north Concho river; 640 leased five years
at 4 cents; well improved; all under
fence; 60 acres in cultivation. Absolute
ownership of one-eighth interest in
system of dams and ditches, gin,
school house, postoffice and church
within 500 yards; daily mail, Water
Valley Texas, half way between San
Antonio and Sterling City, \$1800, one-
third down, balance in one and two
years. J. L. Phelan, San Antonio, Tex.

FOR RENT.

A farm of one hundred acres of Bra-
zos bottom land. C. S. Mitchell, Eulogy,
Bosque county, Tex.

FOR SALE.

1600 head of New Mexico stock cattle
of good grade, color and condition, at
the following prices: Yearling heifers,
\$8; two, \$12; cows, \$14; with calves,
\$17; steers, one, \$12; two, \$15; three,
and up, \$18. They can be seen on or
about November 25 about 25 miles
north of Midland. W. A. IRVIN,
El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE.

700 3 and 4-year-old Central Texas
Steers, in good flesh; ranch in San Sabo
county; railroad station Lampasas or
Llano.RAMSEY BROS.,
Bluffton, Texas.TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES.—
Abilene city property and Taylor and
Jones county lands, to exchange for
stock horses. Address Box A, Abilene,
Texas.I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand
bees, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised,
well graded to Durham and Hereford;
every steer full fat now. Will sell in
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them this year. Magnificent grass,
shelter and water.
W. E. RAYNER,
Rayner, Texas.I will contract or buy on commission
blooded cattle of any breed for future
or immediate delivery.
J. D. DUCKWORTH,
211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas
City, Mo.BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
HOME FARM HERD.
Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
TEXAS RAISED
Also Large Bore English Berkshire
Swine,
J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.Cedar Hill Jersey Farm
MARSHALL, TEX.
Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at
the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our
motto: Breed and sell only the best.
M. LOTHROP, Owner.Berkshires, Chester White,
Pigs, Jersey, Guernsey & Hol-
stein Cattle, Thoroughbred
Shops, Fancy Poultry, Hunting
and Game Dogs, etc. Catalogue
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.MARSHALL, TEXAS.
Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at
the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our
motto: Breed and sell only the best.
M. LOTHROP, Owner.W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of
large English Berkshires. Two boars, each
winning first in class and first and second
in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds,
winning three firsts and one second. An-
other in full brother to sire of sweepstakes
sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars
and sows of equal blood, for sale.FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs,
and stamps for catalogues, 50
engravings. N. P. BOYER &
CO., Lutesville, Pa.IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray
pigs have been bred on by me for 14
years. Original stock imported. Write for
prices. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HERD OF PEDIG-
REED POLAND
CHINA and
Berkshire
upon one farm in the
United States.

POLAND CHINAS

No expense has been spared in pro-
curing foundation stock of the best and
most fashionable strains.
INDIVIDUAL
MERIT
backed by good
and a well known
pedigree has been
always insisted
upon.

BERKSHIRES

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

HEREFORD GATTLE

Consisting of Over 200 Head.

Incidentally we will state that we are
proud of our Herefords.
Mail orders will receive prompt at-
tention of the manager, who has been
a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more
than a quarter of a century.
Any correspondence addressed to Mr.
Cross, President of the First National
Bank or to myself, will receive most
careful attention.
H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
SANHEDRIM, No. 46180, winner first
prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska,
Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs
as a year-old in 1892, and sweep-
stakes 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.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten dollars I will de-
liver one of my Ohio Im-
proved Chester pigs of either
sex, 8 to 12 weeks old,
freight paid, to catalogues
press office in Texas, pigs
from registered stock and
pedigree furnished with
each pig. Money to ac-
company order.
H. S. DAY,
Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'Connor, Taylor,

Tex., breeder of thor-
oughbred Poland China
swine, choice, fancy
bred stock, eligible to
registration, at all
times. Price \$10 each, for what you
want. Satisfaction guaranteed.Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Grif-
fin, Caldwell, Fike, county, Mo., has
shipped fowls and eggs to almost every
state. Twenty years experience in all
the leading varieties of thoroughbred
poultry. Stock for sale. Catalogue
sent to suit hard times of the best
Eastern stock. The sire to my mam-
moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs.
Order this month and get first choice.

W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo.

Breeder of

THOROUGHbred SHORTHORNS.

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of
bull calves, and carload of cows and
heifers for sale.A. W. THEMANSON, Watheana, Kan-
sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-
na Boars. Glits bred to Graceful F.
Sanders, 1895 S.; he is by J. H. San-
ders, 27219 O., and out of Graceful F.
63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize-
winners at World's Fair and descend-
ants of Black U. S. 13471.

R. A. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA.

Breeder of Improved
—CHESTER WHITE—
SWINE. Two or three
leading herds in the West.
State fair record unexcelled by any
breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Festres, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best
breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and

keep constantly on
hand a good stock of thoroughbred Du-
roc Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-
Friesian Cattle.FOR PRICES WRITE TO
F. C. WELBORN, - - - - - Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.

From the best strains of Light Brah-
mas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-
mouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots,
Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs.
Poultry \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to
kind and quality. Eggs \$2 per set-
ting. POLAND CHINA SWINE. The
very best breeding. Pigs now ready to
ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per
trip. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corre-
spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,
Texas.

PERSONAL.

Ed East of Archer City was in Fort Worth Sunday.

J. F. Newman of Sweetwater, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Ed Carver, who has been seriously sick at St. Louis, is reported convalescent.

W. A. Pierce of Waxahatchie, an extensive cattle feeder, was in this city Wednesday.

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, accompanied by his wife, visited Fort Worth Sunday.

O. C. Lane of Santa Anna, Coleman county, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

L. M. Coates, who is feeding 2000 head of cattle in Louisiana, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Felix Mann of Eagle Pass, an extensive feeder in Mexican cattle, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Will Montgomery of Comanche has just bought 1000 head of cattle in Colorado and Wharton counties.

Sam Culbirt of Baird was registered at the Mansion Saturday night and went out Sunday morning.

Neil & Cook of Wolfe City bought 1000 head of the Dan Waggoner steers, which they will put on feed right away.

A. G. Godair of St. Louis, member of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Herding & Co., was in Fort Worth Sunday.

W. R. Moore, the Ardmore, I. T., oil mill man and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Sunday consulting his business associates.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, a well to do farmer and feeder, was among Sunday's arrivals in Fort Worth.

A. J. Ligertwood, manager of the Atadior ranch, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reported everything in splendid condition.

J. P. Gordon of Sulphur Springs was here Friday on his way to Vernon, where he went to ship some cattle down to his place to feed.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., a widely known and popular cowman, was shaking hands with his friends in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. B. Scrimshire, a Big Springs cattleman, who has a string of feeders to sell, located in Concho county, has been spending several days in Fort Worth.

Hogg Bros. of Hamilton, Tex., in a letter to the Journal say: "Our advertisement in Texas Stock and Farm Journal brought us several offers of cattle."

J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs, who is feeding a large number of cattle, was in Fort Worth Monday. Said that he would have ready for shipment some cattle late in December.

J. T. Elliott, a well known Jack county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Said that he had not sold his feeders, and if some one did not take them by the first of next month he would ship them to market.

Pegs Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, is out on at El Paso looking after the shipment of Mexican cattle, quite a good many of which are coming through, with more expected.

Marion Sansome of Alvarado, banker, cattleman and president of the Standard Live Stock Commission company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Sansome will feed quite a number of cattle this year.

C. S. Mitchell of Eulogy, Bosque county, wants to rent out a farm of one hundred acres Brazos bottom land. There is no finer land in Texas than this, and those contemplating changing location will do well to write concerning this farm.

J. H. Boyd, who shipped the first lot of cattle to come through from Mexico, was here Saturday from Kansas City, where he got a fair price for his stuff. He left Sunday for Chihuahua and in a short time will bring through another shipment.

J. T. Holt of Honey Grove, an extensive cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office. He was on his way up to receive 600 head of Waggoner steers, bought a few days since through the cattle commission firm of Geo. B. Loving & Co.

Capt. S. W. Eastin and Knox of Jacksboro were in Fort Worth Friday night, en route to the Dallas fair. They reported the cattle in their section lovely, a good rain having fallen during the week. Feed is plentiful, and if severe weather comes, stock will be kicked over in good shape.

E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Tex., one of the best known nurserymen in the state, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Kirkpatrick carried off first premium over all competition at the Dallas fair, and any one ordering from him can rest assured that they will get the very best.

The Galveston Fruit and Orchard Co. have an advertisement in another column which should be read by everybody who expects to purchase anything in the nursery line. Their trees and shrubs are grown especially for Texas soil and climate. Write for price list and mention the Journal.

F. R. Hubbard of Mordis, Shackelford county, was in Fort Worth Sunday or his way home from a trip to the fair and called at this office. Said that feed is plentiful in his section, and it had weather prevails through the winter stock will be carried through the cold spells on feed. He said also that the finest pecan crop for years is on the trees in his section.

Col. Jot J. Smythe of Grandview was in this city Wednesday and said: "I have 1300 steers on meal and hulls now and have 400 more that I will put on a straight corn feed Monday. I have the corn and the hogs, and expect to put some first-class cattle on the market when they are finished. The hogs are of my own raising and are not for sale on the kind of market that is in force now."

J. L. Harris of Paoli, I. T., stockman and farmer, known to his many Texas friends as "Shorty," was a visitor to Fort Worth Sunday, having just taken in the fair at Dallas. He left Sunday night for Chicago for a week's stay. Said that quite a good deal of sweet corn has been planted in his section, and the farmers as a rule are feeling good.

J. H. Payne of Argyle, Denton county, a well-to-do farmer and stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and in answer to questions asked him by a Journal man said: "I will feed a number of cattle on straight corn, given them in the pasture. I can get all the extra corn I may need for 18 cents, and expect to give them what they want un-

til next June. I did think of buying a grinder, and may do so yet, but I doubt if the expense of power would be equalled by the advantage gained. I rather lean to gasoline engines as a motive power, as I think that they are the cheapest in the long run."

Sara Williams, assistant livestock agent of the Katy, with headquarters at Parsons, Kan., was in Fort Worth Sunday in consultation with General Live Stock Agent Jones. Mr. Williams, who operates in the Indian Territory, reports the movement to market from that section as being practically over, and he will likely hustle some in this state for feeder business.

M. Lotherp of Marshall, owner of the celebrated Cedar Hill Jersey farm, and winner of the blue ribbon at the Texas State fair on herd of Jersey hogs, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Lotherp also won a number of prizes on Jersey cattle, and has a stockman's market, anything bought of him will give satisfaction.

W. P. Anderson, special agent of the Union stock yards at Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, renewing acquaintances, and telling of the attractiveness of Chicago as a market. Anderson has been coming to Texas for many years, and probably has a larger acquaintance among stockmen in this and other states than any other living. The Chicago stock yards company know a good man when they get him, hence their long retention of Billy Anderson.

J. T. Dority and E. T. Nickels of Mt. Calm were on the market with two cars fine hogs consigned to the Standard Commission company. They are also feeding a lot of cattle in Hill county. They report several cars of both cattle and hogs will be ready for shipment from their section in a few days. There is plenty of grass and water in Hill county and stock is looking well. The people of Hill are glad to hear of the bright prospects for a good live stock market in Fort Worth.

Mrs. W. W. Dale of the "W" ranch in Burnet county, with postoffice at Lampasas, in a letter to the Journal renewing her subscription, says: "I am a subscriber to your paper for several years and I expect to keep on taking it. We are on the ranch now and I appreciate your paper very much, and it is a very good companion for my boys. I have two sons who are young men and need help and advice. The Journal is a great help to them, as they are still raising stock."

Brooks Davis has returned from a two weeks' stay at Channing, in the upper part of the Panhandle county, where he superintended the shipping out of 2500 head of cattle from the Bell ranch to market. He says that A. G. Boyce, manager of the XIT ranch in that part of the state, is engaged in shipping from 3000 to 4000 head of cattle to the markets of Kansas City and Chicago. Mr. Davis reports an abundance of grass and plenty of water in the Channing country. There are being 2,500 to 3,000 head of cattle fed at Waco, and 1,000 to 1,500 of Casey of Hillsboro, who last year fed one of the highest priced bunch of cattle in Texas.

M. O. Lynn, accompanied by J. M. Lynn and Jesse Hittson, Jr., two young stockmen, was in Fort Worth Monday en route from the Territory to his home in Palo Pinto county. Mr. Lynn has been in the Creek country since last April looking after a herd of about 4000 cattle belonging to the elder Jesse Hittson, the well known cattleman. Mr. Lynn has just finished shipping the cattle to market, and says that the greater part of the cattle for market in the Territory have already been shipped, although a good number will be wintered in the nation. Mr. Hittson was on his way to Chihuahua, Mexico, where his father has made his home for the last few years.

Mr. V. J. Doe of the Chicago Packing and Provision company will be in Fort Worth Monday, if not on Sunday. He will be accompanied by the future manager of the Fort Worth Packing house, whose name is not yet given out, and some of the directors of the company. The packing house will be formally taken charge of, and it is expected that President Doe will give out some important additional facts concerning the running of the business. Mr. G. W. Simpson, president of the Stock Yards company, will also be of the party, and probably some of the directors of the company. The piping for that portion of the house which has never been fitted up, and for the other proposed improvements is now on the way from Chicago.

John Schabauer, the big Midland cattle man was in Fort Worth Monday, having just come in from a week's stay at Kansas City. He said: "I found some of the cattle and section men feeling pretty blue, but then a great many look on the dark side of things. They should expect a bonanza like cattle to get a once in a while, and if they will stop to think, every year about this time cattle prices fall off. This is practically the close of the range season, and in the Territories, the cattle are being cleaned up. The northwesterners have been coming very heavy and have helped to put the market down. They will all be over in a very few days, and I look for the market to show some advance. I do not look for high prices, but I do look for an improvement over the present."

D. A. Gathings, of Cleburne, stockman and farmer, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and called at the Journal office. Mr. Gathings has been in Texas three years, and in common with those who have looked after the opportunities, has a goodly amount of this world's goods. Speaking of cattle, he said: "I hunt a good number of beef cattle to feed this year, but when they went up so high I sold at a profit, and now that they have gone down I would like to get some more. I have about 300 head of stock cattle in Johnson county that I would sell, but if I do not sell them will feed. They are on short feed now, unless I strike a trade today I will ship down a feed crusher, and give them all the crushed corn, cotton seed meal and doushness they want. I also have a bunch of stock cattle in Santa Fe that I would sell. Speaking of crops, our cotton is nearly all gathered, and while the market is low, I believe it is bound to go up."

Colonel Jonathan Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. Colonel Nesbitt is very much of a business man, but in idle hours appreciates a joke as well as anybody, and while his able lieutenant, Colonel Jim Wilson, is always glad to see him, his (Colonel Jim's) life is made any thing but a bed of roses when Colonel Nesbitt runs down from St. Louis for a few days' sojourn, when he always has something new to spring on the debonair by-adoption Texas Colonel. Colonel Nesbitt has an interest in the Alvarado oil mill, and in answer to question propounded to him by a Journalite, said: "I understand that so far the mill has only received 2500 barrels of seed, while last year at this time we had 5000 bushels. Altogether last year we crushed about 12,000 bushels, but we do not look for a very large crop this year. We had about 3000 head of cattle on feed this year, while last year we fed in the neighborhood of 7000. We had 2000 head of cattle bought at Midland to

feed, but on account of the scarcity of seed we think they will have to be shipped to market. We are now feeding a third of corn to the hogs in the lots. We have a mill that grinds corn, cob and shucks altogether, and it saves a lot of roughness. Hulls are a big item and with the seed we are using, we get along on our own hulls."

Captain A. E. Shepard of Marathon, Texas, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday and in company with C. H. Silliman, with whom he is interested, went down to Austin. Captain Shepard had just closed the sale of about 1200 head of cattle he bought in Mexico eight months ago, and reports that they made him good money. He will in a few days go over to that country again after another lot. "More than half of the cattle now coming from Mexico are being turned loose in West and Southwest Texas pastures. Very few are being shipped to market, and not many will go. I would surprise you to see the number of Mexican cattle that are being taken north from El Paso, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado and even Utah are taking a share of those that come across. Chicago and St. Louis cattle can be taken to the very highest altitude with safety, and there is no question but what a cross of a good blood and an easy well pleased good range animal. It is surprising how those little cows will bring good calves. The cattle of Coahuila are not to compare with those of Sonora and Chihuahua, and I would not touch them at all. Prices are advancing very rapidly over in Mexico, and there is only a small margin on them now. I have just finished rounding up an Arabian and an easy well pleased with the result. Grass is plentiful and fine, and what Mexican cattle come over can be used very nicely in restocking our depleted ranges."

PERSONALS.

Left Over From Last Week.

A. B. Paschal, a Stanton stockman, called at the Journal office when in Fort Worth Wednesday.

R. A. King, a McCulloch county cattleman, was in this city Wednesday and called at the Journal office.

Oscar Thompson, a well known and prosperous Big Springs cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and called at the Journal office Wednesday.

J. M. Constar of Pinto, an old time friend of the Journal, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and paid a pleasant visit to the "gang."

R. J. Carroll of McCulloch county, a stockman, called at the Journal office visitors to Fort Worth and while here called on the Journal.

P. C. and G. W. T. of Stanton, Texas, well to do cattlemen, called at the Journal office Wednesday. They report everything in their section in good shape.

L. H. Hill of Webb & Hill, Albany, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday. This firm has sold some goods, some of which were in the hands of the firm being 2,500 to 3,000 head of cattle fed at Waco, and 1,000 to 1,500 of Casey of Hillsboro, who last year fed one of the highest priced bunch of cattle in Texas.

J. E. Young of Chicago writes to know the prospects for hog sales at this point. Said he had heard that the business of raising hogs in the Pecos Valley and now has about 400 head on hand. Heretofore he has disposed of everything he raised in El Paso, but from what he said it is inferred that hog raising is a growing industry in that section, and outside markets will be necessarily sought.

James McCord of St. Joseph, Mo., of the Nave-McCord cattle company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and called at the Journal office. He was on his way home from a visit to his ranch in Garza county, where the firm has 200,000 acres of land bought and paid for. Said he was one of the wealthiest firms in the country, owning besides extensively land and cattle interests a heavy mercantile business.

Ramsey & Son, of Austin, Tex., proprietors of the Austin nursery, have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal, and if thirty-five years experience in the nursery business and an established reputation for honesty of dealing are any recommendations they should enjoy a liberal patronage from Journal readers. Their stock is in the nursery business in Texas, and any nursery in Texas and their method of shipping is satisfactory to customers. In sending for a catalogue please mention the Journal.

Captain Charles Goodnight, the Panhandle cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and while in the Journal office was asked concerning the probability of effecting the importation of Mexicans would have on the Texas cattle business. He said: "My opinion is that if the incoming of Mexicans cuts and cuts what we call the Texas cattle business, it will be a good thing. There has been some extra noise made about Mexican cattle coming in, but I was all over the cattle ranges of that country lately, and I saw the number expected is set too high. I am satisfied that there will not be anything like 100,000 head to come across and those that do come will not compete with our cattle. I know of those that will be brought in here will be owned by Texas cattlemen and it will be next year before they reach the market."

L. J. Caraway of Granbury, president of the Texas State Farmers' congress, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to the Dallas fair, and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. Speaking of the aims and purposes of the congress for next year's work, Mr. Caraway said: "It is our purpose to have a meeting somewhere in central Texas in February next and at this meeting we will try to have present a representative of every agricultural organization in the state with a paper on some subject pertaining to agriculture in its practical aspect. These papers will be taken and we will endeavor to give them such publicity as will have them read by every farmer in the state. By this means we hope to accomplish some good to the farming class, and will have something to give out concerning the new days, and as the people of my section swear by the Journal, I will send it in to you. The outlook for the farmers is bright, and if the will will be diligent in pitching their work for next year, they will do well."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Austin regatta was a splendid success.

Greenville, Tex., will have a new National Bank.

The Houston races started with over 200 horses in attendance.

The First National bank at La Granga, Tex., has suspended.

The Concho Valley fair at San Angelo was a merited success.

Employees of the Great Northern railroad are going out on a strike.

Jack Dempsey, the noted pugilist, died at Portland, Ore., of consumption on Friday.

After months of wind-jamming the prospects of a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons have disappeared.

Governor Clarke of Arkansas was

Fitzsimmons' inability to raise money were the final causes in stopping preparations.

Upwards of \$200 counterfeit silver certificates were passed at Dallas during the last days of the fair.

Eugene Field, one of the best known newspaper writers in America, died at Chicago of heart failure Monday.

Ministers of foreign powers in Turkey have demanded that all disorders must be suppressed at once, or war will follow.

A plot to annex Mexico to the United States is alleged to have been discovered in the City of Mexico, and party feeling is considerably agitated.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials, the most gorgeous wedding ceremony ever celebrated in America, took place at New York Wednesday.

The cream of agricultural exhibits at the Dallas fair were shipped to Atlanta, and will constitute a Texas display at the exposition in that city.

John D. Rockefeller, the oil magnate, has donated \$3,000,000 to the Chicago University, making all \$7,000,000 which he has given that institution.

The jury in the Holmes case reached a decision in five minutes and found Holmes guilty of murder in the first degree. This for the murder of B. F. Pietzel.

A boiler explosion at Detroit, Mich., Wednesday killed thirty-one people, completely wrecked a five-story building and seriously injured twenty of the occupants.

Theodore Durrant was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of Blanche Lamont at San Francisco. He will next be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams.

Five steamship loads of corn, aggregating 85,000 bushels, left the port of Galveston for foreign ports during the week. Arrivals have been made to export 208,000 bushels.

The Republicans in Tuesday's election were victorious in New York, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska and New Jersey. The Democrats carried Mississippi, Virginia, Utah, and possibly Kentucky.

Quite a serious wreck occurred to a Katy northbound passenger train Sunday morning near Waxahatchie. The engineer was killed outright and a number were seriously hurt. The wreck was caused by a spreading of the rails.

Mrs. Bell, an estimable white lady, wife of a farmer, was brutally outraged and cut to pieces by a negro named Jim King within four miles of Tyler. After pursuing him with blood hounds he was captured by the officers but was taken away from them by a mob and burned to death on the Tyler public square. He confessed the crime before his death.

Governor Culberson has appointed the following delegates to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress, which meets at Omaha, Neb., November 25: Heber Stone, Brenham; R. S. Neblett, Corsicana; Marion Sansom, Alvarado; J. P. Blunt, Denton; N. E. Smith, Mexia; A. W. Greig, Palestine; H. A. Finch, McKinney; W. B. Bow, Houston; P. H. Foscoe, Sulphur Springs; Clyde Yarborough, Tyler.

Preparations are completed for the reception of the delegates to the state irrigation convention which meets in San Antonio on the 12th inst. Judge McLeary, the president of the association, is receipt of a letter from Robert T. Hill, an attaché of the government geological department, stating that he will be present and read a paper of interest, as will also Professor F. S. Newell of the state department.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions.

The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Mister, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English; Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Mister and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cooke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position.

It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor.

The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration for the week ending October 22, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway secretary:

BULLS.
King Rebel, 37,981—A. Garner to S. F. Butler, Alto.

Marjoram's Hugo Pogis, 18,311—J. Alexander to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Dixie Rex, 88,515—T. J. Lacy to R. S. Young, Henderson.

Frankie Jewel, 93,861—R. B. S. Foster, Jr., to Mrs. J. A. Rountt, Casper Hill.

Cobra, 89,233—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota.

Victor's Bessie, 86,255—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota.

Victor's Grady, 86,257—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota.

Victor's Lass, 86,259—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota.

Washpish, 47,267—C. A. Westbrook to B. P. Hill, Lorena.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration for the week ending October 29th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, Secretary:

BULLS.
Belle's Oak 32,976—J. A. Bobbitt to J. M. Martin, Abbott.

Duke of Del Valle 39,423—T. A. Doxey to C. U. Connelles, Eastland.

King of Horton Hill 41,931—J. W. White to J. Roensch, Winchester.

Prince of Tyler 24,945—Smith & Tucker to D. S. Tucker and S. N. Cross, Tyler.

St. John of Collin 26,454—J. D. Tannehill to R. E. Jennings, McAdams.

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Adelaide Saufley 96,284—C. R. Wright to R. B. Conner, Mexia.

Bessie Williams 101,638—J. T. Harwell to S. C. Olive, Waco.

Countess Jean 107,082—F. C. Carter to H. Moeller, La Grange.

Countess of Dawn 107,093—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Evergreen 107,084—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Fayette 93,185—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of May 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Night 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Dawn 107,093—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of May 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Night 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Dawn 107,093—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of May 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

Countess of Night 100,178—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

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Countess of Dawn 107,093—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange.

\$500.00 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of
Suffragan, Gonorrhea,
Gleet, Stricture,
Blood Poisoning,
which my remedies
fall to cure.
Young, Old, Middle
Aged, Single, or Mar-
ried Men and all who
suffer from effects of
LOST MANNHOOD
Nervous Debility,