

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

Farmers who use wood for either cooking or heating should cut and rack the wood six months or a year in advance, to give it time to season.

It is far better to put extra work upon one's own fields than to hire out your "spare time" to your neighbors. Most of our work is too superficial at best. Extra tillage upon our fields can be made to pay \$10 a day.

Weeds take the same substances from the soil as valuable plants do. Analysis of the ash proves this. They should be fought in every possible way. A single fall mowing is not thorough work at all. Cut early, and keep at it.

Farming, to make money, can not mean anything less than intensive cultivation. He who does not believe in this method of work has no business to struggle along in this wideawake age. He is doomed.

The farmer counts himself in a woolly state when he must give his interest-bearing note for a new gang plow or a harrower, for he must have them; but does he not do worse when he leaves that implement exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, or does so even for a week or two because not convenient to stow it away?

In passing along farms I have observed that but few racks and troughs are found in the feed lots for stock. The ground is depended upon too much as a convenient and profitable place to feed hay and grain. A blue grass sward beats a mudhole for either grain or hay, of course, but feed troughs and hay racks will soon save their cost in the waste they prevent. There is too much waste on our farms. We can more easily see the waste on our neighbors' farms than on our own. This is natural. Machinery left out in the field to rust, poultry roosting in trees, feeding stock in the mud and a score more of leaks that might be stopped are found on farms all over the country.—Correspondent Live Stock Indicator.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would urge on farmers the necessity in laying their plans for the year to diversify crops as much as possible. Corn is always an over-certain quantity in every sense of the word; wheat, just now, is at a paying price, and while there is no telling what time between this and next fall may bring forth, it is not unlikely, in view of present existing and prospective near future conditions, that the market for this cereal may hold up. The corn it will likely pay to plant some; corn, milo maize and Kaffir, as well as potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, in fact everything that will enable the farmer to live on the products of his soil and have a little everything to sell as the safe plan, and the only one that pays.

Germany sent out in the season of 1895-96 of raw beet sugar 958,128 tons, against 1,045,049 in the preceding year. The home consumption was 683,860 tons, against 552,655 in 1894-95. The factories employed in making sugar numbered 96,458, and they consumed 11,700,000 tons of beet root. The bad business of the preceding year forced the sugar makers to offer less for the roots, and this in turn caused the farmers to plant less. United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, sends these statistics to the state department to back up his statement that Germany's beet sugar industry has been making huge strides in a dozen of years, owing to intelligent government aid, and also to the energy of the manufacturers who believe in helping themselves. He says that intensive farming may be made as profitable in Nebraska and Ohio as in Germany.

GROWING CASTOR BEANS.

The cultivation of castor beans does not differ materially from that of corn. In a country where the seasons are short the richest ground is not desirable, as it has a tendency to make too much stalk; therefore, on good, rich soil, where there is no fear of chinch bugs, it is not the most desirable crop. But upon light soil, where fertility must be fostered, it is a splendid crop to raise, as it withstands dry weather and is not at all disturbed by chinch bugs. After the ground has become warm in the spring, as early as possible, to avoid all danger of frost after the beans have sprouted, plant and cultivate in hills, seven or eight feet apart. When the first pods have matured, select a dry piece of ground, thirty to sixty feet square, according to the size of the crop, fully exposed to the sun, and where no water will stand in any event. Scrape it perfectly level and bare of all grass or weeds. Lay out the field with foot boards, cheap muslin, or wire netting to keep the beans from popping out of the enclosure. The favorite way to cut is to have a one-horse sled with a box thereon as large as will slide between the rows where the stalks are not too high. A two-horse wagon is sometimes used, as in gathering corn. The stems are cut as the pods mature, and are first piled upon the yard until they have dried and commenced to pop; they are then spread thinly over the ground. If there is room on the yard they may be spread at once, where they are allowed to lay until they have fully popped. They are then scraped up and cleaned with an ordinary fanning mill. They pop with considerable force, and but for the enclosure a great many would be lost. When the weather is fine they must be cut every second or third day. When they are dried upon the yard rain does not injure them, but after they have popped, rain blackens them and injures their sale. Boards or tarpaulins must be at hand, and in the event of a rain they must be swept in piles and covered, and when the ground has dried they may be respread. Ordinarily they yield from twelve to eighteen bushels per acre. After a heavy frost, while there may be a good many yet uncut, they are of little value. Very little capital or machinery, with constant easy work is required, and the crop possesses numerous advantages in many localities.—Prairie Farmer.

CATTLE.

Feeders who do not reach the top notch in the markets, should investigate the matter and see why they do not.

The way to be successful at stock raising is to start on a small scale, with good blood, improve the stock every year, and stick to the business.

There are, in round numbers, about twenty distinct breeds of cattle in Great Britain and Ireland. Each of these breeds belongs to a particular district or locality, where they have been bred for such a period of time as to render an attempt to arrive at those districts of localities simply a matter of conjecture.

Just now we all feel the necessity of making the farm support more and better cattle. The farmer can raise a few steers for less money than they can be bought for, and they will be better ones than he can buy. Now is the time to secure a good bull and start right without further delay.

The experiment jointly conducted by Missouri and Texas stations has proved that sporadic fever, often called Texas cattle fever, is communicated by ticks and in no other way. Live ticks taken from cattle in Texas were mailed to the Missouri station, and there placed upon three cows, all of which took the fever and died. Then nine head of Texas cattle from which these ticks were taken were cleaned of ticks by dipping them in a cheap black mineral oil, and were shipped to the Missouri station, where they were fed and pastured with various bunches of other cattle for a period of seventy-four days, and no fever resulted. The oil is known as West Virginia black, and the expense of dipping was nine cents per head.

Comparatively little has been heard of Devon cattle of late years, but there are now some signs of a revival of interest in the breed. Their hardiness and ability to take care of themselves commend them to ranchmen and those who have tried them on the range are giving very favorable reports. Their disposition to thoroughly ripen at a light weight is also in their favor. Now when heavy fat cattle are losing and light ones gaining in popularity. At one of the Pittsburgh yards last week Devon steers averaging in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds brought \$175 per cwt. They were tily butcher heaves, the kind most wanted these days. This change in market demands should be favorable to these beautiful and useful cattle.—National Stockman and Farmer.

The Journal most decidedly takes issue with its esteemed contemporary, "Texas Stockman and Farmer," in its remark on the subject of probable change of quarantine date from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15, that "just why this proposed change in dates will be made no one appears to know." As heretofore Texas cattle have crossed above the line up to Feb. 15 without danger. In speaking of this matter Meyer Hall, of this city, voices the sentiment of the great majority of Texas cattlemen when in discussing the proposed change says that "while Feb. 15 would be a great inconvenience to many it cannot be detrimental to anyone." We have it on the authority of Quarantine Inspector Jordan and State Sanitary Commissioner Tullis, that southern cattle brought into Wilbarger county on Feb. 15 of last year, communicated Texas fever resulting in a loss of seventy-five head of native cattle. We have yet to find a single cattlemen in this section who is not in favor of restrictions being operative on Feb. 1st.

COTTON SEED HULLS FOR STOCK.
A well known expert, Prof. E. L. Johnson, in the Scientific American, in a practical article about the value of cottonseed hulls as feed for stock, says: "In the dry, loose and somewhat malodorous condition in which hulls are usually seen they present a very unpromising appearance, but years of experience have demonstrated exclusively that they form a perfect and entire feed for cattle. It is only for the purpose of rapidly fattening cattle that other more highly concentrated feedstuffs, generally cottonseed meal, are added to the hulls."

There are now annually "crushed" in the oil mills of the south about 1,500,000 tons of cottonseed, giving a product of hulls of about 675,000 to 700,000 tons. There are annually grown and passed through power gins, to obtain the 8,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 bales of cotton which are annually marketed, an additional quantity of 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 tons of cottonseed which are as yet unused. The hulls, which are generally located at some distance from the gins and plantations.

The total seed crop, is by weight, twice as great as the cotton crop. In many states, particularly Texas, many thousand head of cattle are annually fed with the addition of cottonseed meal are fattened upon cottonseed hulls. Much of the Chicago dressed beef shipped all over the country in refrigerator cars is simply concentrated hulls. The price at which hulls sell is far below their intrinsic value as a feedstuff, and varies from \$2.50 to \$5 per ton at the mills, though as high as \$10 per ton has been paid for it in some cases when the demand unexpectedly exceeded the supply, when the mills were not running, and this is about the real value. The hulls are about the best feed for cattle.

From the fact that the oil mills are located in the towns and cities, and that the lands near them have been cultivated longer and more closely than those at a distance, this being more in need of fertilizers, it is evident that the hulls are a valuable fertilizer. The hulls is by farmers or stock raisers on the lands near the oil mills. A farmer, therefore, located on land which needs fertilizing, near an oil mill who also raises cattle or keeps a dairy, who has a market ready to his hand for his farm products, is prepared to make an astonishing profit upon this article.

HORSES AND MULES.

Stables with leaky roofs are not fit for horses.

England, France and Spain are buying American horses.

Break colts when young, but only give them light work.

Overfeeding is as bad for a horse as work as underfeeding.

Drive the colt for the first few times with a fast walking horse.

Keep the stables clean and nice, whitewash liberally as a disinfectant.

Never feed a horse damaged grain, nor feed when the animal is heated or tired.

As a rule, when a mare is worn out at labor, she is no longer valuable for breeding.

If we would succeed intelligently we must go to some trouble and expense to get the use of the best sires, and we must not stand on a few dollars extra for their use.

When, after a quarter of a century, the history of the horse industry of this country is written, it will be found that the period between 1882 and 1896, was the most remarkable in disaster, and the most valuable experience of any period of like duration since their first introduction to this continent. The lessons learned will be of the greatest permanent good.

Dr. Walker, a prospector in Alaska, recently took some horses up with him from Washington. At the first Indian village the sight of the horses drove all the dogs howling into the woods. The children dropped their rifle playthings and fled, crying into the huts. The men and women stood their ground, although in open-eyed wonder. After much indecision they were finally prevailed upon to approach the horses, and their wonder knew no bounds. No amount of persuasion could induce them to mount. They were the first horses they had ever seen.

Many persons have an idea that moist, flat lands, entirely free from rocks, afford the best pasture for horses, from the fact that such conditions are favorable to the rapid growth of the hoofs. It is true that the horse does not flourish in the rich bottom lands, but while animals fatten quite readily on it, they are much softer and have far less endurance than those raised on higher ground. Climbing the hills and mountains strengthens the bones as well as the muscles, and the result is every way a better animal in consequence. On a very rough pasture horses are not half as likely to kick each other as where it is smooth, and even stumps are beneficial in this respect.

INDIVIDUAL FEEDING.

The effectiveness of the working horse, and especially on farms, is often impaired by injudicious feeding. The subject is better understood than it used to be, but there are yet far too many instances of horses being put to work with stomachs overloaded, and yet not providing the nutriment needed to give the muscular strength which hard work always requires. Hence the horse is always slow in his gait and soon tires out. This overloading the stomach with unwholesome food is mainly due to the average farmer's dependence on hay as the staple feed, and cheapest food for horses. Really, as far as effectiveness goes, grain, and especially oats, are always cheaper than hay. Livestockmen, and those in cities who keep horses, soon discover this fact. They have to buy all that their horses eat, and learn to discriminate. They feed hay exclusively they find that the horse is incapacitated for fast or long driving on the road.

We have but about one horse to four persons in the United States, and very few of them suitable for the market or city use. Modern inventions increase their use upon the farm, and in the cities the calls are continually increasing. With the large export trade established now, and with this rapidly growing industrial demand, the question is, where will the good horses come from? Horses there are in abundance, but of good ones there is on the whole a dearth.

BREED A GOOD HORSE.

Should the farmer breed a foal that promises well for the turf he may sell it at a good profit, but the moment he undertakes to develop it and profit by its racing qualities, he makes a deposit against which his checks will not be honored. But the farmer may breed a high class roadster, a coach horse, or a draft horse, and if the mating of the sire and dam is done intelligently, and proper care is given the foal, he will be assured of success. But the quality cannot be neglected. The sire and dam must represent what you want in the foal. Should the sire and dam not possess breeding, but are the result of accident, you are not assured that they will reproduce themselves. The cheapness of the services of a crossroads stallion should not recommend him. Look first for continued breeding in the line you desire, then individuality, and the reasonableness of the price may be considered afterward. But you should remember that the services of a well bred animal with good inheritance are worth more and cannot be offered for the price of the scrub. The produce of the one promises a profit on your investment, while the other will prove deceptive and in all probability bring you a debt. Horses demanded by the present and future markets cannot be grown in herds on the western ranches like cattle. "Free grass" will not make the massive draft animal, the high-stepping coacher, or the stylish, shapely driver. Herd life will not contribute to that desirable disposition which adds so much to the value of an animal when called upon for service.

SWINE.

There is more profit in marketing hogs when they reach 200 or 250 pounds, than to feed them for heavier weight.

It is just as important to put the pig on pasture a portion of the year as it is the cow. Good pasture for both is the only kind that pays.

A good way to start with hogs is to buy two or three blooded young sows, and breed them to a sire of established pedigree and then raise them and repeat the process.

The fifth annual meeting of the Berkshire Breeders' institute will be held at Nashville, Tenn., on February 10th and 11th next. Reduced railroad rates are promised.

As has already been extensively announced the Texas Swine Breeders' association meets at Fort Worth to-day and to-morrow. The indications are for a fair attendance and an interesting meeting.

A young sow does not produce so good a lot of pigs as does an older one, says a writer, and it is a good plan to keep a good mother pig for her worth for several years, rather than to try young sows every time. There is much difference in the motherly qualities of the sows.

If possible, castrate the late pigs before they are weaned. They will recover better if still suckling. The cold weather is very hard on them at such a time. A warm, pleasant day should be selected for this work. The younger pigs, when they are weaned, will be the farmer's loss from his being checked in growth. And besides, it done when young the danger of loss is reduced to the minimum. These may appear minor matters, but they tell for or against the profits.

We have seen corn thrown to hogs in lots so muddy that the ears would sink in the mud and fifth and the hogs had to lift out the ears and carry them to some solid place before they could eat. And yet the farmer called this fattening hogs. When asked why he did not put down a feeding floor, he said he could "not afford it." The fact is he could not afford to waste feed by throwing it into a mud-hole. The saving of corn and energy is a double saving. It takes feed to produce energy, and if part of the feed is expended in producing feeding power, just so much is wasted and by so much is the cost per pound of growth increased. It pays to have clean ground or floors to feed pigs on, where they waste no corn and eat in quiet and comfort.—Rural World.

BREEDING BACK TO RAZORBACKS.

Last year an article went the rounds of the press from the pen of ex-Governor Furnas of Nebraska, detailing some experiments he had made by crossing the old fashioned Florida razorback hog with improved breeds for the purpose of improving the health and stamina of the latter which Governor Furnas contended were degenerate. The experiment was successful in producing improved hogs, and he rendered more susceptible to the influence of disease. At the time, Governor Furnas professed to be well satisfied with his experiment which, if we remember rightly, consisted in mating a male razorback with two Red Jerseys, and the female with a Poland-China boar. It is now announced that an Iowa firm of swine breeders has imported from the south two carloads of "razorbacks" with which to conduct similar experiments and establish a line of hogs which will be cholera proof. While we are not specially sanguine of the result fulfilling the expectations, we shall look forward with interest to future reports, and if other enterprising northern firms desire to conduct similar experiments we shall be glad to furnish all the razorbacks required.

SWINE INDUSTRY IN TEXAS.

It is to be hoped that the result of the meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' association will be commensurate with the importance to the state of the industry which this body so worthily represents. That Texas has of late years made great strides in improvement of her hogs, goes without saying. Time was when the common razorback or a very slight remote therefrom was the best that could be shown throughout the state, except in isolated cases where some enterprising citizen shipped a pair of fine pigs from "up north" somewhere. Now we have breeders of the various kinds who readily hold their own with the most successful northern breeders, and, as will be noted elsewhere in this issue, shipments of fine hogs from Texas are now being sent north. The admixture of good blood is now so common, that while a few years ago the majority of hog shipments to this point were pure razorbacks, or at least a mixture of that and fine blood, it is a rarity now—a days to see this class on the market, and at the present rate of improvement, a very few years will witness their total extinction. The past year, true, has been encouraging to hog raisers, continued low prices; short corn crops, money scarcity and general business depression, all combined to reduce prices and demand. But our breeders are not made of the stuff to give up the ship so easily, and so far as we look forward with confidence using the business and preparing for the reaction which invariably follows sooner or later the depression of any industry. One favorable feature in the hog raising business is that it does not take very long to get re-stocked, as we look forward with confidence in the event of a good corn crop this year, to our farmers who were compelled to dispose of their live stock for lack of feed, taking hold with renewed energy and determination to handle only the best, feed well from start to finish and market early. These are the essentials to profitable hog raising now-a-days.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

THE ANGORA GOAT INDUSTRY.

The Journal has long been of the opinion that a majority of our people have very indefinite ideas on the above subject. The popular notion is that Mohair ought to be worth 30 to 35 cents a pound, and that its market is limited, and this is about the sum total of our knowledge on the subject. Desiring more light, the Journal applied to Mr. W. R. Payne, manager mohair and wool department for Ciley & Marshall, mohair importers of New York, who kindly responds in the following letter which is the most complete exposition of the existent situation in Texas that we have yet seen. Mr. Payne has also furnished a table describing and defining the various classes and grades in the Angora market, which we will publish later. The difference between mohair and Merino, which by Mr. Payne (which may be seen at the Journal office) are very striking. Our correspondent also sends an interesting pamphlet containing useful hints for farmers and ranchmen interested in the Angora goat industry, which we hope to utilize later on. Further correspondence on this subject is invited.

New York, Jan. 9.
Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

Your favor of 5th received, and in regard to the mohair industry as developed in Texas, it can hardly be called a new one, as the raising of Angora goats we think has been pretty well tested there during the last thirty-five years or so. We have already a complete list of all the Angora men in that state, title and big, and have been handling the mohair right along. We must confess we are somewhat discouraged trying to educate them to the real needs of the mohair trade, and while there are and have been many intelligent and successful growers of mohair in Texas, the majority of them seem to go on in the same old way and expect some results without putting either brains or energy into the business.

In the first place, there have been and are yet some material obstacles in the way to the production of best mohair. The climate is such that we are informed they are compelled to shear twice a year. This means short stapled stock and short hair will not bring a long price any more than two and two will make five, and no man on earth can make carding hair of from two to five inches in length worth as much as combing hair from seven to ten inches long. It is not in the nature of things, and it is simply useless to debate the question. Of course there are some clips that run either all partly to a combing length and we always secure the right value for same, but the great bulk of it is under the standard staple.

Next, while Texas mohair runs as a rule fine in fibre, clean and white in condition and color, and fairly lustrous and silky, it is most all of a soft and cottony texture, not firm, hard and tenacious, like Oregon or Turkish hair. It can therefore only be used for special and limited kinds of work and for admixture with long wool or mohair. This is probably also result of climate and feed. Now apart from this, the burrs, both sand or stone burr and cockle burr, are a great detriment and involve much extra expense to handle. A machine tears the fibre all to pieces and renders it only fit for blanket stock. Carbonizing costs 3 to 4 cents per pound on the grease weight, and when the shrinkage equals 50 per cent, it is 6 to 84 on the clean product.

The difference between long desirable hair and the short is illustrated by the samples sent you to-day of Oregon, California and Idaho combing, and Texas fall shear. The long stock is worth to-day from 25 up to 32 cents, according to grade and lustre. The short ranges from 15 to 20 cents, and exceedingly difficult to sell. There are at times a special demand for Texas kid hair and fine carding, but not regular. There is also a use for the medium stapled stock, say 5 to 6 inches in length, to combine with Turkish and Cape to soften the grain, but in a broad and general sense, Texas mohair does not stand where Oregon, Nevada or California does, largely we believe, because of better climatic conditions in these states.

We have been preaching, teaching and publishing these facts by letter, circular and in the press for years past in regard to quality, staple lustre, etc., and while we note great improvement in California and New Mexico's product, Texas and other states remain about the same. Of course what the grower can't help, he can't help, that is all there is about it. He can't alter the air, soil, food or sunshine, but if he cannot grow a full year's staple he cannot expect a full grown price. We simply mention these facts to show you we have been all over the ground again and again. And while we do not discourage the growing of mohair in Texas we must meet conditions as they are.

We think Texas as well as the flocks of the country generally, need good, fresh, thoroughbred breeding stock of the genuine Angora province blood—in fact there is no room for discussion here, it is a palpable fact. The necessity of new blood is apparent all through. How to get it for the mohair men to decide. California and Oregon are taking up the question and we believe a persistent and real energetic effort made by the combined industry would in course of time move upon our government to procure from Turkey the animals necessary to start a stud farm and have a registry book opened. Eventually inbreeding and cross breeding will run the blood out. Our manufacturers need mohair, long, strong, evenly grown, lustrous, shiny mohair, with firm, hard elastic fibre, free from chuff and seeds. They can get such from Armenia. Fleeces all skirled, full grown, even in quality, lustrous the whole length of the staple, and with a shrink ranging from 10 to 18 per cent. They can get it in large sized lots and can keep their yarns and goods even in character, gloss and strength. With our domestic there are hardly two slips alike, and the stuff

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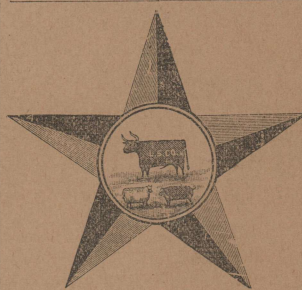
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ranges from good combing, bright hair (like those known in Nevada, Oregon and Idaho) down to mousy, musky mixed stuff, earthy, alkaline and mixed with common goat from Arizona and New Mexico. And yet every goatman expects the top quoted price for his clip, if it is only a dozen fleeces and no two alike. There have been some excellent clips of hair come to us from Texas, such as J. R. Devine of San Antonio, Jno. S. Arnold and Geo. Baylor of Uvalde, Frick & Co., formerly in Leon Springs, and a number of others in Uvalde county, while county sends the best that come to us, but the great lack in the best of them is in the length and a softness of texture that militates against value.

We can't tell the grower how to obviate or change these matters, that is his problem, but we can get him the true value for the hair when it comes here, and while quality and fineness enhance prices always, length and lustre are equal factors in making value to the manufacturer.

Mohair fluctuates in value more than wool, and being of lighter production—only about 20,000,000 pounds in all the world—is liable to extreme variations in price. In June, 1895, it commenced to advance in Europe and went from 15 pence up as high as 22 pence, more than double, but has been declining since May, 1896, and is now quoted 16 to 16½ pence in Bradford. Fashion does not seem to indicate a very large use for it in dress goods, and apart from the braid trade there is only a present limited outlet. Braid, more than large, strong combs and therefore unless something arises in the woolen goods trade, short grown hair will have slow market. One thing however, favors the future of the business. They are finding new uses for the articles in other lines and as the unexpected often happens, indeed it is the common experience in the mohair trade, there is no telling how soon another boom may set in. Just at the moment the regular trade are not buying, and only long hair is likely to be needed when they do. We expect business to start in again between now and the last of the month.

Our present nominal quotations for domestic hair are as follows:

Selected XX combing, 30¢@32¢; No. 1 combing, 26¢@28¢; No. 2 combing, 23¢@25¢; braid, 21¢@23¢; selected XX combing, 20¢@22¢; No. 1 carding, 20¢@22¢; No. 2 carding, 16¢@18¢; blanket, 12¢@15¢; common and coarse, 8¢@10¢; burry and slightly burry ½ to ¾ off.

There are times when we can't get enough stock to fill our orders and some concerns give up, and others in advance. As a rule they all want combing grade. In default of that they have to take clips as they are, sort out what they want, and resell the rest to the blanket or hat trade at a very low price. For the bulk of their supplies they turn to Turkey, and some use nothing else. Others again buy some domestic for mixing, and a few concerns can take it all the time. One thing we feel assured of, if the mohair men of this country could improve their flocks by new strains of fresh Angora, blood, gray and long hair, take pains with it and put it up in good shape, there is no earthly reason why a steady market could not be had here and in Bradford all the year round, at current values at the time of marketing. When Turkish hair was selling at about 55¢, we obtained equal to 50¢ for good Oregon, and there is mohair raised in Nevada that is pronounced to be worth as much, and by some even more, than the best Turkish hair grown.

It is largely with mohair as with wool. Australia grows merino wool from Spanish and Vermont bucks that will bring here equal to 40¢ per pound secured. Texas and California and Ohio merino wool is worth only from 28 to 35¢. The reasons are too many to enumerate, but they are real and valid. Just so with the mohair product. We can raise good stock if time, labor, money and brains are put into it, but our people will not take the time and pains either in wool or mohair that they do abroad. They want results right away and big results, at that, or they say the thing is no good, and they will only produce the article equal to the foreign product they won't need protection. The merit of the product will be its protection. This is the secret of it. We wish Texas success and will do all we can to help the mohair industry. W. R. PAYNE, Manager.

DESTROY THE VARIMENTS.

To the people of Texas interested in the prosperity of the live stock industry: The undersigned wish to call the attention of the people of Texas to the fact that the destruction of live stock by wild animals is increasing at a rapid rate throughout a large portion of the state, and that the interests of the people, irrespective of occupation, demand that they be exterminated. It is a well known fact that they annually destroy live stock and poultry which in the aggregate is of large value, and that they greatly increase the cost of caring for all kinds of stock, and that the presence of such wild animals deter thousands of people from growing such kinds of the stock as the wild animals are most destructive to. The benefits to accrue to the people of the state from the destruction of this long-endured detriment can not be approximated, but will be enormous.

There is no practical mode of accomplishing this desired condition, except by concert of action, and the only mode by which such concert of action can be procured is by offering an inducement to the people to destroy them. Such inducement, we believe, can best be offered by means of a moneyed consideration offered in the nature of payment of a bounty for their destruction. Authority for the payment of a bounty by counties can be had only by permission of our state legislature.

With this object in view, the plan of a bill, heretofore published in most of the papers of the state, and which has been generally circulated, will be submitted to the present legislature with a view to asking said legislature to enact into law this or a similar plan. At the request of the Texas live stock association, and many stockmen throughout the state, we hereby ask that all citizens of the state favorable to the passage of a wild animal scalp bounty bill meet in the city of Austin, at the parlors of the Driskill hotel, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. At this meeting the proposed bill can be fully discussed, and such action taken as will call the attention of the legislature to the needs of such a law.

M. SANSOM,
Pres. Texas Live stock association.
VORLES P. BROWN, secretary,
San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO.

Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 210 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager.

Ed Corkill, one of our representative stockmen returned from Uvalde where he had been to deliver the lot of three and four year old steers sold by him sometime since to D. P. Gay.

A. Y. Allee from Goliad county, and who was the former sheriff of that county, was among our many visitors this week, and reports no stock selling and no recent sales in his county.

J. W. Gibson from Wabner, I. T., was a visitor to our city the past week. Mr. Gibson is one of the many cattlemen in the territory, who invest in Texas cattle to hold over and winter in his section.

Gus Witting, who owns a nice stock of cattle in Wilson county, was a caller at our office this week, while on a visit to the city. He reports a light rain in the last few days in his county, which is always acceptable.

Geo. F. Hinde, one of the solid stockmen of Prio county, called at our office this week, and reports having been on a hunt and having a good time, was just in from his ranch and reports it in good shape.

Jerry Yates, who registers from Compton, is among our stockmen in the city this week, and says his section of the country has no grounds for complaint so far this winter, and the outlook for stock and farming is good.

L. B. Allen, from Flatonia, and who owns a ranch near Cline, in Uvalde county, was one of the visitors to the city this week, stopping at the Southern hotel. Says he thinks there will be a very fair beef market this season.

H. S. Toms, one of our largest cattlemen in Wilson county, was in the city and reports his county in good shape generally, so far as stock and farming is concerned, and that it has rained a little there in the past few days.

J. W. Barbee, the wide awake live stock agent of the "Cotton Belt" line was here at the Southern for a day in the interest of his road. Jerry is looking as busy as a bee, and we would generally had been very kind to him.

T. A. Parkinson was registered here the past week at the Southern hotel from the territory. Mr. Parkinson is largely interested in cattle and ready to buy whenever he can become convinced that the prices and markets will justify it.

Thomas Weder, one of Bee county's representative farmers and stockmen, was in the city on a business trip this week, and registered at the Southern hotel. He reports both the farming and stock interest in Bee county in good shape.

W. H. Weeks, who is connected with the Cotton Belt railroad as live stock agent, visited our city this week, and registered at the Southern hotel. The Cotton Belt is a very popular line with the stockman and shippers.

Henry Earnest called at our office this week, and we regret that business of an important nature prevented us from meeting him. His ranch and cattle in Lasalle county are both in good condition and everything looking encouraging.

W. A. Mangum stopped off in the city on his return from Kansas City, where he had been on a business trip. He reports his cattle interest in Uvalde county in the very best possible condition and that he would commence shipping out next week.

N. B. Pulliam of Uvalde county, reports having sold in St. Louis this week a lot of steers shipped by him from his ranch which averaged 993 pounds and sold at \$3.45 per hundred. These were a fine lot of cattle and brought a good price.

A. H. Jones of Gonzales, who is largely interested in cattle in the Indian territory was a visitor here this week, and reports his stock interest in very good condition and that the winter has been mild in the territory so far.

John I. Clare, one of the representative stockmen from Beeville, called at our office while in the city on a visit, and reports that he has about recovered from the "grip," and also states that stock transactions are few in his section.

Piper & Ellis of Uvalde, a firm engaged in the cattle business, sold the past week to J. W. Gibson, eighty percent of all their four year old steers located in a pasture near Uvalde, at \$20.00 per head, the delivery to be made on the tenth of April, 1897.

C. C. Drake, representative of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, placed his autograph on the register of the Southern and proceeded to look us up, and to assist us generally in a very beneficial way. He left for Houston and Galveston talking the merits of the Journal.

L. W. Krake the live representative of the National stock yards at East St. Louis, was among our visitors this week. The National yards have received the past year a very good share of the stock business, and as a rule, is preferred to any other market by Southern Texas shippers.

D. P. Gay, who owns a ranch in Crockett county, and who purchased some thirty days ago all the steer cattle located in Uvalde county belonging to Corkill & Smith, has just returned from a trip out to the cattle, and while there received 1675 head of the cattle and started them overland for his ranch in Crockett. The price paid for these cattle was \$16.50 per head, being all three and four year old steers in the range of 1897.

J. M. Chittum recently sold to S. H. Merchant a one-half interest in 3500 head of beef steers now located in his pasture near Eagle Pass, at \$25.00 per head. These steers are all four, five and six years old, and are said to be a very fine lot of cattle. Chittum and Merchant shipped a train of thirteen cars of these cattle this week to St. Louis, and expect to realize the top price for grass cattle from this section at this season of the year. Mr. CHIT-

tim has on feed here at the Union stock yards 1000 head of very fine beefs, which he says are doing as well now as any cattle he ever had on feed. Some of these cattle are well bred up, and some good judges estimate if well fed out, will tip the scales in the market at over 1300 pounds average.

J. H. Jennings, one of our largest shippers and speculators on the market, is out at Uvalde, where he shipped the past week a train load of his own cattle, and also a train load of the Moore & Bloodworth cattle, which were pronounced by competent judges to be the finest and fastest beef cattle that has left Uvalde the present year. Mr. Jennings also purchased the beef cattle belonging to Simpson & Jennings at \$25.00 per head and will commence this week shipping them to market.

TRIP TO UVALDE.

Your correspondent made a very pleasant trip out west as far as Uvalde this week, and although quite busy, managed to keep an eye open as to the stock interest in that section, and believe there never has been a time for years that the prospects look as encouraging as at present. There is absolutely no poor stock of any kind, but on the other hand, the shippers are shipping out fine, fat beef steers that average in market all the way from 950 to 1050 pounds, are obtaining good prices for them, and are consequently happy. A good sprinkling of young calves have already made their appearance, and the prospect is busy, there will be one of the largest as well as the best calf crops that we have had for a number of years. One good feature about the cattle business in the west is, that all of the stockmen are alive to the importance of breeding up their herds, and do not hesitate to use the best bulls that can be had. Those who have their herds bred up have no trouble in selling their surplus cattle for an advance over ordinary cattle, which is both encouraging and stimulating to those who have bred up their stock. The time is coming when cold blooded cattle will be neglected by buyers, and stockmen had just as well face, and understand the situation now as later on. You can see now, for an illustration of this idea, how all the buyers shun and avoid, and positively refuse to buy Mexican cattle, that are just about as cold blooded as they grow. I find also that the ranges generally are not so much crowded as heretofore, and this fact alone proves that many of the stockmen have learned an object lesson in the past in regard to crowding their ranges. As long as this question is adhered to, the country and stock business generally will be in much better condition, and better stock of all kinds will be shipped out of the country, and better prices realized for them. The prospects for stock of all kinds wintering well was never better, already the weeds are beginning to make the range green, and as most stockmen of this section know, is good feed for stock in the early spring before grass comes. From conversations with a great many ranchmen we learned that the number of beefs and other cattle for market, would be scarcer in Uvalde county this spring than for many years past, and if the season and the range is good this spring most of the aged steers will be shipped out, and less of these cattle left on the range than for a long time.

What is true of Uvalde county, is perhaps true of most of the other counties, and we may yet have to look to other localities for further supplies. It will not, however, hurt any of our stock ranges to allow them to recuperate and rest; it may be a little hard on the owners' bank account, but otherwise would be a great benefit, and also an advantage to the stock interest generally.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The Le Conte, Keifer, the Bartlett, the Anjou and the Duchess pears are regarded as the most profitable.

Fruit trees may be so set that when large enough a 2x4 piece may be fastened to them, and used as posts for wire fence.

Market gardeners realize more and more the necessity of having a constant supply of water for irrigation.

It is much better to mulch strawberries, even if there is no danger of their being winter-killed, in order to keep off the sand.

Scions for grafting out in the fall are not troubled by blighting with the cold. Plum scions are best if cut in the spring, as they die if kept over winter.

After pruning the orchard it is better to burn every twig in order to destroy all eggs of insect life, than to use the brush for sticking peas or in any other way.

Old tan bark is said to be a good remedy for borers. Dig the soil away from the body and the root of the tree and put in about a half bushel of the bark. Repeat every three or four years.

Bulletin No. 39 from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, is a valuable publication. The peach is treated from every standpoint by Prof. R. H. Price. All interested should secure and study this valuable publication.

Over 1,000,000 peach trees have been planted in Oklahoma since the opening in 1896. They exhibit great vitality and have a phenomenal growth and great vitality. Fair returns are already being realized from the crop.

In order to keep the vitality of the plant and to obtain a delicious and healthful product, the rhubarb root should be replanted occasionally. The stool remains undisturbed for several years it begins to decay in the center, and soon the whole plant becomes diseased. As the plant is propagated by division, it can be kept in the healthiest condition by dividing the stool and replanting the different portions.

It takes time, labor and money to grow a tree, which means that the tree is an investment, and should be as carefully guarded, for what it is worth, as any other investment. Should not be overworked. If a portion of a fruit is removed, either by pruning or thinning, the vitality of the tree is retained, the quality of the natural food improved, and the chance less of the tree asking for a "lay off" four years

out of five. The successful apple grower of the future will be the specialist, the man with a "hobby" who believes in the future of apple growing; he will have the courage of his convictions.

J. H. Hals, the great Georgia fruit grower, says that peach should not be left to grow nearer than six inches, and believes that in the near future growers will so prune that a foot shall separate each peach. In that event we may expect peaches as large as pumpkins. Remember this when you come to thinning next season.

The universal consumption of fruit means the employment of millions of women and children in a pleasant occupation; it means the most perfect combination of the useful and beautiful in the common works of life, a stimulant to better health, higher civility and a deeper interest in rural pursuits. —Thayer's Bulletin.

In Meehan's Monthly it is explained that all plants which die to the ground growing weak buds for the coming season near to the ground. There are no buds on the main stems. Raspberry and blackberry plants cannot be raised from cuttings of the stems. This must be remembered in planting them. It is the bud near the ground that has to be kept in mind for next year. If the plants are set deeply the buds will rot before reaching the surface.

PRUNING.

It is a pretty well settled fact that with the majority of fruit trees a low pruning system will be found most desirable. The trees and shrubs are liable to be injured by hard winds. The fruit is much easier to gather, and the form of the tree is better adapted for the admission of sunlight through the trees. To secure the desired shape in a tree the pruning should be commenced when the tree is set out, continuing out most of the strong, vigorous shoots at the apex of the plant so as to strengthen the lower ones. In doing this care must be taken to cut or prune evenly on all sides in order to secure a well-balanced tree, avoiding forks as much as possible, and pruning to secure a well-shaped tree.

During the winter is a good time to prune, when the tree is not frozen, and time should be taken to do the work carefully and properly.

FLOWER BEDS.

It is perhaps a little early to talk of spring planting; but it is not out of place now to consider what you intend to do, and lay your plans, so there will be no delay when the time comes, and you can make the most of the larger proportionate return of pleasure than a small sum devoted to flower seed. It is a good time now, while the men have leisure, to prepare the beds. If the ground is poor and the subsoil compact it will pay to dig it out at least two spades deep and fill in good soil. When it is done once it is done forever, and an occasional top dressing is all it will need while you live. The men and teams have leisure now; this work can be done wherever the ground is not frozen. If the soil is fairly good throw out a spade deep and then take it away, replacing with good surface soil from the woods or fields, mixing in some sand, if needed, and some old manure, or chip dirt from wood pile, and prepared in this way, if the water does not stand in it, will produce a vigorous growth and abundant bloom in most garden flowers, and well repay the labor. Some few kinds do best in poor soil, or in special locations, but the great majority thrive best in a deep, rich, moist, but not wet, loam. When such a bed is once prepared, it needs only an occasional top dressing to keep it in fine condition forever.

WINTER PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

I am not much of a theorist, but prefer practical experience. In a long residence in Iowa spring planting was best both in theory and practice. Three-foot deep freezing was against the newly planted tree, while the cool, wet springs were favorable.

In this warmer, dryer climate the conditions are entirely different. We are likely to have as hot and dry weather with high winds in April as at any time in the winter. The thermometer has registered 106 above with the highest wind of the season.

There is but slight depth of freezing, for the below-zero weather is not likely to last more than one to three days at a time, so that the conditions are more favorable than in spring.

planting. I say winter in preference to fall, as I have found in three plantings that January was the most favorable time.

In warm, damp sections I presume the time from November to March is matter of indifference. As with any other planting, there are years when there is a long time or various times when it may be done, but we must plan for the unfavorable season, for it is the unexpected that happens. For instance, broadening grain may be so successful as press drilling for two years, but the present year, while all are failures or partial failures, it is only that put in with the press drill that is worth cutting.

So there was one year in the three of our spring plantings when spring rains were so successful, but they were nearly failures the other two years.

O. S. Watson, Texas, asks me if February will be too late for pear tree planting in the southwest part of the state.

I have practiced planting in January in Oklahoma, and prefer it to March or April, the month in which most planting is done here.

But I would plant at that date rather than wait a year, using a little more care in getting soil closely packed about the roots, having the roots previously puddled in water and earth mortar.

Of course your northern readers will not take much stock in winter planting; in fact it is not practicable with them, but with our possible dry spell even in early spring and long summers with much wind, we must get a tree well settled early in the season. A tree well settled early in the season.

OKLAHOMA.

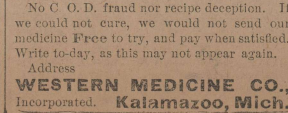
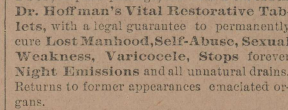
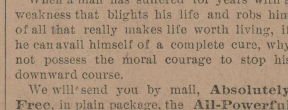
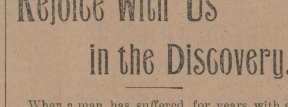
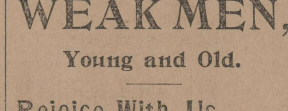
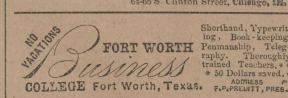
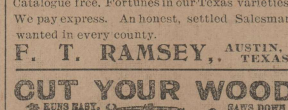
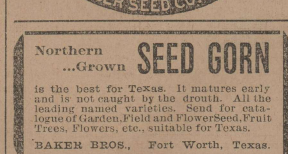
The Texas Pick and Pan News, of Hubbard City, is out with a holiday edition which would be a credit to many more pretentious towns. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a write-up of Hill county, advertisement of the Hubbard City business men and other useful information and Christmas stories, and is up-to-date in every respect.



A queen is only a woman after all, and every woman is a queen if she be a perfect woman. The crown of womanhood is motherhood. There is no higher thing than this. There is no better thing that any woman can do than to be a mother of bright and happy children. That is the best and highest thing that anybody can do in this world. It cannot be achieved by a woman who isn't healthy, who suffers from any of the weaknesses or disorders peculiar to her sex. A false idea of modesty which prevents the acquisition of knowledge, and the carelessness which prevents an application of knowledge are the most prolific causes of this kind of sickness. Thirty years ago, knowledge of the prevalence of such disorders induced Dr. R. V. Pierce, then as now, chief consulting physician of the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., to devote a great amount of time and study to the preparation of a remedy that would invigorate and strengthen the womanly organism—that would cure perfectly and positively all forms of female weakness—that would take the danger away from childbirth, and greatly lessen the pains of labor. This remedy is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That it accomplished the object for which it was intended is proven by its remarkable and continued success for 30 years. Women will gain much knowledge by reading Dr. Pierce's great thousand page "Common Sense Medical Adviser." A free copy will be sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

A great and valuable work on the Breeds, Rearing, and General Management of Poultry, with full directions for Caring, etc., etc. By W. M. LEWIS.



WHAT the business of Poultry Raising is a profitable one has been proven again and again. This book shows that with comparatively little care and labor Poultry will bring larger returns for the outlay than any other stock; in fact, than any other production of the farm. Not only can the farmer find a handsome profit in Poultry Raising, but the man who has but a single acre of land, or even less, can put it to no other use that will make him so large returns. It has this advantage, too, that there is so little real labor connected with it, that women and even children can do it all and find pleasure in it. What requires no labor but intelligence and care. It gives the practical advice, successful experience of the author of many other successful breeders. It is a complete treatise, going over the whole subject, with carefully made illustrations. It tells about the qualities of the various breeds and how to cross them profitably; how to make selections for eggs or for fattening; how to treat them in health and disease; gives plain and simple instructions for feeding and rearing; and how to care for the eggs and pack them for market. It tells also all about the Incubators and Artificial Mothers, giving plans for their construction, and showing just how and when this can be profitably used. A chapter gives explicit directions for fattening and preparing poultry for market. The book is the history of the various breeds, and the character of the breeds is very complete and has an interest for the fancier as well as for the practical breeder for the market. Turkeys and geese are treated as well as chickens. The book has more than a hundred excellent illustrations, and is so short, so thorough, and in every respect as valuable and attractive as the volumes that are offered at ten times its price. Containing 225 large octavo pages, size 9 x 6 inches, substantially bound in paper cover.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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LIFE HATH NO CHARMS FOR ME. Life's charms have surely passed From this poor soul of mine. Nothing can ever awake the spark That once like stars did shine. How, once, I loved all nature here. How beautiful is the past.

My friends and loved ones That trusted in me; Seem cold and distant now. My task, I once with pleasure filled, Is more than I can bear.

The streets, I once with joy trod, Seem desolate and rough. I can't bear to tread them now, I have no interest there.

My home, that with joy I entered, Don't seem like home at all. Dear ones, round the hearth, doth gather, Don't feel my presence now.

No more will my footsteps enter Where loved ones do not greet me. No more will I my task perform, In this cold world of sorrow.

Then why should I care; my life to live, Oh, pity me, kind heaven! My life shall end in tragic death, Away from home and kindred.

Sweet peace will guard my dying hours, After I the drug have taken; And from this cold and cheerless world Angels will wait me home.

This bitter life I'll end to-day; With pardon from my Maker. And, oh! you, that once were friends, Have kindly thoughts of me.

I do not fear to meet my God; I know He will receive me. I'm sleeping now and when I wake, I'll meet my God in heaven.—Fanny Fay.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

A bright little woman interested in all that is improving to mankind has asked me to get an expression from members of our household as to their views on schools for Manual Training. I would like to hear from fathers and mothers on this subject, old bachelors and maids who are interested in the training of children into useful men and women. Education is a grand thing. It is a fortune to the child. But that is not enough. Would it be wise to turn a great fortune over to a young person without first training him in any way to husband or care for that fortune? What would be the result? To waste. Education is not enough for a child. It must be trained to put into use what it learns. While the mind is being trained the hands must also be taught to put into practical use what the mind has grasped. It is so important that the young should be trained in the practical, every-day labors of life, the making of useful things. Every kind of work, for these practical every-day things keep the world a-going, are the occupations of the masses, and how do we know your child or mine will ever rise above the masses? And how much better that he should be trained in honorable, useful labor. This will fill his position creditably, then to give him a profession which he disgraces with failure. If your son is going to be a blacksmith, have him trained to be a skilful one. If your daughter a washwoman, have her taught skill in this most necessary labor. If the young were trained to skilful labor I verily believe the demands for charity would decrease and disappear altogether. I looked over the records of a charity association once. Out of three hundred women who had been helped only one was skilled in any kind of labor. This is a fact. Think over it and give your opinion for the aid and encouragement of those who wish to establish a school of Manual Training for the sake of your children and mine.

Our poem this week is from Fanny Fay. We have a good article from Clara Hammond on how to make home-made rugs. Rugs are so useful and ornamental these suggestions will be much appreciated. Write again, Clara, and give us any and all hints on household subjects. We need some new recipes. Some of the much-prized old members are growing neglectful. Include the Household in your good intentions and new resolutions of the new year.

This week brings us the pleasure of a new member from New Mexico. Her letter gives me the impression she will be a valuable member. We will eagerly anticipate the promised description of her far-away home.

I do not believe Country Tack deserves the name she has given herself. I cannot think of her by that name. I wish she would change her name to one better suited and write us many good letters.

PRETTY HOME-MADE RUGS. There are fortunate women who do not need to consider the cost of any article they need for the comfort or adornment of their homes. If they want a new rug, they have only to choose from the expensive assortment shown by the large carpet stores in the city, and with a well-filled purse at their command, this should not be a difficult task. But there are many others who try to make their rooms look as bright and cheerful as possible, but must do this with very little expense.

The old-fashioned braided rugs are very durable and easily made. Any kind of goods that is pliable enough to braid nicely can be used for them. Perhaps the best material for this work is listing (long narrow stripes of cloth) which may be obtained from any tailoring establishment. The three strands are sometimes of one color, or a combination of colors may be used. After the braiding is done sew them on the underside, making them round or oval in shape.

A pretty rug may be made of strips of ingrain carpet. Almost any old carpet will contain pieces that are good enough to use in this way. After it is well beaten to remove the dust, cut in strips two inches wide, and draw out the threads on either side, so that only half an inch remains in the middle. Sew the strips together like carpet rugs and wind it in balls. Send it to any carpet weaver, and he will furnish the chain and weave it for a moderate charge. If you have two old carpets of contrasting colors, use one for the center and the other will make a border across the ends.

Making drawn rugs is a work that

pays, for they are very durable, and if a pretty pattern is used, and the colors are good, they are handsome enough for almost any parlor. The burlap which is used for the foundation may be bought already stamped, but if you have a stamping outfit containing large patterns, you will doubtless find several that would be suitable for a rug. A scroll design is pretty for a border, and flowers, animals or large geometrical designs for the center. Any kind of soft woolen goods turn in very narrow strips, and can be used to fill in the design. If you have not the colors you need, any shade can be produced by the use of diamond dye, and the colors will not fade. Gray, drab, or brown are pretty for the background, and the colors of the flowers should be as near-natural as possible.

Oil cloth mats may be made of old Brussels carpet. Cut it the size and shape you wish, and tack it down on the floor of a room, not in general use. Paint it on the wrong side with good brown paint, and when it has dried throw a kind of soft woolen goods either dry or a week or longer, and it can be washed like oil cloth. When the varnish and paint wear off, renew them and it will last four or five times as long as common oil cloth.

A pretty rug for a bath room is made of a width of closely woven matting, cut any length desired. Bind the cut edges with narrow strips of brown linen and hem them. A running vine design used for a border and painted in shades of brown, red and green, add much to its appearance.

Any kind of closely woven goods, either new or old, may be used in making a woven rug. Cut them in bias strips about one and a half inches wide. Thread a needle with coarse thread and gather the strips through the middle, lapping the ends and gathering through them when you wish to have one instead of sewing them together. They should be kept just loose enough on the thread to twist up like chenille. Roll the gathered strips into balls, and send to the weaver, who will weave it like rag carpet. The chain sinks into the rug and does not show, giving it the appearance of the soft Smyrna rugs. One of these, seen recently at the house of a friend, has a brown center with a border of orange and red stripes across the ends. It was made of old woolen dress skirts dyed with diamond dye, and was very handsome. Small pieces of different colors, put together bit or miss, makes a pretty center, with a border of some plain color.

CLARA HAMMOND.

A VALUABLE NEW MEMBER.

Mrs. Buchanan: Will you please permit another stranger to enter your dear Household? When I say stranger, I mean a stranger to your Household, for I feel like I was very much acquainted with the Household myself. I have belonged to the grand old Lone Star State since 1850, and am a reader of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Every time I read the Household department it inspires me to write. I feel as if I must have a conversation with some of those dear sweet girls; they write such nice, sensible, interesting letters. I think I should like to step over and help Esther put her dainty little cream as she calls the ponies, once in a while, for it makes me think of my pretty cream pony I had and was determined to get a match and have a pair of creams for my buggy, but it was not to be. I loaned my pony, "Daisy," as I called him, to a man to ride home to the mountains and he ran away from him and we never saw my pet any more. Just imagine my sorrow, Esther.

I live five miles from town on a homestead and have a very nice home, but as I haven't the language to describe my home as glowingly as Marguerite I will not attempt a description to-night. Marguerite, you must be very happy in your lovely home surrounded by such pure love to sweeten your life. Oh, you must have a veritable paradise to live in, but you did not tell us where such a beautiful home was situated. I have a great desire to know in what part of the country you live. I cannot write with as much enthusiasm about my home just now as you do, young, for the one that makes home dearest to me is many miles away in Arizona looking at the country. Although I have my four little ones with me I miss their papa too much to be happy.

I have all the business to look after that makes me feel more unpleasant. I have just returned from town this afternoon and do not feel in a very good state of mind to write. I have a headache from riding in the cold. The earth has been wrapped in a mantle of snow for eight days, something unusual for our New Mexico climate. The snow in the valleys usually disappear in two days.

Well, dear Household, if this does not find its way to that horrible waste basket you will hear more of me in the future and possibly a write-up of my country. Yours with best wishes,

Roswell, N. M.

JUNO.

A MISNOMER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been a silent admirer of all that has been going on in your Household for some time, and feel that I would like to be one of such a lively household. Of course, you will allow me the privilege of expressing my ideas. I admire Escro very much. I think her both brave and daring. I think the letter written by Wandering Bachelor on "Friendship" the best I ever read in any department. I agree with him in every line; from the way he writes I imagine he is one of the unlucky victims who was offered friendship for love.

Marguerite's description of her home was well written; would love so much to pay her a visit in June, for I know her flowers are so nice it don't seem like one could have a sad thought in such a happy home as hers, but contentment is the greatest jewel in the world. If each one would only strive to be contented with his or her lot, there would be so much less grumbling. It seems like the ones that have the least and are contented are the happiest people in the world.

But of all the Household Purple Penney is my favorite. Her essay was so nice; write us another one, won't you? How many read the piece in last week's News entitled "As the Sun Went Down." I read it. I think it is such a sweet, pathetic piece. Oh, how my heart ached for the poor mother. I just imagined I could see her holding her little darling and him slipping, slipping away, and how she prayed in silence for power to hold him "tight, oh, so tight," but she could only hold his little form while his spirit took its flight, and then—then when the long-sought-for help came too late I could only

weep with them, and wonder why. I have a piece entitled "I Wonder Why," and if any one wishes me to I will send it to Mrs. Buchanan for publication. It just speaks my thoughts. I will not lie you, for this is my first. With love to all I am a

COUNTRY TACK.

Dilly was enjoying the first course with the rest of the company. Suddenly she paused and looking at her mother across the table said, in a low whisper, "Mother, what have you done with your hair in my soup?" "Hush, Dilly," said mamma, frowning, "it's nothing but a crack in the plate." Dilly moved the bowl of her spoon back and forth over the supposed crack and then exclaimed triumphantly: "Kin a quick move?"—Philadelphia Press.

Pond mamma: "What are you drawing, pet?" Little Nell: "I was trying to draw my dolly; but I drew now that I'll tell it a clothes-pin."—New York Weekly.

Mamma: "Why, Harry St. Clair, you naughty, naughty boy! I heard you tell your little brother just now that you'd 'knock him into the middle of next week' if he didn't sit over on the sofa. What do you mean by using such language?" Harry: "I—I—er—I meant to say 'Please sit over,' but somehow my tongue slipped."—Munsey's Weekly.

Little Flaxen Hair: "Papa, it's raining." Papa (annoyed by work in hand): "Well, let it rain."

Little Flaxen Hair (timidly): "I was going to."—Clothes' Monthly.

A small boy's class in natural history. Professor: "Animals that have no feet and crawl along the ground are called reptiles. What have you an animal of a reptile?" Young Brown: "A worm." Professor: "Excellent. Now will some boy think of a second reptile?" Young Jones: "Another worm." Judge.

Mamma: "What are you taking your doll's head apart for, pet?" Little Dot: "I'm looking for bugs!"—New York Weekly.

HOW THEY DIFFER.

A man is a creature of castron habits, and a woman adapts herself to circumstances; this is the foundation of the moral difference between them.

A man does not attempt to drive a nail unless he has a hammer; a woman does not hesitate to utilize anything from the heel of a boot to the back of a brush.

A man considers a cork screw absolutely necessary to open a bottle; a woman attempts to extract the cork with the scissors; if she does not succeed readily, she pushes the cork in the bottle, since the essential thing is to get at the fluid.

Shaving is the only use to which a man puts a razor; a woman employs it for a chiropodist's purposes.

When a man writes everything must be in apple-pie order; pen, paper and ink must be just so, a pronoun and a verb must reign while he accomplishes his important function. A woman gets any sheet of paper, tears it perhaps from a book or portfolio, sharpens a pencil with the scissors, puts the paper on an old atlas, crosses her feet, balances herself on the chair and composes her thoughts to paper, changing from pencil to pen and vice versa from time to time, nor does she care if the children romp or the cook comes to speak to her.

A man storms if the blotting-paper is not sufficiently moist; a woman silences him by blowing upon it, waving the paper in the air or holding it near a lamp or fire.

A man drops a letter unhesitatingly in the box; a woman reads the address, assures herself that the envelope is sealed, and then, with a gasp, she throws it violently into the box.

A man can cut a book only with a paper-cutter; a woman deftly inserts a hairpin, and the book is cut.

For a man "good-by" signifies the end of a conversation and the moment of his departure; for a woman it is the beginning of a new chapter, for it is just when they are taking leave of each other that women think of the most important topics of conversation.

A woman ransacks her brain trying to mend a broken object; a man puts it aside and forgets that for which there is no remedy. Which is the superior?

"Alfalfa" is the title of Bulletin No. 35, just received from the director of the Colorado experiment station, and is a complete treatise, containing description and history, chemical value, culture, etc., of this valuable plant.

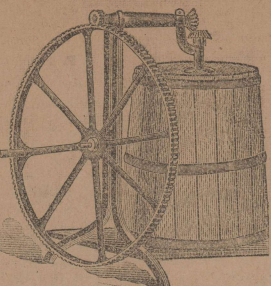
The Pecos Valley Argus, of Eddy, N. M., in its issue of Jan. 1, has a full and comprehensive write-up of the Pecos valley, the best sugar factory and other enterprises, also information on matters of general interest in that section. Those desiring to get posted on that country should obtain a copy.

Fifty years ago it was considered a wonderful development of the hog to grow one weighing over 200 pounds. The sight of such an animal as a hog weighing 400 pounds would have been considered an attraction, and crowds would have been drawn scores of miles to see such a curiosity. The evolution of the age has evolved hogs of such large dimensions that they do not command the attention they once did. They are considered a matter of fact, which in itself is a tribute to the progress of the live stock industry.—Southern Cultivator.

The practice of bringing eastern and southern cattle in despite of winter from their native ranges to points three to five hundred miles north and turning them loose on the bleak and unprotected plains in the Panhandle to shiver and freeze to death is a disgrace to humanity and should be prohibited by law. The sudden transition is hard enough at best, even when extra feed and shelter are provided, but when the latter are neglected and the poor animals turned out in midwinter to struggle for themselves at an altitude of two or three thousand feet higher than where they were raised it is cruelty, and extreme cruelty at that. We know of cases where from fifty to seventy-five per cent of eastern cattle have perished in the Panhandle. Laying aside the lack of humane features in the case, it is the poorest kind of business policy to suffer the loss of a bunch of cattle rather than spend a few dollars for feed and shelter, and the man who risks such loss must have considerable loss of the fool element in his composition.

THE QUEEN BUTTER MAKER.

The Scientific Wonder.



As will be seen by the illustration above, which is the latest model, the Queen Butter Maker is unlike any device that has ever been invented for churning. At the bottom of the large bucket shown is a screw propeller model exactly like the large screw propeller used on the large ocean steamer. The gearing of this propeller in a minute, and agitates the cream a thousand times more strongly than the ordinary old-fashioned dasher churn. This immense agitation produces a solid mass of particles against each other and against the sides of the bucket, causing the tissues to break, and the butter is almost instantly made and gathered. From a scientific point of view, the butter must come gathered in a few minutes—it does come, forming solid lumps at the surface.

The Queen Butter Maker Co., 71 E. Third street, Cincinnati, O., own the patents, and it is evident that the "Queen" is a thoroughly practical machine for making butter in a few minutes, that more butter is made from less cream than by any other. Experts in butter making in all parts of the country do not hesitate to say that they have tested the "Queen" over and over, and pronounce it a wonder, that it is thoroughly practical, does just what is claimed for it, and that the gain of the butter is actually as fine, if not finer, brought by this process, as that produced by any ordinary churn, and it is very easily cleaned.

Wherever the machine has been seen it has created the greatest excitement, and it is easily estimated that over one million of the butter makers are required to fill the demand. It is low-priced, simple in construction, and cannot get out of order.

How many millions of tired, worn-out women, whose backs and limbs have ached after the usual hour's or hours' churning, would not gladly see a new bonnet, or a new dress, or some other luxury, to secure a Queen Butter Maker that would make butter in a few minutes before breakfast.

Experienced canvassers state, "They never seen anything sell like the 'Queen,' they make money from \$5 to \$100 a week without a bit of trouble." A widow lady, Mrs. Byers, in Mississippi, with three children to care for, who had never sold anything before, states, "she made \$7.50 a day in addition to taking care of her family."

The "Queen" is not only a butter maker, but in money making as well. It will certainly make butter in from a minute and a quarter to five minutes, according to the quality of the cream.

Merrill Cline of New York, finds "the 'Queen' is the best butter maker when he makes butter in two minutes before a farmer's wife the handle of the old dasher lifts heavier than ever and they hustle around and get the price of the 'Queen' somehow." Mr. Burt of Ohio, said: "He always draws a crowd when he makes butter with the Queen, and people never tire of seeing the wonder over and over."

Agents find the Queen Butter Maker the easiest article to sell imaginable. No talk is required, nor hard peddling. This agent who makes butter in two minutes, he may sell or ten people a sure to sell six or eight at once. Agents easily make from \$12 to \$200 per day, and some as high as \$200 per month, when the weather is good. Write to the firm named above and secure an agency for the wonderful Queen Butter Maker, and see if you can not sell from five to ten machines a day. Agents realize a profit of \$12 to \$30 a day. The Queen Butter Maker Co., is composed of well known business men of Cincinnati, whose standing is high, and our readers will be fortunate to obtain a position with them.

A VALUABLE NEW BOOK.

"Sweet Potato Culture for Profit," by R. H. Price, B. Sc., Professor of Horticulture and Entomology in the Texas A. & M. College and Horticulturist of the Texas Experiment Station. Published by Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas. This book contains the results of long experience, close study and several years of pains-taking experimentation. It contains full instructions for growing, harvesting and storing the crop; a discussion of diseases and insects which annually destroy so large a portion of the crop; a description of 47 varieties, with a new system of classification; the Chinese yam and the Vineless yam fully discussed, with a list of improved machines used in growing and harvesting; fully illustrated, which is added a chapter on weather and one on cooking as applied to this popular esculent. This is, we believe, the only complete work on the sweet potato published, and contains about all that is now known on the subject. In leatherette cover, 50 cents; cloth bound, \$1. postpaid. Address the publishers as above.

A teacher was taking a class in the infant Sunday school room, and was making her scholars finish each sentence to show that they understood. "The idol of the teacher," she said, "but it couldn't—'See,' cried the children, 'It had ears, but it couldn't—'Hear,' was the answer. 'It had lips,' she said, 'but it couldn't—'Speak,' once more replied the children. 'It had a nose, but it couldn't—'Wipe it,' shouted the children.

"Why do they say 'as smart as a steel trap?'" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap." "A steel trap is called smart," explained Mr. Ashbury Peppers, in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

"Man," said the strong minded lecturer on woman's rights, "is only a cipher!" "Ah," said an old maid in the audience, "but how we do sigh for him."

REMARKABLE CURES.

Science vs. Experiment.

What Physicians Say About These Cures.

During Dr. R. C. Flower's recent visit to Fort Worth the Mail-Telegram representatives were at the Worth Hotel mingling among his patients and talking freely with them. Nearly 400 people consulted Dr. Flower during his three days stay in our city, says the Mail-Telegram of Fort Worth, Texas. On every hand, you would hear such expressions as "Dr. Flower saved my life." "I would have been under the ground to-day had it not been for Dr. R. C. Flower." "Dr. Flower cured my boy of paralysis after eight doctors had given him up as incurable." "Dr. Flower cured my wife of a cancer after three operations and made her worse and the doctors had given her up to die." "Dr. Flower cured my mother of a tumor after our home doctors and the best doctors of St. Louis said nothing could help her, except the knife and she would have died." "Dr. Flower cured me and my sister of consumption, when after numerous physicians had pronounced us incurable, and we had returned from Mexico to die." One ranchman said that he had been unable to eat for four years anything but stale bread and milk but since being treated by Dr. Flower he has gained 74 pounds, and could now eat three big meals a day.

The late Prof. R. F. Humiston of Boston, and a member of the Royal Chemical Association of London, in an article before the Medical society, said Dr. Flower's method of examination is without doubt a science as accurate and valuable as mathematics. It enables the doctor to readily and accurately ascertain the condition of the patient and the development of the disease from its inception. In a word it lifts the practice of medicine out of the dark, makes the physician master of his profession, and while the doctor may not always cure his patient though he correctly diagnoses and treats the case, instead of failing nine out of ten cases as is usually the case, he will not fail one out of fifty cases. I have seen the doctor examine 212 patients without asking a question, and in each case he described the patient's disease accurately in detail."

The following testimonials of patients cured by Dr. R. C. Flower voice the sentiment of thousands of his patients.

Dr. J. S. Holman, a prominent physician of Rockdale, Texas, said: "Dr. R. C. Flower is one of the most successful men in this country. He cured me of phthisis, lung and bronchial trouble. I was also suffering with gastritis, suppressed urines, and catarrh. My cure is a marvel to myself and my friends. I consider 'Dr. Flower the most wonderful physician of this age.'"

Mrs. R. T. Curtis, Rush, Texas, cured of bronchial lung consumption, catarrh of the stomach and prolapsus uteri.

W. C. Shepard, Caddo, Texas, cured of gastritis, throat and bronchial trouble, anemic condition, nervous prostration and exhaustion.

Mrs. T. S. Long, Beaumont, Texas. To hear this interesting and cultured lady tell of the cure of throat and bronchial trouble, prolapsus uteri, partial paralysis, stomach and nervous troubles, by Dr. Flower, sounds to the listener like one of the cures of Bible times.

John W. Sloan, Jr., Victoria, Texas, cured of lung trouble, tuberculosis, hemorrhages, night sweats, rectal ulcers, catarrh, when the leading physicians of the state had given him up to die.

G. W. Mills, Lockhart, Texas, said he was nearly a dead man when he went to see Dr. R. C. Flower, his disease being phthisis and bronchial consumption. He suffered with a violent cough and kidney trouble. That Dr. Flower had not only saved his life but had cured his wife as well. He had inherited phthisis, bronchial and asthmatic trouble and coughed up a pint of mucus a day, almost tuberculosis, said he.

Mrs. S. A. Pinchon, Yoakum, Texas, cured of prolapsus uteri, nervous prostration, valvular heart trouble, gastritis catarrh and kidney trouble.

Mrs. J. C. Warden, Victoria, Texas, cured of catarrh and bad throat trouble, bronchitis, prolapsus uteri, acid crystals in kidneys, pains in left shoulder blade and large cancerous tumor of the womb.

Mrs. W. A. Pettus, Goliad, Texas, cured of floating kidney, fungus growth in bowels and ovaries, after having been given up to die.

Mrs. J. S. Venable, Coleman, Texas, catarrh, throat, bronchial and lung, tendency to tuberculosis, gastritis and fungus stomach, enlargement of the uterus.

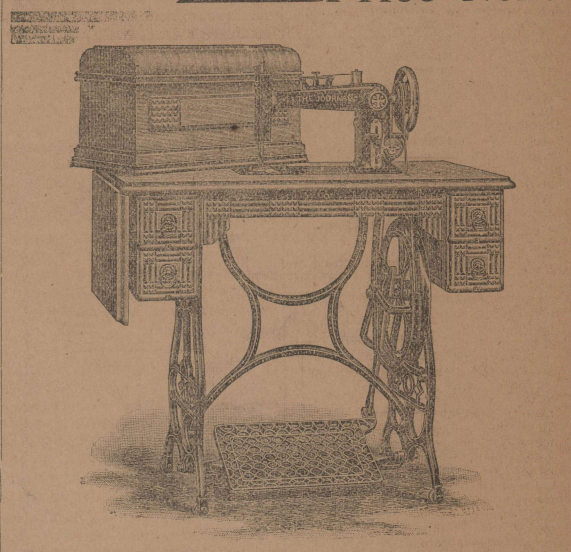
In addition to the above our reports have told of a miraculous cure performed by Dr. R. C. Flower upon May Taylor, the little daughter of Dr. T. B. Taylor of Paige, Texas. The child was not over 16 years of age, was suffering from a monstrous tumor. She was a great sufferer, nearly helpless and pitifully nervous. She had an abnormal appetite for eating gravel, chalk, pencils, etc. After doing everything possible for his child, the father carried her to the leading physicians in the state. They all failed to stop the ravages of the disease and pronounced the child incurable. In this condition of despair Dr. Taylor took his daughter to see Dr. Flower. Without a question the doctor told her life's history. She went immediately under his treatment, and in a few months he restored this beautiful little girl to perfect health.

But let the curtain drop—why longer multiply evidence. Here are dozens of Texas' best men and women declaring what Dr. R. C. Flower has done for them and many of them say they would have been in their graves to-day if it had not been for him. Dr. Flower don't claim to cure everybody, but an investigation will show that he rarely ever fails.

Any one sending a 2-cent stamp to the Flower Medical Company, 729 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., will receive free Dr. Flower's work, entitled, "Youth and Beauty of Woman Forever," which every sick person should read.

There are other Dr. Flowers in the country, consequently patients should notice the initials. Prof. E. Remdselle says there is but one Dr. R. C. Flower, the most wonderful diagnostician and physician in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases this world has ever produced, and it is not likely this generation will produce another. We understand that Dr. R. C. Flower will visit Texas on the latter part of January and February this winter.

Quality First... Price Next.



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the JOURNAL went out of its way to get a machine that was not built for "Cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast-iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

"The Best Was None Too Good for Us."

So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is offering the best Sewing Machine made to its readers. Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the JOURNAL, acting on its motto, made a trade with the factory, and to-day gives a machine that

Cannot Be Duplicated in...

Fine Design,  Elegant Workmanship, Durable Material, Fine Attachments, Easy Operation

... By Any Other Machine Made

REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

Do you believe us? We have plenty of readers using the machine, and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full description, or order the machine on 15 days' trial.

TERMS AND PRICES...

There are four ways to get it. First, to any one sending us \$20 we will send the JOURNAL for one year and this machine, paying all freight; second, to any one sending us ten subscribers and \$10 for same and \$15 additional, \$25 in all, we will send the machine prepaid; third, to any one sending us twenty subscribers and \$20 to pay for same, and \$8 in addition, we will send the machine prepaid; fourth, to any one sending us thirty-two subscribers and \$32 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

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

REMEMBER...

We cannot send these machines C. O. D. or on credit, because, to get them at the prices we do have to pay cash in advance. If after 15 days' trial the machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WE WILL SEND YOU FREE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
Woman's Home Companion

SEE OUR OFFER BELOW.

This popular ladies' journal, now in its twenty-fourth year, is as readable and attractive as the best writers and artists can make it. During 1897 it will be an unsurpassed treat in periodical literature.

FULL OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES. MANY EXCELLENT STORIES.

The Woman's Home Companion has no equal in the excellence of its special departments devoted to Fashion, Fancy Work, Housekeeping, Floriculture, Talks with Girls, Mothers' Chat, Home Adornment, Children, etc. Articles of general interest by thoughtful and experienced writers are features of every issue. Goes into over a quarter of a million homes.

ABLY EDITED BY NOTED WRITERS.

LILIAN BELL'S hosts of admirers will be pleased to learn that the most brilliant work of this renowned author will appear in the Woman's Home Companion throughout the year. Besides several stories of remarkable power, she will contribute a number of her witty articles on "The New Woman" and other timely topics.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES is one of America's greatest novel-writers. Her latest and best—a charming love-story—"Paul Ralston," will appear during the year. When this story is published in book form it alone will sell for \$1.50 a copy.

JULIA MAGRUDER, one of the most popular fiction-writers of the day, has just completed a story which will appear during the year. Price of this story in book form will be \$1.50 a copy.

FREDERICK R. BURTON and W. O. STODDARD contribute fascinating serials to the Boys and Girls' Department, which will be otherwise enriched by new and pleasing features.

A splendid program of great variety has been prepared for the year, including, in addition to the above, the best work of such noted authors as

Octave Thanet,	Harriet Prescott Spofford,	Cora Stuart Wheeler,
Josiah Allen's Wife,	Opie Read,	William G. Frost, Ph.D.,
Ella Higginson,	Robert C. V. Meyers,	Stanley Waterloo,
Rezekiah Butterworth,	Sophie Swett,	Will N. Harben, etc., etc.

Each number of the Companion is profusely illustrated with exquisite drawings; in short, it has the best writers and most beautiful pictures money can buy. It gives on average 28 pages, size 11 by 16 inches, each issue printed on fine paper and put into a handsomely illustrated cover. It is an unrivaled high-class magazine of general and home literature. A specimen copy sent free to any address.

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matter.Notice copy of address issued by the
Texas Live Stock association for a
meeting of the people of Texas at Austin
on January 27th, which is published
elsewhere in this paper.An itching for notoriety is a failing
alike common to little men and little
newspapers. The other class of each let
their actions and utterances speak for
themselves; the most effective treatment,
albeit vigorous punishment, for the small fry
alluded to is, to let them severely alone—treat them with contemptuous silence.A generally accepted fact among business
men now a days is that their profits
must be expected more from close
buying and economical management
than by a large per centage of profits.
So with farming and stock raising, it is
prudent management, exercise of good
judgment and saving at all ends and
corners that brings things out right at
the year's end, rather than by prices
realized for farm products.A law to protect our fast disappearing
game is urgently needed. Buffalo
are extinct, and at the present rate of
extermination by pot hunters and trappers,
deer, antelope, turkey and quail
will soon follow. They are being
slaughtered and hauled to shipping
points by the wagon load by men who
make a regular business of it. A few
years ago in many of our western
counties deer, antelope and turkey were
abundant; now, a person might ride for
days without finding any.An alleged "formerly successful Ellis
county farmer," now a newspaper man,
furnishes a Fort Worth evening paper
with a guaranteed sure-thing receipt
for making a profit of \$1,000 a year and
a good living for self and family by
mixed farming and stock feeding on a
20-acre farm, team, tools, etc., representing
an investment of \$10,000, details of
which the recipient paper states may
make interesting reading for poor cotton
farmers. The prescriptionist omitted
one important item in his formula—
explaining to the poor cotton farmers
how to get hold of the necessary \$10,000
worth to start on.The Amarillo Champion opposes an
appropriation being granted for the
maintenance of the state
ranger force, and its last issue
contains a scathing arraignment
of that body for sins of omission and
commission. Without touching on the
truth of the charges (some at least of
which we know to be true), the Journal
is opposed to the continuance of the
ranger force, excepting possibly on the
Rio Grande border. Elsewhere in the
state our county officers are amply able
to enforce the law and protect life and
property. The maintenance of the ranger
force, excepting where noted, is a
needless expense and a cause of constant
friction with county sheriffs.Hardly a week passes but evidence is
afforded of the good work being done by
the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas,
and it has been demonstrated long since
that it will richly pay every citizen, big
and little, to join the association. The
dues are but a trifle compared with the
advantages gained, and security afforded.
Only a few days ago one of the
association inspectors recovered eight
head of cattle in Red River county,
which belonged to owners ranching in
Wilbarger, Wichita and Jack counties,
Texas, and the Comanche and Chickasaw
Nations, I. T. The traffic department
added last year has now passed beyond
the experimental stage, having been instrumental
in effecting large reductions in
cattle rates to foreign markets. While
it is true that outsiders as well as members
participate in the money saved by
these reductions, it is one strong additional
reason for the claims of the association
upon Texas cattlemen.Speaking in advance of the meeting
of the State Swine Breeders' association,
which will have met in Fort
Worth and departed before this issue
is in the hands of many of our readers,
we doubt not that the gathering will be
pleasant and profitable. Pleasant, mutually
so, because Fort Worth is pleased to have
the opportunity of entertaining a body of
such representative importance, and may be
depended upon to maintain her record of never
doing things by halves in the matter of
entertaining her guests. Profitable, the
meeting cannot fail to be. The discussions
of so many practical and successful
representatives of one of Texas'most important industries will be extremely
valuable to her farmers and stock
raisers, as well as to the participants.
The members, on the other hand, will have
an opportunity of meeting the business men
and seeing the various enterprises, and more
especially the facilities afforded for the
marketing and slaughtering of live stock.
These industries, albeit in infancy, have
done much for Fort Worth and more for
the state at large, and under certain and
correct conditions are capable of still greater
things in the future. This exhibition of Fort
Worth industrial and manufacturing resources
will be mutually satisfactory; on the whole,
citizens and visitors alike are to be
congratulated, and we trust the latter
will bear with them on departure pleasant
recollections of their stay in the
Panther city. The Journal will, of course,
report the proceedings fully in next
week's issue.

WILD ANIMAL SCALP BILL.

Elsewhere in this issue is published a
call from the Texas Live Stock Association,
through its president and secretary, for a
meeting of all citizens of the state favorable
to the passage of a Wild Animal Scalp
Bounty bill, at Austin on Wednesday, January
27. It is there proposed to discuss the subject
and bring the same directly before the
attention of the legislature. This is a good
and timely move, and it is hoped that the
meeting will be largely attended, and a full
and free expression had on the subject. That
the annual loss of live stock through their
destruction by wild animals is enormous and
fast increasing, and also that some concerted
action looking to the extermination of the
latter is necessary, are generally conceded
facts. But the means which should be adopted
is another question and one upon which the
stockmen themselves differ. Most of them
favor what is known as the Crouch bill,
the provisions of which are pretty generally
known, having been extensively published;
others oppose it on the grounds of excessive
bounty which it is claimed many counties are
unable to bear, disturbance to their stock by
hunting in pastures, and various other reasons.
Then again, some oppose the proposed
bounty on coyotes, claiming their utility in
the destruction of jack rabbits overbalances
their depredations, but are favorable to
allowing a bounty for bobcats. Thus it is
evident there are many phases of the question,
each enlisting support or opposition according
to the interest involved. It is for their
discussion that the proposed meeting is called,
and it is to be hoped a unanimous and
satisfactory decision may be reached, for
presentation to the legislature.

OUR GREER COUNTY NEIGHBORS.

Greer county settlers are at last
relieved from the state of suspense in
which they have existed for the past
few years. The bill which originated in
the House, where it was drafted and
passed by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma
soon after Greer county was incorporated,
passed the Senate on January 7, and
now awaits the President's signature.
A report that he would interpose a
veto was promptly denied, and the
executive will offer no objection. It is
safe to assume therefore that the bill
will in a few days become law.Texas is closely connected in many
respects with Greer county, a large
portion of whose settlers crossed Red
River to that fair land when she was
claimed and held by the state of Texas.
After this claim was decided adversely
to the state, Delegate Flynn introduced
the bill above alluded to which went to
the Committee on Public Lands and
was favorably reported with a provision
requiring settlers to pay \$1 an acre
for all lands. Delegate Flynn then
contended for an amendment, giving
each bona fide settler 160 acres free and
the right to purchase at \$1 an acre.
After a hard fight he carried his point.
The bill passed the House April 22, and
went to the Senate. At this juncture
the Chickasaw and Choctaw lobby
brought in their claim that the Indians
were the real owners of the land. This
was a repetition of the old claim that
they owned the Cheyenne and Arapahoe
country and prospects for an indefinite
squabble seemed good. However, after
an absence of many months Senator
Berry, who called up the bill in the
Senate, seems to have caught the Indian
lobby napping, and reported the bill
on Dec. 21, last, without amendment.The bill is one of the most important
measures to the settlers of Greer county
that has been passed since they were
taken from Texas and made a part of
Oklahoma Territory. It extends the
provisions given above to every person
qualified under the homestead law
who, on March 16, 1896, was a bona fide
occupant of land in Greer county, and
allows him six months preference right
from the passage of the act in which
to initiate his claim thereto. He is re-
quired to pay land office fees only, and
is given in all five years to complete his
entry. For six months he holds the
right to purchase at \$1 an acre, payable
in five equal annual installments, any
additional land to which he was in ac-
tual possession on March 16, 1896, not
exceeding 160 acres. The uncertainty
surrounding their titles has heretofore
retarded much attempt at improvement
of the homesteads in Greer county. Now
that all cloud is removed the settlers,many of whom are prosperous stock
farmers, will build and beautify new
and better homes, and "fix up" generally
and that beautiful country will blossom
as the rose.

NEWS AND NOTES.

J. H. King, of Dumas, recently butch-
ered a hog which weighed 770 pounds
and from it made 400 pounds of lard.The snow which fell in Amarillo and
adjoining country some three weeks
since, is said to have been the heaviest
in years, and has not all disappeared
yet.San Angelo Enterprise: C. H. Rathj's
delivered Saturday to L. C. Dupree
70 hogs for shipment to Arkansas.
Albert Kincaid bought from J. C. Mc-
Manus 50 head of stock cattle at \$10.A disastrous fire broke out at the
Buckners Orphans Home near Dallas
on Friday night, resulting in the de-
struction of the boys' building and the
death of sixteen of the boys.The Childress land and cattle com-
pany have just bought the William
Hall tract of land, comprising thirty-
one sections (19,840 acres) in the north-
west part of Childress county at \$1 per
acre.Childress Index: Bob Turner of Tur-
key Bros., Gage, O. T., bought 70 year-
ling steers from W. L. Underwood, June
delivery, and 200 from A. W. Long, to be
delivered same time. Price about
\$15.Jefferson Jumble: We oppose
state convict labor on farms. The
policy is vicious. It leads to jobbery.
It fosters the most objectionable form
of prison labor competition with free
and honest labor.T. E. Peters, of El Paso, Tex., last
week contracted with Gov. Tarras for
the Chihuahua, Mex. for 20,000 head of
cattle. Gov. Tarras is one of the largest
cattle and sheep owners in Mexico
and brands annually over 20,000 calves.The death is announced on the 8th
instant of Mr. John Shell of George-
town, in his 81st year. Mr. Shell was a
native of Virginia, but for over 50 years
resided in Georgetown. He was a well-
known stock raiser, farmer, and the
pioneer nurseryman in that section.Kimble County Citizen: The 701
ranch property was sold at sheriff's sale
last Tuesday to satisfy a judgment of
\$26,000. The property was bid in for
John D. Richardson, Jr., at \$3,000.
Capt. Chas. Schreiner spent several
days in the city this week looking
after his land interests.C. T. Herring, of Vernon, who owns
a large cattle ranch in the north-
western portion of Woodward county,
Oklahoma, has just closed a deal for an-
other large pasture in the same county
just north of Gage, on the Southern
Kansas railroad. Mr. Herring will
stock this ranch in the spring.Recent stock transactions at Colorado
City included the following: Scott &
McNairy of Colorado, Tex., bought 2000
stock cattle from Fenchler Bros., El
Paso, at \$11; W. P. Anderson sold 52
coming two's to J. W. Glover at \$12;
Wm. Humphreys sold J. P. Robertson
50 cows at \$12; R. A. Jeffers bought 36
steer calves from J. W. Glover at \$12.Shipments of American apples to Eu-
rope in 1896 were: From Boston, 725,
642 barrels; from New York, 454,771
barrels; from Montreal, 699,496 bar-
rels; from Halifax, 204,995 barrels;
from Portland, 17,297 barrels, and from
Philadelphia, 1033 barrels, making a
total of 2,156,334 barrels, as against
527,524 barrels for the preceding year.Drovers' Journal, 15th: J. H. John-
son was here from Johnson county,
Iowa, on his way home from El Paso,
Tex. He says there are large numbers
of buyers there who are contracting for
Mexican cattle for spring delivery. He
says Mexican yearlings are selling at
\$7.00 to \$10.00; two-year-olds, \$11.00 to
\$13.00; three-year-olds, \$12.00 to \$14.00,
and cows, \$8.50 to \$10.00, American
money.Amarillo Democrat: The recent bliz-
ard and heavy rain has caused a need
of better stock shelter in this
country. Of course nearly all the native
stock would come through without
shelter, but if good barns were pro-
vided for them they would amply repay
the outlay of capital in growth and our
native stock would be much better
than at present.Last week 52,000 scabby sheep were
slaughtered at El Paso. C. E. Manby
of Colorado, bought them in Mexico,
paid duty on them, government in-
spected and discovered that they were
in quarantine. Mexican officials refused to
allow them to return to Mexico, and
they were eating their heads off; so
they were slaughtered and their car-
casses given to the poor Mexicans.Graham Leader: Smith Groves of O-
ney, was in Graham last Friday, and
gave the Leader a pleasant call. He
informed us that the men, women and
children of that community turned out
last week and made a rabbit drive, and
killed about 700—catching 230 at one
drive. The rabbits are getting to be a
great pest to the farmers, but a few
such drives as the people of Oney made
will soon thin them out.Pecos Valley Argus: The beet sugar
industry is growing in the minds of the
people of the United States faster and
more generally than ever before. From
Maine to California, and from Florida
to Washington, people see that they can
personally become greatly benefited by
its development, are studying up
and seeking information upon this very
important national industry.Velasco World: This week a deal
was closed whereby the Lake Jackson
plantation, so long owned by the New
York and Texas land company, has
passed into the hands of private par-
ties. Mr. T. J. Oliver of Dallas, becom-
ing the purchaser, for the sum of \$25,
500. The plantation comprises 3642
acres; the deeds have passed, and Mr.
Oliver has begun active operations to-
wards cultivating the place this year.Drovers' Journal, Jan. 11: The board
of directors of the Goodnight-Thayer
graded cattle company held its first
meeting Saturday, and elected Theo-
dore P. Rice president, William M.
Reid vice-president, Norton Thayer sec-retary and treasurer, and Charles
Goodnight manager.... During Decem-
ber the Santa Fe brought from Texas
1235 cars of stock, mostly cattle which
stopped in Kansas, on the feed-in-tran-
sit rate.Sweetwater Review: J. P. Trammell
bought the Crowson stock of cattle
this week, paying \$14.25 per head.
There were over 300 head.
He sold to Mr. Buckingham, of Kansas
City, 100 of the steers, receiving \$15
for 18; \$18 and 28 and \$23 for 38 and
over. M. M. Clayton and Byron
bought of Pink Robertson, at Decker,
120 head of cattle, paying \$13 for cows
and \$10 for calves.Bastrop Advertiser: Tom Bishop
bought from M. A. Prokop probably
the best cow ever raised in this
town or county. The cow was raised
by Mr. Prokop in Bastrop, was a mix-
ture of Durham and Jersey, and
weighed 1463 pounds. Mr. Prokop has
been milking the cow continuously for
the last five years, the first year with
the calf and the last four years without
a calf. It was a brown muley, and
rolling fat.Brenham Banner: The business of
improving the roads and bridge of
Washington county by the county con-
victs goes bravely forward. The forty
foot bridge near Saylor's church on the
Independence road has recently been
removed and a 24-inch sewer covered
by a dump substituted. Superintendent
Robertson was in the city Satur-
day. From him the Banner learns that
work will commence Tuesday on build-
ing a bridge near Burton.The issue of stock for the Navarro
county tanning company, Corsicana,
Tex., has all been taken and it will
commence to construct at once a large
tannery in the northeastern part of the
county. The plant will be ready in a very
short time with a capacity of 200 hides
per month. It is the intention of this
company to further extend as the re-
quirements of trade demand. The offi-
cers are W. S. Beeson, general manager,
and J. C. Rogers, head tanner.Texas Stock Farmer: The Indianapoli-
s Farmers (?) Congress seems not to
have amounted to much, and comment-
ing on the failure, Mr. Sage of the
Iowa station said there seemed to be
no time for the discussion of practical
questions affecting agriculture; for the
reason, he seemed to think, that the
delegates were not fairly representa-
tive of agricultural interests. We hope
that Mr. Sage meant no reflection upon
the horny seated farmers appointed by
Farmer Lively to represent Texas at
the congress.Our Dumb Animals: If each of our
western friends will carry a pocket
compass, such as can be bought for 25
cents or less, they will never be in
doubt when a blizzard comes which
direction to take for more and warmer
than thirty years in cities of the old
world and new, in the swamps of Flori-
da and on the plains of Dakota, and
never been lost. Another suggestion:
Let the government expend some of
the surplus in establishing more
weather stations along the west to
give warning of these storms.The St. Louis national stock yards
have just issued their annual report for
1897, which is something unique. Be-
sides the usual statistical information,
it contains the advertising cards of the
principal commission firms, the chang-
ings of the members, views of the
yards, etc. The souvenir report, as it
is styled, is compiled by Philip H.
Hale, editor and publisher of the Na-
tional Live Stock Reporter, and is tasty
and handsome in the extreme. We ex-
tract, therefore, the receipts for the year
for 1896, their banner year, as follows:
Cattle 792,302, hogs 1,618,090, sheep
591,033, horses and mules 92,921.Amarillo Champion: Reports regard-
ing the losses sustained are coming in
slowly. The highest among stock
farmers is Jim Ivy, who lost seventy-
eight head of stock cattle by drifting
before the storm into a draw. The other
losses reported are from fifty head
down to one or two. Those who have
had small bunches and plenty of feed
have not suffered much. The heavy
losses of range cattle, but not enough
details to warrant the stating of
numbers.... J. T. Estes, whose feet
were badly frozen while out in the re-
cent snow storm, south of Amarillo,
died of pneumonia Tuesday.

[Continued on Page 5.]

For Sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"COAST COUNTRY."

Lands for sale, 300,000 acres, \$1 to \$7 per
acre. For cash or on easy terms. Liberty
Port Bend, Harris and other counties.
Best location in the Gulf. Address
C. Phenix, 13th & Main St.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

W. C. MOORE, Houston, Tex.

For a few facts and figures relating to the Cheap
Lands of Trinity County, Texas.

An Unparalleled Offer

to those of small means, who desire a Home in
the great state of Texas. Write

S. D. MOORE, 610 MAIN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

IF TAKEN AT ONCE.

70 head registered Delane Ewen, bred to lamb
last of March and April, and a few extra good
rams. Will sell at a profit. Write to

S. W. Anderson, ASBURY, VA. VA.

FOR * EXCHANGE.

43 acre farm, all level, first-class Valley land.
All under good fence, 140 acres in cultivation, 2
houses, lasting water. Price \$500.50 acres about 200 acres agricultural, balance
the grazing land 15 acres in cultivation, good house,
lots, barns, etc. Price \$500.8000 to 10000 very desirable unimproved
Arkansas city property.Well improved residence, with 2 1/2 acres land,
worth \$200.Will exchange any or all of above property for
Merchandise of any kind.

B. F. RUSSELL,

P. O. Box 13, Stephenville, Tex.

FOR SALE. Con.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

1000 yearling steers, per head..... \$ 8.00
1000 two year old steers, per head..... 11.50
500 three year old steers, per head..... 13.50
500 four and up steers, per head..... 15.50
1000 cows three to nine years old per head 11.00
500 two year old heifers, per head..... 8.50
500 one year old heifers, per head..... 6.50The above are lower country cattle, about
three-fourths of them have Mexican brands, but
are not Mexican Cattle, will deliver in March
next, at Alamo, Tex. Will sell all together or
separately as desired. I also have for sale a bunch
of about 600 head of stock cattle, located near
San Antonio. Address,
VORIES P. BROWN,
San Antonio, : : : Texas.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS;

50 YOUNG BULLS

Of Anxiety 4th., Lord Wilton, Ancient
Britton, The Grove 3rd, Garfield, Beau
Real and other leading Strains for
sale. Address
CHAS. G. COMSTOCK, ALBANY, MISSOURI.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

50 good Southwest Texas Cows, per head, 3 to
5 years old..... \$15.50
200 ones, Steers, per head..... \$11.00
300 twos, Steers, per head..... \$14.00
200 ones and twos, Heifers, per head \$9.00 and \$11.00
100 fours and up, steers, per head..... \$25.00The above are all good, well improved and smooth
cattle in good shape. Also

50 Two-Year-Old Durham Bulls,

ALL SOLD HERE.

PRICE \$35. TO \$50 PER HEAD.

All of these cattle are located on the I. & G. N.
R. R., 60 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas.
Address:
C. H. O.,
DILLEY, FRIO CO., TEX.

YOUNG STEERS FOR SALE.

I can deliver at Waskom, Texas, by January
25, 500 head, one and two-year-olds steers,
the cattle are on Red River bottom, in good fix, in
one mark and brand. Will have to close trade
by January 10, to deliver by time named above.
Will also take contract to deliver cattle for
April 1.

C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

Stock Cattle and Bulls

FOR SALE.

1000 good Cows, Calves, Yearling Steers and
Heifers, in a pasture in Borden and Wilbarger
counties. Also full blood Durham Bulls, all
ages, in Jack County. Address,
Stewart Bros., GERTRUDE, JACK
COUNTY, TEX.

FINE FRUIT

of 22 acres and improvements for
sale at a bargain on easy terms
owner to special cases. Located
in the banner county of Washing-
ton, Texas, near the prosperous
city of Graham, the county seat,
on the Central and Santa Fe Railroads. Four
thousand two hundred young bearing trees.
Title perfect. No encumbrances. A rare chance.
Address (naming this paper)
P. W. HUNT, Delaware Building, Fort
Worth, Texas.

Have you

ANYTHING TO
SELL, LEASE
OR TRADE?If so advertise in the Texas
Stock and Farm Journal and
get a Taker. Rates reasonable.ADDRESS TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL
Fort Worth, Texas.

TO CATTLE FEEDERS

The Shreveport Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport,
La., can supply, at reasonable price, cotton-
seed hulls and meal for one to two thousand
head of cattle. For particulars address as above.

PASTURE TO RENT.

The well known
Cresswell ranch
on the Canadian river. Will carry 20,000 cat-
tle. For particulars address
J. M. GOBURN, ADRENE WALLS,
TEXAS.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Three Jacks, 4, 7 and 8 years old, in good con-
dition and sure breeders. For parties apply to
B. WHITE, La Grange, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Fifteen head of nice High-grade Hereford
Bulls One Year Old; also, one Registered Bull.

TOM HOBEN, Nocona, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Stock New and Second-
hand Furniture and House-
hold Goods. Well established trade. Rent
reasonable. Best location in city. Address
C. Phenix, 13th & Main St.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. MICKLE, Breeder of

Registered Poland-China Swine
and Fine PoultryOf the following varieties: Light Brahmas
Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs;
also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse
Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks,
\$2 for 15; Turkeys and Geese, \$4 for 12.

PIGS IN PAIRS NOT AKIN.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales.

Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas

Fairview Stock Farm.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle
Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Tur-
keys, also Poland Chinas, headed by the
Boar Sensation D, who took first in class and
sweetest at Dallas Fair. The only Black U.
S. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of the
Black U. S. Jr. B. F. WEDEL,
Georgetown, Texas.

DON'T ORDER

SCOTCH COLLIE or other
Pigs, Sheep or Jersey Cattle until you hear from
us. Will save you money.
R. G. MASON & CO., Kirksville, Mo.

FOR SALE.

O. I. C. Hogs, Toulouse Geese, White
Guineas, White Leghorns and White
Plymouth Rock Chickens.MRS. E. MILLER,
Circleville, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs).

Puppies for sale from trained and registered pa-
rents, combining best blood of England and America.
Address Frytown, Poultry Farm and Kennels,
Hannibal, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX.

—Breeders of—

Holstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Shepherd DogsWe can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is
our specialty.

BREEDERS' SALE.

200 HEAD

Jacks, Jennets, Stallions and Short Horn Cattle, Mur-
freesboro, Tenn., on February 3, 4, 5, 1897. In this,
our second Breeders' Sale, we place before the public
such a lot of stock, from a point of number and breeding,
as was never before collected. This stock is consigned
by the leading breeders of the state, and will be sold
without reserve to the highest bidder. Send for cata-
logue. P. O. Box 224.

KING, GILTNER, KNIGHT & CO.

FOR SALE.

JACKS.

Standard
Bred Trotters

Draft Horses

JEFF EARL, Fort Worth Texas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale at the Waggoner's Stables,
Fort Worth, one car

High Grade Jersey Heifers,

Fresh in milk or heavy springers. Also a few

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BEAVER COUNTY, O. T.
Caple, O. T., Jan. 6.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
On the night of Jan. 1 a severe snow storm set in lasting thirty hours; hardest storm for four years; snow eight inches on level; drifts two to ten feet deep; no loss of cattle, as storm was not cold enough to chill them. Am located on night line of Texas, being south.
J. C. DENISON.

VINELESS BUNCH YAM.
Buckner, Mo.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
For the benefit of Mr. Phillips, I give you my experience with the vineless bunch yam. We planted them on rich sandy Missouri river bottom land, by the side of the yellow, so-called pumpkin bunch yam. The result was they mixed, causing us to raise the finest, sweetest and most palatable yam we ever had, and at the same time more than doubled the ordinary yield, estimated by good judges at the rate of 400 bushels per acre, some weighing over three pounds. Besides using them on the table, we find they produce an immense amount of yam, and yellow butter when fed to milch cows. Hogs and horses will quit corn to eat them.
C. E. COLE.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

It is all important that a strawberry grower should plant varieties that ripen in succession from the very earliest to mid-season or in many cases very late, because it enables him to sell at a profit a great many more. For if his market be a small and limited one he is thus enabled to supply it through seven or eight weeks. If his market is large and unlimited like the great northern ones, and his acreage is limited solely by the size of his picking force, it enables him to pick more than twice as much.

Thirteen years' experience, during which I have tested many hundreds of varieties has convinced me that the following are best:

For extremely early Improved West-brook and Murray's Extra Early polished with Meeks' Early early fourth row. These are not only early, but the earliest, the most splendidly colored and the firmest and best shipper I ever saw. They ripen so early that they can be picked and sold before medium early varieties begin to ripen at all.

To follow close on the heels of these I should have Brandywine Tennessee Prolific, Woolverton, West Lawn and Bubach, pollinating the Bubach and West Lawn with one of the three preceding varieties. These are all superb market varieties and heavy bearers.

Then to come next, Aroma and Gandy will give a large crop of the finest late berries.

The season can be still further prolonged by having the Lucretia dewberry, which ripens just as strawberries are gone and is an exceedingly heavy bearer of large luscious berries.

It succeeds everywhere. If growers will follow the plan above outlined they can plant a large acreage and still never have their berries to spoil in fields for lack of pickers. Nor will the markets be swamped by a glut of berries at ripening at one time.

E. W. BLACKNALL.
Kittrell, N. C.

FROM BEE COUNTY.

Beville, Tex., Jan. 14.
Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The most interesting place in Bee county is probably that of Capt. A. C. Jones, who resides two miles north of Beville, in a beautiful home that he has been living in but comparatively a short time. The captain's main interest in his several enterprises around home seem centered in his orchard, which is nothing less than a successful experimental farm. He has spent hundreds of dollars with the best nurseries in the United States, and as a result of his efforts he owns a magnificent orchard, containing a great variety of trees and grapes. While he has a rather laborious way of irrigating, it is nevertheless a success. His two or three hundred peach trees of several varieties are in as prosperous condition as any California orchard is.

The body of his three-year-old El Paso grape is six inches in circumference, and is thriving under as healthy a growth as possible. But the greatest surprise to all who visit the place is thirty-six olive trees that have been growing there three years, and to-day are as flourishing as any tree in the country. These trees the captain takes special pride in, as they are the only ones that have been experimented with in this section. Elms, plums, grapes, pears and many other sorts of fruit trees are a decided success, the fig trees being especially prolific last season.

A bunch of twenty-five or thirty full-blooded Jerseys, which he is breeding, is another attraction at his country home. Although the captain is old and retired, he has never been able to convince his ambitious nature that it is not necessary for him to personally supervise everything in which he is interested. He has over 600 acres of land in farms, a great deal of which is ready for planting and he takes pleasure in visiting two or three times a month each of his different farms.

J. F. Dunn of Aiken, shipped a car of calves from here Friday to New Orleans.

John David sent three cars of mixed cattle to St. Louis and New Orleans Thursday. Robert Hodges also shipped one car of beefs and cows the same day.

W. J. Staton sold this week to Kohler & Heldenfels, stockmen of this county, two registered Hereford bulls, Young Tregglen 4296, bred by Newton 16623, dam Nancy 16596, was one of the bulls, and Jeweler 24 31693, bred by Jeweler 19555, dam Nancy 16596.

Dr. S. H. Bell of this city, says he is eating fresh strawberries from the vine at his home every day. They were transplanted in November.

C. G. Gage of Hico, Tex., has been all over this section for the past week hunting 800 fencers. Mr. Gage says he could find the cattle all right, but prices high and that he concluded he didn't want any.

FURNISHING LIME TO STOCK.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Referring to the interview of Mr. Charles Goodnight in the Journal of Dec. 30, wherein he advocates furnishing lime to cattle in regions destitute of this constituent, the necessity for lime in the animal body has for a long time been recognized by the breeders

of all live stock who have given thought and attention to the matter. The excellence of the horse and beef stock of the celebrated "Blue Grass region" of Kentucky, and of that section of Tennessee lying near Nashville, and of certain black points which occur in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, abounding in lime, all indicate the great value of this element in the composition of the animal body. Bone is largely composed of lime, as may be seen from the following statement of composition: Calcium phosphate, 35 per cent; phosphate of lime, 3 per cent; carbonate of lime, 4 per cent; phosphate of lime, 55 per cent. Therefore foods that lack this necessary material gradually decrease the frame work, or skeleton, of the animal in strength, to such an extent that it in many cases effectually dwarfs.

Mr. Goodnight's suggestion to feed lime, as we feed salt (sodium chloride), and supply this lacking element in the soil of those sections deficient in lime, will prove a matter of great importance to the growers of live stock in some parts of the state. It was clearly demonstrated a few years ago by the Wisconsin experiment station that hogs closely penned would digest the ashed feed, and that the addition of a sufficient amount of lime to add 50 per cent to the strength of their bones. If this be true in the case of hogs, why should not Mr. Goodnight expect favorable results in feeding cattle the lime directly, if his pastures prove deficient in this element?

This opens up an interesting field for experimental work, but as the time required to secure full results must extend over several years, from the young to the mature animal, the experiment is threatened with many disturbing conditions before it can be carried to the point of practical application. In order to make such a test of real value, it would be necessary to conduct it on a large scale, taking great care to supervise the whole in such a manner as to eliminate those conditions which threaten to vitiate the results sought. I know of no one so well placed as Mr. Goodnight to properly test this matter, if he is sure that he has the pastures deficient in lime. As a reader of your valuable paper, I will be pleased to have Mr. Goodnight give a more detailed account of the experiments he has already conducted in this peculiar field.

J. H. CONNELLEY.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY.

Mitchell County and its Capital City, Colorado—News Notes.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Colorado City will never spoil for lack of salt, for amongst its list of industries none are of more importance than the Texas salt works and the Lone Star Salt Co. The capacity of the former works up the astounding figure of 120 tons per day, while the latter is about 60 tons every twenty-four hours. Anyway the books at the Texas & Pacific railway depot show that 3,000 tons were shipped out last year. What salt water is doing away up here in a section of country more than 2,000 feet above sea level is a question your correspondent is not bound by contract to answer, but the big salt works is not the sum of good things enjoyed by the 2,000 citizens of Colorado City, for it has a good system of waterworks. Classically electric light plant, capacity of 450 16 light power, rendering a service of which the citizens are proud; eight family groceries, two dry goods, two of the most elegantly equipped livery stables in West Texas, three hotels, one of the strongest banks west of Fort Worth, and is headquarters for many of the leading citizens of West Texas, and besides being the point of supplies for their ranches, Colorado City controls a handsome trade from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles north, and from fifty to seventy-five miles south, and stands about third in importance as a cattle shipping point on the Texas & Pacific railway in Texas, and while the stock interest is the strong backing of the city, yet the man with the hoe, rake and plow is here, as indicated by seven hundred bales of the king of commodities having been produced in the county and shipped from this point during the season just closed.

Mitchell county is one of the best counties so far as rich lands count, to be found on the great Texas & Pacific railway. The soil as a rule is what is called a chocolate loam. The exception to the rule is the shineries or sandy lands. The first named is well suited to growing all the hay making grasses, and is choice in producing cotton. In fact, well informed farmers hold that one hand can grow more cotton on these lands than the labor of three men can produce in East Texas or Louisiana, for the reason these lands are not poisoned by crab grass, weeds, etc., but the best of all, cotton is a sure crop. But what's the use of consuming space in the Journal in the discussion of the problem of farming in West Texas when it is agreed on all hands out here that the farmer who pulls up stalks in Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee or Ohio and comes to this country expecting to make a "babbling" success of growing wheat, corn, oats and barley, will round up in the poor house or on the county farm? But the farmer who will come and lay aside his old state farmer education and appropriate these broad and rich acres to what they were spread out for in the growing of cotton, fruit, sweet potatoes and the hay making grasses, and have his little herds of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, mules and horses, will be a lord in the land, and the eyes of his sons and pretty daughters will stick out with fatness, or as we heard a good stock farmer put it to-day, "the man who comes here and is smart enough not to put all his fish in one basket the first year, always comes out on top."

Schubert & DeVitt have recently bought 6,000 graded cattle, and have arranged for pasture near Iatan in this county.

W. T. Scott and D. H. McNary are receiving 2,500 Mexicans bought at \$1.00 per head.

A. P. Bush, president Texas cattle raisers' association, is in receipt of a letter from the Chicago live stock exchange in regard to the quarantine law being put in operation this year on February 1st, instead of February 15th, as heretofore, and is of the opinion that the change will be made.

A. B. Robertson, president Texas and Pacific cattle association is in Chicago.

J. B. Slaughter and family are at Hot Springs, Ark.

W. T. Scott and family left first of this week on a visit to Marshall, Tex.

J. T. Shy, Texas man for the com-

mission house of Clay, Robinson & Co., of Kansas City, is at the St. James hotel.

J. P. Peters of Kansas City, and G. W. Melville of Topeka, Kas., are in the city.

R. M. COLLINS, Colorado, Tex., Jan. 18, 1897.

BLACK LEG.
Waxahachie, Tex., Jan. 12.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:
Is there any practical preventive of black leg in cattle? H. A. PIERCE.

The only preventive of which we have positive evidence is by vaccination, after the Pasteur method. See testimonials in Stock and Farm Journal of Dec. 2, 1896, from Texas cattlemen who have used it.

PREVENTING GROWTH OF HORNS.
Couch, Karnes Co., Tex., Jan. 11.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
Please send me by return mail the process by which the horns are killed on a calf by means of chemicals. I want a process by which the horns may be killed when young, to save the process of dehorning when older. Inclosed find stamp for reply.

H. S. VARNER.
(We have written Mr. Varner, stating that stick potash wet and rubbed on roots of the horns when the calf is from ten days to three weeks old will kill the "button" or root of the horn. Avoid allowing contact with the fingers. T. A. Williams of Childress, Tex., furnishes a liquid preparation which is also said to be very effective for this purpose.—Ed.)

A CHARTER MEMBER.
Kerris, Ark., Jan. 14.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:
After many thanks for your kind invitation to visit you and make you office my headquarters during the Swine breeders' association meeting of the 10th instant, must say I regret very much my inability to attend the meeting, especially as I was one of the twelve who "burned" this baby I am now so proud of. I would much like to meet and shake the hand of every noble patriot belonging to this hog band, who are doing more for our great Texas than the ballot-box or soldiers can ever do. May God bless every effort made by these noble men, and I hope you may do much towards spreading the word about what must eventually come—i. e., the making of Texas the hog and hominy state of the union. Yours, with best wishes for both the Swine breeders' association and Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

JEFF WELBORN.

POULTRY.

Keep the hen house dry.

Air slaked lime is a good disinfectant.

Always have regular times for feeding.

A fiery red comb is a sign of eggs for sale.

Study the individual characteristics of your flocks.

Ducks require more bulky food than chickens.

Hens having a free range gather a variety of food.

Exercise is as great a necessity as food for the hen.

Inbreeding should be avoided as much as possible.

Ducks handled properly will pay better than chickens.

Sunflower and hemp seed promote a smooth, glossy plumage.

Too much sloppy food is wasteful, and causes disorders of the stomach.

Feed in a cleanly way with a good variety of food and pure, fresh water daily.

It is claimed that crop-bound is nothing more than indigestion, and that charcoal-fed fowls rarely ever have this trouble. The present it by every now and then charring several ears of corn and allowing the hens to pick it off.

The best remedies we can use for poultry are preventives. It seldom pays to doctor a sick fowl, and when a case presents itself it should at once be separated from the rest of the flock and a thorough cleaning of the house and yards should follow. If fowls are confined in yards they should be deeply scraped up and the house washed with lime and carbolic acid.

It is said that in the fowl kingdom insects, grasshoppers, bugs and worms take the place of meat; so that when by yarding our poultry we cut them off from their natural food, we should supply them from ours. Fresh meat is preferable for this purpose to bacon, and lean meat rather than fat. They will accept the refuse from the slaughter house—the liver, heart, etc.—with greater thankfulness than we do the choicest cuts.

DIPPING CHICKENS.
The following is claimed by parties in Fort Worth who have tried it to be an infallible remedy for chickens infested with lice or insects of any description.

One-half gallon stock sulphur, 10 pounds slacked lime, 20 gallons water. Put in kettle and put same to boil; soon as it comes to boiling put set off and cool to milk warm, then dip chickens in, tail first, until covered head and all. One who has tried it states that his frying size chickens last summer were all getting weak in legs and wings; on examination he found them covered with small insects like the bed bug or chinch. The roof, walls and perches of the hen house were likewise covered. After treating the chickens as directed, they all shed off, took on new feathers and became plump and fat. The hen house was burned out with straw, roasts washed with lime, yard purified with lime and a load of sand provided in a heap (not scattered) for the fowls to wallow in. A second reliable party gives similar testimony as to the efficacy of the dipping mixture.

TWENTY-FIVE HENS.
Knowing that you are interested in presenting facts in regard to poultry keeping, below I give you details of what a small flock of twenty-five hens did in a year. The flock were White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks and kept in limited quarters.

Age, by my egg record book, in which

I kept a strict account of all the eggs laid and kept track of everything concerning my fowls, about 140 eggs for the year. The Leghorns laid the most eggs, but during the molting season I find the Plymouth Rocks laying some, while the Leghorns had stopped, though they are fed the same out not together. From these hens I raised 113 chicks, and only kept the very best of the pullets of both breeds for layers and brooders. I sold eggs for \$1.00 per dozen, and the total cost of seed (not including table scraps), \$35.50, clear profit, \$84.49, almost \$2.58 per head. I am keeping just fifty-two hens this year, and hope, if I am spared, to give you a better record next time. As an experiment, from my little experience, I find the best returns when the hens are fed with a proper proportion of moist but not sloppy feed.—Indiana Farmer.

SELECTING EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Now, that hatching season is upon us, a few words on that subject may not be out of place. Most people pay but little attention to selecting their eggs to hatch from, but set any egg they happen to get hold of. This is a mistake, and should be avoided, as it is very likely that the eggs will be of poor quality. Eggs in any way deformed, or thin shelled eggs, should be culled, and as far as possible the eggs from hens two or three years old should be selected for hatching, as the chicks from these eggs are usually stouter and harder than those from pullets. Again, another matter of importance is to look well after the fertility of the eggs set. A good plan is to set about three hens at a time, and then at the end of the seventh day test out the infertile eggs, and the work of only a few minutes will tell you all the fertile eggs out of the three settings, and then, when the two hens hatch, all the chicks can be given to one hen, and the other set or broken up, as best suits the person who is attending them. To test the eggs is the work of only a few minutes, and a tester can be made out of a small box as follows: Take a small box just large enough to set over the lamp and reach above the top of the chimney. Make a hole in the top, directly over the top of the chimney, so as to make a draft for the lamp, then make another in the side, the same height as the flame of the lamp, about the size of an egg, place the lamp inside of the box and hold the egg up to the hole. If the egg is fertile there will be a black object in the egg about the size of a large bean. If this object moves the chick is alive, but if it sticks to the side of the egg it is dead. If the egg is infertile it will be perfectly transparent. The testing, of course, must be done either in a dark room or after night, and it will well pay for the time and trouble it will consume.

W. P. HAWKINS.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last many years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in his firm, West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wading, Kinna & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Cheney's Catarrh Cure, taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonial sent free. Price, 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Address, LOCK BOX 767, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Lafayette Lamar Young formerly of Cartersville, Georgia, will learn something of benefit to him by addressing undersigned. Any person furnishing reliable information of him will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS F. JONES, Admr. of P. M. B. Young, Kingston, Ga.

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Passengers from Fort Worth will connect with Sleeper at Cleburne.

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VIA G. C. & S. F. TO CAMERON, S. A. & A. P. TO FLATONIA, SO. PAC. TO SAN ANTONIO.

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FORT WORTH.

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

Sam Cutbirth, Jr., of Baird, was in the city Friday.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, the well-known cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

Dodge Mason of Kemp, prominent banker and cattleman, was in the city Friday.

William Harrell of Amarillo, was among the visiting cattlemen here Monday.

J. M. Clark of Caldwell, Kan., a cattle dealer and feeder, was in the city Monday.

Maverick Davis of Seymour, was down Saturday, circulating among the cattlemen.

J. D. Sugg, of Snyder, I. T., was a prominent visiting cattleman in Fort Worth Friday.

W. S. Barnett of Caldwell, Kan., a cattle dealer and feeder, was in the city Thursday.

H. T. Campbell of Alvarado, a prominent cattle dealer, was in the city Thursday.

E. F. Icard of Chickasha, I. T., an old time and well known cattleman, was in the city Friday.

George Kramer of Elm Mott, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, was in the city Thursday.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., was among the prominent visiting cattlemen here Tuesday.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, a popular and prominent cattleman, was in the city several days last week.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch in King county, is back in the city from an extended visit to the ranch.

H. C. Bebb of Decatur, agent for the Kansas City stock yards, was in the city Friday rustling up business for his company.

William Hittson of Mineral Wells, was in the city Tuesday, on his way south to look after a herd of cattle he recently purchased.

John H. Belcher of Henrietta, an extensive cattleman, with ranch interests in Clay county and in the Indian Territory, was in the city Saturday.

C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, owner of the well-known "Long S" brand, and one of the most extensive cattlemen in the state, was in the city Wednesday.

J. A. Ballard of Abbott, was among the visitors here Thursday. Mr. Ballard had a mixed car of hogs and cattle on the market.

J. W. Searls of Helena, Mont., accompanied by his wife, are in the city for a few days. Mr. Searls is general live stock agent of the Great Northern railway.

John P. Jacobs, office manager here for the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans commission company, returned to the city Wednesday from a business trip to Waco.

Marsh Parker, agent for the Chicago live stock commission company, is back in the city, accompanied by his wife, and will establish Texas headquarters for his house at this point.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, was in the city Thursday, and called at the Journal office. Mr. Daugherty, who is an extensive cattleman, has just returned from a trip to New Mexico.

John Ledbetter of Quanah, a well-known and substantial cattleman, both physically and financially, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Ledbetter's cattle interests are principally in Greer county.

D. The Ayres and E. S. Flint, prominent cotton factors, wholesale dealers and capitalists of Galveston, were in the city Thursday, and were visitors at the Journal office.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, was among the visitors here Saturday. Mr. Robertson is an extensive as well as a progressive cattleman, and an active member of the executive committee of the cattle raisers' association.

John T. Shy of Kansas City, was in the city two or three days last week. Mr. Shy is connected with the commission firm of Clay Robinson & Co., and was looking for feeder steers for his company.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, returned to the city Tuesday from a business trip to Chicago.

P. S. Roberts of Childress, the efficient sheriff of that county, and considerably interested in cattle and horse property, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. M. Hamburg of Hutchinson, Kan., is in the city, one of the many feeders from that section that are down looking for cattle with which to clear up their surplus corn.

R. N. Graham is back in the city from a trip to Midland, and while out there he sold, for Crowley & Smith, 2000 steers, coming today, to Kansas parties for spring delivery.

J. W. Corn of Weatherford, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Corn is an extensive and successful cattle feeder. A bunch of rough-fed steers which he had on the Kansas City market Tuesday brought \$3.50.

T. M. Pyle of Memphis, was in the city Thursday, and made the Journal a social and business call. Mr. Pyle is a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, and had just come from Rome, where he had purchased some stock for his ranch.

T. and J. B. Embry of Louisville, Ky., were visitors in the city Thursday. These gentlemen have extensive ranch interests on the Isthmus of Tehuante-

pec, and are en route to that country. They find a market for their cattle in Yucatan, where they drive, as there are no railroads in that section.

J. W. Colston, assistant secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, was on the sick list last week, being laid up with the prevalent epidemic, la grippe, which has been the cause of his absence for the first time since assuming the duties of his office.

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKavett, has favored the Journal with a copy of an interesting pamphlet, of which he is the author, entitled "History of the Angora Goat, Mohair Industry." From it we expect to extract liberally in the near future.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Bell reports a shooting and killing scrape Sunday evening at Palo Pinto, where a man named Jones was killed by one Newman. The slayer escaped, but officers are on his track.

A. L. Chesler, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association at Wichita Falls, passed through the city Wednesday, on his way from Clarksville, where he had been inspecting the feed pens, and found eight head of cattle belonging to the association.

O. E. Skinner of Columbus, Kan., one of the successful and successful exhibitors at the recent great midwinter show at Kansas City, winning, he states, in the largest show of Partridge Cochins ever held west of New York first on four best cockerels, second on cock, fourth and fifth on cockerel and first on pullet.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Reynolds is a prominent and wealthy banker and cattleman, and one of the firm of Reynolds Bros., ranching in Throckmorton and Shackelford counties, and also in Jeff Davis county. Mr. Reynolds recently completed delivery of 1000 two-year-old steers, for which he got \$20.

C. C. Daly, Texas representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel commission company, returned this week from a business trip to St. Louis. Mr. Daly says that while nobody can foretell what the outcome will be when all the fat cattle which it is said are on feed up north are put on the market, so far as can be judged now all indications bode favorably for strong markets.

Mrs. C. K. Hawkins of Fort Worth, a well-known and successful breeder and exhibitor of fine poultry, has her card in this issue, to which attention is directed. Mrs. Hawkins states that most of her birds have been through the hands of Judges Hewes, Owens and Savage, and out of thirty birds scored only two went below 90 points. She promises satisfaction to all patrons.

T. F. Baskin of Clarendon, was in the city Saturday and made the Journal office a pleasant call. Mr. Baskin is a prominent stock farmer, and is down this way looking for a few cars of cattle to take to his ranch. Mr. Baskin incidentally stated that he had just received a Journal sewing machine recently ordered, and that so far as he could judge, it was O. K. in every respect.

Fred. Hersbrugh, the popular and well known manager of the Espuela land and cattle company of Dickens county, recently sustained a sad loss by the death of his daughter, which occurred on the 2nd inst. during Mr. Hersbrugh's absence at Colorado City. Their many friends and acquaintances sincerely sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Hersbrugh and family in their bereavement.

The attention of our readers interested in high class Shorthorn cattle is called to the change of date Geo. A. Warkins' sale from Feb. 25 to Feb. 24, at Kansas City, Mo., where his herd of sixty-six head will be dispersed at auction under the direction of the veteran auctioneer, Col. J. W. Judy of Ills. A grand lot of cows, heifers and bulls will go to the highest bidder. Further particulars next week's issue.

L. E. Haskett of Childress, editor and proprietor of the Childress Index, in a personal letter says: "Times are on the up-grade in these parts, and I believe our people will come out on top yet. The winter so far has been all any one could wish." Mr. Haskett has been in Childress now going on nine years, during which time his paper has been a considerable factor in the upbuilding of that section.

John T. Heard of Sedalia, Mo., was in the city Thursday, on his return from West Texas. He purchased a train load of feeder steers from Crowley & Goddard of Midland, paying \$2.80 per cwt. Mr. Heard is an extensive cattle dealer, and also ex-congressman from his state. His last visit to Texas was eighteen years since, and he was of course surprised at the improvement on every hand since that time.

W. J. Good of Quanah and Fort Supply, was in the city Wednesday. Capt. Good is also an extensive and active interest in the Indian territory, and with their associates, Messrs. Williams & Mason of Llano, are also owners of the well-known "V. V. N." brand of Eddy county, New Mexico, by virtue of their recent purchase from the Eddy-Bisell cattle company, from which it is popularly reported they cleared close on to \$90,000.

F. E. Dycus of Archer City, a well-known lawyer, has moved to Fort Worth, and has his office in the Scott-Harrold building, being a close neighbor to the Journal. While there is no special dearth of members of the legal profession in the city, Judge Dycus probably goes on the oft-quoted idea that "there's room at the top." He is well known, and has an extensive land practice throughout the state, which, it is safe to predict, he will hold and increase in Fort Worth.

E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth, was among the Journal's callers today. Capt. Harrold is cashier of one of our largest banks, a considerable property owner and an extensive cattle feeder. He has about 2000 head on feed now at Waxahachie, and just shipped out eight loads to St. Louis, which brought \$3.60 to \$3.90, satisfactory prices considering their class. Capt. Harrold said. He also sold 310 head of 1130-pound steers at the feed pens last week at \$3.80. "I am always ready to sell at home," said Capt. Harrold, "when I am offered what I think the cattle are

worth; then if the other fellow makes some money I am very glad of it; he will want to come back again and buy more from me."

V. B. Howey of Topeka, Kan., breeder of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, sends a check for his ad. to date, stating: "You can stop my ad. for the present, as I am sold out; will in all probability give you a call when the new crop of pigs, which will develop, edged stock, comes on. I sold twenty head of Berkshires the past few weeks at \$22 per head." The Journal is pleased to hear of Mr. Howey's success, and will be glad to welcome him back to the breeders' column in the near future.

W. W. Mann of Archer City, was in the city Friday, and made the Journal a social and business call. Mr. Mann is a prosperous stockman in that section, which, he states, has not recovered from the drought which they have had now for two seasons. Grass, consequently, is very short and cattle thin. They had a fine rain recently, which Mr. Mann states was beneficial. The people in that country are all looking forward hopefully to the consummation of the proposed irrigation scheme, which, if materialized, will develop that country wonderfully, the soil being as productive as could be desired.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.
It was predicted through the Journal some time ago that Texas would be called on throughout the nation for fancy stock as breeders, to fill places in some of the best herds in the country, and to verify this prophecy will state that we have received a report of the shipment of a trio of Berkshire pigs, three months old, to Messrs. Holst and Martin, Lacey, Tex., one of the best equipped herds and most extensive breeders in the east. This shipment was made last Tuesday by Ed L. Oliver, Cooper, Tex. They sold for \$100, and averaged at shipment 92 pounds each, being just a few days over three months old. The say they were good ones, we will let the reader judge. It will be remembered that it was only last September that Mr. Oliver shipped one of New York's best Berkshire breeders a three-month-old pig for \$50. He entertains an idea that the pigs are desirable as an addition to his herd, and the two shipped to Messrs. Holst & Martin will have to be better than anything that has heretofore been exhibited at Dallas.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.
Of all classes, on either side of the quarantine line, and large ranches, for sale by E. A. Paffrath, or (as-called) Pat, from Vernon, Tex., at their market value at time contracts are signed. Those wishing to purchase either cattle or large pastures will find it to their interest to either see me in person or correspond with me before making purchase. It is no trouble for me to answer either questions or letters, and I will take great pleasure in giving you any information within my power. You can see me at Hotel Worth, or address me, Lock Box 62, Fort Worth, Tex. E. A. PAFFRATH, or (as-called) PAT, real estate and live stock agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

A SUCCESSFUL STOCK FARMER.
Among many successful small stockmen, or more correctly speaking, stock farmers, in the Panhandle country, V. H. Rush of Childress, deserves special mention. Mr. Rush is a modest man and very likely would object to being made the subject of a newspaper article. In passing, it might also be observed that Mr. Rush is an athlete, slight and spare in build, but wiry and endowed with tremendous muscular power—he is the Sampson of his section. Among the many who have been lifted a four-hundred-pound weight with one hand, and perform other tests of strength proportionately surprising. As a marksman too, he has but few peers, whether his weapon is like David's, a stone with which to take down a prairie dog when traveling along the road, or a rifle for the fleet footed antelope. So it is evident Mr. Rush would be the wrong man to fall out with, but relying on his good nature will print this and take all risks, as his example may profitably be followed by others.

Starting four years ago with thirty-four head of nice, young thrifty cattle on his little ranch of a couple of sections southwest of Childress and not far from Pease river, Mr. Rush has since that time sold \$465 worth of steers and calves, and now has ninety-three head left. Putting them at \$15 all round, his investment of \$670 has in the time stated, realized \$2355 in cash and cattle. His loss during the four years amounted to three head.

Three head lost in four years, is to the mind of the Journal, the most creditable part of this creditable record. The fact speaks more eloquent than words and indicates that the cattle had something more plentiful and substantial to eat than the grass and mesquite leaves of the section, and a more effective windbreak than a string of barbed wire fence. As a matter of fact Mr. Wright plants anywhere from 75 to 150 acres of grain every year, more for the straw it affords his cattle than for the profit derived from sale of the grain. He has the western farmer—sorghum, and feeds his cattle liberally during winter and early spring. Mr. Rush's cattle are all well graded up. At first he started out with a Holstein bull, but soon changed to Hereford. Owing to lack of pasture he cannot have a herd of steers till two years old, as he would like to do, but sells them for spring delivery the first year. He has lately sold his last spring calves at \$12.

An old time cattleman who was present when the above mentioned figures were given, J. O. Keady, remarks: "Mr. Rush, as anyone knows who knows him, can show clear title to every head in his bunch and it is certainly a splendid record. But in my early days things were different in Texas. Then a fellow could start out with a branding iron and have a sized herd in a year. But then," added the O. T. C., "as I said things were very different those days, and mavericking is not fashionable nor like it used to be. If a man wants a bunch of cattle now, he must buy them and take care of them after he has got them. Range is not good and plentiful like in the old times, and a man that has a little

bunch on small pasture must feed in winter." The secret of Mr. Rush's success may be summed up in three words, care, feed, and shelter.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Oklahoma live stock association meets at Woodward on Feb. 9 and 10 next. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway have promised reduced rates for the occasion, and a large attendance is expected. The following program has been announced by the executive committee:

Thursday, Feb. 9, 10 a. m.—Address of welcome; response by M. F. Ward for the association; reading of minutes and discussion; business session, 1:30 p. m.—"The Quarantine Line—Territorial Inspection," W. F. Cantelero; discussion by members. "Inspection Laws and Practice," Ira Eddleman; discussion by members. "Early Days on the Trail and Personal Experiences," Col. Tom Word. Short talk on shipments by representatives present of live stock commission firms at the markets. 8:00 p. m.—Lecture, "Profits in Cattle Raising," C. L. A. Allen, of Kansas City.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 9:00 a. m.—"Freight Rates," report of special committee on same, by J. W. Miller; discussion. "Value of Dehorning Cattle," R. B. Masterson, Moberly, Tex.; discussion. "Profit in Grade Cattle," discussion by members. "Emporia Sale;" "Wolf Bounty Laws," N. S. Hudson; discussion by members. Report of executive committee, including reports of secretary and treasurer. Adjournment. 8:00 p. m.—Cattlemen's ball at opera house, free to members and guests.

RELATIVE FEEDING VALUES.
The Journal recently applied, on behalf of a correspondent, to Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the Texas agricultural experiment station, for information on the above subject, as applied to Indian and Kaffir corn, oats, bran, etc. Prof. Connell courteously replies as follows: "We are pleased to give below the information desired by your correspondent concerning the relative feeding values of Indian corn, Kaffir corn, oats and wheat bran. On these the following amounts are digestible as animal food: Indian corn, 10.5%; Kaffir corn, 10.5%; oats, 11.7%; wheat bran, 11.7%. The nutritive ratio, showing the proportion existing between albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and fats, and supply an estimate of their relative value per 100 pounds:

	Carbo-	Nut.
Indian corn.....	8.1	65.6
Kaffir corn.....	7.98	51.9
Oats.....	8.4	46.1
Wheat bran.....	11.7	44.6

"I am unable to give readily the information wanted concerning the value of corn meal as compared with the whole grain corn, when fed to work horses. I hope to be able to supply this information to your readers at a later date in a satisfactory form."

DR. R. C. FLOWER.
Of Boston, Mass.—Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas.

The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the state of Texas, as follows:
Cochise, Tex., Cleburne house, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 10 and 11.
Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 12 and 13.
Austin, Tex., Driskill house, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 15 and 16.
Victoria, Tex., Mull house, from Wednesday noon, Feb. 24, until Thursday noon, Feb. 25.

There is no physician in the United States better known than Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous and often of such a miraculous nature that many writers have claimed that many of his cures were miracles. Dr. Flower's ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question is as well established as that Dr. Flower lives.

This Fort Worth visit of the doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER JOURNAL.
Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of \$22 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper, filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure democracy and true democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature of the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

The above paper is offered together with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal at \$1.25 a year. Address Lock Box 767 Fort Worth, Texas.

"FRUIT BELT ROUTE"—THE PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Time card in effect May 6th, 1896.—Central time.

Leave Pecos, Texas, daily at 2:40 a. m., arrive at Roswell, N. M., at 12:45 p. m.
Leave Roswell, N. M., daily at 2:00 p. m., arrive at Pecos, Texas, 11:05 a. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific railway for all points North, South, East and West.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 a. m. Free rates, information regarding the resources of this valley, the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to
E. O. FAULKNER,
Receiver and General Mgr.,
Rdby, N. M.
Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc. direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 256 Main St., Dallas.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. T. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

Strong colonies of bees sometimes become suddenly depleted in numbers, but not enough left to keep up the necessary warmth to hatch the eggs. This is because no young bees have been hatched, and the old ones, superannuated, left the hive in search of food, and were not able to return.

Catalogue for 1896-7 of McKinney Nursery, E. W. Kirkpatrick, proprietor, is to hand, and contains much useful information.

Stock-keeping keeps up the fertility of the farm.

WHY NOT secure good handy pastures? We can furnish pastures that will hold from one to five thousand cattle between Muskogee and Chehalis Indian Territory, just west of Okla. & T. R. R. Address
MURPHY & MIDDLETON,
MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ter.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
2,000 four and five-year-old Uvalde county steers, \$22.50.

2,000 well bred, Panhandle raised coming two-year-old steers.
1,500 choice four and five-year-old steers, natives of Frio county, at \$22.50.
1,000 choice Wilson county one and two-year-old steers at \$10.50 and \$13.50.
3,500 2's and 3's, good mesquite raised cattle below quarantine line, at \$13.00 and \$16.00.

4,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country; range practically free.
2,000 good Western Texas two-year-old steers, located and raised above the quarantine line.
1,000 mixed stock cattle, together with a nicely improved leased range below the quarantine line.

1,000 good young Frio county steers, at \$10.50 for yearlings, \$13.50 for 2's and \$16.50 for 3's.
5,000 one and two-year-old steers, good grade raised cattle below quarantine line at \$10.00 and \$13.00.
1,000 good prairie raised coming two and three-year-old heifers, located below quarantine line, at \$10.50.
4,000 good mixed stock cattle, including all the steers four-years-old and under, Frio county cattle, at \$13.50.
10,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country, will be sold with or without improvements and leases on range.

2,500 extra large Southern Texas steers, ranging in ages from four to six years old, fairly well bred, in fine condition, heavy weighers at \$22.00.
3,000 good Frio county steers, 1,000 of which are 2's, 1,200 are 3's and 800 are 4's and 5's; price \$14.00 for 2's, \$18.00 for 3's and \$21.00 for 4's and 5's.
1,000 good graded stock cattle, located on the Plains above the quarantine line, on leased range, which will be sold with the cattle at much less than the improvements cost.
12,000 Southern Texas and Mexican steers, 2's, 3's and 4's, will be sold in lots of 1,000 or over, at \$10.00 for 2's, \$12.50 for 3's and \$15.00 for 4's. Will give purchaser a good liberal cut.
7,000 highly graded cattle, on finely improved leased range; leased at a low rental and for a long term of years. Purchaser of cattle will be required to pay for improvements at about one-half their actual cost; lease will be thrown in.

5,000 Southeastern Texas steers, ranging in ages from one to four years old, will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, at \$8.00 for yearlings, \$11.00 for 2's, \$14.00 for 3's and \$17.00 for 4's. Also offer 1,000 to 2,000 cows from the same locality at \$11.50.
For further particulars, write or call on Geo. B. Loving & Co., Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches, Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

TO THE TRAVELERS AND THE PUBLIC
The Hurley-Delaware Hotel company have succeeded the McLean and Mudge Hotel company in the management of the Delaware hotel at Fort Worth, Texas. The new management wish to announce that the high-class service and cuisine, together with the former character and accommodations which have made popular this institution will be continued, and such improvements as time will permit will be effected. The comfort and convenience of guests will receive, as usual, the most constant attention. The same staff and assistants will be retained, and the former rates remain unchanged.

THE HURLEY-DELAWARE CO.,
E. H. MAUPIN, MANAGER.
BRYAN AT WACO.
For the above occasion the Katy will sell round trip tickets to Waco, January 25, good for return until January 26, at one fare, \$2.65.

J. E. COMER,
C. P. & T. A.

CANCER CURE.
Guaranteed a permanent cure by use of Painless Balm Oil. For information write
J. L. WATTS,
Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

WHO'S SHELLABERGER?
He's the Wire Fence Man, of Atlanta, Ga., and sells the best and cheapest fencing in the South.
COLD AND CRIP.
Dr. Johnston's Cold and Grip Tablets.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Dr. Johnston's Big Liver Pills cures Sick Headache, Neuritis and Constipation. Send 25 cents to
DILLIN BROS. MED. CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUCHANAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—
Most Complete and Commodious in the West,

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	825,197	2,170,827	557,015		
Sold to Feeders.....	362,292	1,270	11,445		
Sold to Shippers.....	215,803	273,999	69,784		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,292	748,244	41,588	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.

No Yardage is Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighted.

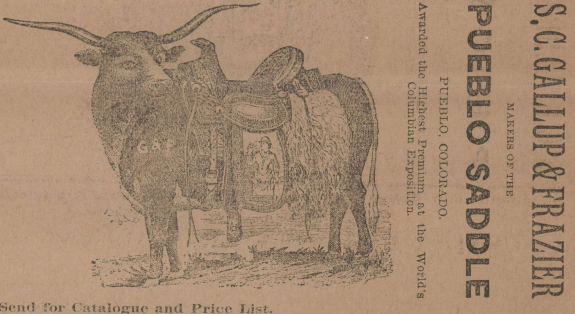
C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas.
H. P. CHILDS, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt.
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National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.
Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the
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The E. & R. \$3 Shoes
We have them in all styles. They are Goodyear welt, perfect fitting, elegant finish. They wear like iron. Mail orders solicited.
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Main & Fifth, Fort Worth, Texas.

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LAKE CHARLES, LA.
COMBINATION WOOD & WIRE FENCE

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