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SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION,

Waco, Tex., Jan. 21.—The annual convention of the Texas Swine Breeders' association, which is now in session in this city, is largely attended, there being some 300 members present. In the unanimity which prevails among these representatives of the great swine industry of Texas is as refreshing as it is remarkable. The hit of the meeting was when George Kramer of Waco told of the duty of landlords to tenants, the interest betrayed and the discussion which followed showing that he had touched the key-note to the future of the hog business in Texas. He held that the land owners of Texas, with few exceptions, raised meat enough for their own consumption, but that under the rule in vogue relating to tenants it was not practical for them to raise hogs. When they go to rent farms for the year they are informed that it will be necessary for them to put in the most of the lease in cotton. Mr. Kramer is an extensive landlord, and told of his plan. He said:

"When a man comes to me to rent land, and asks what he shall plant, I tell him to use his own judgment and make what will yield him the most money. I believe that it is the duty of every landlord to provide comfortable quarters for his tenants and include in the arrangements a well-sheltered hog pen, good bins for his small grain, stables for his horses, a crib for his corn and shelter for his hay. Make your tenants your friends, treat them courteously and you will have your land better cultivated and your interests better looked after. You ask me what the tenants will do with their surplus corn. The plan I pursue, and it is a success, is to go into partnership with them in hog raising. Treat your tenants right and they will not leave you, and with comfortable surroundings you will get a better class of men on your farm. I have tried the partnership plan in raising hogs and it pays me, as well as the tenant."

The discussion which followed showed that this problem had weighed on the minds of the members, and it was the consensus of opinion that there is as much need for reform among landlords as among tenants.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 21.—President Singleton called the annual meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' association to order at 10:30 this forenoon. Secretary Pruck of Dallas was present to record the proceedings, and there were several hundred members in attendance from different sections of the state.

On account of a bereavement in his family, Mayor McCulloch was absent and the pork raisers were welcomed to Waco by Hon. Seth P. Mills, member of the legislature from this county. He said he welcomed the swine breeders with more pleasure than he would welcome any other association for the reason that they were here to encourage the growing of more and better hogs in this state. He referred to the fact that Texas is first in cotton production, and said there was no reason why she should not raise as good hogs as Kansas or any other state.

"We went into the hog business some time ago," continued Colonel Mills, "but unfortunately for us we imported breed from Tyler and got worsted. But this is a different kind of hog that we are now discussing." The speaker then turned the keys of the city over to the visitors, calling attention to the fact that it was not in[illegible] them to drink anything but artesian water while in the city.

Colonel W. R. Cavitt of the agricultural and mechanical college directory responded to the address of welcome on the part of the association. He said it was a pleasant duty to perform provided he could perform it as he wished to, but that he had just been called on to respond in the absence of the "old snort" editor of the Farm and Ranch, who could not be present, and had given the matter no thought. He returned the cordial thanks of the association to the people of Waco for their warm welcome. The Swine Breeders' association, he said, was the greatest stock breeders' association in Texas, and was doing a great deal to promote the welfare of the country and people. It would eventually change the Texas farmer from the policy of planting an oversupply of cotton to the policy of planting more grain. Diversified crops would then ensue and place more money in the pockets of the agriculturists.

President Singleton read his annual address as follows:

"Brother breeders and members of the Texas State Swine Breeder's association: Gentlemen—Glad I am to meet and greet so many of you at this our seventh annual meeting. The successes that have crowned our every efforts in the past should encourage us to proceed with confidence. The work this association proposes to do, and is doing, is of such a character as to commend it to all thinking swine growers. And so long as this association does not degenerate into the service of [illegible] personal ends; but continues on its present high plain it will be a power for good. The rapid strides made in the direction of pork production in the state the past few years has never been equalled in the history of any other state. And it is now a question of only a few more years until P. D. Armour will lose his coveted prize and conclude that Germany will be worth to him two Souths as a market for packing-house products.

"The encouragement given the breeders of pure bred swine by the farmers and feeders of the state is the very best evidence that they are building their foundation on the rock of early maturity and where economy (the one thing that all southland must needs learn to practice) can be employed in the production of pork. The breeders, encouraged by liberal patronage, have expended vast sums of money exporting into the state the best animals of the respective breeds until today some of the very best individuals of the porcine family are bona fide residents of Texas. Not only in quality but in numbers do we also make a creditable showing. Of the Berkshire breed more hogs have been recorded from Texas the past two seasons than from any other one state. Of Poland-Chinas in the oldest and most heavily patronized record association of that breed the second largest recorder is a Texas breeder, and all other breeds make a very creditable showing.

"Texas is free from disease, our climate is mild and our soil productive. While our northern breeders profit by having five months of the cheapest meat producer in the world—green food—we profit by having twelve months of the same. Why should we not? From the shopman at his task to the banker in his office or the statesman in his library, we have our attention drawn to this great industry.

"It is my pleasure to report to you that the State Fair association, under its present management, has carried out to the letter every request made of them by your association. The result of the combined efforts of the swine breeders of Texas and the State Fair association gave the people of the state the greatest swine show ever held in the South. While this is for the good of the state and a credit to the breeders of the state, yet it is with regret we note each year that the swine department of our state fair is becoming more and more a sale ground for carload after carload of culls and scrapings to dump on the unwary farmers of Texas. It is to be hoped in your deliberations some remedy may be found that if the State Fair association was requested by your association to furnish pens only for exhibition animals and then allow no exhibitor to make more than two or three entries at the most in each ring, the desired object might be accomplished without working a hardship on either the exhibitor, the fair association or the intending purchasers.

"With each recurring season contagious diseases of swine become more general and severe in some of our sister states, and through the shipping of diseased animals into our state or healthy animals in disease-infected cars these diseases are thrust upon us. Texas cattle are quarantined against by other states where disease peculiar to our Texas cattle does not exist. Why not with the same propriety let Texas quarantine against hogs being shipped from these infected states where the dread disease cholera and swine plague are known to exist? After giving this matter the closest study I am fully convinced that there is but one protection for the breeders of Texas against those dread diseases and that is rigid quarantine for a period of fifty to twenty days on coming to the state. Such a rule might be requested of our State Fair association, and I opine they would gladly protect us with the same.

"We are united in a common interest and the success of swine breeding depends upon all alike. We are proud of our progress in the past seven years when our state association was organized with a handful of members. Today we have, perhaps, the strongest live stock association in the state. Now many counties in the state have swine breeders' associations that would be a credit to any state. Truly the breeders are moving upward and the hog is being regarded as the most valuable animal on the farm.

"In conclusion you will pardon me for calling your attention to an established custom of this association, viz., that no discussion be permitted in which the relative merits of the different breeds of swine is discussed. Any subject being introduced for discussion tending in that direction shall be declared out of order, or any talk introduced calculated to advertise any patent nostrum or remedy or any political question is now declared out of order.

A committee was, after some discussion, appointed to take up the matter of bringing in carloads of inferior stock to the Dallas fair.

President Singleton read a telegram from Mr. Lathrop, of Marshall, regretting his inability to be present and wishing for the association a pleasant and successful meeting.

Gen. T. N. Waul was on the programme for a paper on the subject, "The Origin and Destiny of the Hog," but Col. Cavitt explained that it would be impossible for the general to be present.

W. P. Pierce, of Denton, was not present, but he sent a paper on the subject, "Is the North or South Better Suited to the Raising of Hogs?" which was read by Secretary Pittuck.

Mr. Aaron Coffee, of Collin county, read a paper on pork producing, which provoked some discussion. Col. Coffee signed his paper "Old Cotton Planter."

Col. Skinner, of Fort Worth—I don't think the gentleman meant to refer to the Fort Worth packing house when he quoted $3.10 per hundred. They are paying $3.80 up there right along.

Col. Cavitt also protested against the quotation of such figures in the sense which Col. Coffee used them. He said corn was much cheaper now than a year ago, which also made pork cheaper. He could not see why the impression should become prevalent that hog-raising in Texas was retrograding.

Mr. Barron said the salvation of Texas was to stick to the hog—to plant hogs and raise corn, so to speak.

Col. Coffee said he had been misunderstood. He was simply quoting facts in his paper, showing what confronted the people of Texas. He was heart and soul with the hog-raiser, and prepared to stay with him. He was not advocating cotton raising, and did not want to be so understood. He was arguing for intelligent corn-raising and showing the sentiment in regard to these products that existed in Texas. He referred to a recent letter of Commissioner Rose published in the Dallas News and complimented the document.

G. E. King addressed the convention on "The Best Winter Pasture for Hogs," saying he had tried wheat and other grain, but found that oats made the best pasture.

Several of the delegates discussed alfalfa, contending that it is a fine paying crop and that hogs delight in grazing on it.

G. Falkner, of McLennan suggested that each member of the association who felt able to do so send a pig to the orphans of the Buckner home at Dallas.

The suggestion met with the hearty approbation of all the members, who agreed to carry it out.

Convention adjourned till tomorrow.

W. J. Cooper of Holland, C. Faulkner of Waco and W. F. Parks of Morgan, each made some pertinent remarks and suggestions.

S. P. Mills of Waco favored legislative measures looking to the branding and labelling of hog products shipped into the state.

There was another thing, Colonel Mills added. The big land owner ought not to raise all the hogs himself and make his tenant raise cotton. Let the tenant raise some hogs too, and they will not have to give mortgages on their crops. Then let's have some legislation and when these products are sent here make those sending them put their brands on it. Then the people will know what is on the market and what they are getting.

George Kramer of McLennan county agreed with Colonel Mills. He had a number of tenants and he had told them to raise just what they pleased. The result was their crops were diversified. They were raising everything except "Johnson grass," and there were no mortgages on their crops. Another thing, the land owner who furnishes his tenants with good and comfortable houses could always get good tenants.

Colonel Sims of Waco could not subscribe to the doctrine that we have too much to make money out of. He thought, too, however, the only question was how to utilize what we have got, and that when this problem was solved Texas would be the most prosperous state in the Union. The main question was how to make money on corn.

Mr. Kramer—Go into partnership with your tenants and raise hogs.

Colonel Sims—When we solve the question how to get a good price for our corn we will get rich faster than we ever dreamed of. I believe the best way to do that is to interest our tenantry and raise hogs. Then we will have big packeries at Galveston and other places.

A letter was read from Secretary C. A. Cour of the Dallas fair, expressing willingness of the management to cooperate with the association in any action deemed beneficial.

D. O. Lively offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the management of the Texas State fair has in the past given evidence of its co-operation and friendliness toward the Swine Breeders' association, and

Whereas, it has again given expression to a desire to continue this spirit and further recognizing the material benefit that has accrued to the swine breeding interest of our state, by virtue of the annual state fairs at Dallas, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Texas Swine Breeers' association, here assembled, recognize and appreciate the disposition that has at all times manifested itself on the part of the state fair, and that the Texas State Swine Breeers' association herewith pledges its further co-operation toward making the swine department the success it has heretofore been.

The communication from the fair association and the resolution were referred to the committee on the Texas State fair.

Mr. Nat Edmondson read a paper on the "Care of the Brood Sow."

Colonel Skinner said if the association wanted to have the proceedings of the association printed in pamphlet form he would give $25 for that purpose.

His generous offer was accepted with thanks, and a motion to print 300 of the pamphlets prevailed.

Mr. Nat Edmondson was appointed assistant secretary to take care of the different papers read.

Major Rose addressed the convention briefly on the subject of "The Hog Forty Years Ago in Texas, and What He is Today." He said he had prepared no address and had but little to say. His sympathies, however, were largely with the association, which was doing a great work for Texas. He was not a breeder of hogs for sale himself, but had raised a great many to kill for meat; had killed as many as seventy or eighty at one time. He thought every farmer ought to also raise a few beeves and some sheep. This would do away with the credit system, which he considered the most pernicious policy on earth.

Rev. R. F. Butler, better known as Uncle Snort, spoke on the same subject. He said he did not remember much about the hog of forty years ago, but he did not know that the razorback must go. The thing to do was to raise the very best breed of blooded hogs; they were the best and the cheapest in the long run. He didn't mean that he favored too much registration. The trouble now was that there was too much registration and too few hogs in Texas. Still he advised even the poor farmer to get the very best thoroughbred hog possible. The hog of today could be improved by proper feeding. Corn should be the foundation of his feed, and he should be given a wide range in which to run. He believed that Texas would finally raise the finest and best hogs in the United States.

W. F. Parks said he did not dispute the statement that the dry lot is not a god place to grow and fatten hogs, but he would like to know why that was the case. His father and other men's fathers had grown and fattened hogs in dry lots.

B. F. Wedel gave instances of fine fat hogs which he knew had been grown in dry lots.

Uncle Snort explained that the point he was making was that hogs could not be raised at a profit in dry lots or pens.

C. W. Thomas of Pottsboro gave an instance of a pig which had grown in a dry pen and fed on slop and which weighed 400 pounds when it was 10 months old.

S. E. Watters of Axtell defended the razorbacks. He was opposed to sneering at the poor old razorbacks, from which sprung the fine porkers of today. He was not a member of the association, but wanted to join, and if the association would take a scrub—a razorback— and elevate it to the distinction of the blooded thoroughbreds he was at their service and with the association heart and hand.

J. T. Rogers, also of McLennan county, spoke briefly. He thought to raise hogs in Texas at a profit it was necessary to pasture them on barley or grain of some kind. As to hog cholera he believed when it broke out in a certain section it would spread and go through the whole country. He thought every man could raise enough meat to do him and his family if he would try.

Colonel Coffee, the orator of the association, thought hogs could be successfully raised in dry pens, provided they were given a little green stuff to eat or a little sorghum, he being an advocate of sorghum. He agreed with Mr. Butler that the very best breed of hogs was the cheapest to raise, as well as the most valuable.

"How to Properly Handle Breeding Animals" was the subject of a paper read by B. F. Wedel, in which he showed that the greatest care must be given breeding animals if success is to be acquired.

President Singleton announced that the McLennan county swine breeders' association would entertain the state association at the Pacific hotel between the hours of 8 and 12 p. m. A vote of thanks was tendered the local association.

Mr. Butler spoke briefly on the subject of "The Hog and the Newspaper." He said he regreted that Colonel Frank Holland was not present to make the speech, as he was not properly loaded. As to the relation between the hog and the newspaper he said the newspaper had done more for the hog's interests than all other agencies combined. He mentioned the different stock journals in the state and said it would be impossible for the swine interests to get along without them. He complimented these journals in the highest terms, and said every farmer in Texas ought to take them and read them.

V. P. Brown of San Antonio, editor of the Texas Stockman and Farmer, said the farmers and stockmen of his section of the state had made great progress during late years. He said there was now a market in the state for every hog raised in Texas, that there was a packery at Fort Worth, and that it would not be long before there would be others at Galveston, Dallas, Aransas Pass and probably other places. So there could be no question about a market for all the hogs that could be raised in the state. In conclusion Mr. Brown invited the association to hold its next annual convention in San Antolo.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning President Singleton called the convention of the Swine Breeders to order. The attendance was somewhat slim, the delegates having been enjoying the hospitality of Waco up to a late hour last night. They soon began to drop into their seats, however, and the pork raisers got down to business.

General L. S. Ross of College Station and E. S. Peters of Calvert were on the program for papers, but neither of the gentlemen were present. Colonel Cavitt stated that General Ross' duties at the Agricultural and Mechanical college had not permitted him to leave there and D. O. Lively said Mr. Peters was in attendance on the cotton growers' convention at Memphis.

Colonel W. E. Skinner of Fort Worth read a paper on "The Hog Raiser, the Stock Market and the Packing House," which was given the closest attention. After reading this paper Colonel Skinner made a few extemporaneous remarks saying, apart from what he had read he had made some notes of subjects for discussion by the convention. He said through the efforts of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange the national body, or rather the National Live Stock Exchange would meet in Fort Worth next October. It was a great compliment to the Swine Breeders' association, he said, for that body to hold its national conclave in Texas. The press had handled the matter extensively, and would continue to do so. "When they meet we should all give them a hearty welcome." Colonel Skinner said a movement was on foot in the North, participated in by the stock yard companies, for the organization of loan companies to help the farmers of the country—to give them something in lieu of commission firms. This, he said, would relieve the farmers of the necessity of tying themselves up. They can then sell their products right here at home and let the banks take up the money. He explained that it worked on the co-operative plan. "Another thing," said Colonel Skinner, "of great importance to the swine industry, is the summer supply of hogs. There is no necessity for the farmers of Texas stopping their preparations for the sale of hogs in the hot months. It must be remembered that the market in hogs is at its strongest point in the summer. The man who prepares shoats for the midsummer market is the man who gets the money. He may meet with some little loss because of the hot weather, but the supply is then scarce and the market higher than at any other time. Hence, the high price he will get for his pork will overcome any loss he may sustain and still leave him a good profit."

The prices paid for pork at Fort Worth and other markets was discussed in a desultory way.

On motion of Oliver Lippincott of McLennan, the chair was requested to name a committee of five to attend the national convention of live stock exchanges at Fort Worth as delegates and represent the association. President Singleton said he would name the committee later on.

D. O. Lively wanted some information on the subject of feeding hogs for the summer market.

George Kramer responded and made suggestions as to the proper mode of feeding hogs, how to treat them in case of sickness and so on. Among other things he said the hog was naturally a clean and not a filthy animal. He was made filthy by his treatment and it was not the fault of the hog. He thought the hog could be successfully fattened for the summer market.

D. O. Lively said he had heard that if you take a mast fed hog from east Texas, put him on higher ground and feed him, it will prove unsuccessful because he will die. Hog growers had told him, however, that such was not the case.

Joe Rogers of McLennan had been shipping hogs for many years and he contended that they could be shipped as well in July or August as at any other time provided they were not overcrowded in the cars. If the hogs were given a good wetting when placed in the car and not left standing on a side switch an unreasonable time it would work all right. As for the east Texas mast fed hogs he had shipped many of them and there was no reason why they should not be placed on higher ground and fed with corn successfully. He had never lost anything by the experiment, but found that it worked well. As to shipping porkers in the summer it amounted to no more than changing their pens.

Mr. LeBarron thought the most important thing was to make the railroads quit sidetracking the hogs when they are shipped and keeping them crowded up until they die of heat. He had lost many hogs in this way.

Colonel Cavitt contended that it was a bad policy to wet hogs when they are hot.

Every time you pour cold water on a hot hog's back he will stiffen out and die as quick as if you had knocked him in the head with an ax. When a fat hog gets hot and rushes to water, he don't rush in, but he wets his nose and feet. Tho thing to do is to wet his nose and feet. Then he is all right."

Several other delegates gave their experience as pork shippers, most of them contending that hogs can be successfully shipped during the heated term.

W. C. LeBarron of Fontress read a paper on "The Relation of the Hog to the Dairy."

President Singleton—A hog can stand all the milk he can eat. It is the only individual feed on which the hog can dine alone and thrive and prosper.

Mr. Butler thought wheat and oats mixed, ground into a kind of flour, was the best feed on earth for hogs.

Col. W. R. Cavitt made a brief talk on "The Development of the Swine Feeding Industry in Texas." He said Texas was the best adapted state to this industry to be found in the South. It had been said that certain sections in Texas were adapted to cotton and others to swine-breeding. He contended that there was no section of Texas which is not adapted to swine breeding. Even the black waxy section of the state is adapted to it. Even in the Panhandle and the far west hog raising is proving successful. Col. Cavitt then enumerated the various kinds of grain which grow in the state, showing the cheapness of raising feed and how easy it is for the people of Texas to make their own meat.

"The hog industry is the backbone of Texas," continued Col. Cavitt. "There is another thing, and I am not going into politics, either. There is not enough money per capita in circulation, and we are told that this fact is responsible for the hard times and stagnation in business. If that is true, we all know that the swine industry of Texas alone is capable of bringing into this state sufficient per capita of money to supply the wants of the people and make them happy and prosperous. The greatest curse on our people is that they are manufacturing nothing at home and sending everything away to be manufactured. We must get industrial enterprises here. We must have cotton factories, woolen mills and the like. Why, if we only make our own meat, think of the money we keep at home. And why can't we do it? What is to prevent it? We now have a packing house at Fort Worth with a capacity of 1500 hogs a day. Just think of that. We ought to have a packery in Waco, one in Houston and at other points. And I tell you, gentlemen, we must sustain such home enterprises. We must sustain our home packeries, even if we have to do it at a small sacrifice of prices for a while. We have the greatest state in the union and must look after our own interests." Col. Cavitt was wildly applauded.

R. F. Butler disclaimed that he had "belittled" any section of the state or that he had any prejudice. He loved the entire state with a fondness that surpassed all human understanding. He simply meant that more corn could be raised in other sections than in East Texas. He did not intend to discourage hog rasinig in any section of Texas.

On motion the convention adjourned until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A paper of T. C. Slaughter of Prosper, Tex., on "Pork Raising in Texas," was read.

The chair announced the committee to attend the meeting of the National Live Stock exchange in Fort Worth in October, as follows: Oliver Lippincott, Jr., Waco; F. P. Holland, Dallas; G. E. King, Taylor; William L. Prather, Waco; W. H. Pierce, Denton.

J. F. McGuire of Gatesville read a paper on "The Pure Bred Hog as a Factor in the Production of Pork."

Ben F. Rogers of Palestine made an address on "Sweet Potatoes and Field Peas as a Feed for Hogs," in the place of M. Lathrop, who could not be present. A general discussion of the question of sweet potatoes for hog feed then ensued, many of the delegates participating therein.

This was followed by an address from R. F. Butler on "The Pig in the Orchard," his contention being that the pig has no more business in the orchard than in the parlor—that it is an unwise policy to let hogs get in the orchard.

The other speakers were almost unanimous in differing with him, giving facts and figures to show that the pig and the orchard go hand in hand and work excellently together.

Mr. LeBarron suggested that Mr. Butler's experience was not a proper test of the matter, as his hogs are generally so hungry that they will tear up an orchard bodily.

R. F. Butler—I am now convinced that I have been wrong at least half of my life.

Col. Cavitt—As we are old friends of Mr. Butler's, we will not dispute his word on that proposition.

"Sorghum for Hogs," was the subject discussed by A. A. Parrott of Holland. He argued against the use of sorghum for the fattening of hogs, and said he was an advocate of the use of corn straight. He believed sorghum made boils on the hogs, and was otherwise unhealthy for them.

J. E. McGuire said he had seen hogs fed on sorghum straight all through the summer, and that they were in good order and perfectly healthy. All that was necessary to fatten hogs for killing after feeding them through the summer on sorghum was to feed them a couple of months on corn before slaughtering them.

Others spoke in favor of sorghum.

Mr. Kramer—I bank on sugar cane, and can't help it.

President Singleton—I think sorghum is one of the best feeds I ever used.

Mr. Cooper of Holland—Many of my neighbors condemn sorghum, but I am still feeding it and find it satisfactory.

D. O. Lively—If sorghum is a failure as a hog feed, then the hog industry in West and Southwest Texas is a dead letter.

Mr. Parrott—I must say I am of the same opinion still, although I stand alone on the sorghum question.

D. O. Lively—The Texas experimental station at the agricultural and mechanical college has published a bulletin on sorghum, and declared it to be a fine feed—the best forage crop in the state.

The committee on the president's address and matters relating to the state fair submitted its report, which was the same as published in the News this morning, with the exception that the addition of one class to the premium list is recommended. The report was adopted.

Resolutions thanking the people of Waco, the local Swine Breeders' association and the press for courtesies were adopted.

On motion the Fort Worth stock yards were requested to furnish all the stock journals of the state with their weekly quotations on hogs for publication.

Col. Skinner said the stock yards would gladly acquiesce.

On motion the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to recommend to the State Fair association an expert judge and superintendent of the swine department. The chair appointed W. C. LeBarron, B. F. Wedel and W. R. Cavitt.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

NEWS AND NOTES.

F. W. Witherspoon of Gainesville marketed Monday in Kansas City a lot of heavy meal and cornfed steers from Belcherville. They sold for $2.75, and it is reported that a higher price than this has not been paid on that market since last October.

Crawford, McCord & Crawford marketed 176 steers, 1044 pounds average at $3.55 and 44 steers, 1048 pounds average, at $3.60.

Captain W. R. Moore of Ardmore, I. T., the expert feeder of cattle, has shipped to the Chicago market a train of six cars of the steer cattle he has on feed at the Ardmore oil mills. The cattle averaged 1365 pounds, and sold the first of this week at $4.25. This is the highest price paid for meal fed cattle this season, and the result justifies the method of feeding adopted by Mr. Moore. The shipment was from among the 2000 head of cattle on feed at Ardmore, an extended notice of which has been given in this paper. They were taken from one of the best pens about as they came without any effort being made to select the best.

A herd of some 2500 head of Mexican cattle belonging to the Coralitos Cattle company passed through Scurry county last week enroute to the "2 Buckle" ranch. This is one of several large herds of Mexican cattle lately taken up to the ranch named by the company mentioned.

It is stated that work will begin by March 1 on the extension of the Pecos Valley, which has been surveyed from Roswell, N. M., to Washburn, Tex., 200 miles.

A train load of hogs passed through Fort Worth Saturday over the Santa Fe for the City of Mexico via Houston, the second train of hogs for Mexico this year.

There is a heavy movement of corn from Kansas over the joint track going to Galveston for the export trade. Last week eight sections of one train and five of another went through this city.

The secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association received a telegram a few days ago from M. W. Sutton of Prairie Hill, Tex., who announces that he had convicted two cattle thieves, Smith and [illegible], who were charged with stealing about seventy-five head of cattle from Eddleman Bros. of Oklahoma and Spence Bros. of New Mexico, members of the association.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 19.—For some time large numbers of cattle have been smuggled across the quarantine line, which runs thirty miles west of here, a number of stockmen, it is alleged, being regularly engaged in that business. The matter has been reported to the department of agriculture and a special agent has arrived to look into the matter. It is rumored that a number of arrests will follow, some being very prominent men.—Dallas News.

The average wheat yield of Great Britain for 1895 is officially stated to be 26.23 bushels to the acre. The yield for 1894 was 30.69 bushels, and 29.32 was the ten years' average. While this year's yield did not prove as low as it was estimated during harvest, only once before during the preceding ten years—namely, in the first of the two recent years of drouth, 1893—was it as low as in the year just ended.

A train load of the fine fed cattle from Alvarado were sold at Chicago Monday. They weighed 1343 pounds and brought $4.15.

The Witherspoons of Gainesville, Tex., are making a reputation for top Texas cattle this season. Today W. S. and F. Witherspoon got $3.85 for a string weighing 1382 pounds.—Drovers' Telegram, Jan. 17.

Deputy Collector John B. Green was in town a couple of days this week, and went from here to take Henry Reynolds' place at Boquillas for a few days, to pass over about 7000 head of cattle from M. Halff. He was accompanied by Tom Shields, the live stock agent of the bureau of animal industry. Deputy Collector Reynolds is in Mexico with Mr. Wm. Ferguson investigating the price of some cattle recently passed over at Presidio.—Marfa New Era.

There are various sizes of the De Laval Power or Creamery machines. There are several sizes of the Dairy or "Baby" styles of same. The smallest is the "Humming Bird" now just introduced. Its capacity is 160 pounds of milk per hour, making it suitable for the household to the dairy having less than ten cows, and its price is $65. The next size is the "Baby" No. 2, the capacity of which is 350 pounds of milk per hour, answering for dairies of five to fifty cows, at $125. The larger size is the "Baby" No. 3, with capacity of 600 pounds of milk per hour, handling the milk of twenty-five to one hundred cows, at $200. All of these machines are built and mainly intended for easy hand use, but the No. 2 and No. 3 may be conveniently attached to any sort of light power.

There are now more than 85,000 De Laval Separators in use and they have long been owned and used by nearly if not quite every State College and Experimental Station of importance. Almost every station has exhaustively tested them in comparison with other systems, and the result has been unqualifiedly favorable to the Separator. Their endorsement of the Separator is thorough and complete, and comes from the highest and most practical of dairy authorities.

If sufficiently interested in the "Baby" machines, please send for the new 1895 catalogue, with full particulars, Experiment Station endorsements, and practical testimonials of prominent users, in short, an actual "education" in the advantages of centrifugal separation.

CATTLE.

TO THE STOCKMEN.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request the cattlemen of the city and those interested to meet with us at the office of J. C. Loving, in the Scott-Harrold building, Saturday afternoon, January 25, at 3 p. m., to appoint committees and discuss the entertainment of the vistors attending the coming cattlemen's convention to be held in this city in March next. Benjamin Tiller, George B. Loving, George Beggs, J. C. Loving, R. N. Graham, T. C. Andrews, C. C. Daly, E. F. Paffrath, J. H. Denny, T. P. Stevens, L. L. Moore, Joseph L. Loving.

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Mr. J. W. Springer, of Dallas, in responding to the address of welcome at the Texas Live Stock association meeting in San Antonio last week. Lack of space prevented its full appearance in last week's issue:

Mr. President, Members of the Live Stock association, Ladies and Gentlemen—Inspired by the eloquent invocation just offered, supplemented by the cordial and generous welcome so graciously tendered by your distinguished representative, your invited guests already feel themselves not strangers, but at home, in the house of their friends. My selection to make this response might be questioned from the fact that I am unknown to most of you and subject to be classed as a tenderfoot. Since, however, I left my home in the North, I have been warmly welcomed by big-hearted and generous Texans. An Illinoisan by birth, a Texan by adoption, I have chosen, like one of old, that your people shall be my people, and your interest shall be my interest. We are gathered today from all quarters of Texas to consider questions pertaining to the general good of the live stock interests of the state.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the live stock interests of Texas are second to no other interest either in the state or in the Union. It represents hundreds of millions of values and the questions to be discussed at this meeting, while they primarily affect the members of this association, they incidentally reach out and influence the live stock interests of the entire Union. I see before me a broad-gauged lot of men, many of whom have buffeted with fate for scores of years past; you have persistently adhered to the business of raising cattle and sheep in the face of adversity; you have seen the scorching rays of the summer suns parch the cattle pastures, have felt the destructive force of water famines and had your herds and flocks decimated before icy northers, sweeping away fortunes in a season. Not only have you weathered the storms of the elements in nature but you have also been forced to contend with foes as certain to sap your financial success. Between the millstones the stock interests of Texas have been ground to dust. The first of these destructive millstones has been represented by the uncertain elements of nature, the drouths, the water famines and the icy northers. The second millstone has been represented by vicious legislation, bad laws, high rates of interest and unjust land and lease laws.

In coming among you from the state of Illinois I found that the stockmen of Texas were paying from 10 to 12 per cent interest on money borrowed. In Illinois stockmen were paying from 5 to 7 per cent, which is the legal and contract rate of interest. The security offered by the Texan I found to be just as good as the security offered by the Illinoisan. The question naturally arose in my mind: Why this great difference in rates? I soon discovered the reason, and I have no apologies to offer for the directness with which I shall touch upon these questions, which to me are so vital to the great stock interests of the state. I have no apologies to give for the opinions offered here. If you concur with them ways and means can be devised to eradicate such laws as are preventing the people of Texas from obtaining cheap money and a better credit abroad. There are men before me today who are paying their home banks 10 and 12 per cent interest to enable them to carry their land and their live stock. In the past ten years you have paid to these same home banks an amount equivalent to all you have borrowed, and still your original indebtedness remains unpaid, and is today possibly greater than ever.

What is the reason, I ask, that you are forced to pay home banks such a confiscatory rate of interest while the stock raiser in Illinois with no better security pays from 5 to 7 per cent interest? This can be answered by going to the money centers, either in this country or abroad, and the unanimous opinion of all the holders of cheap money will be given to you in the two words, 'hostile legislation.' For the past decade your law-makers have been running riot with alien land laws and other laws, which being interpreted by the holders of cheap money as inimical to correct business principles drove them entirely from the field and left it at the mercy of what you are pleased to term "home banks." The home bank, like the home market, is good in its sphere, but both are limited and both are unable to meet the needs of the people. Our necessities are so urgent for the use of money and our production of live stock is so great that a home bank is unable to supply our needs at a living rate of interest and our home market utterly too limited to consume what we produce.

This being true, we must court the markets of the world; we must go out and deal with people who have cheap money to lend, and we must court favor with other localities for the consumption of those things we produce. These two propositions being axiomatic all laws which aim at suppressing the one or narrowing the other are inimical to the best interests of Texas, and it should be our duty to assist in eradicating all such vicious legislation from our statute books.

The second obstacle in the way of obtaining better financial results from stock raising in Texas has been the excessive rates for the transportation of stock to the large markets of the world. These rates are today just double what they should be. They are the rates decreed arbitrarily by the railroad magnates in New York; they are the rates levied upon stock interests of the southwest for the purpose of paying what is known as fixed charges. The fixed charges of a railway include all the high-salaried official list, together with the running expenses of the road and the regular repairs necessary incident thereto, as well as the interest on all of the bonds for which the road is bonded. They have been into the receiver's hands and have been many times sold under the hammer. The stock in most of these enterprises has been totally obliterated by the bondholders; they in turn have been absorbed by the Goulds, Vanderbilts and other railroad magnates controlling vast sums of money. These roads have been purchased by such magnates at from $5,000 to $10,000 a mile. The process has been to double and treble the bonded indebtedness until it has reached $20,000, $30,000 and in some cases even $35,000 and $40,000 per mile. These magnates have then by the fine manipulation of rates made a great showing as to the paying ability of the road and have then offered to an unsuspecting public and generally across the seas these tremendous issues of watered bonds. The railroad is then compelled to earn fixed charges and interest on all of this watered outfit. They are then forced to levy tremendous tariff rates on all of the interests lying along their lines. The stock interest has been especially singled out to bear the burden of paying these fixed charges. Thus, you see, the stock interests of the southwest have been wholly at the mercy of railway officials. To further levy a tribute equally as arbitrary the general managers of all of these roads have just signed an agreement whereby every person who raises, buys, ships or deals in live stock from the 1st of January, 1896, shall walk over their various railway systems or pay full fare both "a-comin' and g'wine." These same officials failed, however, to intimate that in consideration of thus increasing the passenger receipts the rates of live stock would be lower. Not so. No such good luck for the stock shipper.

I am aiming no criticism at our Texas railroad men. They are liberal and will compare favorably with any of those in any state of the Union, but they are utterly powerless when it comes to fixing livestock rates to the larger markets of the world. They can regulate local rates, but what affects our interests most heavily are the trunk line rates and the long hauls to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New York. These rates are made on trunk lines doubly, trebly and quadruply bonded. The cry of the general manager is, we must pay fixed charges, and fixed charges means a multitude of high-priced officials and interest on watered bonds. How is this to be remedied? It can be done by a consolidation of our interests (if this does not contravene our trust law, and I presume it would not) by a combination representing the livestock interests of the Southwest in the hands of a committee of responsible men who are prepared to contract our cattle, our sheep and our hogs to the markets of the world over any road that will give us the lowest cash tariff rates. Such a committee to control all the shipments for the benefit of the producer. Such a consolidation of interests would simply be for the protection of the producer and secure for him (either a small shipper or a large one) such rates as will enable him to derive a profit from the stock which he produces. It is well known that a combination of capital dictates all of the railroad rates in and out of Chicago. This combination has compelled rebates and drawbacks, has fostered claims for leases, etc., which have aggregated vast sums of money, which have built the mammoth packeries of Chicago and Kansas City, and the Texas stock raiser has largely footed the bill.

You, my friends, have raised the cattle, the sheep and the hogs; you have taken all the chances of ice and sun; you have paid exorbitant rates of interest; given up double rates of railway transportation, and sold your stock at prices fixed by the combine packeries. You have paid extravagant yardage and feed charges (as high on a $25 Texas steer as it is on one from Illinois worth $75), and still you meet in convention, discuss the vicissitudes of human existence, deplore the uncertainty of the stock business, and wonder why you have never gotten through paying interest to your home bank. It is high time you were arising to the importance of the occasion, and it is absolutely essential for your future financial success that a halt be called and that you make yourself heard with reference to these interests so vital to your success.

Another reason I wish to offer for the depressed condition of Texas is the feeling abroad that too many of our laws are narrow, selfish and absolutely dishonest, and that entirely too much of our legislation smacks of the rankest sort of paternalism. Capital is timid, and as long as we allow people doing business in Texas to make assignments and prefer the home bank, and prefer the home merchant, placing all Northern creditors in class "C," (which is all they ever see for their money), just so long will we fall short of measuring up to the full stature of commercial manhood. Not only this, but we have by statute placed a premium on rascality by the decision of our courts on the homestead law. What was intended by the makers of the constitution for the saving of a 200-acre farm, which at that time was not worth over $200, has been extended by judicial opinion and constitutional amendments until now we have "homesteads" (especially in the cities) claimed by debtors worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the confiding creditor can only stand off and look on. The theory of a homestead for the protection of wife and children is all well enough, but it should be limited in value. This of itself would put a stop to the frauds now being perpetrated in many parts of this great state, which have affected our credit in the markets of the world as much as any other one thing.

Another vicious state policy has been the leasing and sale of public lands. It was somewhat improved by the last legislature, but still falls far short of what it ought to be. The lands held by the state should be reclassified, and all grazing lands should be classed as such, advertised and sold as soon as possible, and the state of Texas should go out of the land business. Another and equally onerous law to the live stock interests of this state is the failure of the Texas statute to provide for an appeal from boards of equalization in the counties of the state. In the Panhandle and in the west and southwest these boards of equalization are nothing but boards of confiscation, and where today ranches and grazing lands are offered on the market at from 50 cents to $1 per acre, these same boards of equalization have levied an assessment and have taxed all of these lands at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre, regardless of their market value and in violation of the constitution, which says: "Taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value."

Such wrongs as these, and others I might name, equally offensive and detrimental, should be corrected. We should unite in a determined effort to place ourselves as a state in the line of progress. We should be as broad as the broadest and jealously guard our commercial integrity. We should make it our business to see that the office-seeking politician is relegated to private life. The vociferous pleading of the demagogue for injurious homestead laws, exemption land laws, increased appropriations, more boards of commissions, increased state extravagance, and for an enlargement and an extension of municipal tyranny throughout the state of Texas should be met by an indignant and outraged public by their total annihilation. All of of our interests are being jeopardized by these things and by these tax-eaters in the confiscation of private property. Most of our commercial loss can be directly traced to this crowd of political cormorants. These political pirates, beginning with the year 1896, should be relieved of any responsibility they now hold and the righteous judgment of an indignant people should be written over the doors of their offices, as was done in the days of old, in the flaming words, "Mene mene teke lupharsin;" "weighed in the balance and found wanting." We have had too many "wanting" officials in the last decade. The time is ripe for a general revolution. Let Texas begin in this crusade for better officers, fewer laws and commercial honesty.

I trust the response I have made shall not be considered as smacking too much for or against any political party. I have aimed regardless of party to present some of the points for our consideration at this meeting. I am satisfied we are all delighted at the reception we have received at your hands. We always know what to expect from the good citizens of the Alamo City. Your speaker has eloquently announced to us that your latch string was on the outside, and that all visiting stockmen were expected to make themselves perfectly at home. I trust that this meeting may be interesting and profitable, and it is our wish that whatever action may be taken by resolution may represent the best interests of the livestock industry in the empire state of Texas.

HIGHLAND CATTLE.

Recent Discovery of Their Value in Cross-Breeding.

Although practically unknown in America, this breed of cattle has long been famous in the London markets for the superior quality of its beef, which, with its hardiness, form the market characteristics of the race. Its lack of popular favor is explained by the push and energy which have been conspicuous in the breeders of other breeds of beef cattle, and by the deficiency of these qualities among the Highland breeders. But the present craze for crossing has suggested new combinations of blood and different methods of crossing with the various breeds to obtain the best results. The Shorthorn Highland cross, until recently undreamed of in cattle breeding, has been proved a success, and is exciting considerable interest in the hitherto but little known Highland breed. The great advantage of the cross is the hardiness of the produce. They are wintered out on the high lands, where ordinary cross cattle from the Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn would be losing instead of gaining flesh even on the richest feeding. The quality of the crosses shows that greater hardiness can be secured without sacrificing any of the merits which belong to the best bred products of the more widely known combinations, and the breeding of such cross cattle is extending. Their appearance is most pleasing, the square frames and mellow skins inherited from the sire being set off to advantage by the fine hair, which is the peculiar possession of the dam's race. Now that its merits have been so loudly proclaimed, we may look for the speedy introduction of Highland cattle into this country. This is most desirable, for it is undoubtedly among the very best stock for the broken range country along the foot of the Rocky mountains. The Highland is a compact, neat, blocky, middle-horned animal, of dark color and medium size. Mature bulls weigh from 1100 to 1600 pounds; cows from 700 to 1000 pounds.

MEXICAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

There are a lot of cattlemen in Fort Worth tonight who are hot under the collar by reason of the fact that the San Antonio Cattlemen's convention in effect indorsed the raising of the embargo on Mexican cattle. President A. P. Bush, Jr., of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas is being soundly abused tonight by reason of his stand on that question. The position taken at San Antonio by Hon. Marion Samson of Alvarado is highly commended.

At the Worth hotel tonight from twelve to fifteen of the best known cattle raisers in Texas were discussing the situation and the determination was there reached to bring this question up at the coming Fort Worth convention in March and fight to a finish for the vindication of the position taken by Mr. Sansom at San Antonio. There are many here who regret the course of President A. P. Bush, Jr., of the North Texas association at San Antonio, and who openly assert that they intend to make a fight against his position with a view to proving that the present congress replace the embargo on cattle importations from other countries.

The ball was set rolling here tonight and the cattle convention to be held here in March next will witness a fight to a finish on this question. Northwest Texas cattlemen here say the bovine from the republic of Mexico must go; that already his advent into Texas has had a depressing effect upon the industry and that the existing condition of affairs can not longer be tolerated.

The men in the Worth hotel conference of tonight had their dander up and openly asserted that they would make this an issue in the Fort Worth convention. It also cropped out that the cattle raisers in the thirteenth congressional district proposed to see to it that the man who succeeded Judge Cockrell in congress from that district would indorse the position Judge Geo. H. Noonan indicated he would take in the present congress. The fight is on and it is going to be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against the bovine product of the Montezuma land.—Dallas News, Jan. 16.

CORN-AND-COB MEAL.

Corn-and-cob meal is undoubtedly a good feed for cattle, hogs and horses. For this class of stock it has been thoroughly tested, and the results have been good. The cob itself possesses but little nutrition. Its value is more mechanical than anything else. The ground cob, when mixed with the ground grain and fed to the stock, by reason of its lightness and porosity, counteracts the tendency of the grain food to compact in the stomach, at the same time diluting the rich grain food and also adding largely to its bulkiness. I have not only used it alone successfully now for several years, but also cook with it shorts, or ground oats or both. All the best hogs I have produced for several years past have been fed this kind of feed part of the time at least. I have also fed corn-and-cob meal to all other kinds of stock for several years mentioned, and nothing seems to eat too much of it. We keep it before our work horses, and have never had a case of founder since we began to feed it.—Southern Farm Gazette.

EXAMINE STOCK SALT.

It is not always best to buy a cheap quality of salt, or having bought what is supposed to be a good quality and finding it not up to expectation, to feed it to stock. Several weeks ago we mentioned an unaccountable case of death of a number of head of cattle. Upon questioning the gentleman who lost the cattle, this week, we learn that by comparing notes with others who had sustained similar losses, he ascertained the cause. A sack of salt which had been fed to the cattle consisted of the cleanings of the evaporating vat, and contained so much gyp and other harmful substances that the cattle died of scours as though they were afflicted with an acrid poison.—Amarillo Champion.

In speaking of scarcity of cattle in the great corn-growing states of the West, last week's Coleman's Rural World says: "The scarcity of feeding-cattle is generally admitted on all hands. It is felt on the farm where feed is plenty, from the Ohio to the Mississippi river, and the final crop bulletin of the Kansas state board of agriculture declares that Kansas is overflowing with both forage and grain, and cold winter is a great advantage to numbers of cattle and swine, more than are now obtainable at prices that will permit a profit. Conditions are very similar in Nebraska, and no doubt all over the West. The demand which has been phenomenally large is falling off to some extent, but this is not because the cattle are not wanted, but because, under the combined influence of demand and scarcity, stockers and feeders have gone so high as compared with the price of finished cattle that those who would gladly have purchased in order that they might use up their abundant forage were afraid to buy lest the transaction might prove a loss. Since the supplies of Western cattle have fallen off, the marketing of stockers and feeders has gradually diminished; nor are they at present likely to come forward in very considerable quantities. This is in part due to the fact that they are not largely in the country to forward and in part to the low value of fat cattle, which prevent the demand from offering prices that would tempt the shipment of those that would be available if finished cattle were higher."

Strawn, Tex., Jan. 21, 1896.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Will you please give us a remedy, through your valuable paper, for blackleg in cattle (or we call it that). Affects cattle from eight to sixteen months old and those in best flesh; skin puffs up, black and bloody, and jelly-looking between skin and flesh; usually die in twenty-four hours or less time: but few ever recover. Yours respectfully, S. B. STRAWN.

ANSWER.

Blackleg is a common disease, said to be produced by a germ or parasite, dreaded by every stockman, rarely cured, and both virulent and contagious. Causes various, such as sudden change of temperature, stagnant water, decayed vegetable matter, miasmatic exhalations and many others, causing malconditions of the blood. As you state, it generally attacks the best conditioned animals. No certain remedy appears to have been discovered. Change of range and feed is about the best that can be done; also shelter from excessive cold, especially at night. Chlorate of potassium in from one to three drachm doses dissolved in water and given every two or three hours is sometimes efficacious, but as a rule by the time an affected animal is observed its blood is in such condition that treatment is useless. Great care should be exercised in handling the carcass of an animal that died of blackleg, as the blood and excrement are poisonous. Carcasses should be burned or buried at once.

A good many cattle have died in the northern part of Wilbarger county recently. One farmer lost four one day and another farmer lost thirty-four inside of twenty-four hours, and others have had cattle to die. One thing is noticeable that the cattle dying are mostly cows, and have been running on cornstalk land, while cattle running on sorghum on the same farm are not affected. Some attribute the death of cattle to the rust in the small shoots on the cornstalks, while others attribute the disease to eating too much dry matter.

There is no evidence of any boom in live stock prices of any kind, but it does not look as if live stock men would fare very badly except where they do too much speculative plunging. There are a lot of people who have made a failure and laid it to live stock when grain and provision gambling, if not regulation gambling, was the real cause or causes.—Drovers' Journal.

TINY OXEN.

One of the Zoological Curiosities of Ceylon.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologists as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding 30 inches in height. One sent to the Marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living and is believed to be somewhere near 30 years of age, is only 22 inches high, and weighs but 109 1-2 pounds.

In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with express matter and other light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull a driver of a two-wheeled cart and a 200-pound load of miscellaneous matter 60 to 70 miles a day.

They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known on the Island of Ceylon and in other Buddhists-countries for more than a thousand years.

One story told to account for their origin is to the effect that they were originally cattle of the ordinary height and bulk; that a Buddhistic priest was once imprisoned in a stone building, one-half of which was used as a cattle stable. During the night he managed to dislodge one of the stones in his prison walls. The stone in question was exactly two and a half feet square.

It was almost daylight when this apostle of Buddha felt the air rush through the opening he had made, and he realized that he was all but free. He knew that he would be unable to get out of the enemy's country on foot, so he prayed that he might be provided with a beast of burden that would safely carry him to the homes of the followers of Buddha.

No sooner had he done this than one of the large oxen which had been quietly feeding in a stall at his side walked leisurely to the thirty-inch square opening and miraculously passed through it. The priest followed and mounted the now sacredly-dwarfed beast, and was soon safe in his own country.

Since that time, so the story goes, there has been a breed of "sacred running oxen" in Ceylon, which never grow too tall to pass through an opening the size of that made in the prison wall by Buddha's representative on the night when he miraculously escaped on the back of the first famous dwarfed oxen.—Pearson's Weekly.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Jan. 18, 1896.

On January 1 I left Fort Worth for home. While waiting at the depot, L. J. Caraway, president of the Farmers' congress, came in on his way to Waco. While talking on the work of institutes a friend of his came in, a lawyer, a real estate man and farmer. On asking him if he would help in the organization of an institute in his county he said no, for if you organize they will steal out all there is in sight and do no good. On my asking him what there was in an institute to steal, being no treasury, no joint stock corporation or initiation fee or roll of honor, not even a political pull in it—only the exhibits and lectures—he said: "I will help to organize anything with good in it for the farmers, but have seen too much, for my confidence, in the farmer's organizations."

On leaving Fort Worth I came with L. J. Caraway to Waco. He gave me an outline of his idea of the scope of the Farmers' congress. It is an institute on a large scale, and he hopes, through it, to bring factories to Texas to work up our raw material and give us a market at home for our products, and to make farming pay a better profit to the man who does the work. I see no reason why the two will not work in perfect harmony for the good of all, and help the farmer to a higher plane of life on which he can meet his fellow-man with the full assurance of mutual benefit and mutual interest, for we are all surely interested in the upbuilding of our farms, our schools, our towns, our railroads and manufactories. They are all necessities to the farmer, and the farmer is the backbone of all prosperity. Without his products all other avocations must cease, for on his efforts depend the supply of raw material for manufactories, of freight for railroads, of goods for traffic—of all the sinews of war as well as commerce—and on his education mentally and morally depends the purity of our society and the education in our homes, and herein lies the chance for perpetuity or destruction of our Christian civilization and our civil government.

We are at the beginning of another year, with all its weight of care and responsibilities. What are we going to do as farmers? Are we going to diversify our crops and make our farms self-sustaining and reap better prices for our products, or will we go back to all-cotton and credit, with a sure thing of low price and hard times? Will we build and strengthen our institutes and stand by our agricultural press, or will we, in the political scramble divide up our strength for good and enter on a wordy war, not of extermination, but of abuse, vilification and gas. Which will pay us best?

Brother farmers, shall we work for home, family and community, or work for political rivalry and hate?

Well, I have been mud-bound ever since I got home. Owing to sickness at home I will not be at the Waco meeting, but will try to reach the Farmers' Congress at Cleburne in February.

On the train I met J. B. Hefley, a newphew of Col. W. V. Hefley, of Cameron. He is an oil mill man, and says it is to the interest of oil mill men to get large quantities of seed. Yet it is to the interest of the farmer to limit the cotton crop. I see from the papers that Col. Hefley has crossed the river, after rounding out a well spent life and living an honor to his name and race. Milam county has lost a grand good man, the Farmers' institute a firm friend, the community a leader, and his home a loving father, the farmers of Texas a land-mark of which all who knew him are proud to have known such a man. How many of our readers will try to emulate his life and leave the world the better for having lived in it.

I will take the field for the Journal as soon as the mud dries up. Plowing is at a standstill; not much done; too wet to move and no prospects of a clear-up.

T. A. EVANS.

No Risk

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot,

FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION 1895

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, ½ lb. 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.

Why not Purchase your Louisiana Cypres

Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds

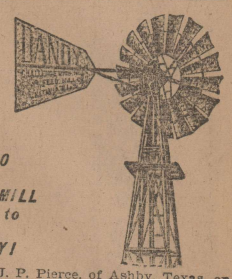
—FROM—

Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED,

PATTERSON, LA.

Who are headquarters for everything in this line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

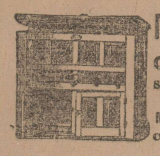


$1,000 for a WINDMILL Ought to Buy a DANDY!

Mr. J. P. Pierce, of Ashby, Texas, on January 1, 1896, says: "I would not take $1,000 for my 'DANDY' if I could not get another."

Any one needing a windmill for any class of work might get satisfactory information, and, better still, satisfactory prices, from us. It's worth the cost of a postage stamp to try.

Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Austin and Pacific avenues, Dallas, Tex. Main office and factory, Batavia, Ill.



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J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN K. WEST, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

A few isolated cars of cattle have been received during the past week, but hardly sufficient to make a market. Hog transactions have been lively, the top prices being realized on Monday, when $3.80 was paid. Prices ranged all the way from $3.50 to $3.80. As we go to press the market is reported steady at a slight decline, prices ranging from $3.60 to $3.70 for choice hogs. The stock yards people handled over 2500 head, most of which were taken by the packing house. Shipments were received from a wide scope of country, including Meridian, Gainesville, Eddy, N. M., Clarksville, Sunset, Ladonia, Decatur, Alvord, Ringgold, Bridgeport, Kopperl, Waco, Grandview, Alvarado, Hanover, Wichita Falls, Mineral Wells, Ennis, Marietta, I. T., McAlester, I. T., Marques, Italy, Groesbeck, Granbury and Belton.

The Standard Live Stock Commission company furnish the following list of representative sales by them during the past week:

Hogs	Av.	Price.
107	205	$3.40
53	215	3.52
71	240	3.57½
64	220	3.45
72	225	3.70
50	roughs	3.15
35	190	3.67½
53	260	3.72½
42	250	3.72½
72	260	3.77½
64	250	3.55
66	210	3.25
53	215	3.60
63	275	3.42½
76	270	3.40
66	260	2.50
Cows—		
30	878	2.15
30	810	2.15
30	910	2.15
31	879	2.10

Top hogs yesterday, $3.60@3.70.
Medium hogs, $3.20@3.60.
Fat cows, $2.10@2.25.
Medium cows, $1.75@2.00.
Receipts good.

Local Livestock.

Reported from the Union stock yards:

Fat steers, $2.55@3.00; feeders, $2.50@2.75, in good demand; stockers, $2.00@2.25; stags, $1.50@1.75; bulls, $1.50@1.75; good fat cows, $2.00@2.25; medium cows, $1.50@1.90; heifers, $1.75@2.00; calves, $2.50@3.00.

Fat hogs—Heavies, $3.50@3.75, good demand; fat mast hogs, $2.75@3.00; light fat hogs, $2.50@3.00; good demand; wagon hogs, $3.05@3.20, in good demand. Feeder hogs, no demand.

Packing House Products.

Standard dry salt, short clear, $5.75; standard short clear bacon, $6.25; hams, medium, $9.50; hams, small, $9.75; breakfast bacon, $9.00; dry salt bellies, $5.75; bacon, $7.25; dry salt shoulders, $5.25; California hams, $6.50; pure leaf lard, $5.00.

DALLAS MARKETS.

Market report from Carter's stock yards:

Choice shipping steers	$ 2 70@ 3 00
Common to fair shipping steers	2 30@ 2 70
Choice fat cows	2 20@ 2 30
Common to fair cows	1 80@ 2 10
Choice veal calves	3 50
Common to fair calves	2 50@ 3 00
Bulls	1 40@ 1 60
Stags	1 50@ 1 80
Steer yearlings, per head	7 00@10 00
Heifer yearlings, per head	6 00@ 9 00
Milch cows, per head	25 00@50 00
Springers, per head	15 00@30 00
Choice cornfed hogs, heavy	3 50@ 3 65
Choice cornfed hogs, light	3 40@ 3 60
Common to fair hogs	3 20@ 3 30
Good feeder hogs	2 25
Common feeder hogs	3 00
Choice 90 to 100-lb mutton	2 40@ 2 60
Common to fair mutton	2 00

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Reported by Albert Montgomery & Co, Limited.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week have been moderate and the market today closed lightly supplied with fair to good fat stock. Good fat beeves, 850 to 1050 pounds, are active at quotations, and fat cows and heifers are in fair demand. Calves and yearlings continue to rule active, and values are well maintained. The receipts of Texans continue light.

Good cornfed hogs are firm, but common and mast-fed stock is not wanted.

Sheep firmer and in light supply; there is a fair inquiry for good fat muttons.

CATTLE.

Good fat fed beeves, per pound gross, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.
Good fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4 to 3c.
Fair fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.
Thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.
Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-2 to 3c.
Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 to 2 1-4c.
Thin and rough old cows, each $6 to $10.
Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.
Good fat calves, each, $9 to $10.
Fair fat calves, each, $7 to $8.
Thin calves each, $4.00@5.50.
Good fat yearlings, each $11.50 to $13.
Fair fat yearlings, each, $7.50 to $9.
Thin yearlings, $5 to $6.
Good milch cows, $27.50 to $35.
Common to fair, $15.00@22.50.
Springers, $17.50 to $25.

HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross, 3 1-2 to 4c.
Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-4c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-2c.
Common to fair, each, $1.25 to $1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Cattle—It does not make a very large number SHRDLU take a very large number to send prices down at present, and prices for heavy steers were off 5@10c today on ordinary receipts. Light and medium beeves of really choice quality were wanted at steady prices, and buyers were again looking for butchers' cattle, prices for which remained steady, but such cattle as were wanted for dress beef purposes were generally lower. Not many cattle were sufficiently choice to sell as high as $4.50, and the bulk of steers crossed the scales at $3.75@4.40. Very good shipping and exporters went for $4.15@4.30. Cows and heifers were in good demand at $1.80@3.00, with fat heifers firm at $3.25@3.70; stockers and feeders were firm, and there was a fair demand at $2.75@3.80. Texas fed cattle were rather numerous and 10c lower, with a fair demand at $3.60@4.10.

Hogs—For the first time this week the receipts were of fair proportions and there was a reaction from the recent upward movement, prices averaging 5c lower. Common to choice butcher weights brough $3.20, the top price being 25c below the highest price paid a year ago. There was a very good demand from Chicago packers at the decline. The supply included a larger proportion of heavy hogs than usual, sales of which were slow.

Sheep—There was a much larger run than usual and as the demand was again quiet, moderate prices averaged 10c lower for the general run. Sales were on a basis of $2.50@3.75 for common to choice native sheep. Western sheep were in demand at $3.20@3.65, and common to choice lambs were wanted at $3.75@4.75.

Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 13,000.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; shipments, 2,500. Market weak, 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.50@3.20; Texas cows, $1.50@2.75; beef steers, $2.45@3.25; native cows, $1.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.75@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,300; shipments, 3,600. Market 5@15c lower; slow; heavies, $3.40@3.80; packers, $3.55@3.90; mixed, $3.75@3.90; lights, $3.80@3.90; yorkers, $3.85@3.95; pigs, $3.60@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,900; shipments, none; market steady, but slow; lambs, $4.00@4.50; muttons, $2.50@3.75.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 700; market quiet and weaker, but not lower. Native export steers, $4.50@4.75; fair to choice shipping, $3.75@4.25; dressed beef grades, $3.25@4.25; steers under 1,000 pounds, $2.65@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; canning cows, $1.25@2.00; calves, $3.00@6.25; Texas steers, grass, $2.50@3.10; fed, $3.00@4.10; cows, $1.90@1.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 1,100; market 5@10c lower and active; heavy, $3.40@4.10; mixed, $3.70@4.10; light, $3.80@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, none. Market weak, but the range is pretty well maintained. Native muttons, $2.75@3.50; low grades, $1.50@2.50; lambs, $3.50@4.50; Southern sheep, $2.25@3.25.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices higher. American middling, 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,600 American. Receipts, 20,000, including 10,500 American.

Futures opened steady and closed quiet; American middling, L. M. C., January, 4 27@28; January-February, 4 27; February-March, 4 26; March-April, 4 25@26; May-June, 4 25; June-July, 4 25; July-August, 4 25; August-September, 4 24; September-October, 4 27.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Jan. 22.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 40,200 bales; January, 7.87; February, 7.86 bid; March, 7.88@7.89; April, 7.92@7.93; May, 7.96@7.97; June, 7.99@8.00; July, 8.03@8.04; August, 7.96@7.98; September, 7.73@7.75; October, 7.54@7.56.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 13-16; sales, 725; receipts, 1,658; shipments, 1,307; stock, 77,719.

New York Spot.

New York, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 8 5-16; middling gulf, 8 9-16; sales, 2,103 bales.

Futures quiet and steady; sales, 131,700 bales. January, 7.92; February, 7.92; March, 7.99; April, 8.03; May, 8.07; June, 8.11; July, 8.14; August, 8.14; September, 7.84; October, 7.77; November, 7.71.

New York.

New York, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Exports, 48,800; spot stronger; No. 2 red, 71; No. 1 hard, 74 1-4, f. o. b. afloat. Options opened stronger and active and were higher all day. Closed nervous at 1-4@1c advance. No. 2 red, January, 71 1-4; May, 70.

Hides—Steady.

Leather and wool—Quiet.

Cotton seed oil—More active and firmer on bullish southern advices with sales of 500 barrels of summer yellow at 28 1-2; prime crude, 24@24 1-2; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 19@21; off grades, 22@23; butter grades, 29@30.

Coffee—Options opened easier at 10@20 points decline under discouraging European cable news and larger receipts at Rio and Santos, with liberal local and foreign offerings during the day, preventing any recovery; closed with a net decline of 5@20 points, sales, 11,250 bags, including January, 13.20@13.25; March, 12.80@13.00.

Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 14; mild, dull; Cordova, 17@18. Sales late yesterday, 500 bags Santos No. 4 and 5 spot at 16 3-4.

Sugar—Raw, strong; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 7-8; refined, firm; No. 6, 4 3-8; mould A, 5 1-4; standard A, 4 7-8; confectioners' A, 4 7-8; cut loaf, 5 5-8; granulated, 5.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Unsettled for futures, closing 3-4@1 3-4c above yesterday. Spot bid higher on call; No. 2 red cash, 65c; do hard, 59 1-2c; January, 59 1-2c; May 63 1-4c.

Corn—Stronger; the close for futures being 1-4@3-8c higher. Spots stronger on call. No. 2 mixed, 25 3-4@26c; January, 25 5-8c; May, 26 5-8c; July, 27 5-8c.

Oats—Futures quiet, but strong; spot firm; No. 2 cash and January, 18 3-4c; May, 20 1-2c.

Rye—Quiet; No. 2 offered at 37c on call, but only bid at 35c.

Barley—Steady.

Cornmeal—$1.25@1.30.

Bran—Firm.

Flax Seed—Steady at 86c.

Timothy Seed—$3.00@3.80.

Hay—Dull; prairie, $6@7; timothy, $9@13, this side.

Butter—Weak and declining; creamery, 18@22c; dairy, 11@15c.

Eggs—Lower at 12 1-2c.

Whisky—$1.22.

Cotton ties and bagging—Unchanged.

Pork—Lower; standard mess jobbing old, 10@12 1-2c; new, 10@12 1-2c.

Lard—Lower; prime, $5.50; choice, $5.60.

Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.37 1-2c; longs, $5.67@5.67 1-2; ribs, $5.37 1-2; shorts, $6.

Dry Salt Meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.65; longs and ribs, $5.50; shorts, $5.75.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000; wheat, 13,000; corn, 45,000; oats, 34,000.

Shipments—Flour, 5,000; wheat, 19,000; corn, 15,000; oats, 34,000.

The Wool Trade.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: Although the market has exteriorly presented a quiet aspect the evidence of a strong undercurrent is found in the fact that over 7,000,000 pounds of wool have this week been sold in the three principal markets, a good share of which was domestic stock. The sales in the corresponding period of 1895 amounted to 6,699,500 pounds. The strengthening of prices of foreign wool seems to have diverted attention to some kinds of domestic, which have been rather slow of late. We think this is evidenced in the large sales of territories and other sorts this week. It seems to us good presumptive evidence that with the currency question out of the way the wool and woolen industry would be found to be in considerably better condition than it was a year ago. The statistical condition of the question is such as to render a belief in good future value of wool a highly rational one.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 22.—Hog products firmer; pork, $10 5-8.

Lard—Refined tierce, 4 3-4@4 7-8.

Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.90; sides, 5 1-4; bacon, sides, 6.

Hams—Choice sugar cured, 9 3-4@10 1-4.

Flour—Steady; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; patents, $3.75@3.80.

Corn meal—Quiet, dull.

Corn—No. 2 sacked white and mixed, 32; yellow, 33.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 sacked, 24@25.

Hay—Quiet and lower; prime, $15@16; choice, $18@19.

Coffee—Dull; Rio, ordinary to fair, 17@18 1-2.

Sugar—Strong; open kettle, 2 5-8@3 3-8; centrifugal granulated, 4 9-16@4 11-16; whites, 4 1-4@4 9-16; yellow, 3 13-16@4 1-4; seconds, 2 3-4@3 3-4.

Molasses—Quiet; open kettle, 18@23; centrifugal, 6@17.

Rice—Rough receipts, 4,637; sales, 11,402; steady, 90@2.40 per sack; clean, receipts, 2,340; ordinary to good, $2.00@4.00.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Good grades of wheat held 2@3c higher with no buyers; low grades hard to sell at any price. No. 2 hard, 63; No. 2 red, 72; No. 3 red, nominally, 65@66; No. 2 spring, 60 1-2; No. 3 spring, 59; rejected, nominally, 43@50.

Corn—Higher; No. 2 mixed, 23 5-8@24 1-2; No. 2 white, nominally, 23 3-8@24.

Oats—Scarce and very firm; No. 2 mixed white, nominally, 17.

Hay—Steady; timothy, $10@12; prairie, $6@7.

Butter—Creamery about steady, 17@19; dairy, 13@15.

Eggs—Very weak, 12 1-2.

Shipments—None.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 7d.

Futures firm to 1-2d higher; January, 5s 6 1-4d; February, 5s 6 1-2d; March, April and June, 5s 7d; May, 5s 7 1-4d.

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

Flour—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

London Wool Sales.

London, Jan. 22.—At the wool auction sales today 13,189 bales were offered of which 700 were withdrawn. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 3,234 bales, scoured, 5d@1s 5 1-2d; greasy, 9 1-4d. Queensland, 1,192 bales, scoured, 1s 1-2d; greasy, 4 1-2@9 1-2d. Victoria, 4,879 bales, scoured, 11@1s 6d; greasy, 7 3-4d@1s 1-2d. South Australia, 1,123 bales, scoured, 11d@1s 3d; greasy, 5d@10d. New Zealand, 849 bales, scoured, 6 1-2d@1s; greasy, 7 1-2@10 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,019 bales, scoured, 8 1-2d@1s 3d; greasy, 4 3-4 @7 1-2d.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Jan. 22.—Business in dry goods presented a quiet appearance, but there was a good many buyers whose takings were of a moderate quantity of a miscellaneous complexion. The aggregate sales from new business were fairly large and more in sight very early. Printing cloths neglected and very nominal at 3c, with some business in odd jobs.

Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Wheat advanced 2c a bushel today, closing with all the gain held. Corn and oats were strong in sympathy and closed 1-2 and 1-4 higher, respectively. Provisions on the contrary were weak and closed at a loss of 10 cents in pork and lard, 5c in ribs.

Estimated receipts for Thursday: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 516 cars; oats, 152 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

SHEEP AND WOOL

CHINESE WOOL COMPETITION.

Imports of Chinese Wool.

Ten months ending Oct. 31	Pounds	Value	Price per Pound
1894	13,201,168	$942,936	7 1-10 cents
1895	18,188,774	1,158,331	6 2-5 cents

The foregoing figures represent the extent of a new competitor to American wool. Last year in ten months, we imported 13,201,168 pounds of wool from China. This year the quantity had increased to 18,188,774 pounds. The shrinkage of this wool is light, less than 40 per cent in scouring, hence last year's imports took the place of 22,000,000 pounds of American wool, and this year's imports supplanted 29,000,000 pounds of our wool. The price of this wool, 7 1-10 cents per pound in 1894, has fallen to 6 2-3 cents this year. This indicates that American sheep raisers must hereafter be prepared to meet Chinese wool competition on the basis of 6 to 7 cents per pound. There is no theory about this. It is a plain, straight condition that exists, a condition that confronts American wool growers.

"The wool growers of this country are far from satisfied with the tariff bill that has just passed the house, so far as their industry is concerned," said Mr. B. L. Cruch of Frio county, Tex., at the Ebbitt. "It only gives us 50 per cent of the protection afforded by the McKinley bill, which was little enough. If the entire McKinley duties were restored it would be only an act of justice to the sheep raisers, for since the threat of free wool was inaugurated and the fulfilment thereof under the Wilson bill, the sheep industry has been a losing one.

"Another thing: There ought to be a discriminating duty against the light or skirted wools brought in from Australia and China. The shrinkage in these varies from 40 to 50 per cent, while the heavy wools of South America have a shrinkage of at least 75 per cent. The Australian and Chinese importations are about in the same condition as the washed wools of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and when this is taken in consideration the real protection given American growers under the Dingley bill is not over 3 cents a pound. We ought not to do better by the wool growers of the Antipodes than by our neighbors of the Argentine republic, and yet, under the act that passed the house, we give the South Americans by far the worst of it. Their trade and friendship is worth far more to us than that of the others, and I hope that something will be done to correct the injustice done them."—Washington correspondent Houston Post.

An average satisfactory gain through a winter's feeding of Mexican lambs in Northern Colorado is about thirty-five pounds ahead, live weight. This gain is mostly put on during the latter part of the season. The lambs are thought to be doing well if they grow three pounds each month during November, December and January. Then when put on full feeding of grain in February, they begin to grow more rapidly and put on from eight to nine pounds a head each month during February, March, April and May. The feeders begin in April and pick out the fattest sheep for shipment, shipping in carload lots, using double-deck cars of about 250 head each. The feeders generally unite their shipments so as to send out a train load at a time, shipping usually once a week. The last shipments are made during the last weeks of May and the first week in June, these lambs will average in Chicago from seventy-five to eighty-five pounds each.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association, at their meeting at Columbus on Jan. 15, adopted a resolution demanding of congress to restore the tariff on wool. It is asserted that under the operation of the free wool tariff act of August, 1894, the sheep of the United States have declined in number from 47,273,553 in January, 1895, until they are less than 40,000,000.

The best parts of sheep lie in what is termed the saddle, which is composed of that part of the sheep over and above the ribs to the loins. The lower part of the leg, which is the leg of mutton, is valued at the same rate, but is usually less tender than the loin. The next best cut lies in the back, and consists of that portion of the back from the saddle to the neck, running two-thirds of the way down the side, the remaining portion being called the breast.

A ewe may be kept in a breeding flock just as long as she continues to raise a good lamb each year. There is greater range of variation in ewes than in any other of the domestic animals, and hence the possibilities of selection are exceedingly great. Some ewes will continue to be profitable until they are ten years old, others become unprofitable at four years of age. We know a grade ewe eight years old that has yielded her owner $100 in lambs and wool and when in her eighth year she had triplets, and they were all fairly well nourished. By keeping a record of each ewe of the flock it is an easy matter to cull out the unprofitable ewes each fall and fatten them for the butcher. The comon western method of running ews on the open range with the main flock, especially if they are with lamb, is not conducive to the best results, and ewes that are subjected to this mode of handling do not survive so long as those that are taken up, housed and fed during pregnancy.

Sheep can endure cold weather without injury, provided they are sheltered from storms. This is especially true of fattening sheep, which will feed much better when they can breathe air that is cold and bracing. Such air has a greater proportion of oxygen in it, and this uses up the carbon in the blood and thus promotes a vigorous appetite. But when sheep get wet their wool holds the moisture, and it is very much like a person sitting in the cold with wet clothing on. Old sheep quickly succumb to conditions like these. In fact, it does not pay to keep sheep that are past their prime.—American Cultivator.

Mutton is rapidly becoming the controlling factor in sheep breeding the world over. Unless the world curtails its use of fine wool there will be a shortage in its supply before five years. At the rate our flocks have been slaughtered we will soon have a very small production of fine wool. Hence the necessity that our flock masters maintain the fiber length, strength and luster and not sacrifice these qualities in fiece for a stronger mutton form. But by breeding the best and purest bred sheep that combine both wool and mutton lambs at one year of age will shear seven pounds of medium merino wool and will have a carcass weighing approximately a hundred pounds.

Free wool is a dismal failure. It has had a fair trial, though its advocates still insist that more time is needed to demonstrate that free wool and protected woolens is the best policy. But if the experiment is tried much longer there won't be many sheep left to care what is done.—American Agriculturist.

TO FATHERS.

Don't be satisfied with your boy's education or allow him to handle a Latin or Greek book until you are sure that he can—

Write a good legible hand.
Spell all the words he knows how to use.
Speak and write good English.
Write a good social letter.
Add a column of figures rapidly.
Make out an ordinary account.
Deduct 16 1-2 per cent. from the face of it.
Receipt it when paid.
Write an ordinary receipt.
Write an advertisement for a local paper.
Write an ordinary promissory note.
Reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months or years.
Draw an ordinary check.
Take it to the proper place in a bank to get the cash.
Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.
Tell the number of yards of carpet required for your parlor.
Measure a pile of lumber in your shed.
Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin and the value at current rates.
Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

If he can do all this and more, it is likely he has sufficient education to make his own way in the world. If you have more time and money to spend on him, well and good—give him higher English, give him literature, give him mathematics, give him science, and if he is very anxious about it give him Latin and Greek or whatever the course he intends pursuing in life demands.

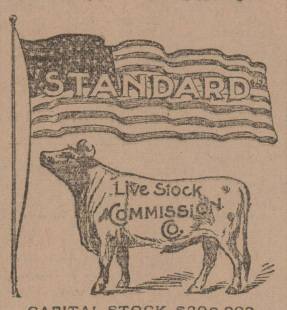
OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year	$1 10
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year	1 50
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic one year	1 50
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer one year	1 10
Texas Stock and Farm Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World one year	1 50

This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gwaltney Bros. & Bedford, Paris, Tex., marketed a train of 1053-pound steers at $3.50, sold to Nelson Morris & Co. at St. Louis, January 20.

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



CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

ANDARD LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

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Surplus, 200,000 |
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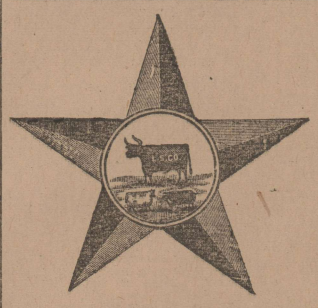
PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK $250,000.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago.

Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.



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A new firm of old stockmen; the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

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Business College,

Has the largest attendance, the best course of study, cheap board. For information address F. P. PREUITT, Pres.

HORSES AND MULES

TO TELL THE AGE OF A HORSE.

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw of course;
The six front teeth the tale will tell.
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old,
Before eight weeks two more will come,
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years from the second pair.
In three the "corners," too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop.
At three the second pair can't stop;
When fours old the third pair goes,
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view,
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each "corner" clears

From middle "nippers" upper jaw.
At nine the black spots will withdraw;
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, the horsemen know
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.
—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

RAISING OF HORSES.

Prospect for the Future Not as Gloomy as Many Have Supposed.

The price of horses has of late been so reduced that farmers are much discouraged in horse-raising. The low prices now prevailing are due to a want of demand on account of the electric car system, which has been so generally established throughout the cities and some parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in some part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause, which will be found in overproduction. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely anyone who was not breeding either first-class roadsters or blooded drivers.

For these, for a few years, first-class prices were obtained, and the demand, which was at the time a fictitious one, produced a sort of boom in horseflesh, with an oversupply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric car lines.

But good horses are always desirable and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need, and for awhile, perhaps, the supply will be cut short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand.

SHETLAND PONIES.

The Shetland pony has been extensively imported from the Shetland islands, north of Scotland, where they have been bred and reared as a distinct breed for more than a century. There are only a few thousand of these little ponies in the islands, and the five or six hundred annually sold are eagerly bought up by English and Scotch buyers. The best of them sell high for children's ponies. The cheaper stallions are used in the coal mines as we use little mules. The mares are prohibited by law from underground work.

There are several breeds of ponies, such as the Iceland, Norwegian, Scotch, Welsch and other types, but the Shetland is the only pure breed of ponies that has a pedigree record in its native country and in America.

The Shetland pony is a pure breed that breeds true to type. They are very intelligent and of a kind, gentle disposition like a St. Bernard dog and will take care of the children. They are strong, active little fellows, and the smaller they are the more highly they are appreciated. A writer in the London Field says:

"The Shetland pony is a striking example of development; for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has to pick his zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure footed. By the same rule a pony whose grooms and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll underneath him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the pony living on scathold or air sometimes, rather than herbage, must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends indoors like a dog and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than a cat and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities which some of his kind exhibit when they are ill treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some laird from Lerwick to his home, many Scotch miles across the hills."

"They have long heads, broad foreheads, often dished faces, bright intelligent eyes, sound legs, the hind pair frequently crooked with cow hocks, faultless feet, round barrels, plenty of lung space, heavy muscles and coats of long soft hair that suggest the idea of fur as much as hair. The hair in their manes and tails is friable and is frequently broken off on the brush in their pasture fields or by the curry comb. They are natural fore and aft trotters and go away handily under saddle or in harness without any breaking or training."

HILL STOCK FARM CATALOGUE.

The Journal has just received an 1896 catalogue of the Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. The first horse in the catalogue is the great old Reno Defiance, 2:29 3-4, the sire of more 2:20 performers than any other horse in Texas. The produce of Reno Defiance is phenomenal when taken into consideration the character of mares that his produce came from. The following is a list of his 2:30 performers: Peleg (t) 2:23 1-4, (p) 2:12 1-4; Reno's Baby (t) 2:25 1-2, (p) 2:14; George Campbell (t) 2:17; Nannie "E," 2:17 1-4; Reno Clipper 2:17 1-2; Prospect 2:18 3-4; Dolly "W." 2:18; Barbara Riddle, 2:22 1-2; Richelieu 2:23 1-2; Huse Colt 2:25; Grand sire of Elisa "E," 2:12 1-2; Reno "M," 2:19 1-4, and Goldenrod, 2:29 3-4.

Stallion No. "2." Prospect, No. 24,526. Race record, 2:18 3-4. The sire of Goldenrod 2:29 3-4. Prospect was sired by Reno Defiance 2:29 3-4, dam Lucy by Sir Denton, 2nd dam Mag by Virginius.

Stallion, No. "3." William H. Hill, 13,268, race record 2:20. Sired by Sir Walter 2001 record 2:24 1-2, dam Bonnie Kate by Wagram, 2nd dam Queen of Trumps, by Black Jack, 3rd dam Eagletta, by Grey Eagle, 4th dam Mary Howe, by Tiger, 5th dam by Old Quicksilver, 6th dam by Meades Celar.

Wm. H. Hill is a beautiful blood bay, black points, standing 15 3-4 hands high. He has proven himself to be a good, game and consistent race horse.

As a sire of extreme and early speed, Wm. H. Hill has been phenomenally succesful, having to his credit such campaigners as Lena Hill (2) 2:12 3-4, which was a world's record at that time. Judge Hurt, yearling race record 2:37 1-2, 2-year-old record 2:14 1-4; 3-year-old race record, 2:09 1-4, which is the 3-year-old stallion race record of the world. Another one by Wm. H. Hill is the two-year-old filly, Laura Hill, race record 2:32 1-4. Great things are expected of Wm. H. Hill, and from the showing already made, there is no reason why he should not prove himself to be one of the leading sires of America.

Stallion No. 4, Judge Hurt (3 yrs.) 2:09 1-4. Sired by Wm. H. Hill, 2:20, dam Possum Pie, the dam of Lena Hill (2) 2:12 3-4. George Campbell (3 yrs.) 2:17 and Laura Hill (2 yrs) 2:32 1-4, by Octoroon, 2nd dam by son of Tom Hal, 3rd dam by Copperbottom. Judge Hurt's 3-three-year-old record of 2:09 1-4 is the stallion record of the world for horses of his age.

Besides the above horses the catalogue contains about 75 head of highly and fashionably bred brood mares, representing the leading trains of the most fashionable families moves with records; the dams of 2:30 performers, and mares in the great brood mare list.

Abilene, Tex., Jan. 21, 1896.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Some time ago you stated through your valuable journal that you had engaged a veterinarian to answer through your paper remedies for diseases of stock.

I have a horse that has not been used for eighteen months, and within the last month I find that he has the fistula. Also a mare has bone spavin of about two years' standing. Please answer through your journal the best remedy for the above diseases and oblige yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—I have a good many mules and horses, and I have remedies of my own, but some times they fail, and I had rather risk a skilled man.

Answer: By F. W. Hopkins, V. S.—If the fistula in your horse has not been of long stading and the cavity not very large, I would recommend you to simply take a sponge and wash out the cavity clean with a little carbolized water, then dry it out as much as possible, then fill the fistula with powdered iodoform and let it alone a few days, when you may repeat the application. The mistake generally made in the treatment of fistula in the horse is that too much water is usually applied, while the best results are generally attained by keeping the wound as dry and clean as possible.

For your spavined horse pin firing with a red-hot iron and the application of a good blister is your only salvation, which had best be done by a qualified veterinary surgeon if your horse is a valuable animal.

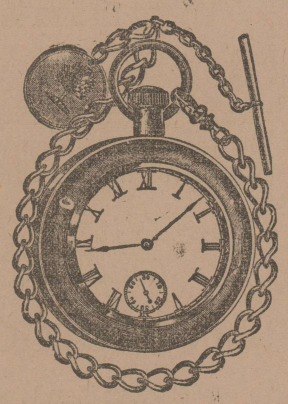
Twins all round—A week or so ago a pair of twin mules arrived at the St. Louis National stock yards, shipped in by I. N. Gibbs of Hattoon, Ills., who is a twin; the mules were sold to A. Heiman, who is a notorious twin, and he in turn sold them to Mr. G. H. Harper, a Southern buyer, who is also a twin. This is as far as the twin record of the twin mules will go at present.

The Russian government has been experimenting with aluminum horse shoes for the cavalry. The horses of a troop of cavalry were shod with three iron shoes and one aluminum one. In some cases the aluminum shoe was placed on a fore foot and in others upon a hind foot. After leaving the shoes on for six weeks they were taken off, and the hoofs which were shod with aluminum, as well as the shoes themselves, were found to be in much better condition than the hoofs shod with iron.

James Gordon Bennett has offered to make a match with Henry Fleischmann of Berlin, Germany, laying $20,000 to $10,000 or $10,000 to $5000 that either of his mares, Autrain of Helen Leyburn, can beat any trotter in the Fleischmann stable.

NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for $1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of $1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you one postpaid for $1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for $2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

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

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr. E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres.
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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,639,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MORSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
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E. B. EDWARDS, Prop.

Livery, Boarding, Commission and Sales Stables

Cor. Rusk and First Sts., FortWorth, Tex.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) *free* to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

DONT GET LEFT

THE KATY FLYER

A NEW FAST TRAIN

VIA

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

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

SOUTHERN PACIFIC — SUNSET ROUTE

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DOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

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Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

A LAME EXCUSE

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

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Kentucky Star	$2 00	Brockwood	$3 00
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The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

BLAIR BROS.

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

THE FARM.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

A great mistake made by many farmers in the West when they raise a big crop of grain is to invest the proceeds in a large new house and barn, selling their crop to raise enough money for finishing the buildings. There is probably a drouth the next season and a crop failure. The fine buildings stand empty—monuments of a Western farmer's folly. He has spent his all, and has raised nothing with which to feed or clothe his family or to support his stock. What is to be done? He mortgages the farm, then labors hard to pay off the debt, but usually fails, because distaster follows fast upon is heels and he is not able to pay the interest—much less the principal. The mortgage comes due, and, being unable to meet it, the place is taken, and the poor farmer, who once owned a nice home, starts out as a renter. How much better it would have been for him to keep half his crop until he was certain of another, and instead of building a great large, cold house, to have a small but cozier one at half the cost. The mammoth barn was really not necessary. It looks well, but he hasn't the stock to fill it. This is not a picture of imagination, says the American Agriculturist correspondent. Go out all over this great Western country and see for yourself the fine new houses and barns that have been built when everything was prosperous and the granaries bursting. Drive in and see the inhabitants of these grand structures and determine for yourself their financial condition.

FLAT CULTURE FOR SWEET POTATOES.

My plan of making sweet potatoes is to throw two light furrows together, after the land has been broken and made fine, and on this small ridge set the sprout or vine. After a few days, I split out the middle with a cultivator one time to a row, and about ten days from setting, I side the plants with the cultivator, stirring the ground almost as completely as if siding corn, very little hoe work being needed; one good hand will do all the hoe work needed for one acre of potatoes in one day.

If land is not packed by hard rains, my second plowing is done with Stonewall, or other long sweep, siding plants again, just as they are beginning to run; if ground is packed hard, I run cultivator again. The third and last plowing is usually done with a small wing turning plow, throwing dirt lightly to the plants, seven or eight furrows being sufficient to do all the cultivation necessary after the plants are set.—Southern Cultivator.

BARNYARD MANURE.

Its Superiority as a Fertilizer—A Plea for More Stock.

Diminished yields in many sections have taught the American farmer that our soil is not one of inexhaustible fertility, and that crops cannot any longer be grown without manure. This has led to the bestowal of greater care on that manufactured. Manure is no longer burned in order to get rid of it, nor does any intelligent farmer now throw it out under the eaves of the barn to leach and drain down into the running brook. Part of the value of barnyard manure is recognized. Some attempt is made to protect it from the weather by the use of sheds, etc., and the liquid portion, once entirely wasted, is now preserved by the use of leaves, straw, moss, sawdust or peat as a litter.

This change has been a great benefit to the farmer. It has saved him from bankruptcy. Yet he still does not appreciate the true value of his manure. He trusts too much to commercial fertilizers. These are excellent in their place, but they should be used as supplementary aids rather than as substitutes for the barnyard product. Commercial fertilizers are deficient in two important particulars. They generally contain only two or three elements of plant food, and they are lacking in bulk. The latter is the more serious. The greatest function of manure is the putting the soil in such a condition as to encourage nutrification and alow the plant free foraging ground for appropriating all food in its vicinity.

The need of some material to restore lost fertility to the soil being generally admitted and the superiority of stable manure over commercial fertilizers clearly established, the next question is how to obtain a larger amount of the manure. The solution is easy. Keep a sufficient number of domestic animals. Do not look upon your stock as a side issue. Make it your chief care and the the fact that live stock is the mainstay field crops your lesser one. Recognize of the farmer, and make your crops subordinate to it. The day for extensive wheat-growing is passed. Competition with the cheap lands and labor of Russia, India and Argentine has rendered it unprofitable, and continuance in it will still further injure our already impoverished lands. As with wheat, so with other grain crops. Their bulk is less objectionable than their exhaustion of the soil. It is time that a change was made to a higher order of farming. We must preserve the fertility of the soil, and the only way to do it is to keep more live stock and feed our crops on our own land.

Of course it is not meant that farmers should keep live stock solely for their manure, but it is urged that this, the most valuable of by-products, deserves far more attention than it generally receives.

Farmers should use their agricultural papers to report successes and failures in the line of experiments which they have been conducting. Every good farmer is more or less an experimenter, who is constantly interrogating nature on some point of which he stands in doubt. Many an editorial is the result of a pertinent question asked by some plain, common sense, practical farmer. There is no way in which a paper can be enriched to a greater advantage than by the putting of these questions.—Southern Cultivator.

WHY THE FARMER IS BEHIND.

Need to Bestir Himself and Keep Up With the Procession.

The general farmer complains that farming does not pay, yet his is the only avocation that permits a long winter's rest. In every other branch of life men must labor all the year for a living, and sometimes a very scant one at that. The farmer is behind the times. This is an age of hurry. To keep pace with it requires incessant work. The dairyman and the market gardener have learned their lesson and carry on their labors all the year round. It is essential that the general farmer do likewise. If he cannot raise crops in the winter, he can give his live stock better attention, draw manure, cut wood, clear the land, go over the orchard, make needed repairs, get all his implements in order and do all the other odd jobs which have been waiting for him so long. He can attend the institutes in his vicinity, read his farm paper and his bulletins, balance his accounts, think over the failures of the past year, endeavor to find out the causes, and make his plans for the future. All these will keep him busy and contented during the long winter days and enable him to conduct his farming operations on a more business-like basis.—Cor. World.

(Correspondence from Texas Experiment Station.)

GROWING COW PEAS.

Silver Valley, Tex.

Dear Sir: I want to raise feed for cattle this summer. I have 150 acres to plant, fifty in cotton and the balance in cane, millet and probably peas.

Would it be advisable to plant peas, stack and bale; and which is the best way to plant in drills or broadcast? What kind of pea is the best for this purpose, and please state where they may be obtained and what prices? Very truly, B. E. S.

Answer: Replying to your favor of the 4th inst, I take pleasure in saying that under your conditions I think it likely that planting the cow peas in the drill will give best results because they will withstand the drouth better under cultivation than they would be able to do if planted broadcast. The yield of vines will be greater per acre if planted broadcast (under proper moisture conditions), but the yield of seed peas will be greater planted in drill and cultivated. I consider the Louisiana Clay pea as one of the very best for general use in this state. We grow them here successfully.

J. H. CONNELL,
Director of Experiment Station.

Flax, being a native of Asia, is more at home in Texas than in any other portion of the United States, and will eventually be grown here both for its seed and fiber. It will grow equally well early in the spring or late in the fall, and consequently two crops a year can easily be grown. It requires only the same length of time as the Irish potato to arrive at maturity. The growing of flax for the seed only may now be commenced, as the Houston oil mills will no doubt be prepared to crush it, whenever grown in sufficient quantity. It is just as easily grown as oats. There is also no doubt but that if our farmers would start at it, a demand would spring up for the flax straw, out of which comes the fiber. I should think the oil mills would be sufficiently interested in the production of linseed oil, seeing the ripening flax seed would in summer furnish employment for their oil mills, to make the fact known through the columns of the newspapers, for if the farmer was assured of a close market he would more surely commence its production. This would at once establish the proper relations between the farmer and the manufacturer. Once start the growing of flax for the oil and the utilization of the fiber will come about quite naturally. American mechanical genius is constantly at work endeavoring to simplify the process of extracting the fiber, not only out of flax, but also of ramie and other fibers, and American genius will eventually triumph, when not only these fibers, but also cotton, wool and other fibers will be worked up at the place of production so cheaply and economically that competition will be distanced.—Houston Post.

Midland, Tex., Jan. 17.—To Texas Stock and Farm Journal: As you solicit communications on irrigation will say that all small farmers could build tanks and use them to irrigate gardens with profit.

Select a place that when the tank fills the waste water will run off and not run over the dam (to wash it away); use a pipe with elbow to draw the water off for irrigation; use the water from tank when needed, chance the rain filling it again. To be used in this way you get the benefit of rain and tank at small cost, yet any farmer can have one.

Plant in ridges a little above the water line to prevent baking. Experience wil teach the rest.

J. S. CURTIS.

The above is concise, pointed and practical; shall be glad of other communications on the subject.

PASTURING WINTER WHEAT.

Considerable attention has been paid by the Kansas Experiment Station to the effect of pasturing winter wheat, with the result of reaching the conclusion that it was always an injury to the wheat. The extent of the injury will vary with the character of the soil and its condition at the time the stock is turned on, but there is always some, and in a comparison of numerous plots, some pastured and some not, the loss in grain from pasturing averaged a bushel and a half per acre. The common belief that pasturing prevents or reduces injury from the Hessian fly is pronounced to be a mistake, the pupa of the fly being, at the time when pasturing can be done, lodged between the sheaths at the base of the plants, below the surface, out of the reach of the cattle unless they pull the plants up by the roots.

One who has tried with success says applying caustic potash to the "nob" of the incipient horn on calves before the animal is ten days old. Rub the skin well over the young horn and the growth will be entirely checked.

On a small farm, where there is but a limited quantity of stock to care for, the better plan, as a rule, is to feed everything in the stables or sheds. The needs of the stock can be more closely noted and the waste kept at a minimum, and a better opportunity is afforded for saving and applying the manure. Any extra labor this may call for will be more than repaid.

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You want **Scott's Emulsion.** If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

POULTRY.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

The importance of this branch of industry must be recognized by every one who likes good fare; take away the eggs and see how many dishes would be spoiled. The poultry interest is so much scattered that its value is not properly estimated. Just look at the new journals that have been bobbing up all over the United States. People at large are better informed in regard to taking care of poultry than our forefathers were; they house their fowls more comfortably. Wealthy people have taken hold of the business, and it is this class of people which help along the "fancy" wonderfully. Poultry will always be kept in large or small flocks, and will always interest a greater number than any other branch of livestock breeding.—Poultry Monthly.

DUCKS.

It is not desirable to have ducks lay at this season, as there is but little demand for their eggs at fair prices, and because ducks that begin to lay now may cease before February, which is the month when the eggs are desired for hatching. Old ducks sometimes begin laying in the fall and occasionally the young ones will do so. In the early spring the poultrymen who raise large numbers for market, place the eggs in incubators, hatching out the larger portion in February, if the ducks begin laying in January, which may happen; but March is the month for the February eggs to hatch. In about two months more the ducklings are ready for market and bring good prices. The Pekan duck is preferred, and an average of 150 eggs a year for each duck in a flock is not unusual. When ducks begin to lay they will sometimes produce an egg every day for every duck in a flock, and with but few exceptions will keep up the work for four, five or six months. After that time they will produce no eggs until the next spring, but they will be ahead of the hens for the whole year.

INCUBATORS.

Their Proper Place in the Household of the Mother Hen.

The incubator should not be regarded as the rival of the hen, but rather as her assistant, one who is willing to perform some of her duties while the hen takes her well earned vacation. Not being a principal the incubator is debarred from performing the very highest functions. It cannot create. It can only carry out to a successful conclusion the work already begun. It may not start the machine, but it can keep it going, and so complete the work originated by the master mechanic. There is no need for conflict between the two. In the spring and summer the hen who knows her business thoroughly should be allowed to do all the work, but it is different in winter. If she makes an effort then and supplies us with eggs no more should be asked of her. This is the incubator's opportunity. Many people fail to manage incubators. This is generally due either to too much or too little care. The former will correct itself with time, as the novelty of the machine wears off. The latter is more serious and is rarely amended. Those who have been careless with their poultry are very apt to be so with their incubators.

PROFITS IN POULTRY.

Don't go into the chicken business largely unless you have sufficient capital to run it right. Profits on paper are very deceptive. If you have hens that pay you a profit of $1 each above expenses, you are doing finely. One of the most delusive things and easy to figure large profits on is the poultry business. Yet it does pay some people a good profit.

The egg market never gets overstocked for very long at a time. Good, fresh, clean stock rarely waits long for a buyer. So the poultry business cannot be said to be overdone.

YOU CANNOT DO IT.

You cannot run an incubator in a room that has great variations in temperature.

You cannot make a hatch with the machine swimming in moisture.

You cannot run incubators without giving them good care.

You cannot raise the chicks without an outside run.

You cannot have strong stock by keeping up a high temperature in the brooder.

You cannot have laying hens in cold houses.

You cannot make eggs out of fattening food.

You cannot expect fertile eggs when the fowls do not exercise.

You cannot make a business out of poultry culture without applying business principles.

You cannot have healthy stock so long as filth is allowed to accumulate.

You cannot keep poultry for profit in crowded quarters.

You cannot succeed with chickens and ducks in the same yards.

You cannot get eggs from frozen-combed hens.

You cannot prevent sickness with impure water.

You cannot run the poultry department on the farm without the help of a good paper—no more than the banker could run his business without the aid of market quotations. Remember that!

A fowl that roots in the tree tops, even in the dead of winter, is seldom a sick fowl. It may freeze its comb and wattles, even freeze its feet, but it scarcely ever has canker, diphtheria and roup. Fowls which roost on plow handles, drags and other farming utensils housed in an open shed are seldom sick. One does not wish to become an advocate of such a method of keeping fowls, but it is well for poultrymen to learn that fresh air where there is no draft does not cause sickness.

One way to tell bad eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if good, they lie on their side; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, the large ends adways uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water, always end up, never on its side. An egg that lies flat is good to eat and can be depended upon.

Don't keep a half-blood male for next year's breeding with any expectation that the quality of the broods will be maintained, for that is not the order of things. Pure blood is to be found at every hand, and all that is necessary is to see to it that the bird purchased came from stock where your thought has been intensified for a series of generations. Kill all the grade males.

Those who made money in the poultry business, who have finally brought it up to the point of supporting a family, and making some money besides, have not "gone" into it, but have "grown into it. It is better to first embark a canoe upon the risky sea and let the ocean liner come with experience and the success of the smaller ventures. To start in at once on a large scale enough to "make a living," and more besides, is to invite if not experience, disaster.

There is no better "egg food" than equal parts of bran, ground corn and oats (mixed) to every bushel of which is added four quarts of oil meal. The comforatably housed hen fed such a ration, with occasional meat scraps and ground bone, that will not lay eggs in the winter is an ingrate.

If a hen and chicks are placed in a yard or confined on a small plot, every blade of grass and every weed will be destroyed. When hens are confined in yards they are soon clean and bare of vegetation. When the hens are on a range they also destroy thousands of young weeds, which is not so noticeable, but is nevertheless the case.

Fresh eggs must be fresh laid, and as good feed makes choice butter, so too is good feed and clean water essential to good eggs. Such eggs are worth more than old eggs spoiled by bad feed and worse water.

It is not only safe but will be profitable to increase the poultry industry.

Give every latitude to laying hens, but the stable is no place for them, nor for fowls of any kind. They defile the horses' food, the harness, the traps, and everything they come near; and worse still they infest the place with chicken lice, which makes some horses nearly mad with irritation.

Withers & McGehee of New Braunfels, Tex., marketed a train of 1132-pound steers, sold to Armour & Co. at $3.60 at St. Louis on the 20th inst.

DAIRY.

TEST YOUR COWS.

Learn Their Abilities and Weed Out the Unprofitable Stock.

Don't trust any cow that comes along Keep a dairy record and find out what each animal is doing for you. It is necessary to know exactly how much milk each cow produces in a year, and if you are making butter you must learn how much butter fat each cow's milk contains. These points can only be learned by using the milk scale and Babcock tester. Three to 4 per cent is a fair average of the fat in milk. Cows vary a good deal in this respect. As a rule the larger the quantity of milk a cow yields the smaller the percentage of butter fat in the milk. The Jerseys lead in the percentage of fat in their milk. Test the abilities of your cows thoroughly and weed out of the herd those that do not come up to the standard. There is no money in a cow that fails to produce 200 pounds of butter a year. This is in the beginning. Afterwards the standard should be raised to 225 pounds, and then gradually increased until it reaches 300 pounds. To attain this requires care and skill in the feeding and management of the herd. Great attention must be paid to the kind of sire. A good cow bred to a thoroughbred and butter-producing stock will generally bring a good calf. Whether the heifer calf will make a good cow for butter or milk can only be determined by actual test, but the chances are its favor. If the heifer produces 150 pounds of butter the first year she may be considered very promising. She should then steadily improve until she passes her prime. If she fails to do this, she should be weeded out.

POINTS OF A GOOD MILKER.

The head of an extremely good cow should be small, as the best milkers are fine boned; it should also be long and "cut up" under the neck with a dishing face, the neck should be thin and comparatively long. The hips should be high. The hind legs of a cow that is best for dairy purposes should be somewhat crooked, and it is here that breeders in making selections often make mistakes by preferring cattle with a leg quite straight up and down behind like the best Shorthorns. There should be a slight sag to the belly, but the cow should be a little wedge-shaped from back to front, the hips being higher than the shoulders, and the line from the belly to brisket inclining upward. The tails of the best dairy cattle are generally of good length with considerable taper. The eyebrows of the best cattle are light and somewhat flattened, and the ears very prominent with rich color inside. Milk-veins, so-called, passing from the forward side of the animal toward the front, are either small or large, straight or very crooked. We should examine the size of these veins, for the size is one of the infallible tests of a good milker. Be careful to see whether the veins double or not, for they sometimes branch out and if double the two should be added together, because they may be equal to one large vein. The veins sometimes form an angle on the front side of the udder. This seldom occurs, except on a very good cow. A net work of veins on the perineum is a good test, and indicates milk. The escutcheon, the milk mirror, extends from the front of the bag where the hair begins to grow backward over the bag and up and around the thighs. Cows with escutcheons well marked have strong constitutions, digestion rapid and complete. A restless and nervous disposition of oval spots of large size on the back of the upper part of the bag are indications of a large flow of milk. By observing the indications for milk in breeding stock, and only by so doing, can progress be made in this direction. It cannot be doubted that one great assurance of continued profit in dairy regions is the improvement in the herds.—C. W. Kellog, in Practical Farmer.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration in Texas parties for the week ending January 14, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Basset Pogis, 42,519—J. A. Pryor to B. R. Miles, Luling.

Benno Irsch, 42,802—F. C. Carter to B. Kirsch, La Grange.

Danny S., 40,893—A. A. Sutton to H. N. Beckwith, Killeen.

May Monarch, 32,028—J. D. Gray to W. H. Moore, Hutchins.

Melrose Prince of C. H., 32,721—Bates & Cox to D. M. Bates, Bonham.

Pride of Yoakum, 40,422—A. R. Harwood to C. J. Bennetson, Yoakum.

Rebel Dance, 42,955—T. M. Horton to L. C. Taylor, Marshall.

Sir Marion G., 42,314—M. T. Glass to J. O. Jackson, Comet.

Talaney's Catono, 32,897—N. Caldwell to A. Yoeller, Waring.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bessie Worth, 103,503—Bates & Cox to D. M. Bates, Bonham.

Goodlike, 25,429—J. Sparks to Mrs. J. Tennin, Georgetown.

Lady Goldie, 107,241—M. R. Bright to W. C. Harrison, Corsicana.

Lady Goldie, 107,241—W. C. Hardison to D. G. Hamilton, Corsicana.

Lady Goldie, 107,241—D. G. Hamilton to M. S. Hotchkiss, Corsicana.

Lucy Melrose, 110,533—W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling

Madame of St. Lambert, 67,234—G. Brundrett to R. H. H. Burnett, Oak Cliff.

Madame of St. Lambert, 67,234—R. H. H. Burnett to W. A. Shaw, Dallas.

Maudlike, 109,786—J. Sparks to Mrs. J. Tennin, Georgetown.

Maud Worth, 87,443—Bates & Cox to D. M. Bates, Bonham.

The following copy of correspondence has been furnished the Stock and Farm Journal by Professor J. H. Connell of the Texas experiment station:

SORGHUM FOR MILK COWS.

Dallas, Tex., Dear Sir—I have been informed that the continuous feeding of sorghum to a milk cow has a tendency to dry her up, my neighbors telling me that that is what is the matter with my fine Jersey cow.

I would be pleased to know if the experience of the college demonstrates this to be a fact and whether really sorghum fed to a milk cow has the tendency to dry her up. Yours truly,

M. L. R.

Answer: Referring to your inquiry of February 4, to our professor of chemistry recently handed me I am pleased to say that the judicious feeding of sorghum to milk cattle will not decrease their flow of milk. It is not practical to feed sorghum alone to such cattle, but it should be accompanied by some other hay and a good ration of grain, consisting of cotton seed, cotton seed meal or wheat bran. These are the only grains permissible when sorghum is being fed largely as a forage under the conditions existing in this state.

We use sorghum very largely in feeding our college herd of milk cattle and value it highly, but do not expect to support our herd without considerable aid from other sources.

J. H. CONNELL,
Director of Experiment Station.

Care should be taken not to dry off too soon the young heifer in her first year of milking, as this habit, formed in early life, will cling to her subsequently. She should continuously have a ration to develop muscle and the milk organs—a diluted or extended grain ration, instead of concentrated foods.

HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

IF SO, whether for Pleasure or Profit, Household or Dairy, you should know of the

Centrifugal Cream Separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATORS save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

GENERAL OFFICES,
Branch Office, ELGIN, ILL. 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

IMPORTANT DECREES AND INJUNCTIONS IN Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation.

"ALPHA" DE LAVAL PATENTS SUSTAINED.

The De Laval Company, by advice of counsel, begs to announce for the information and further caution of all whom the facts may concern, several decisions in its pending Patent Right Litigation, of interest and importance to users, and intending buyers of Centrifugal Cream Separators.

On June 18th, Judge Coxe, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern district of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of The De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against an infringer who has been making and selling a cream separator with a separating bowl device.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., an owner and user of an infringing separator, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

That no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as are pending and as may be necessary in maintaining just and lawful rights and interests as regards the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, due and repeated caution is again given in this respect.

The De Laval Separator Company:

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK

Veno, the Great Healing Power.

The Sick People of the Earth Find in VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP and VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID Healing for Their Diseases.

These Remedies Make Rheumatic and Paralytic Cripples Walk and Cure Malaria, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Blood Disorders in a Most Remarkable Manner—M. J. Roth was Made to Walk Without Crutches, Vouched for by Minister Krey of Lutheran Church, St. Louis.

While Dr. Veno was holding his healing clinics in the City of St. Louis for the purpose of demonstrating the remarkable power of Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid, which caused great excitement among medical men, Mr. J. Roth, of 4059 Garfield avenue, St. Louis, was brought to him walking on two crutches. He was almost helpless from Chronic Rheumatism. The cruel suffering for years had emaciated its tortured patient so that his friends could hardly recognize him. Three bottles of Veno's Electric Fluid were rubbed on both his legs and across his back, and in an hour he was so far recovered that he walked without his crutches and has never used them since. Minister Krey writes about the wonderful cures as follows:

Some weeks ago Mr. J. Roth was so much crippled that he could hardly walk with crutches. Today he came to my residence and convinced me that he was able to walk without crutches or help of any kind. Mr. Roth told me that the improvement in his health was the result of the treatment of Veno's Electric Fluid and Veno's Curative Syrup.

(Signed) M. KREY, Pastor,
3627 Garfield Ave., St. Louis.

The above statement is true. Dr. Veno will give $1000 to any one who can prove the contrary. A man who would doubt the virtue of Veno's Remedies in the face of such evidence is a fool. Don't listen to the bigotry and prejudice, go to your drug store for Veno's Remedies at once.

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The offices of Texas Stock and Farm Journal have been moved to new and more commodious quarters in the Scott-Harrold building, corner Fifth and Main streets, where the management will be pleased to see its friends. Rooms 13 and 15.

Our Mexican neighbors having found so ready and profitable a market for their cattle in Texas will under existing conditions go into the business with increased energy henceforward. Their opportunities, too, are unequaled; plenty of free grass and peon labor. Its a good thing for Mexico, but for Texas—?

The Texas Live Stock association had up a resolution not to ship to Chicago until the $2 terminal charge was abolished, but the resolution failed to pass and consequently the $2 terminal charge will continue to stick.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

Our contemporary's statement is not exactly accurate. A substitute to the resolution was offered, and accepted by the mover, "that a committee be appointed to determine who is really responsible for the terminal charges to Chicago."

The time has passed when stock that can live on brush and winter pasture is in demand. It is the horse or cow that will respond the most readily to feed and good treatment that is now looked for. They are coming. Careful breeding, importations, mixed strains, with this object in view will gradually approximate and then ultimately produce the ideal animal. Every one should encourage and assist in this good work by constantly improving their own flocks, herds and stalls.

Wool, now having been placed on the protected list our section ought to take on a season of greater prosperity. We are getting our share of good things from this congress.—Del Rio Record.

When did the bill restoring protection to wool pass the senate, and when did the president sign the same?—Bandera Enterprise.

The Record anticipates slightly. The good things will materialize "in the sweet bye-and-bye"—maybe.

The remarks of President Singleton at the meeting of the Swine Breeders' convention this week relative to the necessity of quarantining hogs from states where hog cholera is known to exist are worthy of attention. There is no question but that hog cholera is frequently spread by infected animals being brought into previously healthy localities and some preventative measures are required. A straight out, rigid quarantine would undoubtedly work hardships in some directions, but the regulations could be modified so as to meet cases that did not properly come under the proposed restrictions.

Sheep and cattle ranchers in southwest Texas are asking the state to help them to exterminate or to keep down the wild animals that are playing havoc with stock in that region. So far from the advent of settlers thinning out the panthers, wolves and coyotes, the animals are increasing greatly in numbers through the plenty of food afforded by the vast herds of cattle and sheep. The ranchers have spent thousands of dollars in trying to abate the pest, but without avail, and now they want the state to take a hand.

The Mail never likes to meddle with other people's business, but it seems to us like the farmers make more money when they plant a small cotton crop than when they plant a large one. If they will plant a small crop this year, say about 15 acres, and can get 10 cents for it—which they can do—it looks like it would pay them better than getting a small price where they plant a large crop.—Merkel Mail.

That's about the size of it, but the trouble is to get the people to see it that way. The average farmer intends to plant a little more, expecting his neighbors to plant a little less and thereby be personally benefited by increased price.

Cattle received from Texas this winter are decidedly better in quality than they have been any time in the past. In fact, since winter feeding has become the rule, the quality of the cattle marketed has shown a remarkable improvement. The Ardmore and Alvarado cattle marketed during the past week are good illustrations of this point. Texas feeders are realizing more and more every day that it pays to make their cattle fat. It is a good investment of the feed, and brings a more satisfactory result whether market prices are high or low. Thoroughbred bulls are being purchased to improve the Texas herds, and it begins to look as if in a few years there would be no distinction between cattle raised in Texas and those fed in Illinois.—Drovers' Journal.

If the unrestricted importation of Mexican cattle continues, it will "begin to look as if in a few years there will be no distinction" between Texas and Old Mexico raised cattle, and, further still, market prices on Texans will be governed accordingly.

The resolution adopted at the San Antonio convention recommending that the act "to prevent fishing and hunting on the inclosed lands of another," should be amended so as to apply to all inclosed lands without regard to size has all the elements of justice to recommend it. As the law now stands, the owner of a pasture under 2,000 acres can prevent hunting therein, whilst a man owning, say 2,100 acres, is powerless to prevent it. Instances are within the knowledge of the Journal where "pot-hunters" entered large pastures in Northwest Texas and wantonly slaughtered whole wagon loads of antelope, turkeys, and other game, which, in many cases spoiled and were thrown away before the party could reach the nearest town. The principle of "equal justice to all," as well as the urgent need for the preservation of this game, now well nigh extinct, demands a change in the law as it now stands. It might be added parenthetically that the large pasture owners are proverbially liberal and rarely endeavor to prevent hunting within reasonable limits inside their enclosures.

CHICAGO TERMINAL CHARGES.

The newly imposed terminal charges of $2 upon every car of live stock entering the Chicago market was the subject of a resolution at the recent stockmen's convention. The origin of the charge will be understood from the following circular recently issued by Chairman Day of the Southwestern Traffic association:

"It has been agreed by the executive officers of the several railroads terminating in Chicago and operating western freight territory that, commencing February 1, ensuing, no exception shall be made in the addition to the Chicago rate on all shipments of live stock of a terminal charge of $2 per car for the delivery of such shipments at the Union stock yards at Chicago.

"The foregoing action is intended to eliminate any and all exceptions which have heretofore been made, and will subject shipments of live stock from all territory west, southwest and northwest from this city, including Illinois, regardless of origin, to the addition of $2 per car for the delivery of shipments at the aforesaid yards.

"Railroad companies which connect with western roads terminating in this city are requested to note carefully the foregoing requirement, and make the necessary correction on and after February 1, ensuing, in the quotation of through rates on all descriptions of live stock when destined to the Union stock yards, Chicago.

"This notice is given by instruction of the responsible officers of the terminal Chicago lines.

"The several railroad companies operating in western freight territory, including Illinois, will also be governed by the foregoing, and cancel any and all exceptions thereto which they may at this time have in effect.

"L. F. DAY, Chairman."

It appears that the Stock Yards Co. in conformity with a ruling of the Interstate commission some twelve months since, charged trackage fees of 40 cents each way on every car of live stock entering the yards over all roads excepting three, over which the charge was 25 cents each way. The various roads then, by joint agreement, imposed a charge of $2 a car, thus making a profit of $1.20 to $1.50 per car, which, presumably, goes to augment the gross earnings of the road. The railway people charge the stockyards company with being the originators of the trouble, whilst the latter contend, in an elaborate circular recently issued, that the railroads are responsible and suggests it is the duty of shippers to impress upon them the necessity of being relieved from the operation of a terminal tax which they admit "is certainly unjust from an unprejudiced standpoint." Whatever the equities in the case may be, it undoubtedly seems unjust that shippers should pay trackage charges on cars either returning empty or else loaded with other parties' freight.

It is to be hoped that some amicable solution of the trouble will speedily be reached, otherwise Chicago shipments will be seriously affected.

The resolution offered by Mr. John Tod at the San Antonio convention, requesting the stockyards to discontinue the charge complained of, and pledging the association to ship elsewhere as far as possible until relief was granted, was substituted by a resolution offered by Mr. Sansom, which referred the whole matter to a committee, said committee to investigate and determine who is really responsible for the terminal charges to Chicago—and so far as the stockmen are concerned there the matter stands for the present.

THE SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION.

Judging from the large attendance the interest manifested in the proceedings and the interesting and instructive papers read the recent convention of the Texas Live Stock association must be considered a decidedly succesful one, and the royal hospitality extended the visitors will make the historic old city of San Antonio a formidable competitor amongst aspirants for the honor of entertaining future conventions. In reviewing the proceedings the Stock and Farm Journal regrets that the convention did not see fit to entertain the resolution proposed by Mr. M. Sansom to the effect that the importation of Mexican cattle was detrimental to the interests of cattle raisers in the United States, and calling on congress to levy a protective tariff thereon. The consideration of the resolution was excluded virtually on the grounds that the members had already passed a resolution excluding discussions of a political nature. A perusal of the proceedings prior to the introduction of the Sansom resolution suggests the idea however that the domain of politics had already been very considerably invaded and how this particular matter could equitably have been excluded seems hard to understand.

"Good and sufficient reasons" doubtless had their weight. The Texas Live Stock association was established, as the Journal understands it, for the promotion of the live stock interests of the state and all matters pertaining thereto. The resolution offered by Mr. Sansom read as follows:

Whereas, The importation of cattle from Mexico is detrimental to the interests of cattle raisers of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That congress be and is hereby requested to levy a tariff on cattle sufficient to protect the interests of cattle growers in the United States.

Now if the question involved in the above resolution was inappropriate for discussion in a convention organized for the above named objects the Journal would like to ask what in the name of common sense would be considered a proper subject for discussion? The fact is that it is well nigh impossible to produce a topic that will not touch more or less on politics. The disposition made of the resolution referred to will, however, be beneficial in that the subject involved is brought prominently before the stockmen of Texas, and they can study and mature their opinions thereon by the time the Cattle Raisers' association meets. In this conection the Journal suggests that in the arguments hitherto used against the imposition of a prohibitive tariff on Mexican cattle imports, the statement was made that but a fractional percentage of the total cattle receipts in 1895 were from Mexico. The fact seems to be ignored that the business is barely started and still in its infancy. Another important phase of this question almost entirely ignored heretofore is the injury which an admixture of inferior cattle is likely to cause in the market prices of Texas cattle. The latter are all getting well graded up now, and command a price accordingly. The introduction of Mexican cattle will affect the market prices accordingly and to a great extent undo the good it has taken some years to accomplish.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Texas State Farmers, Congress which is called to hold its annual meeting at Cleburne, Tex., on the third Tuesday of next month, should be largely attended by all who are interested in agricultural pursuits. The benefits that have been derived by organization in all branches are too evident to admit of discussion and if our farmers were as thoroughly unified and organized as railroad engineers for instance, or skilled artizans in any craft they would become possessed of power that would astonish them. Some years ago when almost all articles not only of consumption but manufactured goods as well, were produced at home farmers were in a manner more independent than now. The present low prices of farm products, and numerous new and foreign competitors compels the farmer to obtain the last cent possible on his sales and expend the least possible on his purchases. These conditions are best attained by co-operation—one of the cardinal doctrines of the Farmers' Congress.

The social features too of farmers institutes should not be ignored; there is nothing more mentally healthful and instructive than interchange in ideas. A man whose limits are circumscribed to his own immediate surroundings contracts ideas proportionately narrowminded, which would insensibly be dispelled by contact and conversation with intelligent neighbors; the same remark applies to the female portion of the family, who as a rule lead more isolated and monotonous lives in the country, than their husbands and brothers. Farmers in Texas are making rapid strides in the way of improvement of stock and operating generally on more scientific principles, and their more general alliance with farming institutes or some similar organization will be a long step in the right direction.

MEXICAN IMPORT DUTY.

Under the McKinley tariff act the duty on Mexican cattle was $10 a head. The reduction to present figures was made under the tariff act of 1894, whereby it was reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem.

A person desiring to import Mexican cattle to the United States must make an invoice of same in Mexican money, and present it to the Mexican government consul, which invoice, after being recorded, is sent to the port of entry at which the cattle are to be entered. The valuation is then reduced to the duty paid on the valuation in United States money. (If the valuation is not satisfactory to the United States collector of customs they are revalued by custom house officials.) Accordingly a steer valued in Mexico at say $25, Mexican money, would be in United States money (54 cents to the Mexican $1) worth $13.50. Twenty per cent of $13.50 would make the duty $2.70 on the steer.

GOVERNMENT SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The action of the secretary of agriculture in recommending the abolition of the free seed distribution should command the approbation of all right-thinking men. The original purpose of the seed department was to place within the reach of farmers rare or improved varieties of seeds chiefly for the purpose of determining their adaptability to different sections of the country. That the system developed into an abuse can not be truthfully denied, and as it now stands, is an unjust waste of the people's money. Seeds are now cheap and abundant as to be readily within the reach of all, and there appears no good reason why the government should furnish the farmer with choice seeds any more than it should choice cattle, hogs or horses, the mechanic with tools, or the artisan in any calling with the necessaries for his craft. In 1894 the free seed distribution cost the country one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, nearly one-half of which was paid for the cost of distribution. Several million dollars have been spent altogether on the distribution and its discontinuance will effect a saving of about $160,000 per annum.

LITERARY TOPICS.

The Drovers' Telegram Red Book for 1896 has made its appearance. It is a handy reference book, chock full of statistical information for stockmen, published by J. H. Neff & Co., Daily Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Honey Bee, a Manual of Instruction in Apiaculture," by Frank Benton, M. S., is just issued. Can be had of the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents per copy.

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

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VETERINARY.

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

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Four leagues of land situated in Cochran county, Texas, known as Armstrong county school land, will be sold under deed of trust, by the trustee, on the first Tuesday, 4th day of February, 1896, to be the highest bidder for cash. Sale will be made in the town of Lubbock, Lubbock county, Texas, at the court house door.

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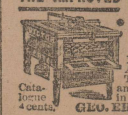

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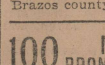

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

A PALM OF LIFE.

For the Household.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than today.

Art is long and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life
Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, how'ver pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'er head!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time;—

Foot-prints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labor and to wait.

—Longfellow.

MIZPAH—LOVE IN ABSENCE.

(The Boston Transcript.)

The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another. (Gen. xxxi. 49.)

Go thou thy way, and I go mine:
Apart, yet not afar;
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me"—
This is my prayer.
He looks thy way, he looketh mine,
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,
Or which way mine will be;
If mine will lead through parching sands,
And thine beside the sea;
Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,
So never fear.
He holds thy hand, he claspeth mine,
And keeps us near.

Should wealth and fame, perchance, be thine,
And my lot lowly be;
Or you be sad and sorrowful,
And glory be for me,
Yet God keep watch 'tween thee and me;
Both be his care.
One arm 'round thee and one 'round me
Will keep us near.

I sigh, sometimes, to see thy face,
But since this may not be,
I'll leave thee to the care of Him
Who cares for thee and me.
"I'll keep you both beneath my wings"—
This comforts, dear.
One wing o'er thee and one o'er me;
So are we near.

And though our paths be separate,
And thy way is not mine,
Yet, coming to the mercy-seat,
My soul will meet with thine.
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"
I'll whisper there.
He blessed thee, he blesseth me,
And we are near.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Gladstone well says that advice chills, but example inspires. Who is not roused to higher living by the example of Chrysostom when summoned before the Roman emperor?

When threatened with banishment should he persist in adhering to the Christian faith, he replied: "The world is my Father's house; thou canst not banish me."

"But I will slay thee," said the emperor. "Thou canst not," said the heroic man, "for my life is hid with Christ in God."

"I will take away thy treasures."

"Nay," was the answer. "In the first place, I have none that thou knowest of. My treasure is in heaven, and my heart is there."

"But I will drive thee away from thy friends."

"Not so," answered Chrysostom. "I have a Friend in heaven from whom thou canst not separate me. I defy thee; there is nothing thou canst do to hurt me."

REED, COOK COUNTY, TEXAS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan—Will you permit me to your happy Household, which I enjoy reading so much and hope I will be welcome. I live on a ranch eight miles southwest of Gainesville. It is very lonely out here, as we have very few neighbors.

I am a great novel reader, though I like company better than reading, but we seldom see any ladies, we live so far from other families.

St. Elmo, by Mrs. Wilson, is my favorite novel, also Lena Rivers, by Mrs. Holmes, is another.

Circle Dot and Sweet Sixteen come again, I enjoy reading your letters so much. Love to all BLUEBELL.

Texas, Jan. 12, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. B.—I have intended writing so often, but something would always prevent, and then I have been on a long visit to the beautiful "City by the Sea"—Corpus Christi. Truly it is a beautiful place, and its silvery bay, glistning in the moon-light, is a grand, imposing sight. My sojourn in this charming place was delightful, and it was with great reluctance I at last bade my dear friends farewell, and left the "Bluff City" for home, where the "eye may seek and seek in vain," for never a sight of the dear old ocean can you get.

I wish Rustic Admirer would write again. I sincerely hope she has found happiness in her new home. You ask me, Rustic Admirer, if I am going to follow your example. N—n-n-o, not real soon, but there—I'll not commit myself. Anyway, I am not going to keep Isabelle and A Reader company in single "blessedness"—if I can help it.

Arda asks me what I think of "cranky" old maids. I don't like them, and I'm awful sorry Isabelle is going to be one.

Write again, Little Nell. I am quite in love with you. I agree with you about men. I can't imagine life's worth living if I had not my three merry brothers. One is now grown to man's estate, and I think there is not a more generous, more noble man in the wide world.

Mrs. B., what do you think of Marie Correlli's works? I have read "A Romance of Two Worlds" and "Ardath, or the Story of a Dead Self." I think them very interesting, but do not believe a bit of it, though I have friends (young ladies) who believe every word of it. Do you?

My letter is getting rather lengthy, so I'll say adieu. Wishing for each and every member of the Household the choicest blessings of the New Year, I am sincerely your friend and well-wisher. "TESS."

Fort Davis, Tex., Jan. 15, 1896.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a silent admirer of the Household for quitea while and seeing so few letters this week thought I would write a few words to see if they would find their way to your columns. I like to read the Household and read that, if nothing else in the Journal. I would like to hear from Rustic Admirer again. I do not think she has all the trouble, though I sympathized with her when she had to leave Seven Oaks. I have been alone for some time, and many a lonely day have I spent and many an hour have sat and cried and studied about him who has been far from me for sometime, and I could not hear from him or he from me, though we both wrote. "How dark seems this world and how dreary when we part from the one we love." I hope all of the Household had a merry Xmas. I did all I could to make all have a merry time, but my heart was many, many miles from here. "Where the heart is, there the treasure is also." I read an article not long ago, "No Heart for Xmas." That was my sentiment exactly. I like to read letters from girls who call themselves "old maids." Girls, that is all from the teeth and not the heart. I said that once and thought I meant every word, but when the right fellow came along my mind was changed in less time than it takes to tell it. I live about half a mile from town and try to live a Christian, which I think is the duty of every mother. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." May the Lord save our young people from all snares, is my earnest plea.

For fear I have said too much I will quit. So adios. AN OLD CRANK.

SWINE.

ABOUT HOG FEED.

I was asked a few days ago the best feed for hogs. I answered by saying that the worst was corn, and that corn had killed more hogs than cholera ever did. My questioner was very much surprised at my statement, and said he had been advised to feed corn, all his hogs would eat, yet they did not do well. I told him I could describe his hogs to a dot, if I had never seen them. He requested me to do so. I said: "Your hogs look gaunt, their hair is rough, lacks the luster that a thrifty hog's hair shows; they are very costive, and their appetites are very uncertain. Am I not right?"

"Yes," said he, "you describe them exactly. Now tell how to feed, and how long should a hog be fed to weigh 200 pounds, or, in other words, how old should he be?"

My reply to him was as follows:

"To make pigs weigh 200 at six months old one must begin with the dam. She must be of good blood, not too young, and her feeding carefully seen to. A good pasture with a slop made of bran, or shorts, with milk is the best for her. Do not let her have a grain of corn. A few days before farrowing remove her from all green foods, put her by herself in a dry place, and continue the bran and shorts slop in reduced quantities. When pigs come, let her be for twelve or twenty-four hours without any feed; then again give the above feed, gradually increase the feed till she gets all she will eat up clean. Let her have access to a box of wood ashes and salt, (this corrects any tendency to sour stomach.) Have a place where pigs can be given a feed of milk by themselves as soon as they show an inclination to eat. The bran feed is just what they want, with milk. Make barrows of your boar pigs at a week or ten days, not later; don't forget this. As pigs grow older they may have in their bran a small amount of ground corn, peas or oats, and be given the run of a pasture with their mother. When they are grown to about 100 pounds weight, then gradually increase their corn diet in the form of meal, soaked or cooked whole grains; never dry.

I never have failed with the above treatment, to have 200-pound pigs at six months, and 300-pound pigs at eight months.—Farm and Rural.

DISEASES OF PIGS.

Make Things Right at the Start, and You Will Never Have Any.

We are often asked: "What do you do for thumps, scours, sore tails, etc., in your pigs?" Make things right on the start and you will not have any. Don't violate nature unless you want to pay for it. If the litter is kept in a cool, dark place, away from the sunshine, and the dam well fed with a good milk-forming food, look out for thumps. They are sure to come. You probably have them already. If the dam is fed irregularly, or is allowed to have an occasional big fill of any rich food, you can see a sample of pig scours. Or should you like bob-tailed pigs you can remove the tails without the aid of a knife by allowing the bed or nest to get damp and hot, as it will if they are kept in a close place without the aid of the sun to dry, or change of the bedding. You need not wait long; by the time the pigs are a week or ten days old the tails will begin to dry up and will soon drop off. We have no use for the apothecary shop in this business. Use nature's remedies. Here they are boiled down: Young breeders paste this in your hat: Feed plenty of light food up to time of farrowing; give a double feed at the time of making nest; feed water first twenty-four hours, then feed and increase slowly; keep nest dry; give full dose of sunshine and repeat daily if possible; exercise after six days. If you want any more color on any of above points, I am here for that purpose.—A. C. Diller, in Iowa Homstead.

FOOD FOR PIGS.

Objections to Corn—Maintain Digestion and Do Not Overfeed.

Corn is undoubtedly the handiest pig food the farm produces, but it is not the most suitable one. Disease and degeneracy are certain to follow in the wake of an exclusive corn diet. The very elements which make this grain the best fattening food render it unfit for use when bone and muscle are needed to build up the strong frame and hardy constitution required for profitable pork production. No one kind of grain contains all the elements of animal life in the proper proportion hence the need of a well-balanced ration.

The best results are obtained with a variety of feed. Clover, wheat, peas, oats, middlings and bran, with all the spare skim and butter milk, are perhaps the most satisfactory foods. Corn should be given in moderation. Abroad barley meal is regareded as the best feed for the production of high-class pork. The best results are obtained with ground feed. The whole grain is more expensive, as it is eaten too rapidly to allow of proper mastication and digestion. If unground, the grain should be soaked for twenty-four hours before feeding.

Hogs require some other succulent food when debarred from clover, and, as they do not take kindly to ensilage, it is unnecessary to supply roots. Pumpkins are excellent to give variety and furnish succulence. The great value of juicy foods is not in the amount of nourishment they contain, but in the stimulus they afford to the appetite, thereby enabling the pigs to maintain digestion and assimilation unimpaired. Salt, charcoal and ashes should be freely supplied, as they aid in regulating digestion. They are particularly needed when the hogs are being pushed.

It is important to remember that it is not what a hog eats but what he digests that makes the pork. For this reason the animals should be watched when at meals, and should never be allowed to overfeed. This is a very common trouble, as hogs are naturally very greedy. Their real wants can easily be discerned by noting the eagerness with which they come to their feed. The supply should be proportioned accordingly, and any surplus should at once be removed. In profitable pork production the aim is to have the hogs eat as much as possible without cloying the appetite. To do this they must be fed regularly and, though tempted to eat, must only be given what they will eat up clean.

Hungerford, Tex., Jan. 16, 1896.

Dr. F. M. Hopkins, V. S.:

Sir—I had three pigs that were three months old; they seemed to go blind, and would appear that way for eight or ten hours, and then seemed to be paralyzed in their hind legs and get down and could not stand at all, and then they would die.

Please write me the disease they had and what will cure them. I was told that they had the blind staggers, but as I have never seen pigs afflicted with the disease, I did not know if that was it or not.

I have received two copies of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I was reading your veterinary ad. and thought I would write and ask your advice about it (the disease).

Yours most respectfully,
J. T. HUDGINS.

ANSWER.

The symptoms you describe are not sufficient to, with any degree of certainty, diagnose the trouble existing in your hogs. I think in all probability it is hog cholera you have to deal with. In the early symptoms of this disease we generally notice a change in the hair, which becomes harsh and dry; the eyes may become watery and later the walk becomes weak and irregular, with imperfect control of the hind legs; the skin around the flanks and fore legs may become purple, the skin may crack and large sores appear on the head, neck and back: those sick ones keep apart from the rest of the herd, are inclined to hide in the litter, and little inclined to move, with usually a loss of appetite, although in very acute cases they may eat quite heartily and die within a few hours. The chronic cases lose flesh rapidly and sometimes show extreme disturbance of the nervous system, exhibited in partial or complete paralysis of the hind parts, or they may show extreme nervousness. The cough is usually short and hacking. The skin of the ears frequently become much inflamed and if the patient lives for several days they assume a scabby appearance; sometimes the tips slough off. Occasionally constipation appears amongst them and later on diarrhea. At the beginning it usually appears in the acute form, when they die very suddenly; later we generally find it to assume the chronic type.

In swine plague the coughing is more marked, the coughing and shortness of breath are the most prominent features of the attack, while in hog cholera the bowel disturbance is the most prominent symptom.

When hog cholera appears during the summer or fall when weather is pleasant it is best to turn the hogs out into a large yard or field rather than keep them closely confined in pens or stables. The most dangerous conditions that may be witnessed occur when the hogs are closely confined in stables or pens, for in that case the germs are so abundant that the hogs simply get a large dose of the infection, and it has been discovered that as large or small doses of infection have much to do with determining the fatality of the disease, the spread is less rapid and the loss somewhat less fatal. This is only to be resorted to in fine weather, as if the weather is wet or cold and they are turned out to shift for themselves the loss is apt to be almost total, whereas under the opposite conditions, such as a dry, warm and well-ventilated shed, with careful nursing, a reasonable percentage may be saved. Experience has demonstrated that when hog cholera has got into a neighborhood the hogs which have received the very best care are very often the ones to be first affected with the disease and found to die the quickest.

It is not advisable or economy to spend any money in buying any of the many quack nostrums, or medicine. About the only treatment that will result in checking the spread of the disease when found to exist, investigation seems to demonstrate, would be a laxative course of diet with mild doses of linseed or castor oil in the early stages. Separate the well ones promptly, and place them in temporary sheds that may be burned when the outbreak is over. Keep the pens of both sick and well thoroughly disinfected, for which purpose unslacked lime is quite satisfactory and easily applied. The manure should be disinfected layer by layer with lime or corrosive sublimate. Good results have been reported from the effects of sodium hyposulphite; give in half drachm doses twice daily in sloppy food, and might be tried, which is cheap, and can be easily given. The dead hogs should not be left around, or, as is very often the case, thrown into the creek or river to float down stream to your neighbor's farm, but should when at all possible be burned up right where they are found and not dragged out into the pasture, a practice that is often resorted to, which keeps your farm permanently infected and affecting any new hogs that may be brought into it, as the germs of hog cholera are capable of living under favorable circumstances in soil or around buildings and remain virulent for three months. They are hardy and difficult to destroy, while those of swine plague live but a few days and are easily destroyed by unfavorable conditions or surroundings.

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.

Laborious and Unprofitable—What is Really Needed.

Every year the question of cooking food for swine is raised. Some advocate the practice, while others are opposed to it. For our part we never found that it paid, and have been supported in our conclusions by the fact that most farmers abandon it after a short trial. They cannot be induced to invest a second time in a cooking apparatus. A warm meal is undoubtedly enjoyed by the hogs, but it comes high. The chief benefit obtained is the driving out the cold from the animals' system, and we find it cheaper to prevent its entrance.

The hog has no fur; he has only bristles and these afford a poor protection against the cold of winter. What he needs are good warm quarters, plenty of bedding and a sufficient supply of nourishing food. If these three are furnished there will be no need for cooked food,as the hogs will give better returns as they will be more regularly fed. Human nature rebels at the idea of cooking food for animals, and the work is certain to be slighted. When performed it is expected to make good all other sins of omission and commission. The labor is in no way justified by the results.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

A valued contributor, Mr. John S. Kerr of Sherman, favored the Journal with the following article for last week's issue. Through error of the "intelligent compositor" it got badly "butchered up" and made its appearance in disjointed fragments. It is therefore reproduced this week:

Sherman, Tex., Jan. 9.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal—I was unavoidably denied the pleasure of attending the institute meeting at Granbury, Texas, on December 30, ult. It was announced in the program for that meeting that I should offer thoughts on orcharding for home and market, and though I could not attend I inclose the first part on the home orchard herewith, subject to your pleasure, and hope to forward remarks on commercial orcharding soon. JOHN S. KERR.

ORCHARDING FOR HOME AND MARKET.

(Written for the Farmers' Institute at Granbury, Texas.)

That every owner of a home, either in town or country, should plant and maintain an orchard will be denied by few, if any, both for the home supply of fruit with its effects of health, luxury and refinement, and also for the looks of things as well, for what does a home look like, be it ever so costly, without the orchard background, now fragrant with the blossoms of spring and alive and musical with bees and birds, and now laden with the luscious fruits, altogether conducing to contentment, purity, peace and plenty.

For the home orchard, there are few if any of the good soils of Texas, whether the rich black waxy lands, the gray lands, or the various lands, but that will grow peaches, plums, Japan persimmons, grapes, blackberries, and many of them grow apples and pears successfully, so that few homes in Texas but may easily have a good supply of fruit.

For the average home orchard of two hundred trees I would plant seventy-five peach varieties in succession: Sneed, Alexander, Mamie Ross, Family Favorite, Chinese and General Lee Clings, Bessie Kerr, Elberta, Mixon cling, Ringgold, Picquette, Caruth's Henrietta and Late Heath, also twenty plums of Emerson or Lone Star, Wild Goose, Botan, Ark, Lombard, Burbank, Crimson Beauty, Wayland and Golden Beauty, forming a succession of plums from the last of May to September.

Six to ten Japan persimmons divided among three or four leading varieties would be desirable.

As to grapes, the varieties to be selected depend much upon the section of the state to be planted; for want of space it may be best to say select those varieties that are proving successful in the section to be planted. Also valuable information as to selection of varieties and manner of treatment may be derived from the catalogues of Texas nurseries.

One or two rows of blackberries may be planted between the rows of fruit trees when young. The best varieties perhaps are Early Harvest, Dallas and Kittatinny in succession though the last named rusts badly after three or four years, but the roots may be removed to form new plantations. One hundred to five hundred plants properly cared for will give a liberal supply and to spare of this most wholesome and delicious fruit. Blackberry rows should be seven feet apart, made rich and kept well cultivated.

One hundred plants of Black Cap raspberries, Doolittle and Gregg, will well repay the outlay and care. Treat much the same as blackberries. Some of the red varieties, such as Turner and Housel, are worthy of planting.

Strawberries require much close attention at the right time to keep clean and the soil loose to retain the moisture. Plant Crescent, Michell and Parker Earle.

On soils suitable for apples and pears they are more reliable croppers than peaches because later in blooming.

Of the former plant yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan,Cole's Quince, Am. Summer Pearmain, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Ark, Black and Shockley; also two or three crab apples.

Of pears plant Bartlett, Duchess, D. A., Garber and Keiffer. Among these there is not a very early pear, but run from medium to late. There are two new pears, both of Texas origin that are likely to fill the place of the very early pears suited to Texas, namely Early Beauty, originated and sold by Otto Lacke; the Alamo, originated in Grayson county, Tex., and offered by the Sherman nurseries, both ripening in July and both of fine quality and great promise.

The Le Conte, also in the coast region of Texas, is very successful, but it is not suited to North Texas.

The home orchard must have good cultivation and should be fed with manure in some form. Peas, potatoes, or even cotton may be cultivated among fruit trees, but no grain crops.

To mature a crop of fruit draws heavily on the fertility of the soil, hence the necessity of fertilizers, such as stable manure and ashes being applied broadcast. Leguminous crops, also, such as clover and peas will add greatly to the fertility of the soil.

One of the most common and serious mistakes of the farmer and fruit grower is to send to market unripe and inferior, over ripe and damaged fruit and produce. The positive injury to the business can scarcely be measured, and seems incalculable, particularly in such perishable fruit as strawberries, justly estimated by the average dealer, dependent of course, upon conditions the best or the worst commodity to handle. It is a plain lesson, taught by all experience, and yet hard to follow that we lose both money and reputation, which in this business is more valuable than any particular account sales by putting on the market small, soft, sandy, leaky berries, windfalls, defective and inferior pears. Better feed them to your chickens or your pigs, throw them away, or perhaps, eat them yourselves and thus save reputation and encourage the local doctor. While we get rid of that particular lot as a rule we deceive only and must injure ourselves.

Much may be said as to insects and diseases that prey upon our orchards. William Stahl of Quincy, Ill., who makes spray pumps, will send a book free to all those who apply, which gives full directions for emulsions and for spraying trees and vines.

Also valuable books may be had cheaply of A. T. DeLamare, 170 Fulton street, New York, whose catalogue of books wil be sent free on application.

Commercial orcharding will appear in another issue. JOHN S. KERR.

Sherman, Texas.

HOW TO PROTECT TRUNKS OF TREES FROM RABBITS AND INSECTS.

From Texas Experiment Station.

Take one gallon of the ordinary white lead paint and stir into it one teaspoonful of Paris green or London purple; after scraping the dirt away from around the trunk down an inch or two take a brush and put the paint on up about eighteen inches; scrape the dirt back around the tree and it will be safe from injury by rabbits and borers for two years.

The following letter has just been received from one who followed these instructions:

"I am now ready to make my report to you in regard to the paint during the last snow. I killed five jack rabbits in sight of my orchard and have seen rabbits in my orchard, but they do not bite my trees; I am convinced that rabbits will not bite fruit trees that have been painted with your preparation. My trees have gone into the winter in fine shape, and the absence of insects is noticeable. I will use the paint next year again and will report to you the result. A. B. C.,

Teepe City, Texas.

If young trees be painted in this way just before they are set out the cost is much less. This paint will not kill borers which are already in the tree; they must first be taken out with a knife or killed by thrusting a wire through their holes.

R. H. PRICE,
Horticulturist Texas Experiment Station.

FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

My one year's experience with the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college mess hall garden and some of the lessons taught by being placed in personal contact with the things grown here, may be of value to those interested in selecting varieties for planting the garden the coming season.

The varities of vegetables grown below are those which have given best results here and most of them are friends of long standing.

Beans—Dwarf, Improved Valentine and Dwarf Butter Wax, (pole) Fat Horse or Crease Back, (Lima), the Speckled.

Cabbage—Early Flat Dutch, Improved Early Summer and Drumhead Savoy.

Carrots—Early Scarlet Horn and Half Long Scarlet French.

Corn—Adam's Early and Hundred Day.

Cucumbers—Long Green, New Orleans Market, and Early Cluster.

Egg Plant—Large Purple.

Lettuce—Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, and Improved Large Passion.

Melons—Pineapple Cantaloupe, Jones Improved Watermelon.

Okra—White Velvet.

Onions—Creole, White Queen, Yellow Danvers and Virginia Potato.

Parsley—Double Curled.

Peas—Early May and Champion of England.

Pepper—Sweet Spanish, Ruby King and Long Red Cayenne.

Potatoes—Early Triumph and Burbank Seedling.

Radishes—Early Scarlet Turnip and Scarlet Half Long French.

Squashes—Early Bush and Summer Crooked Neck.

Tomatoes—Dwarf Champion, Acme and Paragon.

Turnips—Purple Top, Large White Globe and Improved Ruta Baga.

JAMES CLAYTON.
Agriculturist Texas Experiment Station.

THE EARLIEST MELONS SELL THE BEST.

Melons reach their highest development on a deep sandy soil. Have your ground ready and plant some seed first of March. In ten days plant a few more seed in the same hills or rows, a little to the side of the others. The advantage of this second planting is that if the first planting be killed by frost or insects the second will come on and make a crop without much delay. The cost of seed in comparison with an early crop is a mere trifle. Seeds may also be sown in rose pots which are placed in a hot bed or cold frame and when the plants come up and have four leaves on and danger from frost is over they may be transplanted in the field. Old tin cans with the bottoms melted off may also be used for the same purpose. The can may also be used as a protector from cold winds in the field. A drawing showing how this may be done, is given in bulletin No. 36.

It is a great mistake to use a poor variety, either for market or for table use. Thirty nine varieties are discussed in the bulletin referred to, and one of the best shipping melons is the Cannon Ball. It has been grown by the car load in the state. Among the earliest shipping melons are Emerald Gem, Pine Apple, Early Netted Gem and New Orleans Market.

Among the best table melons are Early Netted Gem, Pine Apple, Jennie Lind, Banquet, Emerald Gem, Southern Beauty and New Orleans Market.

R. H. PRICE,
Horticulturist Texas Experiment Station.

OUR NATIVE PLUMS.

Professor J. L. Budd of Iowa is of the opinion that within the next fifteen years we will have hybrids between our best native and Japan plums that will unite the good qualities of the two species. But in the selection of these hybrids we must keep in mind the retention of a large part of the peculiar flesh and flavor of our fine natives now finding favor in our markets and home circles. The reasons for this belief are: The Japan plums, like our natives, bear young; they more nearly resemble our natives in leaf, bud and habit of growth; some of them have a tenderness of flesh and juiciness approaching that of our best natives. They cross more readily with our best sorts than do the best European varieties.

To the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Hobbs, Tex., Jan. 20, 1896.—Please give us a sketch on English walnuts. What time in the spring do they bloom?

G. K. COCHRAN.

The English walnut has not been tried very extensively in this country. In California it is grown considerably and successfully. It blooms about with our walnut, pecan and other late bloomers, the time dependent on location and latitude and opening of the spring season.

THE RED CROSS FARM, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

We call your attention to the display Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs, Bronze in this issue of the Journal. The Red Cross Farm are breeders of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Rough Coated Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs, Bronze Turkeys Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, Pure White Fantail Pigeons, and White Rabbits. This firm are noted breeders and they have furnished bulls, boars and collies to head the herds of some of the best and most noted breeders in Texas and Mexico. In Holsteins they have the blood of such families as Pauline Paul, H. H. B., No. 2199, the greatest butter producer in the world, who gave 1,153 pounds of butter in a year; and of Preter, Jr., 2d, No. 3273, H. H. B., the only cow that has ever produced upwards of thirty thousand pounds of milk in a year. There is no question that the Holstein cow is the greatest butter and milk producer known; they have taken all of the prizes offered at our Texas state fair in the last several years. In Berkshires they have the best of the blood, and they have supplied some of the most noted prize winners to our Texas breeders.

Their Scotch Collies are from the most fashionable strains. In fact all of the breeding stock upon this farm is from the best blood, backed with ample means, they have always bought and bred the best money could buy. The editor of this paper has known Mr. J. B. Mitchel, of the farm for past years and feel warranted in sapoing each and every animal shipped out will be as recommended.

This is not a new firm just starting out in business, but one of the oldest as well as the best known in the state. To those of our readers who have met these gentlemen either in a business or social way it is unnecessary for us to say nothing, but it's new business they are after and those wanting fresh blood with which to improve their present herd or flock we ask that you give the Red Cross Farm a trial; and should you be in our capital city go to Mr. Mitchell, city office 113 west Sixth street, and he will drive you to the farm.

They issue a catalogue which will be mailed you free, if you write them mentioning this paper. The Red Cross Stock Farm is situated about six miles east of the city of Austin, Texas, and is located upon the Houston and Texas Central railway. Currie is within 200 yards of their main barns. The farm can be conveniently reached from Austin either by railroad or private conveyance. Red Cross Farm consits of 721 acres of good land, with good improvements, and is well adapted and situated to the breeding and stock-raising business.

THE LAND OF THE BOERS.

Gold was discovered there in 1886.

Finished or in progress are 3700 miles of telegraph.

Country has been enjoying its independence since 1852.

In 1884 a convention at London recognized the republic.

Two-thirds of the Christians belong to the Dutch Reformed church.

"Transvaal" means "across the vaal," or the country north of the Vaal river.

The largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of 15,000. Pretoria has 5000.

There are about twenty thousand farms, wheat and tobacco being the chief crops.

It is there that the famed tsetse fly, whose bite is death to oxen and horses, is most prevalent.

Population is 679,200; the whites number 119,128, and about half of these are of Dutch descent.

The area of Transvaal is 121,854 square miles, or about that of Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts combined.

In parts of the country the climate resembles that of Colorado, and is regarded as healthful for consumptives.

The legislature consists of two bodies of twenty-four members each, one-half retiring every two years. The president's term is five years.

COTTON GROWERS' MEETING POSTPONED.

The executive committee of the Texas division of the Cotton Growers' association met at Waco on January 18th, and after consideration of a letter from Hon. Hector D. Lane coincided with the opinion of President Lane and others that owing to the meeting at Memphis, Tenn., next Tuesday of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association it will be better to postpone the Waco meeting until the 18th of next month. Accordingly President E. S. Peters of the Texas division issued an announcement of the postponement until the date mentioned. President Peters will head a delegation of twenty cotton growers to the Memphis meeting.

"Marriage a failure! I should say not!" remarked an Oregon farmer, whose opinion was desired on one of the great questions of the day. "Why, there's Lucindy gits up in the mornin', milks six cows, gits breakfas,' starts four children to skewl, looks arter the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs likewise some motherless sheep, skims twenty pans o' milk, washes the clothes, gits dinner; et cetery, et cetery. Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gets? Not much! Marriage, sir, is a success, sir; a great success!"

The Topeka (Kas.) Mail runs an agricultural department. Last week it thus answered an inquirer: "No, Nuripides, we do not think your ideas of crossing the milk-weed with the strawberry for the purpose of raising strawberries and cream is practical, though with careful irrigation it may be done."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Seeds
ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.
Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Jerusalem and Milo Maize Corn, Success and Hulless Barley, Seed Oats. All crop of 1895. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds.
McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

BUY FRESH WESTERN SEEDS from KANSAS SEED HOUSE F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.
Grass, Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds, all especially grown and selected for Western soil and climate. Alfalfa, Kaffir corn and other forage plants for dry climate a specialty. Our elegant 186 catalogue is ready and will be mailed Free on application. Send for one now

MONEY IN PEAS
IF YOU PLANT THE RIGHT SEEDS
My New Seed Book tells all about the best varieties of Peas and Everything of interest in the Seed Line; how to grow them for profit, etc. FREE if you send a postal to-day, mention this paper.
H. W. BUCKBEE
Rockford Seed Farms
ROCKFORD, ILLS.
P. O. Box 516

FREE TO ALL:
Our New Illustrated Catalogue of PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS, VINES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, SEEDS, etc., will be mailed FREE to all applicants. 100 pages, most complete Plant Catalogue published. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 20 ROSE HOUSES, 45 GREENHOUSES; 20 acres NURSERIES.
Address
NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commercial Nurseries,
The Best Of Everything in the Orchard, Yard, Cemetery and Park.
"Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear.
New Catalogue. Attractive Prices.
Write JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.
Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

THE SNEED WHOLESALE NURSERIES
has an immense stock of the finest varieties of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Everything healthy, reliable and cheap. Write for catalogue and prices. Address John F. Sneed, Tyler, Texas.

PERSONAL.

William Hittson, N. M. Kidwell, M. O. Lynn and G. D. Oaks, all prominent cattlemen of Palo Pinto county, were in the city Tuesday. These gentlemen were returning from a business trip to St. Louis. They all seem quite "bearish" and think that central Texas cows ought to be bought for $10 a head. It goes without saying that all of these gentlemen are on the market, and want cows with which to stock up their Indian Territory pastures.

Captain W. J. Good, the well known Quanah cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. Captain Good wants cattle, but like all cattle buyers takes a very discouraging view of the outlook.

F. J. Godair of the livestock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Godair is feeding 9000 head of sheep on cotton seed meal at Dublin. These sheep were bought by Mr. Godair near Roswell, N. M., last fall. He says they are doing splendidly, and that 2000 of them are now en route to market.

George C. Wollfarth, the popular county clerk of Lubbock county, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Wollfarth is also largely interested in cattle. He reports everything in good shape in Lubbock and adjoining counties, and says there will be no loss among the livestock in that section this winter.

S. B. Burnett of this city came down from his ranch in the Comanche reservation a few days ago. He says the rain was light on his range, and that his cattle are holding up reasonably well. Mr. Burnett is quite jubilant over the fact that recent shipments of the cattle sold by him to the Alvarado oil mill have topped the market. They bring the highest price that has so far this season been paid for Texas cattle.

S. H. Cowan of this city, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, returned a few days ago from Laredo, where he went in the interest of this association.

Tom Montgomery, whose ranch is in Crosby county, is spending a few weeks at his old home and with his many friends in Fort Worth.

Brooks Davis, the well known Fort Worth cattleman, was among the Journal's many friends who called at our new quarters the past week.

A. B. Robertson, Colorado City, was in Fort Worth the first of the week returning from Chicago. Mr. Robertson takes a very hopeful view of the situation and thinks trade in cattle will be more active and prices better a few months later.

J. W. Lackey, a prominent cattle-feeder from Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Guy Pearce, a well to do cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Pearce says his cattle are doing well and will, he thinks, make him a very satisfactory profit.

Winfield Scott, the well known cattleman of this city, returned from Chicago the first of the week.

Colonel James A. Wilson, the efficient and popular livestock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was among the callers at the Journal office this week.

L. W. Krake, the popular representative of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, has in connection with Mr. George Beggs, fitted up an elegant office in the Scott-Harrold building, just across the hall from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Mr. Beggs is now the Fort Worth representative of Greer, Mills & Co., the well known livestock commission merchants of Chicago.

Evans-Snider-Buel Co., the livestock commission merchants, have removed their Texas office to the Scott-Harrold building, and are now close neighbors to the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

George B. Loving & Co., cattle commission dealers of this city, have moved their office to the Scott-Harrold building.

W. G. Urton, manager of the Cass Land and Cattle company, Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth Tuesday night en route from Kansas City to his ranch. He says his range is in excellent condition, and that cattle in northwestern New Mexico will go through the winter in good shape.

Charles L. Ware, livestock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, is, his many friends will be glad to learn, rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

Hon. Thomas J. Martin, who owns a ranch near Midland, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Tuesday.

John H. Bryson, a prosperous cattle feeder and dealer of Comanche, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Bryson says his cattle are doing well and will, he thinks, make him a handsome profit.

J. H. Cobb of Wichita Falls was in the city Friday.

G. S. White of Weatherford, a well known cattleman, and one of the owners of the O X brand of Hardeman and Childress counties, visited Fort Worth last week.

D. M. DeVitt, a prominent San Angelo cattleman, was in the city Friday.

T. D. Jones of Wichita Falls spent last week end in the city.

E. B. Frayser, a cattleman of Vinita, I. T., was among the visitors here Saturday.

J. W. Corn went up to Weatherford last week.

George F. Pery, a Gainesville cattleman, was here Friday.

S. Webb of Bellevue and B. B. Northway of Joshua were at the yards Friday.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, was in town Friday, on his return from the San Antonio convention.

Tom Jones, a Wichita county cattleman, was in the city Friday.

Attention is called to the card of Fort Worth Business College, which appears in this issue. Prof. F. P. Preuitt, principal. All branches of a business education including shorthand and type-writing are taught. For prospectus, etc., apply to the principal.

A. C. Crutchfield of Vernon filed his application yesterday for membership in the Cattle Raisers' association. Mr. Crutchfield is not a very large operator in cattle, but a recent experience convinced him that it would be a good thing to belong to the association.

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells was in the city yesterday on his return from San Antonio.

George W. Ballantine, general manager of the Union stock yards of Denver, was here Friday on his return from San Antonio.

J. D. Shuford, general live stock agent of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, was a visitor in the city Friday.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters at St. Louis, was in the city last week.

C. W. Simpson of the Fort Worth stock yards, has arrived from Chicago.

G. W. Wright ,a Blooming Grove stockman, came in Friday.

Jim Caudle, a Greer county cattleman, was among the visitors in the city last week.

Robert Ellison will leave shortly for a visit of some extent to the ranch in Childress county.

C. Dunman, a stockman from Coleman, is in the city.

Tom Burnett is down from the 6666 ranch.

J. T. Black of Limestone county was in the city Saturday, and went out home, accompanied by W. H. Hayes of Vinita, I. T. Mr. Black reports grass in his country considerably injured by the continued wet weather.

John Hutson, of Canyon City, manager of the Cedar Valley Land and Cattle company, ranching in Randall and Potter counties, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Spelce of Sadler & Spelce, Honey Grove, was in Fort Worth last week with a consignment of hogs that topped the market at $3.50. Mr. Spelce said that he tried this market as an experiment, and got more for the hogs than he had expected, and liked this market so well that he would follow with other shipments.

N. G. Lane, a well known cattleman of Childress, and partner and manager of the J. Buckle ranch, in Greer county, was in the city Saturday, and made the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Lane reports cattle interests in his section in a thriving condition. Talking about the Mexican importation question, Mr. Lane thinks it will be a decidedly prominent question at the forthcoming convention in Fort Worth.

J. M. Daugherty arrived here last week on his way from San Antonio to his ranch in New Mexico.

W. L. Calohan of Midland, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city last week end, and went out on the Rio Grande.

W. P. Anderson, general traveling agent of the Union stock yards, Chicago, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Anderson stated that the contemplated improvement at the yards will shortly commence, and will be to an extent and on a scale larger than ever. Fully a million dollars will, he states, be expended in double-decking the yards, remodeling the trackage and other improvements. Speaking of the newly imposed terminal charges of $2 per car, Mr. Anderson states that the original charge of 40 cents per car each way for all the roads excepting three, over which the charge was 25 cents each way, was in conformity with a ruling of the Interstate commission, and that the general charge of $2 per car is the joint action of the railroad companies.

J. S. Kimsey is back from Hope, Ark., where he carried a carload of horses. He brought back with him a lot of cattle which he has already disposed of.

Charles Coon, a well known feeder of Weatehrford, was in the city last week. Mr. Coon has about two thousand cattle on feed this season and shipped four carloads to St. Louis last week.

George W. Medley of Presidio county was here Saturday. Mr. Medley is one of the cattle barons of Southern Texas and has 7000 head of cattle on his ranch. Mr. Medley has just returned from St. Louis, where he marketed 17 cars of cattle at $3.75.

Nanz & Neuner, seedsmen, of Louisville, Ky., introduce themselves to our readers in this issue. This firm are extensive dealers in nursery stock and seeds of all kinds. Their 100-page catalogue can be had free upon application.

Stockowners needing Shorthorn bulls will have an opportunity of supplying themselves at Greenville, Tex., February 2 to 6. See ad of W. P. Harned, Bunceton, Mo., in another column.

W. J. Dee of Chicago, president of the Packing company, was in the city this week.

Mr. Ed L. Oliver of Cooper, Delta county, Tex., a breeder of Berkshire hogs, and vice-president of the National Berkshire Record association, in a letter to the Journal just received, states that his supply of pigs is exhausted for the present, the demand being very large, but that he will have a fine lot for sale about March, which will be duly announced through the Journal. Mr. Oliver adds: "I can truthfully say from experience that the Stock and Farm Journal is strictly a first-class medium in which to advertise first-class stock."

S. M. Haynie, a well-to-do farmer of Handley, Tex., visited the Journal office Monday, and renewed his subscription for another year.

Chas. Aycock, of the Western Union telegraph office, left Saturday for Eastland, Tex., to join his brother in operating a ranch.

McBeth & Kinnison, the wholesale and retail seedsmen, of Garden City, Kan., have a new advertisement in this issue. This house is located in the center of the alfalfa seed producing district of the United States. It is claimed that on account of the dry climate of the Arkansas valley, seed matures better in that altitude and is more vigorous than alfalfa seed coming from other districts. Although they make a specialty of this seed which they can furnish in car loads or bushel lots, the house also trades extensively in all kinds of field, tree and garden seeds.

The well known seed house of F. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kan., have an ad in this issue, to which attention is directed. Messrs. Barteldes make a specialty of seeds of all descriptions suited to western soil and climate, tree seeds included.

Hounds Wanted For Hunting Wolves —See ad of the Standard Cattle Co. of Ames, Neb., in this paper and write them, mentioning the Journal.

Mr. John B. Ferguson of Glenellen, Tenn., breeder of bronze turkeys, has a card in this issue. Mr. Ferguson's birds are prize winners and are highly spoken of by prominent Eastern and Western breeders. Write him for particulars.

Elmwood stock farm advertisement in this issue of the Journal for sale, a royally bred sadle and all purpose stallion. Any one desiring to purchase such an animal would do well to read this advertisement carefuly.

S. T. Lane of Pena, Texas, in writing the Journal to enclose renewal subscription, adds, "Our country here is looking well; plenty of grass, stock are in good shape and will go through the winter all right.

U. S. Weddington of Childress, who is interested in the Hereford Grove ranch in that county, writes: "The Herefords and cattle generally throughout the country are in fine condition. We have about forty head of young bulls coming yearlings. If you see any one wanting such, you might send them this way."

J. H. Emory, Grandview; C. A. Allingham, Harrold; J. E. Parker, Waco; W. A. Culwell, Burneyville, I. T.; A. Schneider, Little Rock; G. H. Crittenden and J. R. Proctor, Bridgeport; S. D. A. Duncan, Bryan; J. H. Boyd, Grandview, and Ralph Ogden, Kimball were among the visitors at the yards this week.

Major J. B. Dale of Bonham was in the city Tuesday on his way to Henrietta to attend the shipment of a lot of cattle.

E. W. Hill of Marlow, I. T., D. P. Gay and W. E. Allen of Ballinger, D. Hanahan of Camargo, I. T., Wilson Connell of Midland, W. B. Scrimshire of Big Springs and Robert McCreight of Caddo were among the stockmen in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Willis McCauley of Sulphur Springs was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday.

D. F. White of Amarillo, Sid Webb of Bellvue and Charles Coon of Weatherford were in town this week.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel H. W. Gibson, manager of the Caldwell, Texas, oil mill, on the 20th inst. at Caldwell. Mr. Gibson was formerly manager of the Honey Grove oil mil.

F. W. Hate, Jr., of Kansas City, manager of the Drumm-Tate commission company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, an old time Fort Worth man, was in the city Wednesday.

Colonel Bob Stevens of Gainesville and Chas. Trammell of Sweetwater, both prominent cattle men, visited Fort Worth Wednesday.

Colonel B. F. Groom of Panhandle City is in the city on his return from the convention.

J. T. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, one of the largest cattle feeders in the state, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Gwaltney is making arrangements to feed about 1000 head additional at Paris.

F. B. Frayser of Vinita, I. T., was in the city Monday. Mr. Fraysed is a prominent cattleman of that section.

H. F. Brownfield of Sweetwater, was in the city Monday. Mr. Brownfield was shipping a car load of fine Durham bulls to his place at Sweetwater that he will use for breeding purposes.

W. P. Littlefield, a pioneer cattleman from Austin passed through the city this week on his way to his ranch near Rosewell, N. M. He is feeding about 800 head of cattle there on irrigated forage.

Frank Collins of Memphis, who has considerable stock interests in Hall county, was a visitor last week.

Oscar Thompson of Big Springs was in the city Friday.

Ed Cobb of Wichita Falls visited Fort Worth last week end.

The cattle commission firm of Graham & Loving has been dissolved, and Mr. Joseph L. Loving, one of the late partners, will continue in the business on his own account. His card will be found in another column.

The Journal acknowledges receipt of seed catalogue for 1896 of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ills. It is a beauty, and full of information on everything pertaining to field and garden. Free on application. Readers are referred to Mr. Buckbee's ad. which appears elsewhere in this issue.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, the well known cattleman and president-elect of the Texas Live Stock association was in the city Saturday. In conversation with a Journal reporter on the subject of the recent San Antonio convention and the shelving of the resolution offered by Mr. Sansom demanding a protective tariff on Mexican cattle imports, that gentleman expressed the belief that four-fifths of the convention favored its adoption, but in view of the prior adoption of Capt. Lytle's resolution, expressing it as the sense of the convention that all statements in the papers read were only individual expressions and not the sense of the convention the chair considered that the discussion of the Sansom resolution would be in conflict with the former, and consequently ruled it out of order. Mr. Sansom ridiculed the idea of the subject of his resolution being foreign to the business of the convention and suggested that the famous query, "What are we here for," might well have been asked if the meeting was forbidden discussion of a question so vitally important to cattle raisers. He also gently and parentheically intimated that this was political convention year, and predicted that the Mexican cattle question would be an exceedingly live issue at the Cattle Raisers' convention next March. Speaking of the letter of Congressman Noonan inquiring the views of the convention on the subject and the amount of tariff they consider sufficient, Mr. Sansom likened the convention's disposition of it to to a drowning man who refused a tendered offer of assistance and expressed the opinion that Congress Noonan had not been very courteously treated by the convention.

W. E. Skinner and C. W. Simpson of the stock yards, left Monday for Waco, where they will attend the meeting of the State Swine Breeders' association.

C. C. French of the stock yards traveling representatives was in the city last week.

M. Davis, an intelligent farmer and stockman of Seymour, called at the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Davis speaks very hopefully of the irrigation scheme in his section in which Morgan Jones and other capitalists are interested, and thinks it will be pushed to a successful issue without delay.

Lark Hearn of Belle Plain, a well known cattleman, visited the Journal office Thursday. Mr. Hearn is not very violent on the prevalent topic either pro or con. Says, however, he reckons, if importations from Mexico continue, it will most likely cut some figure in the cattle business.

Capt. Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, was a caller at the Journal office Thursday. Capt. Goodnight says he has not paid much attention to the Mexican cattle question, but does not believe it will cut much figure, and on general principles believes in free trade especially with Mexico, whose trade he thinks should be encouraged in every respect, particularly because we are more sellers to rather than buyers from that country.

G. S. White of Weatherford, a prominent cattleman, ranching in Hardeman and Childress counties, visited Fort Worth Thursday.

The long and hotly contested fight over switching charges of live stock to the Union stock yards in Chicago is now drawing to an end and promises a victory for the shippers. It took just a little over two hours for the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission to find the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Northwestern and the St. Paul roads guilty of extortion in charging shippers $2 per car for live stock shipped to the Union stock yards. The four lines defended the charge on the ground that they were not responsible for the charge, and that the Union stock yards was not the Chicago freight terminal of any of the roads. The defendant companies also sought to have the commission defer the decision in their case until the court of appeals had rendered a decision in the Santa Fe case or until the circuit court had decided the Alton case, but the commission refused to entertain the motion.

OUR SCHOOL—THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

It occurred to me yesterday to look over our roll and see what proportion of those who have enrolled are in actual attendance now. The result was surprising

Out of an enrollment to date of 244 there is now a daily attendance of 219.

It thus appears that our loss to date has been only twenty-five. Nearly every one now in school expects to remain through the second term. This very unusual showing is gratifying for two reasons:

1. It reveals the fact that our young people are coming more and more to appreciate an education, and intend to remain in school as long as possible.

2. It proves that our instruction is thorough and our discipline fine. Poorly taught or poorly governed students would not continue in school.

Moral—Get your education where the conditions are favorable to learning; where love is the bond of union between the student body and the faculty.

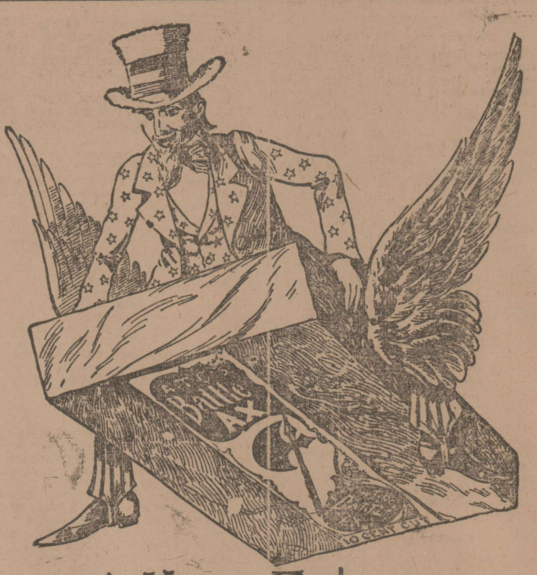
We have had many new entries since the holidays, and others are to follow.

Our friends are invited to come out and see us when they pass the city.

W. F. LLOYD, Forth Worth.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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



A HIGH FLYER

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS

MANSION HOTEL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Reopened in first-class style with all modern improvements. The table up-to-date in every particular.

Rates, $2.00 Per Day. BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop.

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

Makers of the

PUEBLO SADDLE,

PUEBLO, COL.

Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME.

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

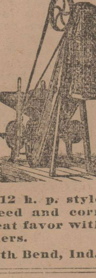
Right in Sight Sure Saving Shown

We'll send you our General Catalogue and Buyers Guide, if you send us 15 cents in stamps. That pays part postage or expressage, and keeps off idlers.

It's a Dictionary of Honest Values; Full of important information no matter where you buy. 700 Pages, 12,000 illustrations: tells of 40,000 articles and right price of each. One profit only between maker and user. Get it.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

FEED MILLS



Sold with or without Elevator)

Medal Awarded —World's Fair.

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

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

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

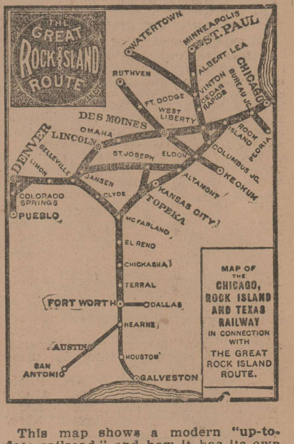
N. G. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind.,

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

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

W. C. FORBESS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent, Weatherford, Texas.

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



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

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island

ROUTE !"

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

Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a m
	Lv. Bowie	1:31 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	2:09 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	8:20 next a m
No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10 p m
	Lv. Bowie	10:40 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25 a m

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