

THE FARM.

"You may accept it as a fact of general application that unpruned tomato plants will outyield the pruned ones," says American Gardening. For early fruit it may be wise to prune in some cases.

Hon. Hector D. Lane, president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, issued the following circular to the cotton growers, from New Orleans:

"Twenty days ago I issued a circular, stating the crop condition, and warning you against a hasty disposal or marketing of your cotton. Since that time the crop has deteriorated to such an extent as to make the disaster. No such weather has ever been seen before in the cotton districts. The worms have continued to do great damage, and where the crop was good comes reliable information of a 40 per cent deficiency. The best authorities put the Texas output at one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand bales, and the cotton plant is now practically dead throughout the South and a frost tonight would do but little if any damage. In my opinion the crop cannot exceed 5,500,000 bales maximum."

The situation as to the price of cotton is plain. The European manufacturer, relying on mistaken information, given him about the size of this crop, and not realizing in time that the world is on a trade boom, has sold manufactured goods until July, 1895. To make the good year must have your cotton or ruin himself by violating his contracts. He, as well as the American spinner, is in a trap. This crop is so small for all of them to get their full share. America, Mexico, Canada and Japan will consume a minimum of 3,000,000 bales. This will leave 5,500,000 to be distributed between Great Britain and the continent, against 8,000,000 bales last year. This will wipe out the visible supply and create a panic among the cotton buyers. The price of cotton has come to stay, and to go very much higher.

Last year the manufacturers reaped a golden harvest by buying 5 cents a pound. It is now your turn. Sell as they try to buy, from hand to month. And before January you will have the American, English, and continental cotton buyers outbidding each other for every bale of cotton you have to sell.

Under present crop and trade conditions your cotton is worth 10-12c. Do not sacrifice. Service your customer, and sell at 5 cents and is now selling for 8-12 cents.

POTATOES FOR STOCK AND PROFIT.

The rapid increase in potato production by the use of potato planters and diggers should soon give us potatoes enough for home consumption, and a surplus for the stock. Potatoes are healthy and fattening for the stock, and relished by all kinds of stock. The off the pasture, and the crop will make a profitable crop.

A potato digger among several farmers facilitates the work of digging, and stored away in the barn and well protected by straw from the frost, provides a good relish for the stock, and a few wagon loads can always be sold to advantage.

In 1894, 3,002,578 bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, valued at \$1,271,194, while the year 1895, 3,002,578 bushels, valued at \$1,271,194, were exported to various countries from the United States.

Our potato crop of 1894 amounted to 170,738 tons, valued at \$1,136,787, grown upon 2,737,973 acres. The average has not largely increased during the past five years, as in 1888 there were 2,532,200 acres, and the crop was 192,365,000 bushels, valued at \$1,413,589. In 1885 there were 2,265,223 acres, which produced 175,029,000 bushels.

HOW SOME MEN SEE THINGS.

A bright young man of our acquaintance wanted to learn something about dairy farm management and a well-to-do farmer of this county. The young man had a good mind, a hungry mind, and so after the day's work he would sit up and read, and write out his ideas. He had an intellectual side to his nature. The farmer he lived with was known as a driver, and he had no other side to his nature. The news in the county paper. He could see nothing in farming but hard work, the hardest kind of work. He had no patience with the young man. There was no hunger for more knowledge in his mind, and so he said: "It is all blamed nonsense to sit up and read. Why don't he go to bed so he can do a bigger day's work the next day?"

This farmer is all the time grumbling because he don't get as good returns from his cows as do many of his neighbors who believe in taking their brains into partnership with their hands. A man can't have a good strong brain with which to think and plan, and he feeds it with knowledge. These two types, the young man and his employer, represent two classes, one the coming farmer and the other the old farmer. No matter how much we may sympathize with the "going farmer" and try to get him to see the better and easier way, he will never change, and what makes it worse he don't know it. —Hoard's Dairyman.

FARMING IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

At a meeting of the British royal commission on agriculture recently, D. J. Brett, a ranchman in the Argentine Republic, was examined. He stated that he had been in Argentine thirty-five years. Wheat growing in the republic was for the most part in the hands of Italian colonists, though Swiss and French immigrants were also engaged in this industry. The women worked on the land. The soil was easy worked, and no manuring was necessary. Laborers were very little employed in the wheat growing districts, except for a few weeks during harvest. Occasional laborers went out from Italy to Argentina for the harvest and returned home when the work was over. Their wages were about \$2.50 a day. Machinery and implements were generally obtained on a year's credit from stockkeepers, and paid for in a certain percentage of the crop to be produced. The older colonists who owned the land worked were not in debt. As regarded the cost of production, the Italian colonist could grow wheat to be sold on his farm at a price equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to 15s per quarter (8 bushels), and he would gain more by doing this than as a wage earner in the republic. Twenty shillings a quarter in London would encourage the extension of wheat growing in the republic under present conditions. Many wheat growers had recently devoted more attention to the cultivation of alfalfa.

As an instance of the value of alfalfa he stated that ordinary wheat land in the republic could be bought for 15s per acre, whereas the same land when laid down to lucerne would at the end of a single year be of the value of 7 pounds per acre. Attention was now being directed to the possibility of de-

veloping a large export trade in cattle and sheep to the United Kingdom. One great advantage possessed by the Argentine breeder was the fact that his stock never required housing nor feeding. The sheep were to a large extent crossed with Lincoln, and there were also a large number of merino. A steer three years old could be raised in Argentina and sold on the farm with profit to the breeder at a price equivalent to 3 pounds in gold. He was of the opinion that at the present time a beast of the weight of 720 pounds could be landed in this country and disposed of without loss. He estimated about 12 or 14 pounds, but this would leave an extremely small margin for profit. As a matter of fact Argentine cattle were not yet of so good a quality as American beefsteaks. They had no future to send animals to Great Britain which would fetch a price approaching that at which the cattle of the United States were sold in London. He considered Argentine sheep as fine as could be produced in any country. Their dead weight was from 90 to 105 pounds. The present freight on live stock from the republic was about 5 pounds 10s on cattle and 12s on sheep. —Farm Implement News.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE FARMER.

With diversified farming, which includes growing of a variety of crops and feeding out to a variety of stock, a good system of rotation can be planned and followed out, and in the long run the fertility of the soil is better maintained. Then feed can be produced for all kinds of stock and a fertilizer adapted to all kinds of crops without waste.

The farm ought to produce the greater part of the food necessary to grow and fatten the stock and to make the manure to be used on the farm. It may be conditions when it will be profitable to buy bran, middlings and oil meal to feed out with the roughness or with the grain on which the stock can be raised. It is better to purchase commercial fertilizers in order to increase the yield of the crops, but the main dependence for the feed for the stock and for the soil should be produced on the farm.

The adaptation of the soil for the various kinds of crops should always be considered in determining what crops to grow, and the kind of crops grown must largely determine the kind of stock that can be kept to the best advantage. Diversified farming, and of a better opportunity of distributing the labor evenly throughout the year, lessens the risk of loss by failure of any one crop or loss by disease or failure of the market of any kind of stock. It affords a better opportunity of feeding out the farm products to good advantage, and of obtaining the cost of the market of any kind of stock. It affords a better opportunity of feeding out the farm products to good advantage, and of obtaining the cost of the market of any kind of stock.

The farmer who keeps a few cows and has a few pounds of butter and milk every week, a few good calves growing into steers for beef, a few fowls to lay eggs to sell weekly, a few sheep with wool, lambs and meat, and a few hogs for their season, one or more good colts growing to maturity to sell later on, a few pigs growing to fatten and sell, a few chickens to grow and sell, and a few man to come from than the average man in other pursuits, or even the farmer who is making a specialty of some one or two things. —St. Louis Republic.

THE WEEVIL IN CORN.

College Station, Texas. At this season of the year nearly all farmers living in the central and southern portions of Texas dread to see the weevil head attack their corn in the fields and follow it to the crib or barn and there continue to destroy a hard earned crop. The bad results of weevil in corn are too well known to be avoided if the following points be carefully noted.

First, gather the corn just as soon as it is dry and rich to put in the stack. Delay in this respect kills opportunity for the early weevils to eat the corn while in the field and hatches large numbers of eggs under the very best conditions. Second, in storing the corn it must be either put away in a partially wet state or the crib must be so arranged as to permit the use of carbon bi-sulphide, or naphthaline, to protect the grain while in the crib from the weevil.

It has been clearly demonstrated by repeated trials that the storing of wet corn prevents injurious effects from the weevil by reason of the fermentation and heat in the crib. A great many farmers take the trouble to water their corn and sprinkle upon their corn after every few wagon loads they have hauled. If the corn is gathered in wet weather there is no necessity for taking extra trouble. I know of some farmers who leave their corn in the crib exposed to rainfall during the early fall and winter season to prevent injury from weevil. Of course in this case there is constant danger that some corn will be lost from rot but usually the per cent of loss from this cause is very small.

If carbon bi-sulphide or naphthaline are to be used in corn the best result will be obtained by spraying the corn before putting it in the crib and while still leaving two troughs made of 1x4 stuff running at right angles across the crib and about 18 inches apart. Then fill from the top. These troughs must not be nailed perfectly tight or the fumes from the material used will not escape from them readily. When the corn is covered with the material, saturate a piece of cotton with carbon bi-sulphide and push it toward the middle of the troughs and leave it in the troughs for a few days. Small balls containing naphthaline can be pushed into the mass of corn in this manner without trouble and the odor will prevent weevil and will protect the corn from rats to a large extent. Upon the whole, carbon bi-sulphide will be found more satisfactory for treatment of corn.

It is well known through the entire state as "High Life" and as such is used successfully for killing red ants, prairie dogs, etc. With our present knowledge of the weevil and similar insect pests there is no cause for any considerable loss in our grain crops after the corn has been grown in the field. The large corn crop of the state makes this matter more important than it has ever been. —J. H. Connell, Director Texas Experiment Station.

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. Call at the Journal Office and examine our machine.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway.

IRRIGATION.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM COL. W. W. DUNN. For The Farm and Stock Journal.

Man has learned ere this, that food for man and beast must come from the earth and atmosphere. To procure the result man must learn the best methods of so doing. Result No. 1 will be our first lesson. Preparation of the ground for planting is the foundation of a good crop in any location. Early in the fall, turning over your land so as to cover up all weeds and grass. Thus you cause decomposition of what you may cover up the ground. Early in the spring test of your corn ground with the turning plow from three to four feet wide. When your ground is thus prepared, wait until the planting season. Before this time arrives have at least three long bultons in readiness, not less than twenty inches long nor more than four inches wide, made fast with two foot bolts to the stalk. This equipped enter the field with three good mules or horses. No. 1 will place his plow in the center of the furrow thrown out by the turning plow, letting it down and then, where there are no rocks to prevent. The corn dropper must follow this plow, dropping the corn about eighteen inches apart. Then comes No. 2, as possible, so as not to run in his cut, then comes No. 3 running on the opposite side to No. 2 and in the same manner. Thus you have completed the system of irrigation, giving our rains in the evening or at night when it will have the best results, cooling the tree and fruit, at the same time, and the water will be older to the fruit. This established we will raise fruit in abundance—equal to the best fruit lands. Now for our flagpole. The Creator made the trees, herbs, bushes and shrubs—every tree, herb, bush and shrub has within itself its own germ; every tree, herb, bush and shrub brings forth fruit after its own kind.

This teaches that the germ conveys the flavor and quality of the fruit. So each germ has its own flavor and cannot be changed. From this you must learn that all true vegetable matter or substance is taken from the atmosphere and from the earth. Though it passes to the earth, it decomposes and rises from the earth the same as the water does, then meets with its germ conveying property and is deposited into the body time after time. This I term evolution from the spirit to the soul or body, or from soul or body to the spirit. Hence Christ's power to raise the dead, for he raised him to the mount. He being or possessing the germ of the wheat or flour, condensed it into the bread; also he raised the dead, and as the earth gives up its dead, and the sea gives up its dead, then in the spirit the fish floats in aerial space until it meets its germ, then again into the body of the fish, and so it goes on to the multitude. So by our labors we eat our bread and fruit year after year, so it is with the human family evolving.

A short lesson on the sugar tree might be of some benefit to the farmer. This tree was, by nature, designed for a particular purpose; that was to gather and give out sugar to the mountain regions. The sugar tree is a tree made up in its wood of many cells. The leaf has a smooth surface on top. In the summer honey is condensed in the leaf at night, the sun warms it up in the day. By this the honey is thinned, then the leaf drinks it in and it passes down through the twig to cells in the limb, from the limb to the body of the tree, and finally in the cells, lining them with honey from the top to the roots of the tree. This honey remains thus during the winter. The cold of winter makes the cells of the tree cold. The warmth of the sun in the spring penetrates the tree through the bark. This act causes condensation in the tubes of the tree, which is filled with water, which takes up the honey from the sides of the cells. When the tree is tapped the water runs out, caught in a receptacle, placed by the tree for that purpose; then it is boiled to the sugar cases where the water is evaporated from the sugar, the sugar being retained for the benefit of the laborer. By this means he is enabled to mix saccharines with his food, giving to the producer a pleasant taste. Again, in nature, they are separated to be returned by the act in their separate forms. The honey is gathered in the honeycombs where it is condensed, stored in cells made by them in the hives, for their use as well as man's. The bee has no power to make honey—the honey is made by the tree, and it is that man and the bee could gather.

Reader, I will tell you of a crop of corn I raised in 1890. Myself and two sons raised a farm three miles from old Alvarado, of one Hundred acres. We prepared and planted thirty acres in corn. The summer was the driest I have seen in Texas. The winds from the north were destroying vegetables on all hands for many miles. Cotton, corn and grass was withered to dry blades in a few days. This corn planted, alone withstood the withering blast and brought forth a full ear, many twenty inches long, well filled as could be. Many farmers came fifty miles to buy seed for the next year. This corn was planted in a field of corn, and the corn was full of ears. This method is essential to produce the best of crops. Let this method be used by the farmer who has cattle and hogs to market, and he will be ready for the butcher, returning a double yield above what they do now.

Then use the sun irrigator for your fruits and vegetables. This in operation Texas will stand in the first rank of all states. My aim is to establish a manufacturing of my own in San Antonio. At present I can be found in Fort Worth at the Mansion Hotel.

W. W. DUNN. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1, 1895.

WICHITA VALLEY IRRIGATION. The following press dispatch from Seymour, Tex., under date of September 19, indicates that the people of that vicinity are in earnest in the proposed irrigation of the Wichita Valley. The \$3000 necessary to make the permanent survey for irrigating part of Baylor, Knox, Archer and Wichita counties has been raised, and the survey is being made. The survey is being made by the Baylor and Knox county line and will traverse Baylor, Archer and Wichita counties. An immense dam fifty feet high will be erected to turn the waters of the Brazos and from the big

sweet apples—you have grafted it in a tree that bears very sour apples—your graft grows and bears fruit, the apple is a perfectly sweet apple. Then you have sweet and sour apples growing on the same tree. How does this happen by grafting correctly? Can you account for its being so? No, I can't. Well, I will tell you, and then you will know. To know it required many years of study and to ascertain it I had to change the common turn of the growth of vegetation as well as the method of nature giving sap to the tree. By this we are taught there is no sap rising from the ground at all, but all sap is condensed in the tree as well as the fruit. The greatest flow of sap comes in the early spring. In the winter the wood of the tree becomes cooled. When the sun comes out warm and warm in atmosphere the bark of the tree passes the warmth into the wood. The wood cool, the bark warm, forms two strata of atmosphere by which the condensation takes place between the bark and the wood. Thus sap appears from the smallest twig to the roots of the tree. In ten or twelve days this action ceases. Now what next occurs? The wood becomes warm, the nights cool; by this act the bark is made cool. Condensation takes place only in moderate flow. This causes the growth of the tree. This effect is much greater in mountainous regions, hence the trees are taller and much larger than in level or low land. In most of Texas we have but a very small amount of condensing properties, hence short and small trees. To change this must be established a good system of irrigation, giving our rains in the evening or at night when it will have the best results, cooling the tree and fruit, at the same time, and the water will be older to the fruit. This established we will raise fruit in abundance—equal to the best fruit lands. Now for our flagpole. The Creator made the trees, herbs, bushes and shrubs—every tree, herb, bush and shrub has within itself its own germ; every tree, herb, bush and shrub brings forth fruit after its own kind.

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channel numerous smaller ones will be constructed to different points of the various counties and they will as well as the larger channel supply with a number of immense reservoirs with water for feeding the channels during low water.

Seymour is in gay dress. At this hour all are making the glad proclamation that Baylor county, Seymour and adjoining counties are to be a land of irrigation and plenty. Everybody smiles with gladness as the matter is now assured. And expert engineers who made the preliminary survey say that there is no question but what it will be grand success. Col. Morgan Jones and Col. M. Lasker say they will see that the money is forthcoming to push the work to completion.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The utilization of underground water is a leading fact in the history of oriental regions, and its importance can be realized by an illustration from one country alone. The plateau or high tableland region which forms the greater portion of the peninsula of Arabia is without a single perennial stream or body of surface water. A population of 12,000,000 resides there; large quantities of wheat, durra, barley, millet, beans and tropical fruits are raised on this high, apparently dry, sterile plateau. Ninety per cent of the water supply, which produces the present fertility, is drawn from below the surface by means of old bored wells, and deep wells or tanks that are dug into the surface of the soil, some of them to a great depth, partly caused with timber or clay, into which the water pours by seepage from the surface of the surrounding earth, and is then drawn to the surface by the old-fashioned wheel and bucket, the power of which is furnished by camels or oxen. The Mohammedan population of this peninsula is but little known to the traveler. Palgrave and others who have visited them speak of the comfort and prosperity they enjoy. They are among the most intelligent and moral of their faith. That a much more abundant life was once seen than now exists is evidenced by the remains of great cities which have been found. In the southern portion of the peninsula, and approaching the Indian ocean, springs abound, the water of which is drawn off into tanks or wells, as they are called. They are thus kept from loss by evaporation, to be distributed by means of well-sweeps to the thirsty soil. In a more northerly part of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, and especially in the villages of Kaseen, as an illustration of the character of these supplies it may be stated that the whole of the peninsula is watered from which maintain a population between 25,000 and 30,000 persons. The depth of these underground supplies ranges from 15 to 200 feet.

In some localities the notion prevails that the irrigating water can always be relied upon to supply any lack of fertility in the soil, but such is manifestly not the case. A certain amount of humus may no doubt be deposited during some irrigations when the water is filled with sediment due to recent freshets, but often this condition is a work inconvenience, if not a real danger. In any event, the actual damages, if not the cost of fertilizers should not be considered unnecessary, according to the Irrigation Age.

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HARVESTING AND STORING SWEET POTATOES.

To keep sweet potatoes well they must first be properly harvested. If the crop be intended for stock feed it is much cheaper to let the stock harvest the crop than to have a man do it. The crop should be turned over first to eat the tops and vines, afterwards the tubers may be turned out to harvest the tubers. In this way nearly all the crop may be saved at a minimum cost. If the potatoes are to be dug it is important to know when to dig them. The crop should not be dug when the soil is active in the vines. If when a place is active in the vines, the place partially heals over and becomes dry the crop is usually ready to be harvested. But if the place turns greenish black the vines are not ready to be harvested. The vines are a great nuisance, and are best to be removed before the tubers are dug. There are two different ways of getting rid of them. One is to graze them off, and the other is to cut them off. We have used a sharp rolling cutter, or a beam of a turning plow just in front of the plow point successfully. This has been done by cutting the vines on each side of the row while some dirt is thrown away from the row at the same time. The third time the turning plow was run in the center of the row, the vines were cut down out. The tubers were then gathered and sacked. Care must be taken not to bruise them as the soft rot is apt to be introduced in this way. All bruised tubers should be sold out and fed out before storing. We have tried Fosfite, Bordeaux mixture, lime and other things, but none proved effective in preventing the spread of black rot. We have obtained good results by letting the tubers remain in the ground where they grew until wanted. By throwing dirt over the rows with a turning plow it will prevent them from freezing in this climate. Further work, if any, must be in progress, is necessary along this line before positive recommendations can be given as to the best method to prevent injury by black rot. If the potatoes are to be stored away they must be dried first and those which decay from soft rot must be taken out frequently. In about two weeks after digging they will stop. The potato house we have used in keeping potatoes, both sweet and Irish, is shown in a bulletin now in press. It consists of two outer walls with a dead air space between. Also, a double door, and a double ventilator. The ventilator may be opened or closed at will. During warm days in the fall the doors are left open for further ventilation. Inside are upright pieces which project from the floor to the ceiling. Strips reach from these across to the walls and on the strips the potatoes are laid lengthwise, which are nailed also against the sides of the posts, thus forming long boxes. The potatoes are stored in these and dry road sand mixed with them. Mice don't get in, and the potatoes are kept well in this house last winter when the temperature went down as low as 5 degrees Fah, and not one per cent was injured by freezing.

The sand must be changed every year for sweet potatoes because it is very apt to contain spores of disease which will infect the next crop. Where we did not change the sand nearly all the crop was lost from black rot. The potatoes that have kept best are Braconian, Bronze, Canal, Shanghai and Southern Queen. The purple skin varieties have resisted the disease best.

R. H. PRICE, Horticulturist, Texas Experiment Station.

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

JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

TO ALL HORSE OWNERS. The time has passed when any argument is required to induce horse owners to use the Spooner Patent Horse Collar, as it is very well known to be better adapted for its purpose than any other device on the market. It is, however, most important that every one should be warned against the gross imitations that are being floated upon the public by unscrupulous parties, as they are not to be relied on. As a sure protection and one always to be trusted, see that the Trade Mark, which appears in connection with all advertisements and printed matter relating to the genuine Spooner Collar, is always stamped on each collar, as to imitate this would be a penal offense subjecting the perpetrator to severe punishment by the United States courts. Always look for the Trade Mark, and refuse alleged Spooner Collars that do not have it plainly stamped, and you will be safe.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

PECAN TREE CULTURE.

Mr. JOHN S. Kerr of Sherman, the eminent horticulturist, gives to the Journal the following instructive paper on "Growing Pecan Trees."

Among the trees of the forests of Eastern North America the pecan tree recommends itself above all others to the attention of fruit growers, and particularly to the horticulturist of the Mississippi valley and of Texas.

Its range being largely determined by the Mississippi and its larger tributaries east and west, with every year its cultivation is attracting more and more attention in the Southern States by the constantly increasing demand for its nuts, both for home markets and as raw material of confectionery.

Wherever the thin-shelled variety, with their plump, sweet kernel of unsurpassed richness, find their way take first rank among all others of similar kind. The good prices obtained of late years offer better inducements for the propagation of these better varieties, and tend generally to the future preservation of the natural groves. The pecan tree prefers naturally the cool, damp bottom lands of a deep, rich soil, not subject to long continued overflows or constant wet. Its distribution in the United States has been accurately ascertained in the course of the investigations of the forest growth of our country in connection with the tenth census.

Starting from its southern extremity in the United States, on the Rio Grande near Laredo, under 23 degrees of latitude, its western boundary follows nearly the 100th meridian, in the eastern trend it traverses the center of the Indian Territory, follows the eastern border of Kansas and reaches, with a strong deflection at the 96th degree of longitude, to the northern limit on the Mississippi river near the 42 degree of latitude, embracing Southern Iowa, Southeastern Kansas, almost the whole of Missouri, all of Arkansas, the eastern half of Indian Territory, the larger part of the great state of Texas and of Louisiana. East of the Mississippi its area is confined to the bottoms of that river in the northern part of Illinois, stretching through the lower portion as far east as the meridian of Louisville, Ky. It embraces the lower basin of the Vabash river, of the White river and the bottoms of the Ohio river, and is scarcely seen in the northern part of Kentucky; more abundant in the lower Green river and the Cumberland, to the river basin of the Tennessee river. In Mississippi it is confined to the lands of the Yazoo and Mississippi delta. Beyond the limits of the United States the tree extends into northeastern Mexico.

The nut of western Texas is of fine quality, and the crop of the natural pecan groves grows, every year, more and more important as one of the valuable productions of the soil. It can be considered as almost never-failing. The ease with which it is gathered, handled and disposed of, its resistance to external influences and its decay, render it the most remunerative of all the fruit crops of that country.

The traffic in pecan nuts forms quite an interesting item in the trade of Western Texas, the cities of Austin and San Antonio during the fall, wagon loads after wagon load, hauled for hundreds of miles, can be seen to arrive. At San Antonio alone, in one season, 1

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vided for by gymnasium and military companies. A well selected library of 2500 volumes. Boarding facilities excellent, and prices very reasonable. Matron for the young ladies and university physician without cost to the pupils.

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Fort Worth University.

real University, with the following departments: 1. Junior Preparatory, (for beginners). 2. Academic (which gives a good English education preparing for business life or in cluding the languages; prepares for college.) 3. College of Liberal Arts. 4. Law. 5. Medicine. 6. Commerce. 7. Music. 8. Fine Arts. 9. Eloquence and Physical Culture. The following teachers constitute the faculty of the University, which is sufficient guarantee of first-class instruction in each and all of the above departments:

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WILLIAM A. ADAMS, A. M., M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.	FRANK GRAY, Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., Dermatology, Syphilology.	GRACE HULTZ, Vocal Music
	ELLA F. HENDRICKS

ELIAS J. BELL, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
AUGUSTUS J. BOOTH, Dean,
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L. R. BROWN,
Telegraphy.
Shortband and Typewriting
WILLIAM R. HOWARD, M. D.,
Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.
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SAMUEL T. CAMP, Instructor in Law.	F. P. PRUEITT, Superintendent Instruction of Commercial Col- legs.
EDGAR DOAK CAPPS, M. D., Physiology and Lecturer on Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.	BACON SAUNDERS, M. D., Dean, Operative and Clinical Surgery.
IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B.,	U. S. SHEWMAKER.

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Instructor in Law.	AMOS CLARK WALKER, M. D.,
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College

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MARKETS.

Receipts for week ending October 2, 1895.

Cattle. Hogs.

W. F. Brooks, Thornton, Tex. 28

J. W. Collier, Woodward, Tex. 28

J. N. Roper, Hanks, Tex. 60

T. N. Clayton, Tarrant Co. 5

E. P. Bryan, Tarrant Co. 21

Theo. Ray, Tarrant Co. 94

Mr. Smith, Tarrant Co. 52

T. E. Strahan, Tarrant Co. 21

H. M. Murphy, Tarrant Co. 4

L. N. Lockridge, Tarrant Co. 6

J. W. Mabry, Tarrant Co. 23

R. H. Farmer, Tarrant Co. 8

J. M. Wilson, Liano, Tex. 77

J. M. Kirk & Co., Burnett, Tex. 72

J. M. Beck, Tarrant Co. 5

R. Haygood, Tarrant Co. 4

T. N. Clayton, Tarrant Co. 4

W. A. Bledsoe, Tarrant Co. 4

J. H. Roper, Hanks, Tex. 61

J. C. Goen, Grandview, Tex. 58

Wm. Clayton, Hanks, Tex. 52

Jas. Caradine, Cisco, Tex. 33

T. N. Clayton, Tarrant Co. 2

R. G. Allen, Pittsburg, Tex. 57

R. G. Allen, Pittsburg, Tex. 41

T. Kiechman, Liano, Tex. 28

T. Kiechman, Liano, Tex. 70

G. A. Lebmund, Liano, Tex. 68

Iron City Nat. Bank, Liano, Tex. 27

H. Harvester, Liano, Tex. 25

H. Harvester, Liano, Tex. 75

Iron City Nat. Bank, Kingsland

Iron City Nat. Bank, Kingsland

King & Johnson, Marietta, Tex. 28

D. P. Beckham, Tarrant Co. 3

J. P. Farmer, Tarrant Co. 2

J. D. Cooper, Tarrant Co. 6

W. A. Bledsoe, Tarrant Co. 5

J. J. Little, Tarrant Co. 5

L. F. Wright, Mineral Wells, Tex. 59

B. Hackett, Paradise, Tex. 73

Willis McCauley, Texarkana, Tex. 34

R. C. Donaldson, Blum, Tex. 76

M. J. Haynes, Tarrant Co. 10

S. T. Clark, Tarrant Co. 10

W. P. Akers, Tarrant Co. 17

L. P. Moran, Tarrant Co. 2

J. S. Jeffries, Tarrant Co. 4

R. M. Daggett, Tarrant Co. 1

Mr. Runyan, Tarrant Co. 1

T. N. Clayton, Tarrant Co. 6

M. W. B. Mansfield, Tex. 82

E. M. Daggett, Tarrant Co. 8

W. H. Fowler, Marble Falls, Tex. 140

W. L. Burman, Marble Falls, Tex. 127

A. W. N. Cronover, Marble Falls, Tex. 138

J. H. Stanford, Nevada, Tex. 70

J. E. McShane, Greenville, Tex. 65

B. Hackett, Boyd, Tex. 42

J. A. Cattingham, Kopperl, Tex. 42

W. Mayfield & Co., Alvarado, Tex. 68

A. H. Miller, country, Tex. 5

Z. M. Smith, country, Tex. 20

W. Bankston, Denton, Tex. 20

J. H. Hickman, Waxahatchie, Tex. 59

A. Kassenette, country, Tex. 49

F. B. Field, Naples, Tex. 62

W. Mayfield & Co., Alvarado, Tex. 73

J. M. Coffin, Hanks, Tex. 63

Joe Farmer, country, Tex. 2

J. A. Getzenhauer, country, Tex. 30

H. C. Rossion, country, Tex. 50

E. W. Daggett, country, Tex. 42

H. Trigg, Greenville, Tex. 73

Frank Wilson, country, Tex. 2

J. T. Brown, Wichita, Tex. 2

Geo. McLean, Texarkana, Tex. 46

E. S. Sturdevant, country, Tex. 2

G. A. McGinnis, country, Tex. 46

R. L. Allen, country, Tex. 13

J. S. Lipscomb, country, Tex. 9

T. T. Kirby, Hillsboro, Tex. 13

W. W. Griffith, Abbott, Tex. 13

N. Higden, Quinlan, Tex. 56

J. T. Kimbrough, country, Tex. 3

J. M. Dunlap, country, Tex. 3

E. W. Dunlap, country, Tex. 13

R. H. Farmer, country, Tex. 13

J. J. Nix, country, Tex. 1

G. W. Nix, country, Tex. 1

Gibson & Crew, country, Tex. 10

E. G. Sims, Cameron, Tex. 158

light, \$1.60; yearlings selling at \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.65; cows and heifers, \$1.50@3.25; bulls, \$1.75@2.75; feeders, \$2.30@2.60; calves, dull; choice, \$5.80.

There were nearly 35,000 fresh and stale hogs on the market. This was a big number and a large part of the trading was accomplished at a decline of 5c for heavy and mixed hogs, although early sales showed no particular change in numerous instances. Packers, \$3.90@4.05; shipping, \$4.20@4.35; common to choice heavy, \$3.70@4.40; mixed, \$3.85@4.35; light, \$3.85@4.50.

With a good demand prices ruled steady on the basis of \$1.50@3.75 for inferior to prime native sheep, sales being mostly between \$2.00 and \$3.15. Western sheep were in demand at \$2.00@2.35, and lambs sold at \$3.15@4.60. Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; calves, 600; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 12,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1700. Export steers, \$5.20@5.50; shipping grades, \$4.50@5.10; dressed, beef and best butchers, \$5.30@5.55; bulk of sales, \$3.40@4.40; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.75@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.85@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.50; cows and heifers, \$1.90@2.50; bulk of sales, \$2.10@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.75; cows and heifers, \$1.85@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1300. Market steady, 5c lower. Heavy, \$4.10@4.35; mixed, \$3.60@4.20; light, \$4.10@4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1400; shipments, none. Market active and strong. Native muttons, \$2.00@3.50; lambs, \$3.25@4.50; Southwestern, \$2.25@3.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 6200; shipments, 7600. Market slow and about steady. Texas steers, \$2.40@4.25; Texas cows, \$1.25@2.65; beef steers, \$2.45@5.75; native cows, \$2.15@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.90; bulls, \$1.50@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 9400; shipments, 800; market weak, 5c to 10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.00@4.15; heavy, \$3.80@4.20; mixed, \$4.00@4.15; lights, \$3.80@4.15; yorkers, \$4.00@4.15; pigs, \$2.75@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 4600; market steady; lambs, \$3.00@3.45; muttons, \$2.00@3.25.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The general tone of the market has been firmer, due in a large measure to advances abroad. Sales were over 3,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous week. Aside from large sale of foreign in New York the market can report only small individual lots. For and good sales have been made in combing selections, medium grades 1-2 to 1-4 blood, washed and unwashed. The sales of the week amounted to 4,888,900 pounds domestic and 3,427,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 8,316,400 against a total of 3,944,000 for the previous week and a total of 3,224,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

London Wool Sales.

London, Oct. 2.—An average selection was offered at the wool auction sales today. The bidding continued strong. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools are frequently held above the market. The number of bales offered today were 18,468, of which 500 were withdrawn. Following are sales in detail: New Zealand—1250 bales; scoured, 7 1-4@16 1-2; greasy, 7 1-4@16 1-2. Victoria—2207 bales; scoured, 7 3-4@16 1-2; greasy, 7 1-4@16 1-2. South Australia—190 bales; scoured, 8@16 1-2; greasy, 7 1-4@16 1-2. New Zealand—7086 bales; scoured, 7 @16 1-2; greasy, 7@16 1-2. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1685 bales; scoured, 6 1-2@16 1-2; greasy, 6@16 1-2.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wheat was weak at the start, but turned sharp around on good buying from the seaboard, closing higher. The early Liverpool cables forced a decline here, but both English and continental country markets were firmer. The Northwest deliveries were fully a third larger than a year ago, and trade was quiet. The market got very little support, and for the first hour the sentiment was quite bearish. Later, however, the feeling was gradually changed, the New York market stiffened materially, and the late Liverpool cables quoted a recovery there of 3-4c.

Corn was quiet and featureless, but ruled rather firm, influenced chiefly by the better tone in wheat. May gained 1-4c. Oats slow and about featureless, with price changes narrow. Provisions started weak on the increased hog receipts, but reacted later, helped by the strength in wheat, closing but slightly lower. January pork lost 5c, January lard 2 1-2c and January ribs 5c.

Estimates for Thursday—Wheat, 115 c; corn, 35c; oats, 40c; hogs, 27,000 head.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Wheat closed higher. No. 2 red cash, 64 3-4c; October, 62 3-4c; December, 64 5-8c bid; May, 68c asked. Corn cash, 26 1-2c; October, 26c; December, 26 3-8c; May, 26 5-8c bid.

Oats weak early, but later became firm. No. 2 cash, 18c bid; October, 18 1-4c; December, 19 1-4c asked; May, 21c bid.

Rye—Steady. No. 2, 33c. Barley—Nominal. Cornmeal—\$1.60@1.65. Bran—Steady. Flaxseed—Higher. Spot, etc. Timothy seed—Unchanged.

Hay—Heavy receipts of low grades of timothy and prairies with no demand while choice was scarce in demand and higher; prairie, \$6.00@8.00; timothy, \$9.00@14.50.

Butter and eggs, whiskey, cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork—Standard mess, \$8.37 1-2@9.00. Lard—Prime mess, \$5.70; choice, \$5.77 1-2.

Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$7.00; longs, \$8.75; ribs, \$6.50; shorts, \$6.75. Receipts—Flour, 3000; wheat, 31,000; corn, 6000; oats, 41,000.

Shipments—Flour, 5000; wheat, 18,000; corn, 14,000; oats, 1000.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts, 113,000 bushels; exports, 650 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 red, 68@68 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c delivered.

Options opened weaker under weak cables and foreign selling orders, rallied on stronger late cables, and was finally very firm and active on rumors of locusts in Argentine, cholera in Russia and drought in the West, closing slightly off from the top but 1c higher than yesterday. October, 66c; December, 68c.

Cotton—Seed oil firm; prime crude, 24c; prime summer yellow, 27 1-2c. Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, ruled generally firmer on local demand, met by less active foreign selling. European cables better than expected. Closed steady at 5@15 points net advance. October, 14 1-2c; December, 15 1-2c@15 1-2c.

Spot—Rio firm; No. 7, Rio, 16 1-4c; mild, steady; Cordova, 18 1-4c@19c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 3-4c bid; centrifugal, 36c; 3 9-16@35c; refined in good demand.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Spot easy; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 58 1-2c; No. 2 red, spring, stocks exhausted.

hausted; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 58 3-4c; No. 1 California, 58 3-4c.

Putres steady; 1-4d lower, October, 58 1-4c; November, 58 2d; December, 58 3-4d; January, 58 3-4d; February, 58 1-4c; March, 58 1-4c.

Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 38 5d. Flour firm; demand fairly active and freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 68 3d.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, October 2.—Wheat—Active and unchanged. No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 2 red, nominal, 65c; rejected, nominally 45@49c.

Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 25 1-2@25c; No. 2 white, 19 3-4@20c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 17 1-2@18 1-2c; No. 2 white, 19 1-2@20c.

Rye firm; No. 2, nominally, 35c; flax seed steady; September, nominally 85c; hay, good grades, firm; poor slow; timothy, \$10.00@11.00; prairie, \$5.50@6.50.

Receipts—Wheat, 61,800; corn, 26,000; oats, 28,000. Shipments—None.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Spot, good business doing, and price lower. American middling, fair, 5 3-8@5 1-2; good middling, 4 7-8@5 1-2; American middling, 4 1-16@4 1-2; low middling, 4 9-16@4 1-2; ordinary, 4 7-16@4 1-2. The sales of the day were 912,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,400 bales American. Receipts, 1000 bales, including 200 American.

Futures opened quiet but steady at the decline, and closed irregular and unsettled. American middling, L. M. 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SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, ALFALFA.

Crimson clover, turnip seeds and a full line of seasonal seeds. Write for prices. We carry the largest stock in the South.
TEXAS SEED AND FLORAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
306 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY.

DAIRY NOTES.

Irregularity in milking is generally harmful. If the best flow of milk is desired, give the cows the most perfect rest and quiet. Butter is often better because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

Cows that have been allowed to nurse their calves are often the ones that hold up their milk.

All the money made in dairying is made with the good cows. Do not lose it with poor ones.

A straw tick is a nice thing to have in the barnyard, if you forget its existence at feeding time.

A clean stall makes a clean cow, and a clean cow makes clean milk, and clean milk makes good butter.

If you have no room for box stalls it might pay you to sell half your cows and throw two stalls into one.

The more months in a year that a cow can be induced to give milk, the greater will be the profit in her keeping.

To make the very best profit, the dairymen must own the best land, keep the best cows, and give them the best treatment.

The milkman's profit in dairying is obtained only by feeding up to the highest point all the time that the cows are being milked.

A box stall is more comfortable for the cow than a narrow stall, and the more comfortable a cow is the more milk she will give.

If you go without a new suit of clothes this winter and buy a thoroughbred bull calf he will buy new clothes for all the family a few years from now.

To make the best cow out of the growing heifer, it is important during her growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best development.

If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving she will begin to go dry about the same time.

The man who imagines dairying is an easy job will be disappointed when he tries it. It requires system, thought, industry and determination to succeed at dairying.

The secretary of the New Hampshire board of agriculture states that the law of that state requiring imitation butter to be colored pink is a complete success. The people will not use it, but demand butter instead.

An Eastern dairymen says: The man who is too aristocratic to mingle freely with his calves, and his cows also, will never succeed as a breeder of dairy stock. There is a social side to a cow's nature as well as a man's.

It is from her social nature that comes not only the milk but the fat as well, given from a spirit of pure motherly beneficence.

If a calf is only half fed when it is young, it will never be the most profitable animal to keep.

MILK—ITS PRODUCERS AND PRODUCTION.

A state association may do much to advance the dairy interests of the state. It will meet good men, interested in the business, the farmer whose work is to produce milk and the manufacturer who converts this into butter or cheese, as well as to maintain friendly relations with and meet the reasonable requirements of those who buy and sell and those who consume these products. No alone the specialist dairy farmers should receive help, but also those with whom dairying is but a minor industry, because these often most need stimulus and information, and because they produce, in the aggregate, enormous quantities of milk and butter, largely competing with the products sent out by the specialist.

In dairying the man or woman is the most important factor; next to him or her ranks the cow. The wise choice and management of the cow is essential to success. Much confusion of thought and dispute would have been avoided if it had been kept in mind that not all "dairymen" need the same kind of cow. There is no one type or breed best for all dairymen. Milk is the chief function of the cow, in so far as she is a dairy cow. But she has the ability to produce milk of the desired quality and quantity shall alone be considered in her selection, or whether it is best that she shall give a moderate quantity with a remarkable percentage of fat or remarkable quantity with a moderate percentage of fat, or a large quantity with a large percentage of fat depends on the class of dairying pursued.

With cows, as with men, it is impossible to combine all the virtues, each developed to highest degree in one individual or one breed. We must choose between having a remarkable development of one or a few qualities of a good development of all the natural functions. Milk giving is a natural function in the cow. Cows differ in the quantity and composition of the milk they are able to give. Climate, conditions, food, management and selection has caused a marked difference in the cows of different countries and of different breeds as also, in less degree, between those of any breed. The milk giving tendency may be developed to a reasonable degree without affecting the ability to perform any other natural function. If pushed to its highest limit such development will affect ability in other directions.

Fat is the most valuable part of milk. Usually the percentage of the other solids varies somewhat with a change in the fat percentage. The butter making dairymen does wisely to make ability to produce fat the test of value of a cow. The milk seller will wisely prefer the cow which, at equal cost of food, will produce a larger quantity, even with less percentage of fat. The dairymen who is so situated that he finds it best to keep cows during but one milk giving period, a practice to be discouraged, will do wisely to consider size and adaptation to beef production.

In general, extremes are to be avoided by the working dairymen. Phenomenal percentages of fat,

quantities of milk, or weekly records of butter are not usually produced. The larger cows of small breeds and medium sized of the large breeds are commonly more profitable than the extremes, in either direction. In the fertile, not crowded parts of the United States, no unusually small breed of animals has been widely popular among farmers.

The quality of milk can be greatly influenced by the quantity and kind of food given; the quality cannot, be greatly influenced so long as the food in kind and quantity is good. The narrower nutritive ratio is advisable than when feeding is done for meat production, but the present tendency is towards a somewhat wider ratio than has recently been advised. Our great American crop, corn, has been underestimated as a food for dairy cows.

If the general use of ensilage by dairymen has done no other good, it has corrected this error. Clover hay, and possibly cow peas and soy beans in fairly southern latitudes, is often the cheapest and best "nitrogenous" food. At present prices, wheat and the by products of flour manufacture can be freely fed in many dairy sections. The oil-cakes, gluten-meals, etc., can be wisely used to supplement the home grown foods. Partial soiling in summer drouth is wise economy, but a good pasture is yet the cheapest food for the dairy cow. No cow can produce good milk in large quantity without eating a large quantity. In the production of extraordinary yields cows have often been fed beyond the bounds of safety or propriety.

The milk giving habit can be developed in the individual and in the breed. Comparatively early liberal feeding and persistent milking of the young cows will help greatly.

Good cows as a rule, approach what is known as "the dairy form," there are outward marks of value, but these are good cows not having this form or these marks, and poor cows having them. The actual test of production through a considerable period is the only certain means of deciding capability. Short tests are suggestive, if the conditions are known, but are often misleading.

There are poor cows in all breeds and good dairy cows, for different purposes in each of several. Purity of blood is not important for the practical dairymen not rearing breeding stock. Many of the best cows are grades and crosses—Professor G. E. Morrow in Ohio Valley Farmer.

BUTTER MAKING.

It is the custom of butter makers to allow their cream to "sour," or "ripen," for a number of hours before churning. This is accomplished by allowing it to stand in a warm place for twelve to twenty-four hours. As it is everywhere recognized today, that the ripening of cream is simply a matter of bacteria growth, and whether the cream is ripened in a proper (normal) or in an improper (abnormal) manner, depends upon the number of kinds of bacteria that chance to be in it at the beginning of the ripening.

Among the numbers of kinds of bacteria found in the cream, there are a few species whose growth in the cream produces there a pleasant, desirable aroma and flavor. These species are seemingly fewer in number than the others, but it is their presence that a good butter is due, and it is with little doubt largely the presence of these species in June cream, and their absence in January cream, that gives June butter a better flavor than winter butter. Now, the butter maker, in ripening his cream, will always produce a certain amount of acid from lactic organisms, and even if he has no proper flavor producing species present, the butter that he obtains will be a moderately good product, provided he does not happen to have any mischievous species present. He knows well enough that during certain seasons in the year he can obtain a butter that has no very bad taste, and yet that does not have the desirable flavor. No method at his disposal will enable him at these times to give his butter the flavor he desires. Under such conditions, his cream is affected with the neutral class of bacteria, while mischievous ones are absent as well as the desirable flavor producing species.

By proper care in barns and dairies the mischievous species may be in general kept out of the cream. By the use of cleanly methods in the cow stall and dairy we may depend upon the milk and cream containing a small amount of bacteria, and only wholesome ones.

Conn has found that winter cream in June cream contains a distinct bacteria flora in the same creamery; that the species of bacteria in different creameries differ at identical dates; that the species furnished by creamery by different patrons differ; and that, in short, the bacterial flora of the creamery is undergoing constant change. It is, of course, largely a matter of luck whether the cream, as given creamery chances at a certain time to have the high flavor producing species present.

To eliminate this factor of luck from the ripening of cream, pure cultures have been prepared in laboratories of the bacteria that sour and give the desired flavor and aroma to cream, and these cultures have been used in practical experiments. When inoculated into the cream they sour it rapidly and produce at the same time a desirable aroma. The use of these organisms has extended from the laboratories where they started, in Denmark and Germany, and at the present time they are used somewhat widely in European countries. In other cases forms of bacteria have been selected which impart a desirable flavor and aroma without materially aiding in souring the cream. In this case the lactic organisms commonly present in the cream are relied upon for giving it the desired acidity. An organism isolated by Conn, and named by him Bacillus No. 41, has given very promising results, and has been adopted in a number of creameries for ripening the cream. In the use of Bacillus No. 41 a large culture of the organism is added directly to the ordinary cream, and the ripening is carried on as usual. The result has been that the souring is delayed, and the ripening may be continued longer, and thus the flavor is improved, and a noticeably better product is obtained. The peculiar effect of this organism appears to be to add to the butter a flavor which the butter maker describes as a "quick glass" flavor, such as he looks for in fine butter. The aroma is not much affected. The pleasant flavor appears to be added to the butter in all conditions in which the experiments have thus far been made. It has been tried upon poor cream and upon good cream; upon fresh cream and stale cream; upon separated cream and upon gravity cream; in creameries of the very highest class and creameries of a very much lower grade, and the verdict in all the cases has been uniform. Wherever it has been added to the cream for ripening in the proper way, there has been improvement in the quality of the butter made in the individual creamery. The butter of a poor creamery has not, indeed, been brought up to the quality of gilt edged butter, but it has been improved, and even the gilt edged butter of our highest class creameries has been pronounced better after the use of this bacillus in the ripening of the cream. Indeed, up to the present time, it has been chiefly the better creameries which have adopted its use.

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SEND IN YOUR CATTLE.

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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 deprive 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 tunnelled 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. In January, the "tramp" 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 point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers to TEXAS, KANSAS, INDIANA and TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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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 entering 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.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	498,616	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. MCORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
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SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders Sent to the Country in 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885.....	114,103	130,367	15,955	1,855
1886.....	144,457	390,187	40,195	2,023
1887.....	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888.....	235,723	1,283,600	153,503	5,055
1889.....	467,340	1,206,695	159,653	7,596
1890.....	696,399	1,673,374	196,185	8,513
1891.....	539,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892.....	723,136	1,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893.....	852,842	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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
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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.

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.

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Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex. Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
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"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,

New Orleans and San Antonio,

Galveston and San Antonio,

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

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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 further information call on local agent, or address

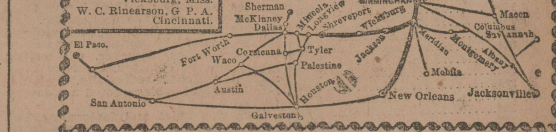
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Choice of routes via New Orleans or Shreveport To the North and East. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati. Through Cars Shreveport to Chattanooga, and New Orleans to Washington and New York.

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of your leather with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—honey cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

SWINE.

A hog over one year, except breeders, will be a curiosity before long. Our grandfathers thought that the marketable age of hogs was from two to three years. A great change and a good one, isn't it?

Sick hogs are like sick people—they should be taken care of. We are certainly improving in our handling and especially in preventing diseases of swine by maintaining a thorough condition.

There has been a vast amount of oats raised in the state this year that are damaged by the rain to such an extent that it will hurt their selling price. Feed this to the hogs and secure a big profit.

A feeder can feel a just pride in following a fine bunch of stock to the scales. His bank account will also feel better and look better. The way to get such stock is to start in right by buying good breeding animals.

J. G. Trueblood, Salem, Ind., reports a sure cure for scours in young pigs, as follows: Take one teaspoonful of copers, dissolve and give in a gallon of slop or milk to sow for eight pigs. If sow has greater or less number than eight pigs, give proportionately. This has never failed him in several years to work a cure.

From carefully conducted tests it has been determined that it takes six pounds and four ounces of corn to produce a pound of pork. On this hypothesis it is easy to solve the problem of comparative profits of selling or feeding the corn crop.

With corn at 12-13 cents pork costs \$1.50 per cwt.

With corn at 15 cents pork costs \$1.73 per cwt.

With corn at 17 cents pork costs \$2 per cwt.

With corn at 20 cents pork costs \$2.33 per cwt.

With corn at 22 cents pork costs \$2.62 per cwt.

With corn at 25 cents pork costs \$2.96 per cwt.

With corn at 30 cents pork costs \$3.57 per cwt.

With corn at 33 cents pork costs \$3.92 per cwt.

With corn at 35 cents pork costs \$4 per cwt.

With corn at 38 cents pork costs \$4.52 per cwt.

With corn at 40 cents pork costs \$4.75 per cwt.

With corn at 42 cents pork costs \$5 per cwt.

With corn at 45 cents pork costs \$5.35 per cwt.

With corn at 50 cents pork costs \$5.95 per cwt.

The figures include only the actual cost of the corn and do not take into consideration the labor, etc., but it will be readily seen that other, and 20 cents this year, it is probable better returns may be had by feeding the crop to the hogs.

INBREEDING.

This subject is one that confuses the minds of stock breeders perhaps more than almost any other connected with the breeding of live stock; and perhaps there is none other upon which there is such a diversity of opinion. Whether this comes of a lack of an intelligent understanding of the subject, or whether it arises from a failure on the part of the breeder to closely observe the results that follow inbreeding, the nevertheless remains that the breeding world, generally, is at sea on this subject.

Inbreeding, as we understand it, and as the term is generally understood by the best informed and most progressive breeders, is the mating of animals closely related to each other, and whether the results which follow this line of breeding are good, or whether they are bad is a question which vitally concerns breeders in the present day.

Reasoning from what we can see in the animal kingdom in its wild state, we are forced to the conclusion that no ill effects follow inbreeding. That is, if that which is almost universally accepted as being true, that inbreeding of the most promiscuous character has been practiced ever since the waters were assuaged and the Ark unloaded its precious freight on Mount Ararat. We see a uniformity existing among animals in their wild state, or among the feathered tribe with their human intellect that seems almost boundless for searching out, and moulding or bending nature to his will, has never been able to attain.

But there are mysteries connected with creation which, perhaps, we will never be able to comprehend. It may be that the Creator gave to wild animals one law of government, and to those which were to be domesticated, another. It may be that this law vitally concerns breeders in the present day. Reasoning from what we can see in the animal kingdom in its wild state, we are forced to the conclusion that no ill effects follow inbreeding. That is, if that which is almost universally accepted as being true, that inbreeding of the most promiscuous character has been practiced ever since the waters were assuaged and the Ark unloaded its precious freight on Mount Ararat. We see a uniformity existing among animals in their wild state, or among the feathered tribe with their human intellect that seems almost boundless for searching out, and moulding or bending nature to his will, has never been able to attain.

If we accept the generally accepted theory that inbreeding is practiced among wild animals and wild birds, and reasoning from the standpoint that like causes produce like effects, we must arrive at the conclusion that no deterioration will follow if we practice it. But, as we have already said, we cannot understand all the mysteries of creation, so we are forced to rely on what we can understand, and what experience and observation has taught us.

Inbreeding and line breeding are practically the same thing—inbreeding being line breeding intended, and how far inbreeding can be practiced without injurious effects being produced, or, in other words, how close we can inbreed and still improve, is a question that has not yet been solved. We all have our ideas and opinions on the subject, but few breeders, if any, have settled convictions in regard to the matter, based on actual tests which have demonstrated to a certainty that a certain line can be followed that will produce uniformly good results.

The question resolves itself into this: Is inbreeding advisable, or should there be no relationship existing between the sire and dam? We will answer this question by saying it is owing to the purposes for which the animal is bred. If a farmer is growing hogs for the pork barrel only, we think it would not be a good policy to inbreed as he would obtain the best results by cross breeding. By cross breeding we mean the using of sire and dam of two distinct breeds. Of course thoroughbreds should always be used to obtain the best results. This seems to impart vigor and vitality by the commingling of two different strains of blood that

can be secured in no other way. But unto the professional breeder who is endeavoring to breed a hog that will approach as near to an ideal as possible, it is different. His object is not alone to obtain the greatest number of pounds in a given time, although he should never lose sight of this, but to breed for excellence and symmetry of form and color, to improve these points, most essential and eliminate those most objectionable. How can this be accomplished? We say by in or line breeding, which we have already said amounts practically to the same thing. Now some fellow-breeder may hold up his hands in horror at the very mention of inbreeding. But I take it for granted that the greater number that will read these lines are Poland-China breeders, and I do not think that I overstate the case when I say that the Poland-China is the best hog in existence. And how has he been brought to so high a degree of excellence? We answer, by in or line breeding. As a breeder of this breed, I intensely inbred, and if anyone doubts this assertion let him take up the pedigree of some hog that has coursing in its veins some of the most popular blood, then open up his pedigree volumes and ascertain how many times that pedigree will trace back to Tom Corwin 2d, 35, S. R., or Old U. S. 131, or some of the other noted bloods that did so much in the early history of this breed to make it worthy of the place it now occupies.

Now I would not have the reader intimate or close inbreeding, but what I would impress upon his mind is this, that if he has in his herd a male and a female that are of the same uniform makeup and possessing individual excellence that comes near his ideal, I would not hesitate to breed them together, even if they were no farther removed than second cousins. These blood lines operating in both animals are pretty certain to perpetuate or produce in their offsprings, the characteristics of the sire and dam.

In in or line breeding we have the means of producing uniformity or fixity of type that is easily recognizable wherever seen. Not only will this apply to the animal, but also to the human race. Wherever any race of people have remained separate and distinct and have married and intermarried only among themselves, we have a striking illustration of this fact, and only where there is amalgamation or a mixing of two or more different races does this identity or fixity lose itself. We know a short-horn, a Hereford, a polled Angus or a Jersey who, wherever we see them, and we also know a Poland-China, a Chester-White or a Berkshire hog wherever seen. Why? Because they have been inbred or line bred until the characteristics peculiar to each breed is so fixed that they crop out in a marked degree in all their offspring. W. A. HILL, Belton, Mo.

UNCLE SAM'S SEED GARDEN. Back of the seed barn of the department of agriculture is a very funny kind of garden. It covers about half an acre, which is divided up into many little rectangular patches. Of the latter there are 450 in all, which are sown with as many different kinds of grasses. The seeds for most of these have been obtained from foreign countries, through United States consuls, who have responded to a circular sent out by the department of state requesting them to send samples. In fact, they come from all over the world and the purpose of the garden described is to make a fairly comprehensive exhibit of the grasses of all lands. Included among the 450 species are various kinds of forage plants. The idea of this novel exhibit is original with Prof. Scribner, the agrostologist recently engaged by the department of agriculture. When all of the plants are fully developed, along toward autumn, the garden will be very pretty to look upon. There will be bamboos, which belong to the family of grasses. Adjoining the garden is L. O. Howard's insect rearing establishment, in which bugs of multitudinous varieties are reared in glass cases. The gentleman jocularly threatened to let out his bugs to browse upon Prof. Scribner's grasses, not to mention the plants of different kinds which Prof. Wiley is cultivating in the immediate vicinity.

Prof. Wiley has an outfit of a very peculiar sort. It consists of a shed with a glass roof, out from under which run a series of parallel railway tracks for a distance of 60 or 70 feet. On the rails are miniature flat cars, which carry huge earthen pots and wooden tubs. In each tub is a growing plant. There are a number of specimens of each kind of plant—potato, pea or what not—each growing in a different kind of soil. The purpose in view is to find out just how much available food is contained in various soils. The soils employed have previously been analyzed. The quantity of plant food in a soil may not be so much as it seems to be, for producing crops, inasmuch as it may not be in such shape as to be easily absorbed.

Feeding plants is like feeding babies; the diet has to be not only nutritious, but easily digestible. Having ascertained by analysis just how much plant food is contained in each kind of soil, Prof. Wiley wants to know how much of it is assimilated in the process of vegetable growth. The soils experimented with are from all parts of the United States, and the information obtained is expected to be of much use to farmers. The days of farming by guesswork have nearly passed by and agriculture is a scientific pursuit. The rails and cars enable Prof. Wiley to run his plants under shelter when it rains. Rain water contains nitrogen, being, being added in undetermined quantities, would interfere with the accuracy of his experiments. Only distilled water is furnished to the plants.

The department of agriculture raises every year on its farm many thousands of plants for distribution through members of congress and to applicants generally. This season it will take 55,000 cuttings of grapes, comprising twenty-five varieties. Of course, the grapes were grown out of doors. Twenty-two varieties of olives will be grown under glass for the same purpose to be distributed in the South. Varieties being best for oil and other most suitable for pickles. Out of doors will be grown thirty varieties of figs, from which, perhaps, 1500 cuttings will be taken. To the list will be added 100,000 strawberry plants of forty varieties; also 5000 camphor plants raised from seed, and pineapples, guavas, oranges and lemons. Olives and figs are distributed only south of the North Carolina, camphor plants south of Florida, due regard being had for the climatic conditions suitable for the raising of these products.

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.

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequalled, and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The raiser of good early lambs usually has a double chance of selling at a fair profit; one, if he sells in the spring; the other if he keeps the lambs until nearly or quite a year old.

If lambs are to be sold as yearlings and a good place is not at hand for weaning in cold weather, it may be better to have the lambs drop at a later period, say about April or May.

There is usually more difference in price in favor of good lambs as compared with sheep than in case of pigs. Good pigs, lambs and yearling lambs usually sell, if good in quality, at prices above those obtained for older fat sheep.

In the days when sheep were kept almost solely for wool it was a common practice to keep wethers until several years old. With the low prices for wool which have prevailed for some years, there seems no good reason for continuing it.

When an owner is classing his sheep he is often taken by the beautiful quality of the fleece, and overlooking the fact that the sheep is always an unhappy flock is the common experience.

In England the sheep is commonly called the "rent payer," and the ancient proverb that the sheep has a golden foot is there verified. But here that old proverb, to the effect that the sheep is always an unhappy flock is the common experience.

It has been abundantly proved that sheep can be produced which will be every way satisfactory for mutton and also give a good weight of good wool. There is no proof that the two qualities can be combined in the same breed or same individual.

If our village dwellers, coal miners and mechanics could be induced to keep sheep, any other kind of small stock about them in place of the worthless dogs which they harbor, it would be better for themselves and the neighborhood in which they live.

The best pays in all things pertaining to stock. The average American eats twice the amount of mutton he did twenty years ago, because he gets better. The fleece weighs double, too, because of better breeding and handling. Good sheep will pay but the old scrubs will not.

Stud flock breeding is profitable for only a few. One's own qualifications should be carefully examined before undertaking this line. Once determined upon it should be entered as one would any intellectual profession. It is the incessant student and toiler that will succeed.

These may be considered to be the governing properties in wool, and when buyers are purchasing determine the price of the clip: Length of staple, soundness or strength and elasticity of staple and condition. The latter especially is a varying characteristic in domestic fleeces.

In pure bred flocks, where stock is raised for breeding purposes, the altogether not satisfactory way to purchase a ram is to visit the flock from which a selection is to be made and make it yourself. A breeder may be ever so honest, yet not know how to make a choice suited to your chosen type.

It is knack and personal management, and not luck, which will keep a flock of sheep in good condition during the winter. They should enter their winter quarters in good shape and then be tended with intelligence. It is folly to try to make something out of the working and they should be weeded out closely.

An Illinois feeder reports that he has had excellent results from feeding clover hay to his sheep, making as high as twenty pounds gain per head in ninety days, feeding grain in addition. He has fed as many as 10,000 head on clover hay, and the average seems to be as useful and safe for sheep as for any other kind of livestock.

Early lambs are preferable to late ones for breeding purposes for the reason it is easier to sell the early lambs as a lamb than the late one; that is, they cannot be made so large for the autumn sale when they are dropped late. This is especially true of rams; but as we cannot anticipate sex if we are to have early rams we must have early ewe lambs also.

No matter how low the price of wool may go, sheep will always be a valuable farm product. The economic production of mutton can be made one of the great profits of profit in mixed bandry. The day of special sheep raising may pass away, but a flock of good sheep will always be found useful as well as a profitable thing to have around. The ability of sheep to take up and utilize many things that would otherwise go to waste makes them a desirable scavenger for clean-up things that no other class of live-stock would touch.

A responsible sheepman writes from New Mexico that he has been unable to obtain more than 50 per cent of their intended purchases, owing to the depletion of breeding stock and the constant diminution of the flock, increased from 25 per cent. He also says that 230,000 sheep are passing through the country adjacent to Las Vegas, destined to the Texas and Nebraska, besides many that are leaving the state by other routes. This indicates a liberal demand for sheep in the Northern and Western states for feeding and stock purposes.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

Pursuant to a call the members of the Texas Wool Growers' Association met at the courthouse in Meridian at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, August 31, 1895. After considerable routine business a committee appointed by the chairman brought in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

To the Hon. G. H. Noonan, member of the Fifty-fourth United States Congress, Sir—We the undersigned wool growers of Bosque county, Texas, in convention assembled, hereby desire to call your attention to a few plain facts.

Whereas, the present prices of wool are decidedly discouraging, and many growers have been forced out of the business, and all others will eventually be forced out if present prices remain, and

Whereas, as shown by county tax assessors' rolls in 1893, Bosque county paid taxes on 96,000 sheep, which sheared of wool 672,000 pounds, valued at \$141,400. For this information we call your attention to statistics, agricultural report, table No. 7, page 305, L. L. Foster, commissioner. And

Whereas, as shown by county tax rolls for 1895, number of sheep were 62,485 head, valued at \$55,400, approximate head sheep to average 6 pounds of wool and we have 374,745 pounds at \$1.25 per pound, equals \$31,855.58, a total loss to Bosque county of \$109,546.62. And

Whereas, as shown by agricultural statistics, state of Texas, page 306, summary table No. 7:

Total number sheep sheared 1889 3,754,069

Total number pounds wool clipped 18,345,648

LAND, LAND, LAND

We are not regularly in the land business, but when our friends insist on it and offer large, desirable tracts at a big bargain, we occasionally consent to handle them.

For instance, we offer the "PUT" ranch in Hood and Erath Counties, containing 30,000 acres, worth \$5.00, at \$2.50 an acre, one third cash, balance on time at a low rate of interest.

The "Daugherty" ranch near Abilene, containing 6,000 acres, all first-class agricultural land, worth \$8.00, at \$4.00 per acre.

A splendid tract of 15,000 acres near Merkel on the Texas and Pacific railroad, all good land and highly improved, worth \$10.00 an acre, but we will sell it for \$6.00 and wait ten years for five-sixths of the money.

One of the best cattle ranches in Western Texas, containing nearly 100,000 acres, all under good fence, sixteen miles of running water, plenty of shelter and an abundance of grass for 10,000 cattle, worth \$2.50 an acre, price \$1.25, one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

Will furnish maps and give any information desired to those who mean business.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

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Value

And when the proceeds from the sheep husbandry like the proceeds derived from all other industries are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, benefiting all classes, the business man and laborer alike, and

Whereas, Texas possesses a vast amount of rough lands more suitable for grazing sheep than other purposes and the unprofitable condition of the sheep industry for the three years passed caused by unwise legislation has been one of the great causes of the decrease in our school fund from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per capita for each and every child within the scholastic age, thus robbing the children of Texas of millions of dollars, now therefore be it resolved:

1. That we are convinced by the past three years' experience that wool cannot be grown in this section for less than 16 cents per pound.

2. That we urge upon the members of the Fifty-fourth congress from Texas to use every honorable measure to have a duty of seven cents per pound restored upon all wools imported which compete with wools grown in the United States.

3. That we do most earnestly condemn the actions of the members from Texas in the Fifty-third congress for lending their votes to eastern manufacturers in placing raw wools imported to the United States on the free list, while the manufactured article of these wools were left on the dutiable list.

4. That we, as American citizens, believe in a horizontal tariff, and ask that all American industries be treated with a fair consideration.

5. That recognizing the fact that as wool prices decrease in our markets so does the price of cotton decrease in proportion, and sheep husbandry being classed as about seventh in valuation in the agricultural pursuits, we call upon all farmers and stock men to assist us in restoring good markets high prices and plenty of money with which to handle our produce and give us a reasonable compensation for our labor.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio; The Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, and a copy be sent to the secretary of the State Wool Growers' association at San Angelo, Tex., and a copy be sent to Hon. G. H. Noonan, member congress, and respectfully urge that he use all reasonable and honorable means in securing at least 7 cents per pound duty on all foreign wools imported here, which compete with wools grown in the United States.

KAS. BARRY, President.

FRANK BATES, Secretary.

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of position, to run against something is
a proof of motion.

The Bell County Fair association will
hold their annual fair at Belton Octo-
ber 8 to 12. A fine program is ar-
ranged for, and it is going to prove a
most attractive exhibit of Bell county's
resources.

Success cannot be measured entirely
by the accumulation of wealth. Its
accumulation may cost health and
peace of mind. At such a price suc-
cess is a poison, a punishment, a fruit
with a worm at the core.

It is an established principle in the
world's economy that something can-
not be gotten for nothing, though many
seem to be trying to do so. It was de-
creed in a very early day of the world's
history that "man should eat his bread
in the sweat of his face," and that law
has never been repealed, so even now
any good thing that is gotten some-
body has to sweat for it.

It is the duty of the agricultural
newspapers to study well the known,
mark out carefully the discoveries lead-
ing to the unknown and interpret it
to the farmer on his farm. Its duty is
to be a teacher, to give counsel and
advice, to get behind every good move-
ment and explain its workings to the
farmer. To these ends the Journal has
always worked.

An editor will go to some merchants
and ask them for an advertisement
when they will remark that it does not
pay; that no one reads the paper. Some
might shortly after, let that man be
sought kissing another man's wife, or
trying to keep a lamp post perpendicular,
and if the printing office is in the
garret of a seventeen story building he
will climb to the top to beg the editor
to keep it quiet.

A farm life offers many opportuni-
ties to think, if excessive work does
not dominate the man, and repeated
stay-at-homes do not rob him of the
self-sustaining force derived from con-
tact with his neighbors. The rustle of
corn leaves, the fragrance of clover
fields, the twitter of birds, the beauties
of the heavens, all of these inspiring
things become monotonous and de-
pressing when a man is continually
alone with them. A man should mingle
with his neighbors when ever it is pos-
sible to do so and his farm not suffer
from so doing.

Home is too sacred a place to permit
the entrance of anything that is an
encroachment upon the happiness of
any one of its inmates. Especially
should the memories of childhood's
home be the dearest, for earliest scenes
form the latest memories, and the
mind's first impressions are the deepest
and most lasting. The years that
lay between childhood and old age
seem commonplace, and many of their
occurrences are forgotten, but no one
ever forgets the home where the eyes
first opened on the new scenes of life,
the human faces, and earliest objects
and associations.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is
devoted to Colonel Charles Goodnight,
the well-known Panhandle ranchman,
for a beautiful and unusually large
pair of elk horns. They were taken
from the head of one of the many fine
elk that adorn Colonel Goodnight's
park at his beautiful home at Good-
night station, on the Fort Worth and
Denver City railroad, in Armstrong
county. In this same park are thirty
to forty head of fine buffalo, quite a
number of deer, antelope and other
wild game. The colonel's herd of bu-
falo alone are estimated to be worth
a small fortune. They are rapidly en-
hancing in value, for the reason that
the breed is almost extinct, and are
further enhanced in value by reason of
the fact that Colonel Goodnight is suc-
cessfully crossing hew with black
muley cattle and thus establishing a
new breed that will no doubt become
very valuable in the near future.

Don't be in a hurry to leave the farm,
for city dissipation is swallowing up
more people annually in the United
States than all the monsters which
lurk in the turbulent waters of the
Gulf. Costly pictures, luxurious car-
pets and silken curtains are city adorn-
ments; but remember that it takes
wealth to secure them, and if you have

the wealth you may enjoy all these
comforts just as well in your country
home. Never conclude that happiness
and moral worth are alone confined
to marble palaces and gilded interiors,
for a large majority of the noble, self-
sacrificing men and women, who have
blessed all ages, sprung from humble
homes, and by their own efforts have
achieved distinction and bequeathed to
their children and the world the ex-
amples of a pure life and a good name,
which is far more desirable than great
riches.

THE PATENT MAN.

All classes of men, with all sorts
of hobbies inhabit this world of ours.
The man with an axe to grind and the
man with a patent are bound to give a
wide berth. The man with a patent,
whether in the embryonic state or a
matter of reality is a species of public
nuisance. They seem to be possessed
of a mania that clings to them with a
permanency that precludes the admis-
sion of ideas more beneficial. The
same hopes that lead a man to play
the lottery year after year is the im-
pelling force to the man with a patent.
"A favored few are winners, why not
I?" Each and every one of this class
see in the future a place beside
Edison of Watts as their reward, and
they follow this ignis fatuus and their
family lives in poverty. For its victim
this craze does not always seek the
lowly or weak in mind, but trails at its
chariot wheels minds, which other-
wise utilized, would rebound both to
their own and the welfare of those de-
pendent upon them.

THE FUTURE.

With the coming of the fall season,
an era of prosperity for the farmer
and stockman is expected to dawn.
The increasing price of farm products
and cattle, sheep and hogs, lead to this
belief. A lesson that will not soon be
forgotten is the result of the depression
of recent years. The need of frugality
and good judgment is apparent to those
who have passed through the mill, so
to speak, of the panic. The only trouble
to be feared is that the present high
price of cotton will lead farmers into
planting a large crop next year, for-
getting of the fact that there is more
money in raising one bale which brings
8 cents than two bales at 4 cents. The
fear that the stockman have not learn-
ed the lesson of hard times is ground-
less, and every move they make will
be cautiously studied out, and the mis-
takes will be comparatively few.

The dairy industry of the state is on
the up grade, and it is pleasing to note
that the scrub is fast being replaced
by thoroughbred stock. A few wise
laws are needed along this line.

The swine breeders are keeping up
with the times, as the numerous as-
sociations relative to that industry,
being organized over the state, would
indicate. The days of the razor-back
are numbered in Texas.

Along all lines things have a most
encouraging outlook, and there is but
little to notice that does not pertain to
a coming era of prosperity.

WHAT FAIRS ARE GOOD FOR.

The fact that so many county fairs
are each meeting with unlimited suc-
cess argues well for the benefits to be
derived from attending, since their prin-
ciple revenues come from admission
fees. That they are of practical benefit
is a well understood fact by all who
have had occasion to investigate the
matter to any extent. No person can
mingle with his fellow man and not
be wiser for it. A man who keeps to
himself all his ideas soon becomes a
crank on that particular subject, but
on the other hand, if communicated to
his neighbor, his views expand and the
weak spots in his pet theories are
brought to light and strengthened with
stronger ones. In this regard fairs are
highly beneficial, as they bring to
notice the new creations of creative
art, and the results of experiments by
test observers. To those who love fine
stock the best of the land is brought
to their notice and a paradise of won-
ders is revealed to those whose ideals
lie in the range of improved machinery.

People should never get too old and
set in their ways to learn, and a day at
a county fair is a good school.

CHRONIC MALARIA.

A Very Prevalent Disease Following
the Hot Summer of 1895.
The continuance of hot and dry
weather is sure to produce the preva-
lence of chronic malaria. The past
summer has been exactly suitable for
the production of a great deal of ma-
laria. Even in localities where malaria
has been previously unknown many
cases of malaria are developed. The
form of malaria is distinguished from
the old-fashioned fever and ague by the
insidiousness of its attack and the dif-
ficulty with which it is cured. It does
not come on quickly, like chills and
fever. The symptoms pester and pro-
voke sometimes for several weeks be-
fore the patient is made sick enough to
take medicine.

Slight, chilly sensations, cold, sweaty
spells, frontal headache, biliousness,
furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth,
sticky mucus in the throat, constipa-
tion, languor, etc.

A medical treatise on chronic malaria
will be sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug
Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
This book is a complete guide to the
prevention and cure of malaria in its
various forms. Pe-ru-na has long since
been recognized as the only infallible
cure for the chronic form of malaria.
While quinine has become the stand-
ard remedy for acute malaria, com-
monly called fever and ague, many
people have found by bitter experience
that it will not cure the chronic form.
Pe-ru-na cures these cases promptly
and permanently.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications as they can-
not reach the diseased portion of the
ear. There is only one way to
cure deafness, and that is by constitu-
tional remedies. Deafness is caused
by an inflamed condition of the mu-
cous lining of the Eustachian Tube.
When this tube is inflamed you have a
rumbling sound or imperfect hearing,
and when it is entirely closed, deaf-
ness is the result, and unless the in-
flammation can be taken out and this
tube restored to its normal condition,
hearing will be destroyed forever, nine
cases out of ten are cured by Pe-ru-na,
which is nothing but an inflamed con-
dition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars
for any case of Deafness (caused by
catarrh) that cannot be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular,
free.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HORSES AND MULES.

Horses doing ordinary work bring
from seven to nine gallons of water
per day.

A good horse is never a bad color.
The same is true in regard to any
farm animal.

The general purpose animal on the
farm is generally like the "jack of
all trades" in the work shop.

In his striving for certain special ex-
cellencies in his stock the breeder is
liable to overlook the importance of
sound "constitution."

Foreign countries are now buying
many of our horses. It may not be
long until the export trade may be
quite a feature of the horse business
of this country.—Ex.

Dandy Jim now holds the trotting
record over a half mile track. At Hunt-
ington, Ind., Friday, he trotted a
third heat in 2:11 3/4. The half-mile
track record was formerly held by
Kitty Bayard, and was 2:12 1/4.

Russian horses have, particularly
shapely necks and fine, sharp spirited
heads. They are very sure gaited as
well as thoroughly trained. A Russian
school horse can show more
tricks, gaits and dances than an av-
erage circus pony.

This is the day of rapidly changing
records. Such a thing as a race record
that will stand any length of time is a
rarity. Of the conspicuous records that
have stood the longest are the two-
year-old 2:10 3/4 of Arion and the year-
ling 2:20 3/4 of Belle Actor, made
October, 1892.

The demand for high class road
horses just now is very brisk, and the
owner of horses of that kind can get
a very satisfactory price for them,
says Horse World. A notable market for
light harness horses, and as the work
on the new driveway progresses it
furnishes new buyers. Wherever there
are suitable roads for driving, the
light harness horse is in demand, a
fact that should lead breeders to fa-
vor road improvement at every oppor-
tunity.

Let your colt be domesticated and
live with you from his tenderest age,
and when a horse he will be simple,
docile, faithful and inured to hardship
and fatigue.

If you would have your horse to
serve you on the day of trial, if you
desire him then to be a horse of truth,
make him sober and inaccessible to
fear.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to
them in a loud tone of voice; do not be
rough with them, and you will remove
their faults; they will do better there-
after, for they understand the language
of man and its meaning.

Use your horse and do your best-
ride him. If you open it gently and
gradually, you can easily control the
water therein, but if you open it sud-
denly, the water escapes at once, and
nothing remains to quench your thirst.

Whoso raiseth and traineth a horse
for the Lord is counted in the number
of those who give alms day and night,
in private as well as public. He will
find his reward.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR HORSES.

In 1890 the United States had on
its farms and ranches 14,000,000 horses,
worth about \$975,000,000. By 1892
the number had risen by 1,500,000, and
had increased in value to \$1,900,000,000.
In January, 1893, the number of
farms and ranches 15,593,313 horses,
worth only \$576,730,580. In three years
the farmers and horse breeders have
lost about \$424,000,000 in horse values,
and in the same time about \$400,000,000
of electric rail have been equipped
and constructed. In each of the great
cities from 7000 to 100,000 horses
have suddenly been thrown out of use, and
the yearly purchase of horses to fill
their places has suddenly stopped. Prices
for common horses in the East
have dropped one-half, while Oregon
has 2,000,000 Cayuse horses on ranches
which are being slaughtered for their
hides. This loss is ordinarily attributed
to the falling price of horses, but it is
the only cause. In 1890 there were
2351 miles of street car lines, about
three-quarters of the whole operated
by horses. The number of horses em-
ployed on these lines was 50,000. In
all the street car lines have never em-
ployed over 100,000 horses. This is
about one horse in every 100. The
United States has nearly as many
horses as all Europe outside of Russia,
the latter having 19,663,336 horses in
1888 and the rest of Europe only 16,820-
074. From 1890 to 1892 the number of
horses in the United States had one horse
to every 4.43 of population, in 1890 one
to every 4.29 and in 1890 one to every
4.45 persons.

THE GERMAN WAY.

A writer in Coleman's Rural World,
commenting on the manner in which
races are conducted in Germany and
Austria, says:

"They make a success of them and
draw the people. We do not. Seven
races in one afternoon, the number
admitted to a certainty. A race comes
on every half hour from the commence-
ment at 2 or 3 o'clock until all have
been trotted and won or lost. The
racing in this country, the people
have a chance to bet and they do bet,
knowing the race will be finished
in the next thirty minutes, and they
would do the same here. They are just
not one-half the chance for trickery
and dishonest driving. The horses last
longer, and the contests are just as
good, in many cases better, because
the races are for longer distances. It
is nonsense to say there is no contest
for speed in a race where all are striv-
ing to reach the same end. The horses
are tired, and it is this one trial that
must be made if we succeed in getting
any money out of the race. The people
like it and will patronize the race.
The one who is tired, but do not
get? Many of our races are simply
horse killers, five, six and seven and
eight heats, all the afternoon trotting
one race, and the horses are not
finished, but go home disgusted,
resolving to not attend any more trot-
ting races. And still we keep on in the
same old way until the owners of the
horses stop for about the entrance
money paid in by themselves. In Aus-
tria and Germany the entrance is very
small. The societies make money
from the gate receipts."

THE HORSE QUESTION.

We have no hesitancy in expressing
the opinion that the demand for draft
and coach or carriage horses and
speedy roadsters is not likely to shift
to some other types in the near future.
We hear much of the "horseless age,"
nowadays, especially since the Chicago
Times-Herald has offered a prize for
a road race by horseless carriages
between Milwaukee and Chicago, in
November next, and there are some

who affect to see in the invention of
a motor carriage "the passing of the
horse." The desire to prophesy is the
chief inspiration of such predictions.
Invention has already displaced thous-
ands of horses from street car service,
but it may well be questioned if this
does not about mark the limit of its
interference with horse breeding. The
thousands of bicycles now in use does
not mean that for every bicycle on the
boulevard a horse has been discarded.
It merely means that thousands of
those who formerly walked or patron-
ized street cars because they could not
afford to keep a horse can now indulge
in a healthful and enjoyable ride on
the less costly wheel. The electric or
steam or gasolene carriage is doubtless
a fact in the future.

Some of the difficulties to be over-
come are inherent and will prevent the
threatened "passing of the horse." Men
who prefer locomotion by inanimate
means can find it in the trolley or cable
car and the bicycle. When gentlemen
turn engineers and become stokers,
we may begin to fear the incursion of
the horseless carriage into horse breed-
ing. Meantime it should be remem-
bered that "all the world loves a horse,"
and this inherent love is not likely to
be uprooted in a day, especially
among that class that use the horse
for pleasure purposes.

The average American wants to go
fast, hence the speedy road horse will
not want for purchasers. But he must
be handsome as well as fast. The
heavy English and draft horse, under a
designer for family use in boulevard
and park are every day more and more
in demand. There is nothing to indi-
cate any special change in their con-
dition that would affect the style of
horse suited to them. Ball bearings
will permit of their draft by smaller
and lighter horses than are now used,
and the fitness of the animal, the propo-
sition between horse and carriage—must
be preserved at all events, however
light the draft; hence we conclude that
the heavy harness horse, or the draft
horse, will not want for purchasers,
and we see no reason to anticipate any
material change in the style of this
horse which is now popular.

The draft horse, like the poor, we
shall always have with us. The breeder
may select his mares and stallions
with a feeling of perfect security on
that point.

If the stamp of the draft horse
changes at all, it may be influenced to-
ward a smaller size by the application
of ball bearings on the axle.

On the whole, we see no reason to
apprehend any material change in the
demand now current for the roadster.
Breeder's Gazette.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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MORPHINE, OPIUM AND WHISKY

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write
for Book of Particulars, Testimonials
and References. Tobaccos, the To-
bacco, H. Agents wanted. W. J.
son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under
Texas laws), Dublin, Texas.

Mention this paper.

HENINGER BROS.
Tailors and Clothiers, Fort Worth and
Gainesville.

We have recently opened a house in
Fort Worth at 609 Main street, and
whether you want ready made or tailor
made clothes we can suit you. Prices
reasonable. We refer to the Journal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FOR SALE.

Eight hundred feeding steers, high
grade, Durum in 3-year-old and 1 and
extra choice lot; above quarantine line.
Address, W. J. McIntyre, Alpine, Tex.

FOR SALE—600 native stock cattle,
consisting of cows and calves and 1 and
2-year-old steers and heifers; nearly all
young stock and partly graded. Will
sell for delivery any time until Nov-
ember 15. W. M. Groseloc, Breck-
inridge, Stephens Co., Texas.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE—An
A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on
the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles
from Bird, Callahan county, Tex.
Two dwellings, several small pastures,
plenty of permanent water, 150 acres
in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres
of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers.
Will sell on easy terms or lease till
April 1896 or longer, with or without
the steers. A good point for feeding
and trading. Strong demand for blood-
ed bulls, also for cattle of every kind or
class. More land for trade or sale
cheap if wanted. Horses in car load
lots for cattle or for sale on time.

Wanted to Exchange 4000
acres of land in Shelby county, about
half Sabine bottom land, balance high
land, divided in 1/2 and 1/4 acre
blocks. Also eleven half sections in
Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek,
ever watered grass land, a splendid
location for each. Will exchange
either or both of the above tracts for
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.

FOR SALE—We have for sale 300
head of steers, 125 4-year-old and up,
60 3-year-old and 125 is and 2s, and a
few cows. Will sell part or all. Ad-
dress, E. J. Horton, Crockett,
Houston Co., Texas.

Wanted—Lady wishes position as
governess or companion to a lady.
Send full particulars to "Teacher," box
28, Menardville, Menard county, Tex.

THE GREAT DISPERSION.
The Shorthorn breeders of America
are respectfully invited to attend the
closing out sale of the entire Forest
Grove herd of fine show cattle and val-
uable breeding stock, property of the
late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at
Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, Octo-
ber 25. The sale will be positive and
will include the renowned bulls, Young
Abertsburn 119679 and Nonpareil
Chief 113034, and such cows as Imp,
Princess Alice, Imp Victoria 76th,
Linwood Golden Drop, Gwendoline 2d,
Isabella 3d, etc., generally conceded to
be the richest collection of Shorthorn
cattle in North America at the present
time. The opportunity of a lifetime is
to secure "top" cattle. For catalogue
address N. B. Deatherage, administra-
tor, Richmond, Ky.; Col. R. E. Edmon-
son, auctioneer.

At 9 a. m. some fine saddle stallions
and mares will be sold. Cattle sale be-
gins at 2 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE.
500 head of good feeding sheep—2 and 3
year old weathers 80 to 85 pounds. Ad-
dress J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common
cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred
Holstein cattle, all registered or sub-
ject to registration; price \$40 per head.
George B. Loving & Co.,

MEAL AND HULLS.

We are prepared to furnish quota-
tions on meal and hulls in car load
lots, f. o. b. the mill or with freight
added. By reason of arrangements
made we can save money to the buyer.
Address Standard Live Stock Commis-
sion Co., Stock Yards, Fort Worth,
Texas.

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.

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale.

I have 100 good mares and fillies from
two to six years old, well bred, good
size and in fine condition that I will
sell in lots of 25 or over. Part of these
have been broken to harness and saddle.
S. Cress, Odessa, Tex.

For Sale—Clay Cross, 26,241, record
2:30, sire Royal Windsor, 10,245; dam
Eile, by Happy Medium; sire of Nancy
Kells, 2:04, and 91 others in 2:30 or
better. Clay Cross is a rich-red bay,
15 3/4 hands, foaled 1889, is very speedy,
having show quarters in race in 34 1/2
seconds, a 2 1/2 gait, and a horse that
never quits. His colts are all bays and
very fast. I also have other young
horses for sale. For particulars ad-
dress J. T. Weathers, Rich Hill, Mo.

FOR SALE.
150 four and 100 three year old steers,
all raised in Callahan county. A first-
class bunch of feeders. Can be seen in
my pastures north of Baldr. R. Mac-
donald, Baldr, Tex.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.
500 three and four year old steers, all
good cattle of Wise and adjoining
counties; can be seen any time at De-
catur. Address, for particulars, R. K.
Halsell, Decatur, Tex.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture—Plenty of
feed, 250 acres of fine wheat for weak
cattle to graze on. Good range, well
watered. Can accommodate from 600
cattle head of feeders. For full par-
ticulars address Thomas D. Bard,
Chelsea, I. T.

FOR SALE—12,000 three and four year
old steers 1-2 each. Can be fed or
grazed in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas,
Louisiana, or east Texas, under a
guarantee that they will not give or
take Texas fever. For sale at what
they are worth and are ready for ship-
ment at any time. Address W. L. Gat-
lin, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.
4000 FEEDERS.
For particulars apply to or address
FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria,
Tex. or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio,
Tex.

Must Be Sold at Once—150 Deltaine Sheep.
We sell a few choice Hereford cattle.
Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. An-
son, Asbury, W. Va.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 314 Maccon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

SOMETIMES.

Sometimes, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And the sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgment
Has spurned,
The things which we have
With lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark
Night,
As stars shine most in deepest tints
Of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans
Were right,
And how what seemed reproof was
Love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown
And sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you
and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not
our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could
see,
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving baby-
hood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us
now
Life's sweetest things because it
seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingling with
Life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel
and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or
mine
Pours out this portion for our lips to
drink,
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach
his face,
Do! do not blame your loving Father so,
But wear your crown with an obedi-
ent grace.

And you shall shortly know that
lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends
His friends;
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of
death
Conceals the fairest boon His love
can send.

It we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's work-
ings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and
trifle
And for each mystery could find a
key.

But not today. Then be content, poor
heart,
God's plans like miles pure and white
unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves
apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach
the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loose,
May rest,
When we shall clearly know and un-
derstand,
I think that we will say, "God knew
the best."

—Mrs. May Riley Smith.

There was an article on the fourth
page of the Journal last week which
should have been in the Household.
It was, "What Will We Do With Our
Girls?" It is a beautiful article, and
I hope was read by every member of the
Household. I have a suggestion to
make in the Household this week: Sup-
pose each one writes under her own
name in future, her own "Letter to the
Editor." Do you not think it
would be a good idea? Of course you
can accept or reject this suggestion,
just as you please. We are delighted
to get the letters, if they are good,
and we are glad to have them. Another
new member added to the Household this week—
Arda. No, indeed, Arda, I do not think
it harmful for girls to read good news.
The best are good reading, and
brightening in influence, and carry
one away from one's self and surround-
ings at times when it is well to be
carried away for a time. No, I do not
think it is a bad thing. Another new
member this week is LaRue C. From
Eastland. Here is a letter to LaRue
Bee. Busy Bee will please give LaRue
the recipe for toilet soap. We are
glad to hear of his success, and
hope she will add to our success by
continued letters. Another good letter
from Emma George. It is intended for
our readers. I have been reading
Mabel's will have to defend herself.
She might as well begin now. If she
is to be an old maid, she will have to
defend herself through life. I do not
think it is a bad thing. Put into practice
your good common sense ideas, and you
will then be wise enough to keep your
own married life from being monotonous.
Unfortunately, it is so too often.
woefully monotonous, but it need not be
so. There is a secret known to the
wise by which disillusion, disappoint-
ment and monotony may be avoided.
I hope the secret may be made known
to you, Little Nell, before you take this
most important step in woman's life.
The success of anything depends on
common sense, and I believe you have
your share—Isabelle, too, in spite of
her threats of the lecture platform.
Really, I am quite in love with you,
Little Nell, myself. I like the way you
write about men. Yes, what a world
this would be without them? With all
their faults we love them still, and
know life would be unbearable without
them. Their virtues outweigh their
faults, and that house is empty indeed
and the home narrow where no man's
hat hangs in the hall, no coat on the
peg, no odor of cigar when the cur-
tains are rustled, no "manly" confusion
nor disorder anywhere. God pity such
an abode.

FROM LITTLE NELL.

Dear Mrs. West, Tex., Sept. 13, 1895.
As you and several members of the
Household have been so kind as to
inquire about me, I should be ungrate-
ful indeed did I not respond promptly
to your invitation to write again.
I notice so many letters of late have
been written on the subject of discon-
tent. I feel so sorry for people who
are continually growling and grum-
bling, for in the majority of cases
they have inactive livers, and will
have to take some very disagreeable
medicine by and by. In sober truth,
though, I do think we ought to emu-
late poor old Uncle Tom's example,
and think "on our marcies" occasion-
ally.

Busy Bee No. 2, you are my ideal
housewife. Your suggestions and re-
cipes are so good. I only wish I lived
near you so I could have the benefit
of your advice sometimes. In a former
letter you inquired for something which
would keep your hands in good condi-
tion. Opaline is the most satisfactory
preparation I have ever used for the

purpose. You can obtain quite a large
bottle for 30 cents.

Natalie, I hope you will write again.
I am glad to have someone agree with
me on two subjects, a lecture and one
enjoy reading M. K.'s sensible let-
ters so much. Her advice on our treat-
ment of men is good. Don't you think
so, Mrs. Buchanan? I am sure, if I
was married I would appreciate noth-
ing so much as one of the daily little
booklets she is so kindly offering to
prepare for Rustic Admirer.

Like Isabelle, I am content to remain
at home for awhile yet. I do not think
girls should marry until they have
finished their education and traveled
for two or three years; that is of course
if they can afford to. From what I
have seen of married life I should think
it would be very monotonous. I have
just read, or rather re-read, Lamb's
essay on "The Bachelor's Complaint,"
and it is so amusing that I must ask
Tess and Isabelle if they have read it.
Ik Marvel's "Dream Life" and "Re-
vues of a Bachelor" have been read. I
have read nearly all of Haggard's
novels. Somehow I do not like them.
There is nothing real or natural about
them.

I agree with you, Mrs. B., when you
say you like the "Household" as a name
for our little band. It implies unity,
and in unity lies strength. I am sorry
I cannot suggest anything. But
perhaps it is best to let well enough
alone.

Oh, that terrible nagging man Irene
writes about! He must surely be in-
sane. I never knew but one "nag-
ger," and it was afterwards dis-
covered that he was afflicted with tape-
worm; so I think he was to be pitied
rather than censured.

Poor man! Why is it you so seldom
see a woman who has anything good
to say about men? What a dreary
place this old world would be without
their strong hands and generous hearts.
For my part, I can never believe in
their utter depravity. I have heard
the best string bands, but the sweetest
music to my ears is my brother's mer-
ry whistles when he returns after an
absence of several weeks.

Several of the members are confess-
ing their hobbies, so I will tell mine.
It is "small boys." I wonder if anyone
else has a similar one.

Well, I will stop now, as my letter,
like the minister's "sermons," are, as
Mrs. Partington says, apt to get mighty
"tiresome" along about the close of the
week.

With best wishes for the Journal, I
am always the Household's friend,
LITTLE NELL.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

Dear Mrs. B.: I am afraid from the
symptoms we have a serious case of
moonstroke in one of our bravest girls;
perhaps this hot weather has caused
her plucky resolutions of other days.
Instead of wanting some good man to
live for her, she wants to sacrifice the
poor fellows on the altar of "high
chivalry." These chivalries, I
digh for you. I'd die for you kind of
men don't amount to much mentally,
morally, or financially. I had much
rather be a good fellow who would
up hat in hand and say, "old girl I
propose to be as manly and true as
it is possible for me to be, provide for
all reasonable wants, and be a good
return that you be as womanly as
your nature will allow; help bear the
burdens, and wear a part of the laurels."
I am glad the days are forever
gone for knights that dare not show
their faces beating the air fighting for
they know not what. We want men
willing to live for noble deeds, and
women, too. If it is any dying to
be done, let it be for a better cause
than some sentimental woman. These
are glorious days in which to live;
there are grand things to do, and
young women as well as young men.

This country has produced braver
knights than ever wore coat of mail, or
fought on a battle field. There is no
grander work than to be a man.

"Life is real. Life is earnest." Do
we not all wish to lend a hand bring-
ing in the sheaves?

If the new woman is the one that
will step to the front—if need be—to
lift up the fallen ones, to strengthen
the weak ones, be strong in the
tender and sympathetic. I would like
to be worthy. No age has produced so
many lovely self-sacrificing women as
our own. I am glad to live in this
matter of fact common sense day
between you and I—I do not believe the
new woman will faint at a mouse, or
carry a poodle around for a pet, these
will be left behind with the age of
chivalry. EMMA GEORGE.

Jayton, Sept. 16, 1895.

A NEW COMER.

Eastland, Tex., Sept. 17, 1895.
Dear Mrs. B.: Dear Busy Bee. I have
just finished re-reading your excellent
letter in the "Household" for July 23.
I have been a careful reader of the
"Household" department of the Journal
for quite awhile, and have never yet
availed myself of any of the many
useful things contained therein. Being
delighted with your letter, I feel sure
that you know how to care for the skin,
and would be very thankful to get your
"toilet soap receipt." I am sincerely,
LARRY C.

A LOVER OF BOOKS.

Barstow, Tex., Sept. 23.—Dear Mrs.
B.: I have been reading Household
letter in the "Household" for July 23.
I have been a careful reader of the
"Household" department of the Journal
for quite awhile, and have never yet
availed myself of any of the many
useful things contained therein. Being
delighted with your letter, I feel sure
that you know how to care for the skin,
and would be very thankful to get your
"toilet soap receipt." I am sincerely,
LARRY C.

Yes, what do you think of "cranky"
old maids? I don't like them. So Is-
abelle has decided to be an old maid.
Now I'm not going to be an old maid
if I can get any one to have me. Mr.
B. do you think it is a bad thing for
a girl to read good novels? I don't. If
this does not go to the waste basket
I will come again.

I will never rest until Rustic Ad-
mirer writes again. Come again, Violet.
Like you, I also enjoyed reading
"Ships That Pass in the Night." Have
any of you read "The Pathway of
Life," by Talmage? It is good.

SOME JOURNAL RECIPES.

Cream Salad Dressing.—Put three
tablespoons of melted butter in a
small pan on the stove, add four table-
spoons of good vinegar, half a tea-
spoon made mustard, (or 1-2 teaspoon
of plain dry mustard and same
sugar), and pepper to taste, let
come to a boil and just as you re-
move from the stove, add one egg, well
beaten, stirring constantly that it may
not curdle; when cold beat the milk
cream, and add to the dressing. Pour
over cold boiled potatoes sliced with
onions and dress with cold boiled eggs, sliced.

"Easy-to-Make."—Beaten Biscuit.—
Three cups of flour, butter the size of
an egg, 1-2 teaspoon of salt, 3 scant
teaspoons baking powder. Sift the
baking powder and salt into the flour,
rub in the butter lightly, add milk
enough to make a dough just firm
enough to handle, then beat with the
rolling pin until tough and springy,
cut into small biscuits, 1-2 inch thick,
and bake very quick. Especially nice
for supper.

Nice Layer or Plain Cake.—One cup
of sugar, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup of butter, 1-2
cup of milk, 2 scant teaspoons of bak-
ing powder, and enough flour to make
a nice layer cake batter or stiffer if
you wish to bake it as a plain cake.
Rub the sugar and butter well to-
gether, add a little flour, then the milk
and flour, with the baking powder well
sifted into the flour. Beat lightly and
bake quickly. Any flavor you wish.

Sponge Cake.—Five eggs, 1 cup
of sugar, 1 of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking

powder and one tablespoon of water.
Beat the sugar and yolks thoroughly,
add the water and flour. The whole
beats up like cream, and add one
teaspoonful of lemon extract. Sift the
baking powder well into the flour.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household:
Who can take more interest in the
children? They were sent to us to be
cared for, and if we do not do our duty
by them, to the best of our ability, it
will be a failure on our part. Who does
not like to see a well-behaved child?
No amount of teaching
will have the effect on a child that a
good example will. Have all the chil-
dren of the household, and wonder
where that child learned such
ways. It is a great mistake to teach
to do so and so, when folks are around,
or when they go away, from home,
and see what mother says. And you will
hear and see all your careless words
and acts reproduced, at a time when
you are not there. Do not wonder
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PERSONAL.

H. H. Haisell, banker and cattleman of Decatur, was in the city Tuesday.

J. L. Bennett, a prominent cattleman of Culeo, was in the city Tuesday.

W. L. McCauley, a prominent ranchman of Runnels county, was in the city Tuesday.

Jno. T. Black, a prominent cattle dealer of Prairie Hill, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

W. R. McIntyre, a prominent citizen and cattleman of Dallas, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

Sam Davidson, an extensive operator in cattle, of Henrietta, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

J. B. Caldwell, cattle feeder of Ennis, was circulating among the visiting stockmen Monday.

Jno. Simpson, who owns a ranch in Palo Pinto county, was among the visiting stockmen Wednesday.

C. C. French, assistant live stock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, was in the city Tuesday.

J. B. Matson, a cattle feeder of Hubbard City, was circulating among the visiting cattlemen Tuesday.

Jno. Hiltson, manager of the Cedar Valley Cattle Co., of Amarillo, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

J. P. Addington, the well known cattleman of the Indian Territory, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

C. T. Herring of Vernon came down from his pasture in the Indiana Territory Tuesday night and left for home Wednesday.

Mr. Albert Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery & Co., of New Orleans, dealers in cattle and horses, died last Tuesday.

The Journal has received the autumn catalogue of Fred'k W. Kelsey, dealer in trees, shrubs and plants, New York city.

Frank Moody, the well known live stock broker of this city, left for southern Texas on a big cattle deal Tuesday night.

E. B. Carver, a well known cattle dealer of Henrietta, who has for some time been on the sick list, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

P. W. Turner, who owns a cattle ranch in Coleman county, returned home Wednesday, after having spent several days in Fort Worth.

Ed Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kan., manager of the Brownson Cattle Co. was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to his ranch near Midland.

The convention number of Agricultural advertising gotten out by Frank B. White, Chicago, is on the Journal's table. It is quite an attractive volume.

R. C. Ware, United States marshal for the western district of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, spent a few days in our city this week, visiting his brother Charley.

Gwaltney Bros., Honey Grove, feeders, were here Tuesday en route to southern Texas, where they go to receive several thousand steers recently purchased.

One hundred and fifty 4 and 100 2-year-old steers have been placed on the market by R. McDonald of Baird. They are good feeders and can be seen at his pasture north of Baird. See his card in the "For Sale" column.

J. I. McWherter, a prosperous cattleman of Callahan county, was registered at the Mansion hotel Sunday. Mr. McWherter is on a return trip from Greer county, where he disposed of a bunch of yearlings for \$14. He says cattle are in good condition and grass fine.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto ranchman, was in the city Tuesday. His many friends will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Bell says the grass on his ranch was never better, consequently his cattle are doing splendidly.

Mrs. Kate Griffith of Calumet, Mo., in a letter to the Journal, states that she has been very successful with her poultry this season, and will send a catalogue to those applying. The reader is referred to her ad in this issue of the Journal.

Among the finest lot of feeders which are on the market are a bunch of 500 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale by R. K. Haisell, of Decatur, Tex. The cattle have been raised in that section and are in fine condition. We refer purchasers to Mr. Haisell for a square deal.

T. V. Munson & Son, the reliable nurserymen of Denison, have recently published a handsome catalogue of their goods, which may be had on application. The Munson nursery is well and favorably known in the South that mention of them is hardly necessary. Send for one of their catalogues.

H. R. Martin of Comanche was in the city Monday. Mr. Martin owns a large cattle ranch on the eastern line of Arizona, from which he is shipping several thousand cattle to a pasture recently leased by him near Big Springs. He will also feed several thousand cattle at Comanche this winter.

L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, came down from the Pacific Tuesday. Mr. Krake thinks that fully 40,000 cattle will be shipped from Amarillo direct to market this fall and that large shipments will also be made from Amarillo, Clarendon, Panhandle City, Canadian and other important points in that section.

J. I. McWhorter of Baird was here Monday, en route to Kansas City. Mr. McWhorter has recently sold his ranch and stock cattle in Greer county. His 4-year-old steers numbering about 300 head, are now on the trail for Woodward. On their arrival at that place they will either be sold to Kansas feeders or shipped to the Kansas City market.

Peter O'Loughlin, the Stephens Co. cattleman, and the Journal's good friend, was in the city Monday with a shipment of cattle that he was taking from eastern Texas to his ranch in the above named county. Mr. O'Loughlin does not operate as extensively as some of our western ranchmen, but is doing a good safe business and making plenty of money.

Those desiring a thorough course in shorthand, telegraphy, or business course, are referred to the ad of Con's National Business College, which appears in the Journal's "School column" this week. This prosperous college, located in Kansas City, Mo., is first-class in every particular, having been established in 1884.

Sam Cress, who owns a cattle ranch and lives in Crane county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. In addition to having a herd of fine improved cattle on his ranch, Mr. Cress also has quite a number of splendidly bred stock horses. Out of these he is expected to sell 100 good mares and fillies, as will be seen by his advertisement which appears in this issue.

pears elsewhere. Those wanting anything of this kind should write Mr. Cress. His postoffice is Odessa.

The attention of Journal readers is directed to the ad of J. T. Weathers, in "For Sale" column. The animal which he advertises is a fine animal, of sound bred and good disposition. Claycross was converted to pacing late after stud season and did three miles in that gait in 2:35, and during year great things may be expected of him.

Mr. Harold Sorby, the genial manager of the Pasture Anthracite Vaccine Co. of New York visited the Journal office this week. Mr. S. has just finished a trip through Northwest Texas in the interest of his firm. He reports the interest being taken in the vaccination theory for blacking in cattle as increasing. Mr. Sorby's chief purpose in visiting Texas at present is to secure agents and establish agencies for the introduction of the methods employed by the company.

Mr. Thomas D. Bard, a successful farmer of Chelsea, I. T., writes the Journal that he has fine accommodation for a thousand or less head of feeders. Mr. D. Bard has recently improved his place, and an abundant supply of feed stuffs, thus qualifying him to take good care of cattle. Those desiring to winter their cattle in the Territory are referred to the ad of Mr. Bard in the "For Sale" column of this issue of the Journal.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the noted New York specialist, who is well known throughout Texas and the South, by reason of his frequent visits and wonderful cures of cancer and kindred diseases, occupies space in the Journal this week, telling of some of his numerous cures. Differing from the doctors one hears of one season and then they are no more, Dr. Flower has for the past twenty years sustained an enviable reputation among the medical fraternity of the United States.

Captain A. E. Shepard of Marathon was in the city yesterday. Capt. Shepard established a large ranch in Buchanan county in 1881. For several years it was devoted to sheep. A few years ago the captain disposed of all of his sheep and now has the ranch stocked with cattle. He says that during the fourteen years he has lived in that section, he has never seen the grass as fine as it is now. He also reports a great scarcity of cattle and says that the grass is enough through that section for ten times as much stock as are now in that country.

The question of wood-sawing has from time immemorial proven a veritable bug-bear to those who have found it necessary to do this sort of work. Hours of toll-toll of the most fatiguing kind to man, have at last been prevented by the invention of a folding sawing machine, capable of sawing nine cords of wood in ten hours. In this week's Journal may be seen a cut of a machine sold by the Folding Sawing Machine Company of 62-66 South Clinton street, Chicago, that seems capable of fulfilling all requirements.

ON THE ROAD.

Hutto, Tex.—To the Journal: My first call, on September 25, was at the home of a prosperous colored farmer, John Akas; there I got my first colored subscriber for the Journal. He is dealing with his brother-in-law, Chas. Langham. They have 100 acres in cultivation. They are good, solid citizens and an honor to the county.

Our county commissioner, S. G. Yakey, has 100 of the best shipping hogs I ever saw.

Mr. Frame came to this vicinity in 1882 and located on a tract of raw prairie. He now has 500 acres of good black land and a fine stock farm, the acreage of any in the county, composed of Devon and polled Angus.

At Mr. P. M. Robertson's I found an active young farmer who has adopted horticulture and swine as his work. He has an orchard of about 23 acres, mostly young trees. He has 100 head of fine Poland-China, Berkshire-cross hogs.

I next came to the ranch of Sparks & Anderson, with J. M. Draper as foreman. Here I found a complete dairy outfit, with about 35 head of Jersey cattle. I saw the businesslike way in which the milking was carried on. In reply to a question Miss Draper said they were not running a dairy, but the dairy was running them. She showed me through the establishment. I saw the Sharpless separator and the horse-power churn at work.

At Mr. Wm. O'Connor's I saw a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Mr. O'Connor is an advertiser in the Journal, and I can recommend his goods to would-be purchasers.

I called on Mr. E. S. Wilson. He is a Journal reader, with a nice, improved stock farm.

Mr. Charley Wilson is another Journal reader. His place is supplied with an irrigation plant, but he made no use of it this year.

More anon. T. A. EVANS.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Dallas Fair opens in two weeks.

Dr. Pasture, the noted French specialist, died this week.

A daughter of Matt Bunt was killed by lightning near Simpsville, Tex., on the 1st.

The public debt amounts to \$1,126,424,999, and the net cash in the treasury \$185,405,363.

The legislature has been convened in special session by Governor Culbreth to enact a law against prize fighting.

Lieutenant Peary and wife, the arctic explorers, have returned in a successful voyage to the ice lands of the North.

The illustrated articles on "The Cotton States and International Exposition" which have been prominent in recent numbers of Harper's Weekly will be continued, and Julian Ralph for next Atlanta next month on behalf of the Weekly. Within a few weeks the same periodical will contain an article on the evolutions of the North American States, written and illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum.

Harper's Bazar for October 12th will be distinguished by a varied array of autumn gowns and wraps. The season's fashions to so much out-door life, and the tidal flow from country to town brings so much gaiety with it, that a Journal of fashion finds opportunity for displaying costumes of elegance and taste for all wearers. A practical paper, entitled "The Small Dinner," by Anna Wentworth Sears, describes minutely a form of hospitality open to people with limited purses. No detail is omitted which can make the article really helpful.

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

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE to the ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America. The Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones.

Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Do you want to go? Write to W. C. Rineason, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

POULTRY.

For the basis for your brood secure and get thoroughbred. It will pay in the long run.

Prevention is the best remedy for every form of disease. It is better to ward against vermin by keeping sulphur and lime in the dust boxes and agas and the coop doused with kerosene now and then than it is to make a fight against the hosts of pests after they come in the swarms, such as we often find.—EX.

Did you ever try keeping dust in your poultry house in winter? If not, try it next winter. It won't be hard to get this full, but get it dry and from a dirt road instead of a pike, as the dust from a pike is cold and heavy. Store it in barrels and have a box about the size of a square and eight or ten inches deep on the floor for them to dust in.

Some farmers use round perches in their poultry houses and some have none at all. A flat perch is best about three inches broad; the fowls rest easier, and it is a better support for the breast than the round perch and you have no crooked breastbones. Some arrange them one above another, but the best way is to have them on a level. If you have them in the form of the top perch, but on a level each one has its place and goes there at roosting time.

Put your perches back from the door or window to avoid a draught and have them out of the direct light, as fowls like a dark place on going to roost. Don't have your perches over the nest from the floor and have them movable if possible, then when you go to whitewash you have nothing to bother. When you have your perches out build a fire and hold them in the blaze and you will kill all lice and eggs on them more effectively than any other way. Then dust your fowls with insect powder. Do this two or three times a year and you will not be bothered with lice very much.

ONE CAUSE OF INFERTILE EGGS.

If you breed brothers and sisters for three generations it will be almost impossible to hatch an egg. This is the theory, but an established fact, and explains why there is so much infertility in farmers' flocks. Of course, there are other reasons, but this is a common one. Corset breeding, vigorous stock, healthful exercise, good feeding and prompt attention alone will insure success in this particular, and when men make poultry culture a business they follow out these laws to the letter.—Southern Stockman.

Why not tear out all the permanent fixtures in the hen house and destroy the mites hidden behind and under them? Then make arrangements to put the roosts back and the nests in such shape that they can be readily taken out and coal oiled. Eggs that the roosts are all on one level and are high. Bumble foot becomes very frequent among flocks of hens in which the roosts are high. A few loads of sand or gravel to fill in the low places around the hen house will prevent dampness, and will be a much needed mud should never be allowed around the hen house. Sand, gravel, coal ashes or sod should prevent such a nuisance from ever existing.

In raising poultry, both for market and home consumption, the selection of a pure bred male is the most important consideration. The idea that spending money for a pure bred animal is only a waste is clearly erroneous, as proved by the results already obtained by reliable breeders. The price of a flock of hens is increased almost a hundred per cent by the addition of a pure bred male, and the elimination of the dangle. The vendor who refused to breed the brood gives vigor and a larger number and better quality of chicks as a result next season. The mongrel is thus crowded out in a uniform flock of no doubt parentage is the result. Not only is this advice calculated to be of benefit to the fancy breeder who finds a pleasure in the breed of his stock, but it is one who raise for market and the home.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH LAYING HENS.

1. Two lots of laying hens of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about 37 per cent of their grain ground and moistened.

2. A pen of Leghorns which had for the year 37 per cent of their food ground and moistened grain produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the other, having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise in feeding whole grain.

4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio—that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents—as is possible with the best results from laying hens.

5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by products with ground grain it is possible to feed a somewhat narrower ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of similar breeds give only the same egg production, the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.—New York Experiment Station.

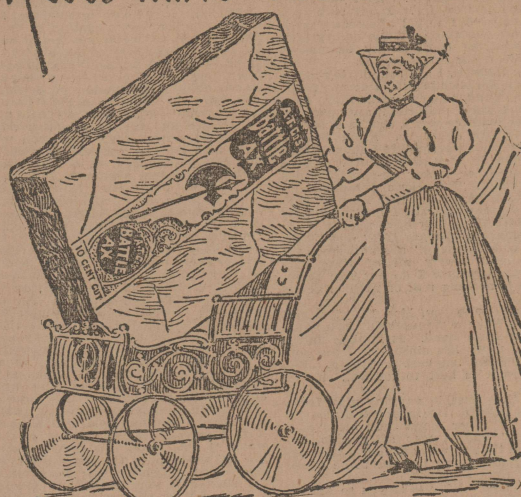
CARE OF CRAW-BOUND FOWLS.

When fowls become crawl-bound, which is meant the packing of the craw with the food to such an extent that the entrance of the stomach is closed, and a state of starvation follows, it may be taken for granted that in 99 cases out of 100 injudicious feeding has been the cause. Sometimes a piece of meat or a bone, which the hen has picked up in her rambles, becomes lodged in the passage from the craw to the stomach, thus preventing the food from becoming applied. The craw becomes full of matter, of course, for the hens naturally try to satisfy the pangs of hunger, but without success.

As a rule crawl-bound fowls are easily cured, if taken in hand early. The first step is to give a teaspoonful or two of salad oil or warm water, and then incorporate it with the contents of the craw by gently squeezing the latter for some minutes, two or three times a day. All food must be withheld until the hen is free from the trouble. If the hen is troubled with a stiff neck afterward, for some days she should be fed rather sparingly on meals of cooked foods, by water, and not on green. In making the incision, all blood vessels should be avoided, and little blood will then be lost.

The free use of any kind of hard corn

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG



BATTLE AX

Plug Tobacco

A Great Big Piece for 10 Cents.

will be likely to cause impaction of the craw, unless the fowls thus fed have constant access to water.

HENS FOR PROFIT.

There is no industry offering greater opportunities for a life, energetic, painstaking man or woman than this of egg production. The demand is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. But let no one go into poultry farming thinking to have an easy time and large profits. To make it a success we would add to the hard work, study and time and money, and faithfulness in all the little details.

In the first place, one of the necessities is a warm house, kept clean. Remove the droppings at least once a week, and daily or tri-weekly is better. Whitewash every nook and corner at least once a year and keep the roost poles well saturated with kerosene oil.

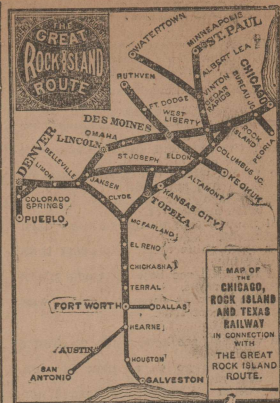
Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the small breeds, or if eggs and broilers are wanted, a cross between some of the larger and smaller breeds. Hatch your chickens early, sell off your cockerens as soon as possible, feed your pullets for eggs, keep them growing, and if you can get enough of them would sell off all the old stock early in the fall. Feed regularly. Let them have plenty of grit, oyster shells, pulverized charcoal, cut green bone and winter beets, cabbage, carrots, clover, hay, etc., and do not forget to make them scratch for a living. A hen is in her normal condition when scratching. For the purpose, an outside shed, protected from the severe storms, in which there is plenty of straw, is valuable.

Feed three times a day; in the winter at 7:30 a. m., a warm mash and into this mash we put equal parts of chop and coarse and fine middlings and salt about for our own food. The chicken kettle is put on the stove as we have a fire, and into this kettle is put all the table scraps, potato, apple and turnip parings, all hot liquor, and if not parings enough fill out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured on the mixed feed and thoroughly stirred. Do not have it too wet, but of a crumbling consistency. At 11 o'clock a light feed of wheat and at 3 o'clock a full meal of wheat or corn alternated once or twice a week with buckwheat. The morning feed is put in troughs; all the grains are scattered in straw, which covers the floor. The drinking vessels are scrubbed out every morning and a pail of warmed water and another of warmed milk are given them as soon as may be after the morning feed.—Southern Stock Farm.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NOTES.

Our representative was out at the Polytechnic College a day or two ago, and was quite surprised at the many signs of growth and improvement about the college and in the community. Dr. Lloyd has had a very large building erected, which is to be devoted exclusively to teaching purposes. In addition to the regular recitation rooms, it contains a study chapel for the girls, a study hall for the local students, a room for the primary department, a laboratory for the classes in physics and chemistry and hall for the business department. It was all ready by September 1. Dr. Lloyd has also had the College building proper renovated and refurnished from top to bottom. It will hereafter be used exclusively for a boarding department for girls and young ladies. The school opened with a large number of girls. Many have been drawn by the unusually fine music department which the college has for the coming season.

Several new houses are now going up near the college, and others are under contract. Families are coming from all directions. Captain Jeans, a banker from Duncan, I. T., will locate his family there. Mr. Chandler of Farmersville, Tex., is having a house built. Mr. H. J. Wilson of this county is also building. Mrs.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date" railroad, and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island, ROUTE 1

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

No. 4 Lv. Fort Worth.....	10:40 a m
Lv. Bowie.....	1:31 p m
Lv. Ringgold.....	2:39 p m
Ar. Kansas City.....	8:20 next a m
No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth.....	8:10 p m
Lv. Bowie.....	10:40 p m
Lv. Ringgold.....	11:19 p m
Ar. Kansas City.....	5:35 p m
Ar. Chicago.....	9:55 a m
Ar. Denver.....	7:25 a m

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