Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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The difference in price per hundred pounds between the very best cattle and those which do not come up to the standard grows wider and wider every season. The lesson is obvious.

Two articles which recived editoral mention and should have appeared in last week's issue were unavoidably crowded out. They are in this week, however, and have lost nothing by having waited over.

It seems that Secretary Morton is finding out since Germany placed an embargo on American beef, that there may be bacteria of some kind on the heavy importations of wines, brandies and beer, which Germany ships to this country, and which are never inspected, on either side.

Few happenings advertise a state or community more than the raising of a record breaking horse. Witness the comment that has been incited all over the United States over the breaking of the two year old pacing record at Dallas during the fair. Well, if it takes fast horses to attract attention, let's raise more of them, and then beside, there is money in it for the raiser.

Every farmer should keep tab on the cost of production of everything he raises, and if he finds when selling time comes that he has not received profitable returns from the money, time, material and labor invested, it should be cut off. His attention could then be turned to those things that pay well, so that he could have something to show for each year's work.

"A Texas Steer" is the unique title of a little advertising folder gotten out by Messrs. Lord & Thomas, the enterprising advertis-general advertising agents of Chicago. Its greatest features are the piquency of style, originality of expression and neatness of mechanical execution. Like all the ads gotten up by this concern, it is a puller, as all "Texas Steers" are.

A copy of the initial number of Texas Poultry Journal, published by Bradfield & Sammons at Dallas, has reached the Journal's exchange table. It is without question the neatest poultry publication from a typographical standpoint, that comes to this office, and is replete with poultry lore of the highest excellence. Texas Poultry Journal should receive the patronage of every poulterer in Texas.

The farmer may never live to gather the harvest of nuts or cut the wood, but he should set out as much as an acre of timber on his land every year. It is preferable to set out such trees as will bring return in nuts, as they enhance the value of the land yearly. Especially does this apply in sections where the supply of timber is scarce. In ten years land set out in bearing trees will be worth double its present price.

The weather prophets and meteorologists are unanimous in the prediction that this winter will be a very severe one. The past few winters have been mild, and it is probable that the prognosticators have told the truth. It will be nothing amiss for the farmers and stockmen to make arrangements for such weather, for taken generally there is less provision against cold than the climate really warrants, and a severe winter would find them in a condition that would entail great loss.

North Texas has all along needed a horse market, something on the plan of those at Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and other stock centers, and the establishment of such a market in Fort Worth should be hailed with joy by both buyers and sellers. In another part of this issue will be found what is intended by the movers of this venture, and the Journal requests its readers who feel an interest in the establishment of such a market to write their views for publication. Its practicability, usefulness and financial outlook will be proper themes for discussion. The benefits to be derived from a centralized market should apply as well for horses as for cattle, and if this move meets the encouragement it deserves it will do well from the start.

The farmer who has not made his plans for his next year's work is not plans for his next year's work is not results out of agricultural work, a certain amount of thought and planning is as necessary as in any other business pursuit. The work that is done at this time of year, in arranging for next year's crop, is the most profitable, for if he does not arrive at positive conclusions before the actual time of planting he will find himself going over the same ground, in the same way, as characterized his this year's labor. Profit by the lessons learned, and perfect plans to avoid the part of the farm system that has not brought lucrative returns.

The election has come and gone, and for a part of two years, the uppermost consideration will doubtless be business. One thing that should receive the immedite attention of the citizens of Texas, and that right away, is the appointing of representative delegates to the irrigation convention which meets at San Antonio on December 4. There is much practical goood to be derived from such a meeting as this, and the representation should be full and from every district in the state. Do not conceive the idea that only the arid west is in need of irrigation. Systems of wells and pumps could profitably be applied to any section of the state, and an attendance on this convention will learn the delegates many lessons that when applied will be productive of munificent returns.

From the best information that can be gathered from oral reports it appears that the number of cattle that will be fed in Texas this year is considerably short of last year, with those that are fed fully up to last year's size and weight. Beginning this week will be found replies of the cotton seed crushers of Texas to inquiries propounded by Texas Stock and Farm Journal relative to the number of cattle there will be fed in the state this season. If they each answer, and is likely they will, the number can be much closer approximated than by opinions, the knowledge of which will be of interest to feeder and buyer. Watch the figures in the cattle department of the Journal until they are all in, and you will have a pretty good idea of what you would like to know.

It is to be hoped that the newspapers of Texas will devote the space which for the past six months has been taken with politics partly to a campaign of education for their farmer readers. Brought face to face with 4-cent cotton and $4 to $5 a ton cotton seed, the farmers, no less than other business men when they get caught on the short side of the market, are liable to take a plunge in a direction equally as disastrous as exclusive cotton raising has been, and it is the duty of the press which circulates among this class to invite discussion and for themselves investigate what it is best for the farmer to do. In the discussion of such questions it would be well to remember that what applies to one section would not affect another, as climatic influences, nearness to market, quality of soil and various other surrounding conditions makes a difference in adaptability of certain crops and methods in different sections. This work of education should begin at once, for if changes are to be made—and no reasonable person doubts there will be—plans should be laid at an early date. This is not a matter to be treated lightly, but, on the contrary, should receive the earnest consideration of every newspaper in the state.

At first blush, after the $10 tariff was removed from Mexican cattle coming into this country, it appeared that Texas cattle values would suffer by reason of competition from that quarter. The expected wild rush from Mexico did not materialize, however, and, on the contrary, the movement from that section has been light. A few newspapers are still keeping up the howl, trying to make it appear that the business, as far as Texas is concerned, is in a state of bankruptcy, from the vast number of cheap cattle that are coming in from Mexico, when the probable truth is that the supply from that source has not been equal to the demand. The Eagle Pass Guide, published right on the line, in answering a contemporary on this subject, speaks as follows: "It exaggerates the probable importation of Mexican fat cattle out of all reason and repeats the misstatement about hides having fallen since 1884 on account of the repeal of the duty. The highest duty on hides was only 10 per cent ad valorem, and that was abolished more than twenty years ago. No decline in the price of hides since 1872 could have been due to "free trade in hides," for no duty has been removed since then. As to the danger of Mexico swamping the beef market—the idea is absurd. Mexico could not ship to the United States as many fat beeves as will be marketed from some Texas counties. The stock cattle of Coahuila, often owned by Americans, will prove useful in stocking Texas ranges depleted during the recent drouth.

The adjourned meeting of the state farmers' congress which will take place in Fort Worth on the second Tuesday of next February should be attended by farmers from every part of Texas. The numerous attractions of a gala occasion, such as the fair with its attending confusion, prevented anything like a representative attendance at the meeting of last week, but the time chosen for the next meeting is especially propitious, as it will be at a season of the year when but little work is being done on the farm. The organization of a congress such as is proposed by the movers of this is of the very greatest importance to the farmers of Texas, for it is only by organization that they can get the recognition they deserve as the most important factor in the natural development of the state, besides the benefits that will accrue from intelligent discussion of subjects relative to farming. Think how much more effective would be a demand from an organized body of farmers than that made by a few politicians, who interpret the needs of the farmers from a vote-catching standpoint. In the states where there are farmers' institutes in every county, agriculture receives wholesome and beneficial recognition from the state and national government, and why should not Texas, the peer of them all as a home for the farmer, get its quota? It can be done, but only by the demands of organized agriculturists, who, if they seek to "work out their own salvation," will be present in large numbers in Fort Worth, the second Tuesday in next February.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

The Southern States, a magazine published in Baltimore, in speaking of the contemplated excursions to the South this winter, says: "Railroads and immigration companies should make special and extraordinary efforts to get the Northern farmers to the South now, while a fair idea of the South's agricultural condition and capabilities can be had. Crops all over the South are good. Corn, of which there will be an enormous yield, is standing in the field, and wherever a prospector might go he would find evidences of plenty and prosperity in graphic contrast with the demoralization in the drouth-stricken parts of the North and West. The railroads ought to get the people in the South by the thousands during the next thirty days if they have to carry them for nothing. Right now is the time to show the Northern farmer what he can do in the South." The cities and counties of Texas should be thoroughly alive to their interests in this matter, for by concerted action they can by reason of superior natural resources, attract the bulk of southbound immigration to this state. On November 12, there will be a meeting at the Southern hotel in St. Louis, for the purpose of inaugurating a Texas immigration movement, and there should be representatives present from every city and county of importance in Texas. Mayor Paddock of Fort Worth has taken the iniative in this work, and he should be backed up by a large delegation of representative men of the state, so that the proposed immigrants may know that all Texas will welcome them with outstretched arms. This is an important matter, and should receive its full meed of attention.

THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE.

This is a momentous years for Texas, and thoroughly alive to the benefits that will accrue from letteing the whole world know everything about her resources, and inviting fields for investment, the movers in the great idea which has culminated in the Cotton Palace at Waco, have prepared the best possible means for obtaining that end. The time, the place and the method, are opportune to the fullest degree and the citizens of plucky Waco deserve the plaudits and approbation of every being within the limitless bounds of the state. There is no known practical method of computing the good that will enamate from the exposition of an epitomized edition of Texas, such as is the Cotton Palace, but that it is one of the most important events in the commercial history of the state none will dispute.

Recognizing the fact that the practical rather gains than loses by being clothed with the attractive, everything that art could do has been called into requisition in a lavish way, and the result is the most unique, the most attractive, and the most practical exhibition of what Texas has to offer to the discouraged and oppressed of less favored sections, that has ever been gathered together in the way of a state attraction.

As befitting the accruent repayment of the investment, the Cotton Palace will be one grand and gala festival from beginning to end. All of the senses will be appealed to in the most seductive way. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and of the highest order of excellence money could secure is in daily attendance, and the double daily performances of the celebrated Iowa state band, together with the singing of famous Ellen Beech Yaw will of themselves more than repay a visit to the Cotton Palace during its holding.

It would be superfluous to attempt to catalogue the numerous attractions present. The vast sums of money expended should be a sufficient guarantee that nothing has been left undone. It only remains for the people of Texas to set their seal of approval on the undertaking and from every indication they will do this in an enthusiastic and practical way, by attending in numberless throngs.

The Texas Cotton Palace is under full way, and from now until the day it closes let all Texas keep time in triumphant march through its garlanded portals.

CLARIDGE ON THE TARIFF.

Accuses the Politicians of Unfairness in Their Treatment of the Question, and Views It in Relation to Live Stock Interests.

The entirely fair discussion of a question when it becomes one of issue between political parties is never witnesed, and the tariff question furnishes a notable case in point. To illustrate the ultra protectionist maintains that the tariff is never a tax, while the ultra free trader is equally positive that it is always a tax. Or, if the protectionist admits that it is in any sense, ever a tax, he stoutly claims that the foreigner pays it, while the free trader insists with equal unction that it is not only a tax always, but that the domestic consumer of the foreign import always pays it.

However, to view the question from a non-partisan standpoint, in other words, as purely a question of public policy, affecting alike the interests of all the people regardless of their political bias, I am led to believe that in theory and practice, both the above positions are untenable. For instance, when a duty was first placed upon cotton goods, the price at home was largely in excess of that abroad and the difference between the home and foreign price was clearly a tax, and the home consumer as clearly paid it. But under the stimulus of this tariff, home production of cotton goods increased so enormously and the competition in such production became so close that today we witness the spectacle of cotton goods retailed over our counters at about the duty upon them, in which case that duty no longer operates as a tax upon the home consumer. And this suggests a prase of the question that the fre trader seems unable to understand, and that the protectionist rarely makes the most of, namely, as in the case of cotton goods that the ultimate effect of protection is to cheapen, through the home competition which it creates. In the early sixties the United States produced only about sixty million pounds of wool, but stimulated by the wool tariff of 1867, wool production jumped to over three hundred million pounds in 1884, and all the time the general trend of values was downward for which the ultra protectionist blamed, wholly and entirely, the agitation of the tariff reformer. As a matter of fact, however, the home competition, resulting in such enormous increase in production, had not everything, but a great deal to do with this gradual downward tendency. Then if it is plain that cheapness is the ultimate effect of protection, and we admit the claim of the fre trader, that cheapness is the certain result of free trade, there would seem to be but one point left for us to decide upon, and that is as to whether it is best for us to have cheapness through protection or free trade. And right here is where the protectionist is greatly given to a deviation from a straight line. His anxiety seems to be to show that protection makes wages and everything else higher, and that too, in the face of the fact that home competition, stimulated by protection, has given us cheaper cotton goods, cheaper woolen goods, cheaper wool, cheaper steel rails, cheaper cigars, and in fact cheaper everything. And, as values gradually approach the basis of foreign production, other conditions, such as wages, tend downward in the same ratio. If the partizan protectionist would admit that cheapness is the legitimate effect of protection, but claim that if we must have cheapness anyhow, it is better that it should come through the development of our own resources and the employment of our own people, their position would be stronger. They claim the latter, but do not admit the former, I believe.

Recent discussion anent the wool question affords another illustration of the unfairness and absurdity that enters into a partizan treatment of public questions. While it would be reasonable to expect that under a free wool regime that product would drop in price to a free wool basis, approximately about 10 cents per pound for our best medium wools, as a matter of fact for some months wool has been several cents below a free wool basis, for which calamity the protectionists insist that free wool is wholly responsible. Now, as a matter of fact, wool, like everything else, is handled with bank money, and as for some months the bank money has not been available, the wool has suffered, not only at the hands of the tariff tinkers, but at the hands of the financial wreckers as well. Hence, as readers of the Journal may remember, I have claimed that, as business resumes a normal tone we may reasonably expect to see wool advance to a free wool basis at least. And, as latterly, wool has shown some indications of an advance, it is amusing to observe how quick the free traders are to claim credit for it, forgetting that if wool goes up it may be a trifle hard upon the poor workingman for whose cheap clothing they have all along shown so much solicitude. I believe in protection duties levied in such a manner as to afford the greatest measure of protection to home industry, consistent with a due regard for an adequate revenue and such reciprocal concessions to foreign countries as may return equivalent benefits to our own country. And while holding to this view of the question I have great respect for the views of the out-and-out free trader, while between myself and the consistent tariff reformer, who, like Morrison, would go through the schedule horizontally, treating with fairness all interests, there is more or less sympathy. But for the Wilson style of tariff reformer (?), who would sacrifice the raw material of the West and South for the benefit of the manufacturer of the North and East, I have the most utter contempt, as I am unable to understand how a man could advocate such a policy, unless he were either a knave or a fool, and especially if his interests lie in the sections where the production of raw material is the chief occupation of the people. And when he understands it, I believe I am warranted in saying that the free trader does not like the scheme or the men responsible for it a whit better than I do. If he is a producer of raw material, which is generally the case, the free trader reasons that if protection is still the policy of both parties he sees no reason why he should not have his share of it. With the result of free hides and protected leather products before his eyes, he realizes that what he loses by the removal of the duty from his raw material does not come back to him in the cheapened manufactures that he buys, but rather goes into the pocket of the manufacturer. He has learned, if a stockman, that when he wants to buy a saddle that the tumble in the price of saddles has not been at all commensurate with the tumble in the price of hides. If he sees that competition in manufacturing may ultimately bring what he buys down to a free trade basis he cannot feel it, while he can feel that his hides and his wool are on that basis now, and, therefore, if he is not hoodoed by blind partizanism to a loco extent he says if we are to have free trade let us have it clean through the schedule, and that is exactly what I say.

In asking me to write this article, the Journal publishers request that I give my views upon the relation of the modified Wilson tariff law to Texas live stock interests. In a measure, and in a general way, I have, in the foregoing, indicated my views somewhat in that direction. As passed by the lower house of congress the Wilson bill placed dressed meat and live stock upon the free list, permitting hides to remain on the free list where they have been for some twelve years. The senate, while making no change as to hides, modified the bill in the matters of dressed meats and live stock, placing upon them a 20 per cent ad valorem duty. While this slight duty may not have the effect to keep out live stock from Mexico, it will doubtless prevent imports of dressed meats from South America, a probability greatly feared by American cattle growers prior to the passage of the senate modification of the Wilson bill. And should there be any considerable advance in the American beef market as is hoped by many, imports of dressed meat are a possibility even in the face of the duty imposed by the senate bill.

There has been of late considerable movement of cattle from Mexico to this side, but it is claimed by many whose opportunities for correct information have been good, that the supply of cattle in Mexico is not sufficiently large to permit importations to an extent likely to have much influence upon the American markets. It is generally conceded, however, that if the present nominal duty is long continued the effect will be to greatly stimulate the cattle growing industry upon the cheap lands of Mexico, and which in time would effect adversely land and cattle values in the United States.

As to the sheep, I believe that with increased attention to mutton characteristics and state protection from scab and wild animals, sheep might be handled in connection with other stock at a small margin of profit. But with no protection from scab and wild animals at home, or from cheap production abroad, there is but one place left our sheep flocks, and that is the shambles.

As to horses in relation to the tariff, we have another pointed illustration of the unfairness which partisanism treats public questions. The free traders holds the high duty under the McKinley law responsible for breaking up our horse market, by shutting out the supply from Mexico, wholly oblivious of the fact that we cannot sell at hardly any price the few horses that we raise in Texas. On the other hand the partisan protectionist claims that the importation of hundreds of thousands of cheap horses from Mexico, prior to the passage of the McKinley bill so demoralized the market for horses in the United States that it has not yet recovered from the deluge. In short, the free trader does not seem to understand that it requires a demand as well as a supply to make a market. The protectionists, on the other hand, while in a large measure right, does not give due weight to other causes, such as general depression and displacement of horses by electricity operating to lower prices of horse stock. However, as long as horses are so low in the United States there seems little probability that even the cheap horses of Mexico will find much inducement to pay a 20 per cent ad valorem duty to cross the river.

While my sympathies and affiliations have for the most part been with the party opposing protection for protection's sake, I am more and more inclined, as I more and more observe the baleful effects of partizan treatment of public questions, to view and act upon these questions from a business rather than from a partizan standpoint, and it is in the relation of the tariff to business rather than politics, that I have attempted its treatment in this article.

R. R. CLARIDGE.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 23, 1894.

NEWS AND NOTES.

War is expected between Guatemala and Mexico.

Snow storms have been raging in parts of New England.

Von Caprivi, chancellor of the German empire, has resigned.

Alexander III., the czar of Russia, died last Thursday afteroon.

China sues for peace, and appeals to outsiders to stop the war with Japan.

Seven people were smothered to death in a tenement house fire in New York Tuesday.

The Waco Cotton Palace opened with a big crowd in attendance, with clear weather prevailing.

The Cook gang in the Indian Territory brutally outraged three young girls Tuesday evening.

The ninth annual Louisiana state fair opened at Shreveport Monday under favorable auspices.

A 5-year-old boy near Terrell, Tex., stuck a match to a wagonload of cotton and was burned to death.

The young empress of China is reported to have committed suicide because the emperor slapped her face.

A battle between the United States deputy marshals and Cook's gang is hourly expected in the Indian Territory.

A Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham train was held up and robbed at New Albany, Miss., last Thrusday.

A horse tied on the track near Luling, Tex., ditched an M. K. & T. passenger train Monday. Nobody was hurt.

Mrs. Sheppard, an aged lady, near Jasper, Ala., was knockd down and her head nearly eaten off by vicious hogs.

A Holstein bull gored Jacob Swartz, a farm laborer of New Jersey, killing him instantly. This is the bull's third victim.

Henry Frederick Schalzel, a resident of Brooklyn, is about to bring suit for the possession of 270 square miles of land in the extreme southern part of Texas, embracing a greater part of the counties of Nueces, Cameron, Duval and Coryell.

The Star cotton-seed oil mill at Memphis, Tenn., one of the largest in the world, burned Tuesday night. Loss $300,000.

A company is being chartered in Vermont, to begin work on the Nicaragua canal, which they say will be built in a short time.

The Hammond packing plant at South Omaha burned down Friday, killing two firemen and causing a loss of nearly half a million dollars.

A prosperous landlord in Bell county has been threatened with having his land sowed with Johnson grass if he rents his land for more than $3 per acre.

A match race between Joe Patchen and Ryland T., will probably take place on one of the Texas tracks at an early date.

Bruce Arnold of Mineral Wells was severely carved with a knife Friday by a man named Bill Pope, who is under arrest. It is thought that Arnold will die.

Joe Evans, one of the leaders of the Evans gang of stock thieves, was captured in the Menzemo mountains last week and jailed at Albuquerque, N. M.

The Weldon national bank at Ladonia a short time since expressed $1500 to a customer at Wylie, Tex., and when it was delivered it contained only brown paper.

The county commissioners of Ellis county have let the contract for building a new courthouse to cost $150,000. It will be four-stories high, and built of Texas granite.

Storms visited a great number of points in Southeast Texas and Louisiana Thursday night. No fatalities are reported, though the damage to houses and crops was great.

Chicago's registration of male voters recently completed is 313,676, against 303,401 for New York, showing Chicago to have an estimated 30,000 population in excess of New York.

Burglars wrecked the safe of the First National bank at Detroit, Tex., causing a loss to the owners of $1000, though they did not get the safe open. Arrests have been made.

The commissioners of the general land office of Texas, reports the sale of 13,981 acres of school land in October, also the sale of 1327 acres of timber land. No leases were made.

An awning at Terrell, Tex., on which 500 people were standing watching a circus parade, fell Saturday morning, injuring nearly a hundred people, mostly ladies. It is thought that seven of these were injured fatally.

The British steamship Montezuma recently left New Orleans for Liverpool with 14,988 bales of cotton, 32,000 bushels of wheat and other freights. This is the largest cargo of cotton ever carred from any port.

The much-talked-of race between Robert J. and John R. Gentry at Point Breeze was a very tame affair, the latter horse not being in form. Robert J. won the two first heats in 2:08 and 2:12 1-2, after which he was sent a mile in 2:06.

Sydney Seth confessed to the crime of assassinating George Van Pelt, a well known citizen of Fannin county, saying he was instigated by Mrs. Van Pelt, with whom he says he was criminally intimate. The woman and boy are in jail.

J. W. Reinhart, ex-president and receiver of the Santa Fe road, who was indicted by the Federal grand jury on the charge of paying rebates to shippers in violation of the interstate commerce law, denies all knowledge of any such transaction if it ever occurred.

A cyclone struck Wallace prairie, Grimes county, Friday night, damaging property to a great extent and killing Mrs. Flippen, th ewife of a farmer. Washington county was also visited by the cyclone, which blew down houses at different points. Several people were hurt.

The Atchison road receivers have filed an answer to the suit brought to abolish the $2 terminal charges at Chicago. They set forth that the charge is made by the stock yards company, and that the road has to charge the shipper or do business at a loss.

The recent retaliatory action of Germany in regard to American beef has brought about the probability of an investigation by the United States authorities as to the purity of German wines and beer, and the condition of German horses which reach this country, some of which are affected with disease.

The Brown county irrigation company was organized Saturday and the following men elected directors: C. H. Jenkins, S. R. Coggin, F. A. Swinden, C. C. Wilkins, W. H. Clark, D. H. Wood, J. F. Smith, J. W. Taylor and L. C. Scott. The directors elected the following officers: President, D. H. Wood; vice-president, S. R. Coggin; secretary, F. A. Swinden; treasurer, W. H. Clark.

SOME OPINIONS.

The Journal just fills the bill, and I am pleased to speak a good word for it to my neighbors and friends who are not already onto a good thing.—M. P. Smith.

Think your paper reliable, and should be taken by farmers and stockmen generally.—G. W. Gann.

Your paper I think excellent.—Edward R. Taylor.

I appreciate the Journal and hope it will continue to grow in favor with the people.—T. J. Lancaster.

Your paper keeps me better posted upon prices and movements than any other. Do you know of any one that has any full blood Durham bulls, Texas raised?—J. E. Pierce.

Have read and like your paper.—W. R. Slaton.

"In regard to the advertisement I have in the Journal, I can say that I have letters from everywhere, from as far south as Beeville, and as far north as Denison, and points in the Indian Territory." (Extract from a letter from A. G. Fowler, a poultry raiser of Handly, Tex.)

After reading your paper for some time, I find it to be a pleasant visitor that pleases me well. Herewith is a dollar; continue it.—W. M. Gotliff.

I am well pleased with your paper. It is such a paper as I need.—R. U. Porter.

I am very much pleased with the paper.—J. T. Evans, Jr.

I am well pleased with the Journal, keep it coming.—J. W. Egleston, stockman and farmer.

When this dollar gives out, say so; I like your paper.—C. J. Taylor.

The Journal is a paper that every farmer ought to take.—J. C. Wilton.

I find it much more profitable to read the Journal than to sit around on empty boxes and talk politics and chew the rag, as many pseduo farmers are prone to do.—J. C. Wilton.

I can't afford to miss the Journal.—C. S. West.

TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately been sending a few copies of the Journal to prominent citizens in various communities over the state as specimens, hoping to have them become subscribers. Many of them have sent in their subscriptions, but a few remain who have not signified their desire to be enrolled. After this issue all those who have not written us will be cut off. We hope, however, to have the pleasure of enrolling the names of many "specimen" names on our roll. Put a dollar—gold, silver, paper or stamps—we are not particular about the kind of money we use—put in a dollar, and write your name and postoffice on a piece of paper or on the envelope and we will credit you up and send you the best farm paper in Texas.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

In an issue of recent date, the Dallas News publishes a letter from A. G. Vieth, editor German Agriculture and Horticulture Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., who has recently made a tour of the state looking over the advantages afforded prospective colonists. He makes some comparisons on wheat raising, using Kansas as an example and then gives his observations on cotton raising, as follows:

"Now about cotton raising, the sure money crop. In the counties above named the price of cotton was about three weeks ago 5.25@5.35 cents per pound, that is the highest price (5.35) taken for one bale (500 pounds) $26.75, and you state a bale of cotton sells usually for $40! If a bale of cotton brings $40, a pound must bring 8 cents, and this price was no where paid in Texas this season. You further state that one family can raise 50 to 60 acres of cotton. Oh, yes, but how, and how large must the family be? Five persons, that is, man, wife and children would not do. You must take farmers with a large family of eight to twelve chilren. That is the great trouble in Texas, that every farmer thinks that he can make a pile of money if he only plants a large tract of land with cotton, and forgets that not the average but the good cultivation of the land brings a good crop and—money. I saw a good many cotton fields where I had to look sharp to find the cotton plants between the weeds but the farmery proudly said: 'I planted fifty to sixty acres of cotton.' Less land to cultivate but better cultivation must become the rule of the Texas farmer.

"I traveled through the counties of Brazos, Washington, Fayette, Austin and Travis, and with a few exceptions the methods of farming in said counties are the worst I ever saw or heard of. Cotton and corn and corn and cotton, that is the only rotation. Manuring is unknown to these farmers, who buy rye for $1.35 per bushel for bread, but pick cotton for which they get now 4.75@5 cents a pound. Half a bale to the acre they call a good crop and are wondering why the cotton plant dies out on land that has never been manured.

'In the country stores and in wholesale houses I inquired about prices of Texas products. Wheat, Texas potatoes, beans, peas, apples, etc., I inquired for, and the Texan looked as I was insane. 'Potatoes we get from Colorado, peas and beans from California, apples from Missouri, only sweet potatoes we have from Texas.'

In spite of all this I have the impression that land and climate in Texas is good for farming, fruit raising and gardening, and I can prove this by naming farmers who are satisfied with their earnings even in a dry years like this was.

The worst institution in Texas is the one-year renting of farm land. It is just as hard for the owner as it is for the renter. For the owner: The land gets poorer every year, and as a result has no interest to keep up the fertility. No improvements are made, the enemies of the cotton (insects and plants) grow more numerous every year. For the renter: If he has a short crop, or no crop, as often happens, and he rents for cash he can lose every cent he has and even go in debt. If he rents on shares he can not earn so much as to pay his grocery bills. The loss of money is not the worst of it, but he loses the courage. He doesn't care about the surroundings of the house and of the farm he thinks: "I am here only one year." He doesn't feel that the farm is his home. He can not plant plants for clover or alfalfa because those plants need three years to give the best results. He can not plant fruit trees, make asparagus beds, small fruits, etc. He loses much time in moving from farm to farm and loses money by breakage of goods, etc. After a careful examination my advice to farmers is:

1. To rent or lease farms only from five to ten years.
2. To compel the renter to manure a certain part of land each year.
3. To rent for reasonable terms; $4 to $5 per acre for land worth only $20 to $30 is an outrage. (We lease in Wisconsin land worth from $250 to $400 for $3 to $5.)
4. To go in diversified farming, a rotation from five to seven years, in the same time shortens the area of cotton.
5. To raise all food for man and beast on the farm.
6. To raise potatoes, onions, etc., that will keep. Experiment and you will find such varieties.
7. To improve the milch cows and start co-operative creameries and cheese factories, working from October 1 till the end of April.
8. To co-operate and ship the surplus, but first supply your home market.

Texas is a great state and the soil and climate are, with few exceptions, good for farming, but the farmers need enterprise and knowledge of farming. That is my impression.

POULTRY.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

Ten car loads of Eastern poultry were landed in San Francisco in one week. The full-grown hens sold for $4.50 and spring chickens at $2.50 a dozen. While we are shipping fruit East the poultry producers of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin are making money by raising chickens and shipping them to California.

Now here is the poor man's chance. It takes coin, credit, capital, good land, a favorable location and three or four years' time ere a man can live from his orchard. Fifty dollars or less will start in the poultry business. A little patch of land, a spot big enough to grow clover, alfalfa or other green food for your chickens and a few dozen hens and you are ready for business. Your returns are immediate, a single week brings you coin for your eggs. Within a year your money makers have paid for themselves twice over and also paid for their keeping. Hens beat hogs, hogs beat cows, cows beat sheep and sheep beat horses. The poor man, the widow with a family, or the old maid who wants to be independent, each have an opening that will give them a bank account if they will raise poultry and attend strictly to business.—Oroville Register.

EGGS WITHOUT MALES.

Is a question asked. If one would stop to think a moment the answer could be nothing but affirmative. Still some people want "proof" for every statement made. To satisfy such, experiments have been made where hens were shut away from male birds and the laying results noted. One such experiment with its results is thus recorded by an English paper: pen of eight pullets kept without a male produced eggs at about 30 per cent less cost than an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept.

Another pen without a male gave during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. Then the feather-eating habit developed and the egg product diminished, but during eight months the total egg yield for each pen was very near alike.

In each of the two pens without male birds, some pullets had begun to lay from one to two months earlier than any in the corresponding pens where male birds were kept. The feather-eating usually appears after feeding for any length of time an unvaried ration deficient in some constituents, more especially nitrogenous matter, but the habit has developed from idleness among fowls having a ration which gave satisfactory results with other similar pens of fowls fed at the same time. The vice should be stamped out by the removal of the first offender. The somewhat close confinement necessary in any trial where a careful account of the food is kept will always make the conditions more or less unfavorable to the largest egg production.

In these experiments no attempt was made to force the laying, and the broody fowls were allowed to sit at will, there being many nest boxes in each pen. About the same number became broody in pens having male birds as in those without.

The trials show that where the eggs are not used for hatching it is neither necessary nor economical to keep a male bird with laying hens for egg production.—Exchange.

SPRING AND WINTER.

One of the most difficulty problems is that of keeping the flock in winter so as to afford all the conditions of spring, for upon this depens whether the hens will lay or not. There is a class of educated and intelligent poultrymen who affirm that the roosting of the hens in the tree tops is not always an unwise system, and they even go so far as to state that they have known fowls that were left outside to be free from disease, when those that were given the most comfortable quarters were dying of roup. These facts do not convince the progressive farmer that the open air is better than shelter for if the fowls can, by generations and decades of exposure, become inured to hardship, the same rule applies to the horse, cow, shep and hog. That it has been the case with horses and gradually degenerated them, may be shown by the Shetland ponies and the wild ponies on the islands along the South Atlantic coast; and it is also a fact that animals have become cabable of withstanding exposure have lost in fecundity and are becoming fewer.

With the domestic fowls the exposed flock produces nothing in winter. Being long accustomed to applying all its energies to simply existing, the production of eggs by the hen that is exposed in winter is not expected. Only in the spring, after the severity of winter has passed, is the hen expected to begin laying. If she then begins to lay and gives a good report of herself until late in the fall, she may prove profitable because her ability to forage lessens her expense.

It may be considered that one of the causes of disease in pure-bred stock is the procuring of fowls from elsewhere. As farmers who allow their hens to remain outside seldom procure new blood, their flocks are more exempt from roup than those of the poultryman who secures a choice hen wherever he finds her. Roup is contagious, and is more frequently the result of contact than exposure, yet it will occur in flocks that are unable to endure the hardships of tree-tops in winter. The largest profits have been realized from flocks that have received the most attention and care. — Poultry Keeper.

THE BEST POULTRY HOUSE.

No advice as to the kind of poultry house can be imparted, as each individual must govern himself by the amount of capital that is to be invested. The summer is the time to build, as the house will become dry and seasoned by winter. The simplest form of house wil give the best results, and the builder should keep in view the fact that he is building the house for the hens and not for his own convenience. Many make the mistake of building poultry houses with all conveniences for the accommodation of the person who is to care for the poultry, and in so doing, the hens may be deprived of sunlight in winter, or crowded on less space than may be allotted them by some better arrangement.

The floor is the most important matter in building. If of earth, the droppings will soil it and compel a renewal of the entire floor at a season when dry earth cannot be easily obtained; and if of boards, the floor may afford a harboring place underneath for rats, while cement is cold and uncomfortable. It is best to use a cement floor, however, if it is kept covered with dry dirt and cut straw, for then the rats are kept out, and the floor can be swept with a broom, while the fowls utilize the material on the floor for scratching. It is now a matter for discussion whether roosts should be used at all, as some have discarded roosts and report that fewer cases of lameness result. The droppings board is said to greatly aid in causing the fowls to breathe impure air. In arranging the interior, one must do so according to the kind of fowls and the number of hens.

It is better to make a poultry house a little too large than too small. Overcrowding the hens is detrimental. Ten or a dozen fowls are sufficient for a house 10x10 feet, as they will need space on the floor for exercise in winter. When building the house the object should be to conform it to the requirements of winter rather than of summer. If the roof is good the house will be probably correct in others respects, as dampness is due to leaky roofs more than to other causes.—Poultry Keeper.

TESTED REMEDIES.

While I rely on spongia in most cases of roup, yet it is not a specific by any means. In the first symptoms, running at the nostrils, and a short, quick sneeze, aconitum nux as a remedy is preferable. When there is a thick discharge from the nose, mercurius is indicated. We have found hepar-sulphur, in alternation with spongia, effective as a cure when spongia alone would not be sufficient. Spongia is very effective when there is a rattling sound in the throat. For canker, first clean the cankerous substance off the surface; rinse the mouth and throat clean, and apply either burned pulverized alum or powdered borax, with a little sulphate of copper mixed with it; put hepar-sulphur in the drinking water.

Here is a remedy for warts, or sore head, as it is commonly called. It is a species of roup. I have had fowls' combs and wattles filled with these little canterous sores before they were discovered. I first bathe the head in warm water and vinegar or boracic acid. Soak the sore spots well, then wipe dry with a clean cloth. Now take a piece of copperas, dip it in water and rub it on the sore spots; it will kill the cankerous matter of the sore and dry it up in twelve hours. This is a never-failing remedy for canker sores. You need not be afraid of getting it in the eye, it will do no hurt. If the fowl is feverish give aconite in the drinking water. Epsom salts, one tablespoonful to a quart of water, is a good preventive. Homeopathic remedies are easily administered, and if the right remedy is selected they are a sure cure. Fowls are very susceptible to homeopathic treatment.—E. W. Amsden, in Southern Fancier.

ROYAL LEADS THEM ALL.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at all the great international and state fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

The judge of awards on baking powder at the late Chicago Fair, Prof. H. W. Wiley, writes that the impertinent claims of other companies that they received the highest award for strength and purity are false; that no such awards were given them.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST AT HOTEL WORTH.

That signally successful specialist, Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, will be a welcome guest at Hotel Worth Saturday, November 24. This justly famous physician can be conveniently consulted as follows:

Jonesboro, Ark., Commercial House, Saturday, November 17.

Little Rock, Ark., Richelieu House, Monday, November 19.

Texarkana, Tex., Huckins House, Tuesday, November 20.

Marshall, Tex., Capitol House, Wednesday, November 21.

Tyler, Tex., East Texas Hotel, Thursday, November 22.

Corsicana, Tex., Commercial Hotel, Friday, November 23.

Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Saturday, November 24.

Austin, Tex., Hotel Driskell, Monday, November 26.

San Antonio, Tex., Menger House, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 27 and 28.

Houston, Tex., Capitol Hotel, Thursday, November 29.

Galveston, Tex., Tremont House, Friday, November 30.

This will be glad tidings of great joy to many a so-called incurable invalid. He will undoubtedly be eagerly consulted by a goodly number of our most intelligent citizens, as has invariably been the case heretofore, when he has favored this vicinity with his distinguished presence and professional acumen.

Those interested in the wonderful career of this marvelous man who send 4 cents return postage stamps to the Flower Medical Company, No. 559 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., will receive a photogravure, biography and a new work entitled, "Dr. R. C. Flower in the Sick Room."

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894.

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Texas:

Dear Sirs—Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased with it. The machine gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock paper to correspond with you. Yours respectfully,

W. C. MASON,
President Kemp Bank.

Remember.

Holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast will be sold over the Texas and Pacific railway, at one fare for the round trip, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894; limited for return passage to 30 days from date of sale.

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

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

You do not need to spend $200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Don't fail to write to the Fort Worth Business College for their beautiful catalogue.

Hungry Leather.

The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

Vacuum Leather Oil.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "How to Take Care of Leather," send to

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HORSES AND MULES.

TEACHING A COLT.

When I wish to learn a colt to carry a saddle, I first put a blanket on him, folded to about the saddle size, then a surcingle strapped losely. At the next lesson I make a surcingle quite tight; at the third lesson, very tight. At the fourth lesson I tie the colt to the hitching post, and put a boy on him. He soon gets accustomed to the weight and does not mind it; then I take the boy off, remove the blanket and put on the saddle; then put the boy in the saddle, letting him sit there for fifteen minutes, but moving himself about, and otherwise making himself conspicuous. Then I put the saddle on the horse, put the boy on horseback, and lead the horse about fifteen minutes, then I give the lad the reins and let him gently exercise the horse for half an hour. After this course of training any man or boy can ride the colt, provided he has sense enough to manage him kindly.—Correspondent Dumb Animals.

GREAT RACING.

There were great races at the Dallas fair, on Saturday the day of closing. In the race between John Carpenter and Symboleer, the latter won the first heat in 2:11, the fastest mile ever trotted or paced on a Texas track. John Carpenter won the second heat in 2:21, Symboleer having broken badly. Symboleer won the last heat and race in 2:20 flat.

The free for all trot, with Ryland T., Dandy Jim and Greenleaf contesting, was won by Ryland T. in two straight heats, in 2:14 1-2, making identically the same time in both heats.

The next special was a pace between Lena Hill, the pride of Texas, and Joe Patchen of national reputation. The latter was hitched to a four wheeled light wagon, while Lena Hill drew a bike. Patchen won the two first heats, each 2:15. There were five other great races, making that the greatest day's racing ever held in Texas. The horses have nearly all left Dallas, going to different points.

TEXAS GROWING FAMOUS.

The performance of the pacing colt Elrod, who won her race of half-mile heats recently at Dallas, Tex., in 1:07, 1:10 and finished very strongly, indicates that the two-year-old champion Directly will have a worthy rival next year. Some weeks ago the colt Proctor paced a half a mile at Indipendence, Kan., in 1:09; the same day Symboleer paced his mile on the half track in 2:17 1-4. This was the world's record at half a mile for two-year-old pacers and therefore Elrod has shaved two seconds from the mark; of course half a mile at the rate of 2:14 is yet very far from the 2:07 3-4 of Directly, but the colt was not by any means pushed to her limit and gave every indication of being able to go much faster. Moreover, that there should be two-year-old pacers in Texas, a state in which the breeding of harness race horses is a comparatively new enterprise, says much for the quality of the colts bred in that commonwealth. Elrod is a granddaughter of Electioneer. Texas by virtue if its climate and physical conditions will in a short time be recognized as one of the foremost horse-breeding states, and it is pleasant to note that each year within its confines are constructed one or more first-class tracks whereon good meetings are forthwith held.—The Horseman.

PREMIUM HORSES

The following awards were made Saturday at the State Fair to exhibitors of horses:

Class 56.—Cleveland bays. Best stallion, 5 years and upward, George E. Brown, Decatur, first premium, Jesse Harris, Fort Collins, Col., second premium. Best stallion, 3 years and under 4, George E. Brown, Decatur, first.

Class 57—Saddle horses. Best saddle stallion, 4 years and over, Carter & Jones, Chillicothe, Mo., first premium; Ed Davis & Co., Columbia, Mo., second premium. Best stallion, 3 years and under 4, R. F. Freeman & Son, Mexico, Mo., first; no second. Best saddle mare, 4 years and over, Ed Davis & Co., first; Mrs. J. W. Springer, second. Best saddle mare, 3 years and under 4, R. T. Freeman & Son, first; no second. Best saddle mare, 2 years and under 3, R. T. Freeman & Son, first; Martin Busdy, Denison, second. Best saddle stallion or mare, any age, Ed Davis & Co., first, John Clounder, Waxahachie, second.

The number and quality of horses exhibited at the fair made a very creditable showing, and indicates that there is yet money in high bred first-class stock.

THE TEETH OF THE HORSE.

This is the title of a bullstin recently issued by the agricultural experiment station of Virginia. It concludes with the following: "When young colts are troubled with indigestion, or refuse to suckle, look into the condition of their teeth and gums. If the gums are inflamed, swollen and painful to the touch, have them properly lanced. If at the age of from two to five years the colt refuses to eat, wads his hay and lets it drop, or eats with difficulty, have his teeth examined and properly treated by a competent veterinarian. If the eyes become weak and inflamed during dentition, the teeth may need the attention of the veterinary surgeon. If the jaws become enlarged, in nine cases out of ten the teeth need attention. If the horse turns his head to the side while eating, and attempts to chew his food entirely on one side his teeth need attention. Wadding the hay and dropping it is symptomatic of a long tooth, which needs the attention of the veterinary dentist. If the horse gradually loses flesh without any apparent cause, although well cared for, the teeth are probably at fault. If the horse slobbers while driving and pulls viciously on the bit, look at his teeth; many 'pullers' are made so for the want of proper dental attention. Carrying the head to one side while being driven is frequently symptomatic of a faulty condition of the teeth, which is relieved by a few minutes' work of the veterinary surgeon."

BLINDNESS.

"It is now believed that blindness in horses can be traced to a sympathetic relation between disorder of the digestive organs and the brain, and that through the latter the optic nerve becomes diseased and ends in destroying the vision," says a veterinarian.

"Blindness is also transmitted to offspring, and thus an evil first originating in disease almost becomes a natural defect by hereditary descent. Errors in feeding horses, as is well known, also produce blind staggers, stomach staggers, and organic disease of the brain; therefore the greatest care should be exercised in feeding them.

"In order to prevent the spread of horse blindness it is recommended that whenever the animal shows the least symptoms of the disease it should be kept on a light diet of hay and oats. A horse may be maintained in good condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats for daily feed. In breeding horses it is also recommended that all animals showing the least symptoms of organic disease be rejected.

"One of the first symptoms incident to blindness, which any person may readily notice, is the disposition of the animal to raise his fore legs unnecessarily high, while at the same time the ears are drawn back and forth in quick succession, thus giving sure evidence that the sagacious animal is sounding the ground over which he travels.

"There are some other causes of this disease, any one of which is perfectly capable of removal. Blind horses are more common in cities than in the rural districts. This is principally caused by bad stables. Many of them have underground cellars, and, with few exceptions, all stables are too small. They do not admit a sufficient quantity of air for ventilation and respiration, and this always tends to injure the health of the animals. Light is as essential to the health of horses as that of men, and yet most stables are nearly as dark as dungeons. It would be far better for most of the horses in our cities to be kept in open sheds than in the stables commonly provided for them.

"I am also positive that the eyeblinds on the harness tends to injure the eyes of horses, and as they are totally useless and unsightly appendages they should be abandoned entirely. The open bridle has become more common, but it should be universal. Tight, close collars, which squeeze the eyes of horses in putting them on, are also very injurious. I have known one case of permanent injury to the eyes of an excellent horse from this cause. Carriage and draft horses should be provided with divided collars, secured either at the top or bottom, so that they are not required to be forced over the heads of the animals.

"As a rule it may be best to discard blind animals for breeding purposes."

WELL KEPT—LONG LIVED.

The usefulness of our working animals depend on their care and feeding. The late Dr. Fisher had a team of mules that were supposed to be eighteen years of age, and yet they worked constantly. A writer in the Country Gentleman of a recent date says:

It is a common opinion that a horse of 12 years is too old for service, but I have one at the present time that is 30 years old, and good for a ride of thirty miles a day yet. He is doing his usual work, and keeps his level beside a mule only six years old in the plow or the wagon. I once bought a mule that was said to be 45 years old, and the evidence was certainly trustworthy that he had been worked in one family 35 years, as I bought him from the grandson of the man who had him all that time. I think I am correct in saying that the noted trotting mare, Goldsmith Maid, went into the breeding stable only when 26 years old, and many of the best racers have lived over thirty years.

There is a record of a Shire horse in England that reached the age of fifty-nine years, at which his teeth and eyes were still good, and he was then pensioned off by his owner on a farm. My 45-year-old mule did good service by drawing empty railroad cars into a mine, which I was then working, to be loaded with iron ore, and I kept him at it two years, when I gave him to the person who bought out my interest in the property. He was still at the same work two years after that. My old horse is still able to shell his corn as well as my young mules can, and how much longer he will work I suppose depends on his ability to feed, which, just at present seems to be assured for several years, as evidenced by his vigorous neigh when I go into the stable at feeding time. And occasionally he takes a colt-like frolic with his companions in the pasture.

Now, if it is possible for a horse, by means of good feeding and general care, to live and work to such an age as this, how much is the aggregate loss which occurs through neglect and mismanagement on all farms in the country. I have had this horse ten years, and he flies never missed a feed or had a moment's sickness. He has been used with kindness, and has never been touched with a whip since I have owned him, always having been eager to work, and kind and gentle. His knowledge is so wide and accurate that it shows how much more valuable for use a horse of this age may become than a young one, for he understands many things said to him, and thus saves lots of trouble. He can be used in the cultivator without a line, and will as carefully avoid treading upon a plant in the end of the row as if he knew why he should not do it, following the rows accurately, and turning at the ends without any guidance. And this education, only possible after some years' acquaintance with an owner, is one more advantage for an old horse.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

TO STOCKMEN AND DAIRYMEN.

We have in store for sale a perfect instrument for the drainage of cows' sore milk bags or sore teats. It is called a self-retaining milk tube. When placed in a sore teat it stays there, acting as a perfect drainage tube, reducing inflammation and effecting cure. The tube is four inches in length and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Can be forwarded by mail to any address. Price, nickel 50c, silver $1. We also carry in stock all kinds of veterinary instruments.

FORT WORTH PHARMACY CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Dealers in Surgical Instruments

That old and solid school, the Fort Worth Business College, reports a large attendance. The faculty is made up of experienced business men and women—all specialists in their line. It will pay our young people to write to Prof. Preuitt and receive a beautiful catalogue.

A full course of telegraphy free is given every young man and lady who enters that successful school, the Fort Worth Business College, within the next thirty days. Write for full particulars.

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FOR SALE.

1600 head well-graded merino sheep, none over 6 years and none under 1 year old; cheap for cash.

First come, first to get a bargain!

J. F. CLAGGETT,
Baird, Tex.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs; fowls, $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities, eggs $1.50 per setting. Poland China swine of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at $10 each; $18 per pair, $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed, correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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I HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS, Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

WM. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs, 2 1-2 to 3 months old, $10.00. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. E. AXLINE,
Breeder and Shipper of
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Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.

Mention this paper.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas

Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

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Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.,
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Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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STOCK FARM.
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Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bulls.

One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs Prices to suit the times. Address,

M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Texas.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS
World's Fair Blood.

Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want.

W. GETTYS,
Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM,
R. A. Corbett, Prop.
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The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, $2 for 13, $5 for 39.

R. A. CORBETT.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM,
Kaufman, Texas.

Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props.,
Georgetown, Texas.

Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.

Correspondence Solicited.



POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,
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Breeders of thoroughbred poultry. My stock consists of Cornish Indian games, the great table fowl; Red Caps, Bared Plymouth Rocks, the great American White Plymouth Rocks, all purpose fowl; light Brahmas, Patridge Cochins and Buff Cochins. My stock is from the well known breeders of Ohio, E. J. Bull, Yellow Spring; William McCabe, Kelsey; John Sebolt, Lorain, O.; E. B. Thompson and other noted breeders. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these yards. Enclose a 2-cent stamp for circulars; correspondence solicited. Being conveniently located to all express companies, can furnish eggs that are fertile, at $2 for thirteen, all varieties, except Cornish Indian games, $3 for thirteen. Will also give prompt attention to orders for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder, the Poultry Keeper. Weeks' patent drinking fountain, William Stahl spraying outfit, Mann bone cutter, or any other poultry supplies.

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The election and its attendant flurry has made this market rather sluggish for the past week in point of supply. Wednesday's market showed quite an improvement over preceeding days, evidencing the truth of the above, and from now on, on account of the feed supply question being settled, corn gathering being about over, the supply will likely show a steady increase. Especially will this apply to hogs. The hog market is off from 10 to 15c from last week, with practically no encouragement of bettering at any near time, and from advices, the farmers will not attempt to hold for better figures. The supply and price of cattle, neither one, show any material change from last week, the average in point of price being about the same. Current cattle and hog values are about as follows:

CATTLE.

Head.	Average.	Price.
24	788	$1.40
48	786	2.00
17		1.60

HOGS.

52	254	4.30
112	238	4.25
66	224	4.25
76	253	4.25
52	193	4.10

The demand at above figures has been strong. Several loads of horses were in during the week and were shipped out as fast as they changed hands.

PERSONAL.

W. AllenMcKinney; L. D. Farrington, Alvord; White & Wilson, Navasota; W. L. Treadway, Sulphur Springs, and Linn & Gladwell, Park Springs, sold hogs Thursday. G. W. Long and R. F. Foster of the local market sold hogs and E. M. Daggett and Smith & Boyd sold cattle the same day.

S. P. Stone, Itasca; J. J. White, Hearne, and Catto & Holman, Hutto; G. Clayton, W. P. Green, J. E. Kaiser, and A. Wolf of the local market, sold hogs Friday. E. M. Daggett sold cattle.

S. P. Britt, Childress, with cattle; J. C. Matee, Quanah; D. A. Blackshear, Crocket, and James Davis, and C. C. Willis, were in Saturday with hogs.

E. M. Daggett and A. Shidman, sold cattle and hogs respectively on Monday's market.

FORT WORTH HORSE MARKET.

The establishment of a regular horse market at the Union Stock Yards in this city is about settled. The consignment within the past few days of several car loads of horses and mules from points in Colorado, as well as a shipment of standard bred horses from Kentucky, all of which were disposed of at figures up to the expectancy of their owners, has given the market a tone of stability that is very encouraging.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, the general manager of the stock yards at Fort Worth, has had an extensive experience in arranging and managing a horse market, having had a liberal share in building up the business done in that line at Omaha, and is devoting considerable attention to the establishment of a market here. His plan is to get consignments of good heavy draft horses and mules from points in Texas, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, as well as trotters, drivers, saddlers, coach and carriage horses and teams, from general sources, for which there will be a continuous sale under the direction of competent men. Once a month there will be, if the business justifies it, a public auction which will be well advertised throughout the country, causing buyers to concentrate their operations to this market, to the obvious advantage of both buyers and sellers. The specialties intended, are heavy draft horses and mules, good shapey horses, such as are in demand for express and delivery wagons, and standard bred and grade roadsters. Every arrangement for the proper care and expeditious handling of horses that may be consigned has been made, and prospective shippers need have no fear on this score.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 100; market quiet without change.

Hogs—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 1000; market fairly active; 5c lower; best heavy, $4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2200; shipments, none; market strong. Native mixed, $2.25@2.40.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6400; shipments, 1000; market slow. Texas steers, $2.35@3.25; beef steers, $2.80@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8700; shipments, 700; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1200; market slow and unchanged.

Horses.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards company's horse and mule department report the horse market during the past week as being unusually active, the largest run of horses with a marked improvement in quality. Prices, however, were no better. The majority of the buyers were from the South, the Eastern trade not having opened as yet. As usual the greatest demand was for nice drivers and shapy southern mares. There were some buyers on the market for the better grades of streeters from the new farming districts of Texas. Rough, thin, and badly blemished horses were a decided drug, and it is almost impossible to find people who will bid on them at all. It is rather difficult to predict the market for the coming week, as elections will have more or less of an influence in keeping both buyers and shippers at home. However, there are several buyers on the market with loads partially filled out waiting for stock to come in, and anything with flesh and quality will bring a fair price.

Mules.

Market steady. Not much trading in anything but the tops of any class. No change in quotations.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 7.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Receipts of cattle, 12,500. Market: Best natives 10c higher; others 20c lower than the last report. Native cows, $1.25@3.50; steers, $2.75@6.45; Western, steers, $2.50@4.50; cows, $1.90@3.25. Texas receipts 1500; market steady. Steers, $2.40@3.00; cows, $1.65@2.25; bulk of calves, $2.50@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts 14,000; market opened strong but closed 10c lower; good to prime Texas mutton, $2.75@3.00; common to fair, $1.75@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts 33,000; market opened steady, closed weak. Heavy, $4.60@4.80; light, $4.30@4.55.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 10,500 head, a supply which was larger than expected, though not much different from supplies of several weeks past. A year ago this week about 16,000 head were received from Texas. Sales made since a week ago have indicated a weaker turn in the market. Native and Mexican cattle declined some, and naturally there was a weakness in the market for Texans, still the decline was of little consequence. We are informed that cattle feeders will fatten all the steers they can get this fall, and already about all the feeding points are full. We are also pleased to note that it is the ambition of Texas feeders this year to get their cattle fat and in good marketable condition before they send them to market. We believe that it pays and at the present price of feed is the best investment that feeders can make. It has been demonstrated more than once that Texas cattle can be made to sell as high as Illinois cattle if they are fat enough. A canvass of the feeding district reveals the fact that not many cattle will be forwarded before Janutry 1, but thereafter supplies will be quite liberal. There is no reason why prices should not be good if the cattle are well fed.

The following were some of the principal sales made during the past week:

Cows.	Weight.	Price.
339	760	$2.25
421	703	2.05
318	692	1.95
Steers.	**Weight.**	**Price.**
426	836	2.55
500	843	2.65
199	916	2.70
392	832	2.60
503	841	2.70
200	905	2.60
100	909	2.60
392	838	2.50
510	829	2.50
248	871	2.55
407	891	2.55
Calves.	**Weight.**	**Price.**
90	174	2.00
Heifers.	**Weight.**	**Price.**
261	872	2.65

Receipts of sheep are falling o'f some, yet the supply is too large for the demand. No Texas sheep have been received lately, but about 2000 head of fed Mexican sheep went at $2.90, with a lot much inferior at $2.30. Natives sell at 75 cents to $3; Western, $1.25@2.85; lambs, $2.00@4.10. We do not expect any changes in prices unless receipts get lighter.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

OMAHA LETTER.

U. S. Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nov. 3, 1894.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Receipts for the past week have been about up to the average, not much different from last week, and slightly heavier than for the corresponding weeks of 1892 and 1893. The figures are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week...	23,078	26,803	5490
Receipts last week...	21,243	29,142	9002
Same wk. last year...	22,520	26,434	3723
Same week 1892.....	19,109	22,875	5561

The monotonous steadiness of last week has been the rule this week. There has been no material change, either in the demand or in the character of teh receipts. It is almost the end of the range cattle season, as a result, the shipments are largely of tailings. Many cattlemen are cleaning up their entire herds and shipping everything, regardless of age, sex or condition.

This will probably account for the fact that October receipts, 113,000 head, were the heaviest in the history of the yards. It will also account for the very unsatisfactory condition of the market on low grade stock. There has simply been so much of it that if it had not been for the consequent scarcity of desirable stock buyers would have been able to dictate their own terms.

Good cattle have been so hard to get that the killers have been compelled to take and use a good many cattle that would otherwise have been hard to move at any figure. Activity and firmness has characterized the market for desirable beef steers, and dullness and weakness the trade in under grades that have constituted the larger proportion of the receipts.

It was thought for a time that the unfortunate destruction by fire of Hammond's magnificent new beef slaughtering establishment would affect the market unfavorably. As a matter of fact, however, arrangements have been made to take care of all the cattle bought and Hammond will buy and kill as many cattle as ever right along. In the meantime the house will be rebuilt on a larger scale as soon as possible.

Cow stuff has made up a big share of the week's receipts and prices have been on the down turn. Local houses are not wanting to pay good prices for cows and heifers when they can get low grade Western range steers that answer the purpose as well or better. Canners have been selling at the lowest prices of the year, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand. There has been a good demand right along for veal calves at strong prices, but all grades of rough stock are selling at rather low figures.

The market for good feeding steers has been active and steady all week, but there has been no demand whatever for low grade stock cattle, and they have been allowed to accumulate until the yards are full of them. They can hardly be sold at all, but many of them have been going to the canners lately at canner prices.

To give some idea of the demand there is here for Texas cattle it is interesting to note that during the past three months local killers have bought over 22,500 Texas cattle at Kansas City and had them shipped here for slaughter. A big saving to both shipper and packer would be effected if these cattle had been shipped here direct as they should have been.

Current cattle values are about as follows:

Cows:	
Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs..	$4 75@5 50
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs..	4 25@4 75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 lbs.	3 75@4 25
Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 lbs	2 75@3 75
Western steers	3 50@4 25
Texas steers	2 00@3 00
Good to choice cows	2 25@2 90
Poor to medium cows	75@4 25
Fair to choice feedrs	2 50@3 25
Poor to medium stockers	1 75@2 40
Bulls, oxen and stags	1 25@2 75
Veal calves	4 00@5 00

There has been no material change in the sheep market. Prices have been firmly held on all suitable offerings, but poor stuff has been practically unsaleable. Muttons are quotable at from $1.75 to $2.75; common and stock sheep at prices from $1.25 to $2; lambs at from $2.50 to $3.50.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—Closing—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices favor buyers; American middling, 3 1-8. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 9500 American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 11,000 American.

Futures closed quiet. American middling, L. M. C., November, 3 2-64@3 3-64; November and December, 3 2-64@3 3-64; February and March, 3 3-64@3 4-64; March and April, 3 5-64 buyers; April and May, 3 7-64 values.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 900 bales new dockets.

Galveston Markets.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 7.—Cotton—Weak; sales, 333; receipts, 16,181; exports, 13,990; stock, 190,367.

Sugar and coffee—Unchanged.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7.—Cotton—Easy. Middling, 5 1-4c. Sales, 2100 bales; receipts, 8100 bales; shipments, 7400; stock, 82,800.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 7.—Cotton for two days: Net receipts, 2007 bales; gross, 4733; exports, to France, 932; to the continent, 291; forwarded, 1293; sales, 410; spinners, 310; stock, 96,195. Total for two days: Net receipts, 131,632; exports, to Great Britain, 26,204; to France, 18,965; to the continent, 29,962; stock, 958,543.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 270,929; exports, to Great Britain, 87,123; to France, 62,211; to the continent, 56,126.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 2,482,627; exports to Great Britain, 644,357; to France, 204,271; to the continent, 576,757.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—Cotton steady, quotations revised. Sales spot 4450, to arrive 1100. Receipts, 19,421; exports coastwise, 1937; stock, 322,370; ordinary, 4 1-16; good ordinary, 4 9-16; low middling, 4 13-16; middling, 5 1-16; good middling, 5 7-16; middling fair, 6 1-4 nominal; fair, 7 1-4 nominal.

Futures steady, sales 29,500. November, 5.06 bid; December, 5.12@5.14; January, 5.16@5.17; February, 5.22@5.24; March, 5.27@5.28; April, 5.33@5.34; May, 5.39@5.40; June, 5.44@5.45; July, 5.50@5.51; August, 5.55 bid.

SLADE.

SLADE IN THE TERRITORY.

His School On a Vacation, He Visits Bill Cook's Country—Meets an Immigrant Who Tells Him a Story of Kansas.

Fort Gibson, I. T., Oct. 30.

I write this letter several days ahead of time because I have plenty of time and the reason I have plenty of time is because I have to remain here awhile and I much prefer to stay in doors to walking the streets, for the little town is full of armed men expecting a visit from Col. Bill Cook and his friends. I came up here to the home of this noted outlaw because I feel safer here than in the neighborhood of my late school in Sarber county, Arkansas.

By the way, the first session of my school there is out. I am going to stay here a few days, get me a gun and go back and finish my school. I will have no trouble in getting pick of a number of Winchesters and shotguns now being paraded on the streets by a city guard consisting of negroes and Indians. When Cook and his boys dash in here as they are liable to do any hour, I can get all the guns I want. These guards will scatter them all along the streets and in the adjacent brush if they don't run so fast they can't let go of 'em. This is historic ground. Here stands the ruins of the old time frontier military barracks and a national cemetery where sleep many of the storied brave. Here Jefferson Davis wooed and won the fair daughter of that grim old "rough and ready" soldier, General Taylor. Here James G. Blaine did something, made a speech I believe, and here Miss Lou Cook, sister to the celebrated William, last week took her Winchester and "housed up" the inhabitants. Miss Lou got "biled stavin' drunk," as they speak of it here, mounted a cayuse and took in the town. She didn't start out to shoot any, but seeing a dude trying to light his cigarette, she could not resist the temptation to light it for him, as she said. Her object would have been accomplished all right had the force of her bullet not carried away the cigarette and scared the dude so he couldn't draw. This got her blood up and she proceeded to shoot up things generally. The guards who were holding some prisoners let all holts go and ran into the nearest house. There was no danger of the prisoners getting away, however. They ran into the house also. When Miss Lou takes it into her head to be prominent she becomes a very highly respected woman. She gets drunk, smokes, chews, fights, swears and it is said does a great many other ungentlemanly acts. I feel safer here, however, than with little Arkansas school for under the present disturbed condition of this country my dear Amanda will probably not visit this here. When I have been toyed with by the Cook gang awhile and became accustomed somewhat to Western life, and secure the armament which our guards here will discard when Cook comes to his home town to do business, I shall go back to Sarber county, take up school again and meet Amanda.

Before dismissing my school—very immediately previous to my dismissing it, and leaving Arkansas—I received the subjoined letter:

Mister Skule teecher, my deer darlin': When i hope you bild up this skule it were with the onderstanin' that thar war prospects an' u hain't bin on mi plaice sense, i hev got a lovin' an' a yearnin' hart, an i'm cumin' to the skule house afetchin' 3 dogs an' a gun an' i'm goin' to tell Tom an' Ellick an' Zeke to do es tha dern please an' i am agoin' to argue with u in a lovin' an' a affectionate way an' the parson are goin' to bee with me an' thar will bee a wedin' er a funeral jes as you dern want to. i am a lovin' an' a'fectionate widder woman whose man is jist as dead es he will ever bee an' ef i are a lone widder no sun uv a gun is goin' to trifle with my tender emotions. you may wear your spike tale coate to skule tomorrow fer thar are goin' to bee a wedden on that day at your institution ov learnin' an' you are goin' to be the happy bride groom. hopin' these few lines may find you enjoyin' the same good blessin' i am youre own, own lovin' an' adorin'

'MANDY.

Yes, I came up here when I received that affectionate epistle, and if Bill Cook wants a recruit I shall be only too glad to go out and practice through a campaign or two before I reopen Sarber County High School and Preparatory Institute.

Immigration, or emigration—use whichever word is the most bon-ton and rechersche, for I've got 'em mixed—is now headed for Texas. I met it the other day up near the Kansas line. It consisted of a long-haired man, a short-haired woman, a covey of children, a lean dog and a raw-boned bull calf tied onto the behind axletree of a somewhat dilapidated covered wagon drawn by a mule and a gray mare. The head of the family was evidently a cuss who fell into poetry as easily as his wagon jolted into the ruts. His wagon cover bore the following gem, done with a finger dipped in black paint:

: Kansas, dear state, I say
: Adieu!
: I may emigrate to hell some
: day—
: But never back to you.

I stopped the bard, for I would fain hold converse with him. He was a little shy until he found out that I was not going up into the country from which he came, and then he talked quite freely.

"Yes," he said, "I'm leavin' Kansas fer good and all—got plenty of this state. Say, stranger, you don't want to buy a likely bull yearlin', I rec'on."

"No."

"Ner a dog?"

"I have no use for either."

"I'd sell 'em mighty cheap, for I'm shore hard up."

"What's the matter? Did crops fail up in your country?"

"I should say they did, and I've sold out—just sold 500 acres of land."

"Then you ought to have plenty of money."

"Well, you see, it's this way: You see that yearlin' there? Well, a neighbor of mine come over to my house 'tother day a leadin' this cattle, and he wanted to sell him to me mighty bad for $4, seein' he were just bounden to have something to eat, but I told him 'No,' and then he said he were just obliged to sell, and asked me to give $1 for the animal, but I would'nt trade, and then he offers her to me for 50 cents, but I didn't have the 50 cents, but I says to him, says I, 'Jim, I haven't got 50 cents, but I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a hundred and sixty acres of land fer him.' Says he, 'Danged if it ain't a trade, 'cause I've got nothing to feed those cattle on those winter.' So I goes over to a justice of the peace, who I knows well, an' knowin' Jim couldn't read, I jes makes him a deed to the whole dern 160 acres. An' now I'm tryin' to git down into the Indian Territory before Jim finds out the trick I've played on him an' gets the officers on my trail. Say, if you find anybody huntin' the trail of a emigrant train like this, kinder put 'em on the wrong scent, an' I'm your friend. I try to be a square man, stranger, and try to be cheerful if I am poor an' my old woman is so ugly her face hurts her. So long."

He drove on slowly, looking back over his shoulders to see if the officers were after him for swindling Jim.

SLADE.

FROM DALLAS.

C. H. Bailey, manager Branch Office TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL; office, room 305 Cockrell building, Dallas.

Mr. Bailey is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

John W. Springer, secretary of the Continental Land and Cattle company, returned a few days ago from Wyoming, Montana and the Panhandle, and says: "In Wyoming and Montana the best prospects for cattle are now at hand. The 'round-up' is just over, and they are branding and getting things in shape for the winter. The best looking calves I ever saw are in these states, and they are larger than they have been for years." Mr. Springer reports the cattle outlook in the Panhandle as fine as he ever saw it. He will leave in a few days for the Panhandle, where he is on a trade for 450 head of horses he has just received from Montana.

* * * * *

J. T. Edwards, Grayson county, farmer and merchant, passed through Dallas a few days ago on his return from Western Texas.

* * * * *

Dan House, a Williamson county ranchman and breeder of swine, was attending the fair last week and looking at the live stock, and said: "This exhibit of swine and cattle is the finest I have ever seen, and, with five years' experience in the live stock business, I was not aware there were as many fine hogs in Texas as I have seen here at our fair. Also the cattle, Jerseys, Holsteins and Herefords are as fine and sleek a lot as you can find in any state in the Union. I look for the day when Texas shall lead all others in the interest of live stock." Mr. House purchased two fine Berkshire boars to place at the head of his herd.

* * * * *

Thomas M. Salmons of Poplar Bluff, Mo., breeder of fine jacks, was taking in the fair last Saturday and informed the writer that the live stock shown there was better than any he has seen exhibited at the fairs in Missouri, Illinois or Kentucky. Mr. Salmons thinks in a short time Texas will lead all others in the raising of fine blooded stock. He will return home in a few days and see if he can get some of his friends interested in the state of Texas.

* * * * *

S. H. Hamilton, Fannin county, was in Dallas last Monday on his return from Missouri, his old home, and says the crops of that glorious old state have been the best they have ever had. Corn 80 bushels to the acre, wheat 40 to 50 bushels and oats 75 bushels. Stock of all kinds are looking excellent.

* * * * *

Uucle "Ned" Tankersley was up from Bois D'Arc island, in the lower part of Dallas county, last Saturday and says he made more money this year off of his pecan trees than he did his cotton or oats. He says pecan trees bear from two to four bushels. One hundred trees can be planted on an acre and they will be sure to bear 75 bushels, which at $2.50 a bushel will bring $187.50. This means on one acre. This beats cotton. And then cotton, corn, wheat or some other crop can be planted on the same ground where the trees are growing. Uucle "Ned" says he thinks he will attend to nothing but pecans, and not fool away any more time with cotton or grain, as pecans are a sure crop whether you have rain or not. He invited the writer to take a hunt at his place on the island, and set around the old fireplace and eat those fine juicy pecans.

* * * * *

No cotton is coming in at Dallas. Corn and oats are selling rapidly and at good prices.

* * * * *

Every farmer should have a small flock of sheep. They are sure, if rightly managed, to show a gratifying profit over that of any other kind of stock. Wool and mutton will fluctuate greatly in value, no doubt, from year to year, but the farmer who keeps a firm hold on his sheep and improves them year by year will succeed. The farmer of limited means controlling a farm of 60 to 150 acres may at first select some good, strong, well-built and well-wooled ewes from the local buyers. No matter what the breed may be, the flock can be adjusted by the judicious selection of the ram. The selection is of the first importance, as upon this depends the development of a flock of ewes to almost perfection as far as practical purposes are concerned. I would suggest the ram to be well-built, not too high off the ground, well-wooled over head and legs, and his skin should be clean. He should be a ram with quality as well as muscle and size. This pointer on sheep raising I obtained from an old-time sheep raiser many years ago while with a surveying party out of Kansas City, Mo.

* * * * *

An acquaintance from Grayson county informed me at the fair a few days ago, that his neighbor farmer, W. R. Brame, a large land owner near Whitewright, Grayson county, had been served with a notice informing him in the event that he asked more than $4 per acre for his land his tenant houses would be burned to the ground. Mr. Brame has some very fine black land, and it is kept up in very fine cultivation. Thestandard price has been $4 per acre, but from the notice he received, one would think that a raise is contemplated.

* * * * *

Hog killing time will soon be at hand and all good farmers should have at least 1200 or 1500 pounds of pork in the pen fattening for their winter use. If you farmers have not got any porkers fattening you have neglected an important item for the coming winter.

* * * * *

The farmers in Dallas county are having a hard time just now with the hunters. All the farms are posted, and the farmer is kept constantly busy chasing out the trespassing nimrods. Game is abundant and hunters are plentiful.

* * * * *

The enterprise of improvement in stock brings prosperity as a reward. Cheap selling always follows cheap breeding. This is one sure way of bringing depression in stock.

* * * * *

Raise cattle, horses, hogs and poultry enough to consume all the grain and roughness on the farm, and that mortgage will soon be lifted. The farm will fertilize its self. Do not over-stock for it is bad policy.

* * * * *

Tons and tons of baled hay are being hauled to Dallas. There sems to be a good demand for it, and I understand good prices are being paid.

* * * * *

Slaughter, Gannon, Laing and Silberstein are feeding bunches of cattle of from 200 to 500 head in Oak Cliff.

* * * * *

C. C. Slaughter sold some steers a few days ago, but I could not find out prices or any other particulars.

* * * * *

I have been told by many old-time farmers that the man who attempts to carry on a general grain farm or cattle farm will find himself running behind from year to year, if he does not also keep stock. It is a necessary adjunct to any system of agriculture, and farmers are coming to their senses in regard to this.

* * * * *

The Texas state fair closed Saturday night, and a finer fair and larger crowds we have never had before. All were well pleased who visited it. Every one pronounced it a rare thing in every shape and form. The exhibits of live stock were pronounced finer than ever before, also the poultry, and in fact everything tends to show that the fair was a success in every particular. More exhibitors from other states were here at this year's fair than ever before. Machinery for nearly every purpose was on exhibition. The management went in to make a good fair, and it has been managed to the Queen's taste this year. Secretary Cour is the man for this business, and has proven himself so, by the number of years he has held his present situation. President Sanger also has been the guiding star to fame and fortune in this line of work. It is a certain thing that 1895 will bring forth a fair grander than ever. Success to the management of the great Texas State Fair.

* * * * *

In educational exhibts King's Business college, of Dallas, carried off the prizes at the fair. In poultry Mr. L. N. Strowd, of Sherman, left with a smile on his face, as every hen and rooster he had carried away a blue or red ribbon as a premiurn from the Texas State Fair. I never did see a finer lot of fowls as Mr. Strowd's.

A Mexican Loan.

London, Nov. 7.—A Mexican external loan of 6 per cent for 2,594,700 pounds was issued here today at 6d. Mexican stocks were quoted at 70.

Farms Wanted.

We want to list all the farms in Tarrant and adjoining counties that are for sale at reasonably low figures. We don't want to encumber our books with high-priced properties; it is only the cheap ones that will sell now. Give us full and complete description of your property and make your prices right, and we will do our utmost to find a buyer for you.

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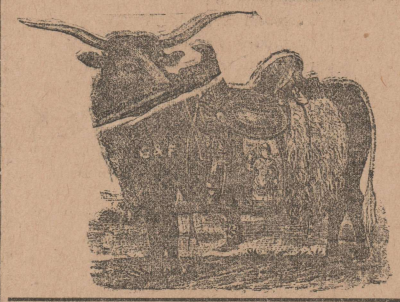
References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

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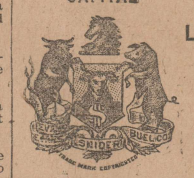
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HORTICULTURE.

Some member of overy farmer's family ought to know how to graft, and if they would raise what trees they want of leading varieties they would find it a great saving of cost in getting an orchard, and far more certain of bringing success. If they would raise their own seedling roots from seeds of the most thoroughly ripened fruit grown here on the hardiest varieties of trees, and graft at the crown, using not less than six inches of root, we should have a great many more thrifty, paying orchards than we get from the average foreign grown stock. Seeds for growing nursery stock may be sown now and subjected to the action of frost; not that they must necessarily be frozen to germinate, but they are much more likely to than if allowed to dry until spring. Yearling seedlings, if not dug this fall, will need to be mulched and protected from cold winds.

CROPS IN AN ORCHARD.

It seems a long time to wait for the fruit of a young orchard, especially an apple orchard, and with many it is important to utilize the land for other crops while the orchard is growing. An experience of upward of forty years in planting orchards and managing them, says a correspondent of Garden and Forest, does not, indeed, qualify the writer to utter the last word on such a subject, and, in fact, location must have much to do with it. All my experience in this business has ben gained where a good market was within short driving distance. Consequently I have planted in my orchards mainly the smaller fruits which come into bearing quickly and furnish an income with but little waiting. Young fruit trees of the same or other species with the orchard may be safely grown between the permanent rows; while between the trees in the rows there is an excellent opportunity to plant such small fruits as currants and gooseberries. These may profitably remain until trees come to full bearing, or at least for ten years. I have also grown rhubarb and asparagus in young orchards, between the rows, for as long a time without any injury to the orchard.

After growing one or two nurseries of trees between the rows I have found no crop as satisfactory as beans. These seem to do even better in partial shade than in full sunlight. I am still growing beans in an orchard fifteen to twenty years planted, getting full crops, which pay for their own manuring and leave a good deal for the trees. There is no better mulch for young fruit trees than bean straw, in which I have seven known mice to harbor and which in its decay furnishes an effective fertilizer.

Strawberries do very well in a young orchard for six or seven years, but the beds of these must be narrowed as the branches and roots of the trees extend themselves; and, in fact, four years is about as long as I should want to continue them.

Corn is a good crop in a young orchard, as it does not attain much growth until most of the tree growth is made. It is better to plant sweet corn, the ears of which are to be sold green, and the stalks then cut for green feeding to cows.

Potatoes are an injurious crop in an orchard, as the growth is simultaneous with that of the trees. There are a number of garden vegetables which do well or several years. I have many times grown good crops of carrots in an orchard, even after the trees had acquired considerable size, the short rooted sorts being preferred.

All of this, of course, presupposes liberal fertilization, which in my practice is alternated with stable manure and with fertilizers. With stable manure corn has appeared to me to be the best crop, the unconsumed manure, with the corn roots and stubble, being very acceptable nourishment to the young trees. A fall crop of flat turnips can often be taken successfully from a young orchard without harm.

HINTS ON PLANTING ORCHARDS.

Trees are oftener set too close together than too far apart says Prof. Baily, in New York Sun, in fact, the latter error scarcely exists. Trees are wide feeders, and the best results are obtained when each tree stands far enough from its neighbors to allow it to possess an individuality all its own. An additional reason for sparse planting has lately become important—the necessity of spraying for insects and fungus pests—and for this reason, as well as to allow of better cultivation, the outside rows should not be set close to fences. The distance at which trees may be set depends much upon the system of pruning. If heading-in is followed rigorously and systematically, trees may be set a third nearer than if allowed to take their natural form. Heading-in should always be practiced with dwarf pears, and many of our best growers pursue it with peaches, plums, and quinces. For myself, I have always advised thin planting as the safer rule for the majority of cases. The following table may be supposed to represent the outside average limit for the planting of orchards, when the trees are allowed to take their natural form:

Apples, 40 feet each way; pears, standard, 20 to 25 feet; pears, dwarf, 2 feet to 1 rod; quinces, 1 rod; peaches, 20 feet; plums, 20 feet; apricots, 20 feet; grapes, 6x8 to 8x10; currants, x6 to 6x8; blackberries, 4x7 to 6x9; aspberries, 3x6 to 5x8.

These are safe distances. In certain cases, however, where the soil is trong and the grower makes thorough ork of cultivating, pruning, and fertilizing, these distances can be reduced somewhat with profit, except n the case of apples. These remarks will also apply to the common question whether it is good policy to plant short lived trees, as peaches, between apples and pears. It all depends upon the man. In general, I should discourage it; but if the orchardist gives the very best attention to fertilizing and cultivating, plantations can be mixed with good results.

Plow the land and fit it well. As all orchards should be put into cultivated crops for the first two years, at least, it will generally be found advisable to plow the entire area before the orchard is set, rather than to plow strips where the trees are to go or the land can then be shaped better with reference to surface drainage and general convenience. The trees should be set neither in dead furrows or on back furrows. Level culture should generally be adopted from the start, unless it is necessary to displace surface water, and in that case it may be questioned if the land is fit for an orchard. In all ordinary soils, holes must be dug by hand for the tree fruits. Plowing out deep furrows in the line of the rows may lessen the digging and aid in getting the trees in line. The hole should be dug broad and ample, and the harder the soil the larger ought the hole to be, for in that case the loose dirt which is filled in must give the tree its start. In loose and deep soils, the hole need be no larger than the spread of the roots. Chop up the soil in the bottom of the hole, or throw in a few shovelfuls of loose surface earth. The tree should be set an inch or two deeper than it stood in the nursery, for the loose earth will settle and wash away in the course of the season, even if it is well packed when the tree is set. Dwarf pears should be set from three to six inches below the bud. The roots are trimmed, as is explained further on. Every care must be exercised to get the soil thoroughly firmed in about the roots—which are straightened out in approximately their natural position—and especially under the crown or fork of the roots, in order that no air spaces may be left to dry out. This dirt can be best placed by fingering it in, moving the tree gently up and down at the same time. Once or twice in the progress of filling the hole, the earth should be stamped down. Fill the hole to a little more than level full, to carry off surface water, but be careful that no hollows are left close about the tree into which water can settle, especially when planting in the fall. Stamp the earth very firmly about the tree before leaving it, for the double purpose of retaining moisture and of holding the tree against winds. All this operation of tree planting can proceed to perfection only when the earth is dry enough to crumble. Trees cannot be well planted in wet and sticky soil.

If the trees are set according to these directions and the tops are cut back, as explained further on, there will rarely be any necessity for staking and tying the trees to keep them plumb.

Mulches of straw or manure are sometimes advised for newly-set trees. For trees planted late in the spring and upon droughty soils, a light mulch about the tree may be advised; but in other cases it is not. If mulches are applied to fall-planted trees, care must be taken to tramp them down well, or they may become a nesting place for mice, which will girdle the trees if there are heavy snows. There are those who favor placing a forkful of manure in the bottom of the hole, but this is a practice of doubtful value; and, at all events, the manure should be well mixed with the soil to prevent drying out.

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Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor and intelligent research to make up the list of the best books published on subjects covering points of great interest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treaties on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work. See another column.

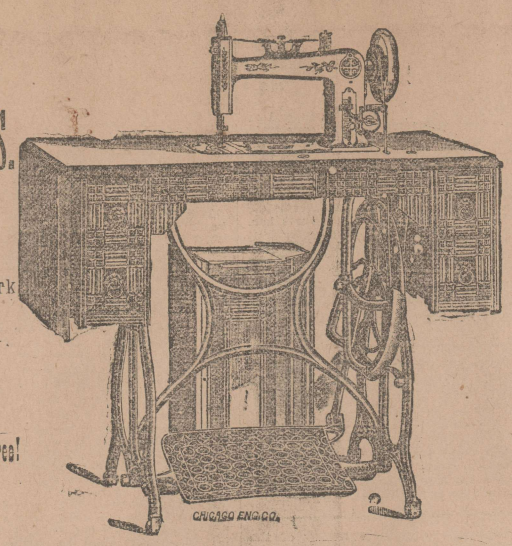
Breeders' Gazette.

The price of the Breeders' Gazette, which is the standard breeders paper of this country, is $2 per year. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of that excellent paper we are enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders' Gazette both twelve months for only $2.50. Copy of Gazette may be seen at this office, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

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The attachments furnished with the Stock Journal Machine, are made of the best steel; highly polished and nickel plated and include the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, underbraider, four hemmers of assorted widths, shirring plate, quilter, thread cutter, foot hemmer and feller. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories: One dozen needles, six bobbins, sewing guide, guide screw, oil can filled, large and small screw drivers, wrench, certificate of warrantee good for five years, and fully illustrated instruction book.

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us $22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, $25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and $20.00 to pay for same, and $8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and $32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid.

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

The above description tells all about the machine. We can add nothing to the description after saying that if after fifteen days trial it fails to do any work done by any family sewing machine you may return it to us and we will refund you every cent you have paid on it. Remember that we cannot send the machine C. O. D. for the reason that we pay cash in advance for them. If you have any doubt about us carrying out our contract you might inquire of any bank, Express Co., or business man in Fort Worth. Sample machine may be seen at our office.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

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This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

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The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up to date."

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned. J. C. McCABE,
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For the HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS to the OLD STATES the "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will sell tickets December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, limited good to return within 30 days from date of sale. All lines sell via the "Cotton Belt Route," the only line with double daily trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

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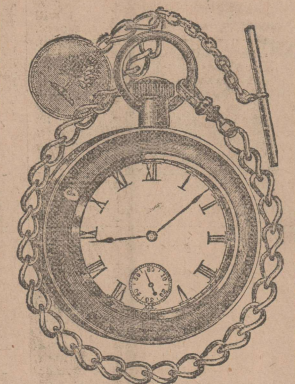
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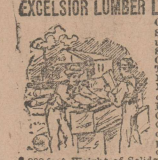
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,740,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,775
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,768	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	70,126	71,234		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,463	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,819	22,522	

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RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,367	18,985	1,959
1886	144,457	280,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467 340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

SWINE.

MATING AND BREEDING.

One of our Southern live stock exchanges says on this subject: The fight is half won with a first-class boar. To any reflecting mind this necessity will at once present itself. Of whatever breed it should be an animal with straight lines, well developed chest and loins, compact, broad head and strong legs. Let compactness be the desideratum sought after, so when mated to a lengthy, roomy, sow, the product will be the "golden mean." Only permit a male to serve once, unless the service be unsatisfactory. Keep him in a small inclosure, with grass or clover, feed liberally, but judiciously. The more vitality a boar possesses, the greater number and smoother the pigs. Twenty sows is a "full list" for a single animal. Sows should, as your boar, be carefully selected, only let them have length; so formed, generally, they are more prolific, farrow larger pigs and have better udders. Consign any sow to the meat house that is not a milk producer, for without this natural nourishment in proper quantities, pigs will be stunted in the beginning, and will be runts in the end. The question of breeds is as interminable as it is insolvable.

SWINE BREEDERS' MEET.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association met at the State Fair grounds last week, with President W. H. Pierce presiding. The minutes of the regular annual meeting for 1893 and the spring meeting of February, 1894, were read and adopted.

The first business announced was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of R. F. Butler, W. H. Pierce was unanimously re-elected. W. R. Cavitt of Bryan was elected first vice-president, and G. E. King of Taylor second vice-president; A. A. Pittuck was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The following members were elected as the executive committee for the ensuing year: J. O. Terrell, F. P. Holland, G. E. King, H. E. Singleton, W. C. LeBaron. The president is a member of this committee ex-officio.

The Fort Worth stock yards was unanimously selected as the place for the spring meeting, and Tuesday after the third Monday in February designated as the time.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the Texas State Swine Breeders' association return their sincere thanks to the Fair association for its liberality in providing premiums, quarters and all facilities for the favorable exhibition of swine; and that we commend the officers individually and the association as at present organized to the people of the state as men fully able to successfully manage great enterprises and to do justice to exhibitors, visitors, the state and themselves.

That this association desires to here express its uniform satisfaction with the official acts of Mr. G. W. Berry of Berrytown, Kan., who judged the swine, and we recommend him for his ability and fairness in placing the awards as well as a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations.

Several visiting breeders were requested to make short talks on questions of interest to swine breeders and responded.

The treasurer's report showed $28.48 on hand and $12.25 cents collected at this meeting. Eleven new members were received at this meeting. Adjourned sine die.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Swine raising is one of the most important industries of any country. Its great value is well shown by the fact that, during the long period of depression through which we have been passing, enormous quantities of pork have been produced and sold at a profit to the producer. This fact can hardly be asserted of any other branch of live stock or indeed of agriculture in general. The hog has again stood between the farmer and ruin, says D. Florens in the New York World. The estimated value of the hog crop for 1894 is less than that for 1893, but it foots up the highly respectable sum of $270,384,626. The industry is mainly Western, being confined to the great corn growing states with Iowa at the head both for corn and pork. This is as it ought to be. Plenty of corn means cheap pork production, but it does not mean, as many are apt to imagine, an exclusive corn diet. The latter is of course the principal food factor in successful pork growing, but even for it there are plenty of substitutes.

In many of the corn growing states the progressive farmers have recently reversed all tradition by feeding their wheat to hogs and selling their corn. The explanation for this change is found in the fact that wheat is bringing less per bushel than corn. As in addition a bushel of wheat contains much more nutriment than a bushel of corn, the wisdom of the move is apparent.

While this is an anomalous condition of affairs, it shows the incorrectness of the old theory that the ability to grow pork is dependent upon the ability to grow corn alone. A varied diet is necessary to keep the pigs in good health and produce the best pork. This is particularly important with young, growing pigs, which require a nitrogenous diet to build up their frames.

Wheat and clover should form, with corn, the principal food, but other articles, such as oats, barley, rye, pumpkins and squashes, are highly beneficial. An Australian pig-owner reports that he raised fifty pigs in an inclosure where they were fed off an early crop of barley and were then fattened on melons, which he found a profitable food for the purpose. He calculated that the pigs, which were sold for a good price, cost him less than 12 cents each for feed.

In spite of this experience, it is not likely that melons or bananas, which are employed in the West Indies, will ever dethrone corn as the great fattening food for hogs. The trouble is that we are apt to use too much of it, particularly for young animals, who cannot assimilate such food.

It is only mature, full grown hogs that are strong enough to digest a ration composed mainly of corn, and even for them a mixed ration will be found more healthy. It is important that foods be used in proper combination. From lack of knowledge in reference to this question, many persons fail in feeding whose methods in other respects are good.

HOG RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

On a tour of investigation recently made through the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, we were more than ever impresed with the profits to be made in hog raising in the South. The trouble has been that too much attention was given to cotton, while every other industry was left to flag. The Southern states are naturally the best grazing grounds in the country owing to the open winters, which are so mild that many varieties of grass continue to grow throughout the year.

The most successful hog breeders know the importance of green food for stock hogs. A ration composed largely of grain, with little or no grass, is not so good as a very small ration on grass. All over the South pastures which will supply feed with little or no grain for nine months in the year, can be prepared with very little labor.

Having grown the hog to the proper size for killing on grass alone, the fattening process is begun on chufas, peanuts or sweet potatoes, all of which yield much larger crops than can be obtained from corn on the best land in the leading corn districts. These nut and root foods are also more healthful than corn, especially for feeding stock; they do not make a firm fat when killed, and where hogs are killed without being finished off on corn the meat is always oily and continues to drip. This is overcome by feedings for a few weeks on corn, which in the end makes pork cost only about one-half that of an all-corn diet.

The South needs better breeding hogs—these found all over the country have gone to legs and snouts.

There is no field that will pay the hog breeders of the North and West, who make breeding stock hogs a specialty, such large returns, if properly pushed, as the South. Thousands of pigs could be sold in each of the Southern states if the breeders would enter the field as actively as they have in the Western states. Once a few lots of good hogs are owned in a community, every planter will want the short snout and leg kind instead of the razorbacks.

For young men there is no more inviting field than to engage in breeding hogs in the South. Little capital is required to make a start, and the rapidity with which they increase soon brings a fortune with proper care.

Low priced cotton is causing other branches of agriculture to receive greater attention, and live stock are coming in for their share. The independent condition of the South today is from a change of methods. The West will no longer be the corn crib and meat house for the South. On the other hand, the South can compete with any section in the production of cheap pork and beef when the people give these matters their attention. Climatic condition are with them, and with little effort this means a profit, where those having unfavorable climatic conditions to contend with fail.

This is a field that will bear investigation, as hogs can be grown to eighteen months or two years old at an outlay of not over one dollar per head. The South is full of hogs now, but they are not the right kind; they should be sold by the dozen instead of by the pound. Better blood is needed to cross up the present stock. When this is done the South will be a producer of pork for our markets, instead of being as in the past the market for pork produced in other sections.—Industrial American.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Office, Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.)

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

The best fiexd ranch people are those who have taken advantage of occasional spurts in land and cattle, to sell whatever they had to sell.

* * * * *

On my way to Dallas the other day I had the pleasure of meeting a nice wedding party, also on their way to the fair. They were my old friend Vol Bennett, of the well known cattle firm of Bennett Bros., of the Cuero country, who was the groom. The bride was the charming Miss Zorah Blackwell, also of the Cureo country. The happy pair were accompanied by Dudley Bennett and Miss Annie Bennett, brother and sister of the groom. The wedding occurred on the 25th proximo, and many they enjoy many returns of the happy day is the wish of theirs truly.

* * * * *

I was on the Galveston county poor farm the other day. It looks a good deal like a run-down plantation—all except the pear orchard, which is one of the finest I have seen. It was four years old this season, and bore a pretty fair crop of pears. Col. Stringfellow has claimed that cuttings from bearing trees will bear a year earlier than when they are taken from trees before they reach the bearing age. These poor house trees were all sold by Col. Stringfellow, and the cuttings were taken from his bearing trees, and the result would seem to back up his theory.

* * * * *

While over on the Galveston coast, I ran across my old friend Cy W. Wilkins, who used to ranch in the Pecos country. He has a fine large tract of land in the Clear Creek country, between Houston and Galveston, which he is improving according to my idea of the way it should be done. It would seem funny to his old West Texas friends to hear him talk tree and vine and garden truck instead of cattle and sheep. These West Texas ranchmen are versatile cusses.

* * * * *

Uncle John Weymiller, of the Uvalde country, having sold out his ranch lands, along with his cattle and sheep, is going extensively into irrigation farming. He is thrifty, thoroughly practical, and a good man to wrestle with the possibilities of irrigation in Western Texas.

* * * * *

Over at Dallas the other day I saw among other things that pleased me one that I feel good over yet. It was a yearling Texas steer that weighed 1040 pounds. He is of the Hereford breed, and was bred and shown by my old friends, the Messrs. Ikard, of Henrietta. They had six yearling steers on exhibition, and they were a great feature of the live stock exhibit. By the way, they more than make good my claim that we ought to make our 3-year-old steers off grass weigh 1000 pounds at the market. Tom Deweese of San Aantonio says we can do it easy, by a little more attention to the breed, a little feeding of the young steers in bad weather, and not overstocking the pastures.

* * * * *

The cattle buyers seem like "Barbis" still, but old Brindle is very shy of late, likewise her progeny of the one, two, three and four year old "he" persuasion.

* * * * *

Jeff Welborn says in Farm and Ranch that peas planted contiguous to cotton will serve as protection against the boll worm, if planted so that they will bloom about the time the young bolls are formed.

* * * * *

A company will soon be organized at Laredo, Tex., for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics, and it is expected to utilize the old woolen-mill building, which was erected several years ago. It is proposed to place the capital stock at $50,000 in $1000 shares. Messrs. Albert Urban, L. D. Stumberg, D. Sanchez, J. T. Mullaly, J. S. Penn, A. M. Bruni and J. O. Nicholson will compose the first board of directors.—Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.

* * * * *

The Journal's lady friends should do all they can to help out the Household department. It may be made among the most interesting and useful departments in the paper. The editress of that department is evidently the right one in the right place, and should be encouraged.

* * * * *

I was over at the Dallas Fair for a couple of days last week. When I saw in motion the grandest display of machinery ever seen in the South I was proud. When I reviewed the superb show of fine stock, including a Texas raised yearling steer weighing over a thousand pounds, I was more than proud, and when I gazed upon the magnificent agricultural displays from North and Central Texas, from the Pecos valley, and last but not least from Southwest Texas I wanted to throw up my hat and "holler." But when I entered the "Midway"—or, rather, the half-way to hell—and witnessed an exhibition of nastiness by a lot of faded bawds—an exhibition that would hardly be permitted upon the stage of the lowest variety dive in the state—I didn't feel so proud; and I wondered how the management could find it in their hearts to permit the fair, so grand in other respects, to be marred and disgraced by such shameful orgies. Little boys from 8 to 12 years of age were permitted to witness this diabolical appeal to the lower passions, that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a negro outrage fiend. In the name of all that vice dreads and virtue reverences, how can the mothers and sisters of those little boys ever again seem quite the same to them? And how can they ever feel that same sweet reverence for their sweethearts that would be natural had they not witnessed this unnatural degradation of the female form divine? And, worse than all, there were hung upon the outside of these devils' dead-falls no danger signals of warning to innocent maidenhood that upon the inside the bruised and blighted wrecks of lost and ruined womanhood were wreaking deadly vengeance upon society—society largely responsible for their wreck and ruin. To see the innocent country girls, covered with confusion and shame, fleeing away from this saturnalia of filthiness was pitiful. When decent people raised a row that threatened a statewide scandal, the management, bound by a contract to the promoters of filth, selected a committee of eminently respectable ladies to investigate the delectable mess, and of course they were treated to a highly moral exhibition; in other words, they were deceived, as were doubtless the fair management in the first place. At any rate, it is pretty safe to say that the "muscle dance" and the "living pictures," as shown at the Dallas fair this year, will not be shown at the Dalias fair next year. And it is also safe to say that the man who claims that he could see nothing so very bad about the "muscle dance" or the "living pictures" is either a condemned liar or a condemned fool. There is only one excuse that I have heard for the fair management, and it is that they did not understand the character of these exhibitions till it was too late. Let us give them the benefit of the doubt.

* * * * *

One sees more hay stacks in Western Texas, and it is a good sign.

* * * * *

At Brownwood they have up a scheme, well along toward fruition, to irrigate the entire Pecan bayou valley. Irrigation interests have been given great impetus in Texas recently, and it is to be hoped that the movement will gather increased momentum as a result of the San Antonio irrigation convention.

* * * * *

I have never encouraged the homeseeker, in a small way, to hope that he could depend for a living upon a hundred or two acres in Western Texas. But the matter of pump irrigation, a very live question in Texas, and one that I have studied somewhat, opens up new possibilties to the small farmer in Western Texas. Given a hundred acres of good land and a good well, with reservoir capacity sufficient for the irrigation of a few acres, and he would be a hard man to starve out. With a living assured on the irrigation patch, he ought to get enough out of the remaining acres to give him some profit, especially if he learns that when the spring season fails him, the fall will generally afford him another chance, and especially, if he does not happen to be of the sort that gets discouraged at the sight of weeds and goes off on a visit to his wife's relations.

* * * * *

I hear a good deal of complaint lately, about a probable shortage of grass. I have been in the country a good deal and am inclined to the opinion that there is little reason for the complaint except, possibly in a few localities, covering a small proportion of this part of Texas. While I think a little more rain would have been better, insuring a more rank growth of grass, the recent dry weather having given the grass a chance to cure, is better than much rain at this season. Among the meanest winters we have ever had in Western Texas, were those in which the fall rains were abundant and continued till frost, which caught the grass, robbing it of a large proportion of its nutriment. I think there is as a rule plenty of grass to last till the warm February days start spring vegetation. At any rate, what grass there may be at present, is of the very best.

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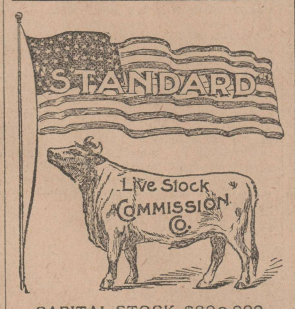
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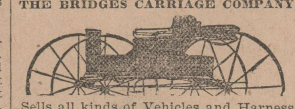
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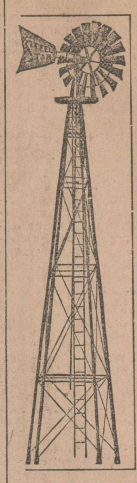
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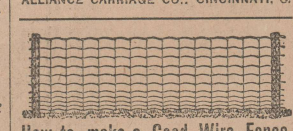


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THE FARM.

The way in which articles are put up has much to do with securing a ready market and good prices. Appearances count for a good deal more than we generally imagine, and first impressions carry great weight. Clean, well-assorted eggs of one size and color will always find a quicker sale at a better price than equally good ones having the different sizes and colors indiscriminately mixed, and this, too, even if the purchaser imagines himself uninfluenced by appearances.

Many farmers excuse their carelessness on the plea of poor prices. It is to be remarked that they never took any pains when prices were high, nor was it so important then. With overproduction and consequent lower prices, customers have become more fastidious, there is a greater amount of choice, and the neat, tempting packages are the first sold, while the selling price gives good returns for the extra trouble involved.

DON'T BE AFRAID.

"We are always pleased to hear from any of our readers, no matter if the penmanship is poor or the grammatical construction is faulty at points, so long as the whole conveys ideas of general interest to dairymen. Send along your letters and we will attend to the rest. If it were not violating confidence we could produce manuscripts where grammer was set at such defiance that it would make Lindley Murray turn over in his grave were he to contemplate them: but once righted for print they make interesting articles, some of which were complimented to the extent of being reproduced in some of our exchanges. So don't hesitate if you are not fully up in the art of writing, but draw on the store of your knowledge in dairying and skip it along to our office."

We regret we cannot give proper credit for the above item, as it contains so much in a small space that is encouraging to persons who at times hesitate about writing letters for publication on subjects which they are familiar, both as regards theory and practice, and hesitate because they fear they cannot write just such an article as they would like to see in print, or would be acceptable to the publisher. The main thing is to know something, and if you do you can write it out, or at least write it it. Even if you can do only the latter do it, and send it in.

The above from the Western Plowman is directly in line with what the Journal has been trying to impress on its readers, but so far they have been slow in responding. Write on any subject on which you are posted, and your letter will appear free from any mistakes that you might make.

FARMERS CONGRESS.

The farmers' congress met Thursday in the music hall at the Dallas fair grounds, and was presided over by Frank P. Holland, with E. P. Huffman and D. O. Lively as secretaries. Notwithstanding it was farmer's day at the fair, and a great many were present, the attendance at the meeting was slim, the numerous attractions on the grounds having caught the attention of a majority of the farmers. After a felicitous address by Mr. Holland, who stated the objects and purposes of the meeting, Prof. Frederick W. Mally, master of science, of Dickinson, Tex., was introduced and read a paper, entitled the "Two Principal Enemies of Cotton." On account of its great length it is not reproduced, but suffice it to say, that the subject in hand was handled in a masterful, practical way, which stamped Prof. Mally as a gentleman of deep research and knowledge in his special lines.

The next paper was read by Dr. I. M. Cline, United States weather bureau official, in charge of the Texas weather service. His subject was on the weather service and its relation to agriculture, and from the skillful way he handled his subject it was evident that he has made his work a life study. Both papers should be read closely by every farmer in Texas, and the Journal regrets that they can not be published in these columns, but suggests that they be published in pamphlet or book form, in which shape they would prove a valuable acquisition to the library of every farmer in the South.

On account of the hall being in demand, no business was transacted, and the congress adjourned to meet in Fort Worth on the second Tuesday in next February, when the congress will be formed, on the line of the National Farmers' congress, to which it will be made auxiliary.

USE OF THE SMOOTHING HARROW.

In the olden days the chief work of the harrow was the preparation of the seedbed, and it was laid aside when planting was done. Then the weak sprout was left to crowd its way through packed or crusted soil, and when at length it reached the surface it was destined to find a mass of weeds already in possession of the land. During all of these years spent in deploring such condition as irremediable the needed implement lay on the premises unused.

Now the harrow follows the planting, weeds are not allowed to get a start, and the soil is kept mellow all the time. Under these conditions the young plant has no difficulty in reaching daylight, and it has the field to itself when it gets up. The value of the work in preventing too rapid evaporation of moisture is no small item in the account. After the crop is up, the harrow is the very implement with which to do the early cultivating, which it does rapidly and well. Here is where this tool is not used half as much as it might be with profit. Those who do not have success in this work, may trace their failure to neglect or lack of care in execution.

The teeth of the harrow for best work must be small, slender and sharp, and should have a backward slant of from forty to fifty degrees. Good work cannot be expected where the surface of the field is covered with coarse rubbish. Here is a matter of forethought that should receive attention in the preparation of the soil. Anything that clogs the teeth is likely to tear up the plants. If the soil is mellow and free from obstructions the teeth glide through the hill, doing the best kind of work without injury to the plants. Even in the garden I often run a high harrow over the ground when the peas, beans, beets, etc., are nearly ready to break through the soil. It helps the plants, and saves a great deal of handwork in its wholesale destruction of weeds. Here it is necessary to slant the teeth so as to do very shallow work; and I try to drive so that the horses may not step on the rows. The lever attachment with which the slant of teeth is so readily changed to any desired angle, was a great improvement on the rigid old-style harrow.—Exchange.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

It seems strange that farmers will turn out to hear about almost anything else more fully than about their own business. Let a political speaker come along that is to tell them how the government should be run, or a creamery shark to tell them how their fortunes can be made by investing in a creamery that the agent is willing to build for them; or allow a meeting to be held in the neighborhood for almost any other purpose than to improve farm methods and the farmers will turn out freely, says a writer in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture. But if it is a meeting or institute to give improved methods of farming or stock management a large per cent of the very class that need the instructions the most will stay away. Those who are making a success with the farm will come because in a majority of cases they appreciate the benefit. But those that are not making a success do not seem to care to learn or hear of better methods. This seems to be the only rational explanation why farmers' institutes are so slinily attended. Men who are willing to profit by experience of others are always glad to hear suggestions from others, but we have as yet a large class that are only willing to learn by their own experience, and that is the class that usually stay away from the institutes, and are also usually the ones that stand in need of the information most.

But experienced institute workers will bear out the statement that there is a considerable improvement in this respect. Farmers as a class are naturally conservative, but once convinced that there is a benefit to be derived by a mutual exchange of experiences, and institutes will grow rapidly in favor. At least do not condemn until you have attended one through the different sessions. Because you attended one session, and what was said did not exactly coincide with your experience is not a sufficient reason for condemning the work as a whole. Circumstances and conditions must be considered. And it will rarely be the case when if you attend all of the sessions of a two days' institute you will not get some points that will pay you well for your trouble.

ABOUT ONIONS.

How absurd for us to import onions from foreign countries, say from Egypt, Spain, Cuba, the Bermudas and other regions! Cannot we raise onions of every kind, quality, fragrance, flavor, size and degree of piquancy? Very surely we will say that we ought to be able to do it when we look thoughtfully at a map of the United States, when we think of the forty-four states and the four territories in the American Union. New York and Connecticut onions, Texas and Kentucky onions, Virginia and South Dakota onions, Oregon and California onions—what else do the onion-eaters want?—and yet we have spoken of less than one-fifth of the onion-producing states. We have a whole lot of varieties of good American onions, some of them better than poetry.

Yet here we go along enriching the Egyptians and other foreigners by buying their onions at high prices. Look at some figures. We have this year got 64,000 large bags of onions from old Egypt, the ancient inhabitants of which worshiped the onion—and very properly, too, we say—12,000 of them from Havana, 131,000 crates of them from Bermuda, besides more of the Spanish than we can tell of, because the importing season for them has just begun. The Spanish sell for a dollar or more a crate—a good deal more at retail.

These foreign onions cost us millions of money which ought to be kept for home curculation.

Now, why cannot our American onion-grower raise the best onion ever known to man—spring goods from the South and the Pacific, later goods from elsewhere? Why do so many of our onion-eaters favor the imported article rather than the native grown? It seems to us that some of these people are more pernickety than patriotic.

We ought to raise in this glorious land all the onions we consume. Why not?—New York Sun.

THE SORGHUM QUESTION.

Every once in a while some one writes about sorghum killing his cow. Now this sounds amusing to anyone who has been feeding sorghum unstintedly in all of its stages or ripeness for twenty-five years, but such statements are calculated to deter new comers from planting the most valuable and economical crop that we can possibly raise in Texas. If sorghum at any stage of growth would kill cows, horses, hogs, sheep, children or chickens, then there would not be a living thing to breathe on any place except wife and myself; we have never learned to like it. I am not a stickler for cured sorghum—have never been able to cure any that my stock liked, but to use as green soiling from the first of August till Christmas, the world can't beat it. A man can feed more stock through the dry summer months on one acre of sorghum than he could on ten acres of turf, and his stock be in a great deal better shape. I remember some years ago I had some hogs that I feared were too fat to go through the summer, so I cut off their corn and carried them through on sorghum alone till fattening time, and they were the finest I ever raised. Now I am ready to admit that it would not be wise to give an over feed of sorghum to a cow that had been on dry rations a long time; it might kill her. So would clover. Neither would it do to turn a poor, half-starved animal in a patch of sorghum, but what excuse has a farmer for sowing such an animal? If I did not have but one acre of ground I would put one-half of it in sorghum, for then I would feel safe as far as nice butter and milk were concerned.

Many of our farmers are now kicking about the price that bacon is taking. When they wear their heels out till they can't kick any longer, I would like to suggest sorghum, green oats, and a little corn for a cure. A few of us take our cabbage, onions, turnips, etc., to market, and the grocer impresses us that the bulk of it will find its way back to the country to raise 5 cent bacon on.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

The farmer who never buys or produces anything new in the way of cereals, fruits, etc., and uses the same methods and implements their fathers did, do not improve their stock and let them stay out in all sorts of weather during the winter, half-fed and shivering, is one of a class who do not make a success of their business. Another farmer makes no plans, has no settled notion about anything pertaining to his business, goes into debt for every new thing he sees or hears of in machinery, grain, vegetables or fruits, without ever considering their adaptability to his soil, climate or market. The first class works along in a beaten path in a plodding way and never amounts to much either to himself or his country. The second class mentioned lacks system and business sense, and by his erratic methods of doing things never finds out whether or not a certain crop would be a success. To this latter class belongs those who if owners are always wanting to sell out and hunt some other locality where they can get rich without working, and if they are renters they always will be, as they will not stick to one place or thing long enough to ever get enough money to buy land. The farmers who do well and who are the "salt of the earth" among their class are those who think as well as act, who have room in their heads for more than one idea, and by studying the character of their soil and the demand of their market arrive at conclusions which, when carried out, are productive of beneficial results. If they have a doubt about a new crop, or a new fruit to their section, they begin on a small and experiment until the problem is solved. They are the farmers who, having found out that it is poor policy to raise one kind of farm product which brings a low price to buy another farm product for which they have to pay a high price, and knowing this, raise everything they need at home, and some over to sell to their less wise brethren or to the people who live in cities. The combination of brains and muscle will triumph over simple muscle every time, and it is the former attributes which make the farmer of the class last mentioned successful while the man with muscle and no method continues poor and grumbling.

VARIETY FARMING.

Monday's cotton receipts at the ports reached 91,522 bales, the largest ever known. The price paid for the white staple is being reduced every day, and farmers in some localities have threatened to leave the remainder of their crops in the fields ungathered to rot. The world is supplied with cotton, and yet fully one-third of the crop is in the boll. The cotton-raising industry is simply overdone. Wheat raising is in a still more critical state. Read the following figures, which we have compiled from various and authentic sources and study them: The wheat crop of the world for this year will reach 2,476,000,000 bushels, against 2,279,000,000 bushels last year, with enough of the grain left in the fields of the United States unharvested for want of hands to gather it to feed the Coxey army (if not the whole Populist party) for three years. Thirteen countries of the world, including Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France, have a deficit of 364,296,000 bushels, but fourteen other countries in the world, including the United States, Russia, Hungary, India and the Argentine Republic, have a surplus of 442,725,000 bushels, leaving nearly 80,000,000 bushels to be marketed, and there is no market for it. Think of it! We have plenty of food supplies and abundant material for clothing, but what profit does that furnish the farmer who farms for profit?

The above figures should convince even the most skeptical that political conditions have nothing whatever to do with it. There is no law restricting production. The farmer is not blind nor is he sleeping. He sees the way out. His only redemption is in variety farming; not by exhausting all his labors and giving his whole attention to the production of any one article, but by producing every variety that is adapted to the country in which he lives. Texas has soil that will produce nearly everything. In Matagorda county, where fruit growing has heretofore been thought impossible, recent experiments have shown that this is a very fine fruit country. The trouble is, there has not been enough experimenting in variety farming in Texas. There are innumerable other products that can be grown as profitably, and at the same time they will expend as much money for labor as the production of cotton and wheat. This fact is made practicable by the substitution of fruit and other products for wheat in California. The planting of orchards, vineyards and the inauguration of a system of variety farming in Texas will, we think, take the place of cotton, and will be profitable to the farmer.—Waxahachie Enterprise.

CANAIGRE.

It is too much the custom of news and agricultural publications to enthuse over anything new that comes along. Recently there has been quite a flurry among the papers of the arid belt over the fortunes that awaited farmers who would plant their land in canaigre, which, according to these papers, can be planted, raised and marketed at practically no expense and with immense returns to the raiser. The Journal does not wish to be understood as saying that nothing can be made out of this comparatively new crop, but it is always best to present both sides, so that prospective investors can know some of the disadvantages under which they will have to labor. The following from the Shoe and Leather Review indicates that this much-talked-of plant does not altogether fill the bill for tanning purposes:

A preposterous story about canaigre was published in several of the Chicago papers this week. The Land of Sunshine company is said to be interested in sounding the praises of some tracts of land on the Pacific coast they are anxious to sell. Another scheme built around canaigre is fathered by a syndicate that is offering lands on the route of the Southern Pacific railroad. Still another account is that a large tannery is to be started at Kansas City to use canaigre exclusively. Before accepting these stories it were well to understand something more of the nature and peculiarities of this new tanning material. It is rather that grows wild in New Mexico, and a company at Deming, in that state, has met with considerable success in producing and selling an extract for the use in leather manufacture. Apart from this venture it can hardly be said canaigre culture is more than an experiment. It is by no means certain that a large tannery could be operated with canaigre as the only tanning material. The best use of the root thus far has been to supplement rather than to supplant hemlock bark in the tanning of sole leather. There is much talk of using canaigre extract in lieu of gambler in the production of upper leather, but the experimental stage has not yet been passed. Another mistake that may be easily fallen into is to suppose that tannic acid may always be found in a given bark, leaf or root regardless of climatic conditions. Sumach is found in possibly every state in the Union, but the only ground leaves that have a commercial value for tanning come from Virginia, and, indeed, Virginia sumach is much inferior to the brands that come from Sicily. Unlike bars, canaigre can never be ground and leached at the tannery. The roots contain a large percentage of starch, and if they are not disintegrated while green and before shipped from the far Southwest nothing can possibly be done with them here. Some years ago an attempt was made to grind several tons of the roots in Chicago, and the experiment almost resulted in the destruction of the grinding machinery. It thus becomes necessary to establish expensive extract works in the vicinity where canaigre grows. The expense and risk of this has prevented many investors from going into the culture of canaigre.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

Do not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which injure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the greatest beautifier. The means to beauty, comfort and health for women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dull eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements peculiar to women.

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Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. $1.50 is a small sum to pay for a watch, but it gets one that looks well, wears well and keeps perfect time.

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

DAIRY.

HOW TO TEST COWS.

The present cheap, rapid and easy method of testing cows leaves no excuse for every dairyman not knowing the quality of milk of each one of his cows. If two tests are made of a mixed sample of four days' milk, one being taken six weeks after the cow calves and the other six months after calving, the average of these two tests will agree almost exactly with the average quality of the milk given during the entire milking period. There seldom is a difference of as much as a quarter of 1 per cent of fat. If it is desired to know from tests nearer together what quality of milk a cow gives, very accurate results will be obtained by making two tests fifteen days apart, four months after the cow calved, each test being a mixed sample of four days' milk. The average of these tests, with one-eighth of 1 per cent added, is surprisingly near the truth for the average quality of the year's milk.—Vermont Experiment Station.

FALL FEED FOR THE DAIRY.

Anything which will throw a little light upon this always new problem is of interest, and the use of rye as fall feed, secured by early sowing in the standing corn at the last working, is being recommended in many quarters. Two things are encountered at the start that have some influence in the matter, the one drought and the other that the corn and fodder must be early removed from the field so as to give the rye more freedom of growth. To sow is quite a mystery to some, but it is simply making a large pocket in each end of a grain bag, putting in a bushel of rye, putting it across a horse in front of the sower and sowing three rows at a time, and using about a peck more of seed to the acre than if sowing on clear land, and then following the sower with a full width, but shallow-running cultivator, and thus cultivating in the grain.

If the corn comes off from the ground early and the weather is favorable, later sown rye will make a fine growth before winter. Where rye is sown in standing corn, there must be a fair amount of rain to get good germination. Last year rye sown among the writer's corn, owing to a severe local drought, never germinated until late in October, after the advent of fall rains. Where the conditions are favorable, an immense amount of fall feed can be secured in this way that will be of much value to the dairy, and during the winter the soil being filled with these living roots loses very little, if any, fertility by leaching out and washing away, and in the spring there is, as a rule, a fine growth before the grass has made much of any start, which is yet another gain to the man of cows.—Practical Farmer.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY.

Cleanliness in the dairy is indispensable if the best results are desired. Taking this for granted, and without discussing how those bacteria which have deleterious action on the milk develop best where cleanliness is least, it will only be observed of the dairy itself that it should contain no part which cannot be thoroughly cleansed, and in its walls no crevices which afford harbors of refuge to these bacteria.

As regards the dairy utensils, it should be a golden rule never to use any more than once without carefully washing it. The cleansing of dairy vessels presents difficulties which vary with the substance of which they are made, vessels of wood or of unglazed earthenware, for instance, requiring more care than smooth vessels, such as of glass. The same is true, and in a greater degree, of enameled iron utensils which have not been cerefully enameled.

If the receptacles be of metal they should be carefully washed, first with hot, then with cold water, and then dried with a cloth. But vessels of wood should be left to dry naturally, and not dried with a cloth; otherwise there is a likelihood of forcing extraneous matter into the pores of the wood. This matter would gradually form a coating difficult to detect because without odor when the vessels are quite dry and well areated, but should any portion of this incrustation become detached, the organic substances within it become rancid on exposure to the air, and convey their deleterious action to the milk which is placed in these vessels.

In dairies where a jet of steam is available, it is of the greatest advantage to expose the utensils to its action for about half a minute. The addition of a small quantity of soda to the water used for cleansing purposes is very useful, but care must be taken to wash away every trace of substance from the vessels. Whenever milk or its products present abnormal conditions of doubtful origin, it is well to wash the utensils carefully with a weak solution of chloride of lime. If an incrustation is deposited on glass or earthenware vessels, it can be easily removed with concentrated sulphuric acid or bichromate of potash. Finally, all utensils should after washing, be exposed to a current of air in order to expel any odor which they may otherwise retain. Vessels of well enameled iron require aeration least, whereas those of wood or unglazed earthenware require it most. — Translated from La Laterie.

FUTURE MILKING.

At the Michigan experiment station trials are being made along the line of milk preservation to see if it is not possible to so milk and fill the cans that sterilizing and pasteurizing milk for somewhat long keeping will be unnecessary. The object sought is attained by not letting the milk come in contact with the air, and to do this, covered pails are used, and rubber tubes that slip over the teats are supplied to conduct the milk to the pail. It has long been known that one of the greatest sources of germs in the milk came from the air about the cow when being milked, and presumably largely from the udder itself, and it has been suspected that the "cowy odor" was more an outside addition to the milk in germs that were associated with the hair on partially exposed hide of the cow than from sources within the udder. In these experiments the milk so closely drawn shows no immediate or after odors noted above, and more, there are no accumulations of and throwing off of gases, and discoveries of "animal heat" that have so worried people in the past, and if they have after existence, this closed form of milking prevents it, and the milk keeps with all the perfection of aerated milk, showing again—if these experiments are substantiated by trials to follow—that the cow is all right, but that it was the man who without investigation of the matter laid the blame upon the cow, when, if the truth was known, milk that has never come to the air—if from a healthy cow—is about as pure a liquid as Providence ever provided. Not long since, a dairyman found that the milk from his dairy soon became bitter and unfit for use. Of course it was the cows, he said, but a fellow from a college soon showed him that the milk was swarming with a low order of ferments, and on investigation, moldy oat straw, with which the cows were bedded, was found to be covered with the same kind of organisms. In milking, they fell into the milk from the cows, and in the cold milk with its sugar and albumicus matter, they found congenial homes, and spoiled the milk as well, and but for this fellow and his "book-farming peekscope," the thing would have remained a mystery. The lesson is, clean cows, and clean, pure stables, clean milking and clean milk things, and a clean milker, and keeping everlastingly at it. There would be a most wonderful change in the character of the dairy products of this country, and a most surprising increase in its revenues if this clean feature was more universally observed.

TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately been sending a few copies of the Journal to prominent citizens in various communities over the state as specimens, hoping to have them become subscribers. Many of them have sent in their subscriptions, but a few remain who have not signified their desire to be enrolled. After this issue all those who have not written us will be cut off. We hope, however, to have the pleasure of enrolling the names of many "specimen" names on our roll. Put a dollar—gold, silver, paper or stamps—we are not particular about the kind of money we use—put in a dollar, and write your name and postoffice on a piece of paper or on the envelope and we will credit you up and send you the best farm paper in Texas.

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Connections will be made at New Orleans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging.

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About that Sewing Machine.

About this time of the year the good wife in many homes is wondering how in the world she can manage to get through this fall's sewing on the old sewing machine, which was such a worry last year while doing the heavy sewing for winter. The Journal would like to make a present of one of its machines to every woman in the land, but, as it cannot afford to do this, it has named a price, $22 delivered anywhere, that comes more than half way. These machines are made by a concern whose output is 500 machines per day and whose manager has had thirty years' experience in the sewing machine business. Now if any of these good women will go to work and raise a club of thirty subscribers and send us the names at only one dollar each, we will return the compliment by making her a free present of the machine. Or, if after a good effort, so many subscribers cannot be obtained, send fifteen names with one dollar each and $10 extra and we will send the machine. We are not handling these machines to make money out of them. We want circulation, and we want our friends to help us get it. Go to work and raise a club.

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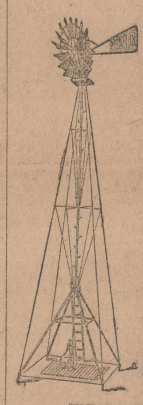
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"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m

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HOUSEHOLD.

A REQUEST.

This department is published for the lady readers of the Journal, who are asked to contribute an occasional letter to its columns. It is the intention of the Journal to make this department of as much interest to the ladies as the other departments to the men.

Nothing can add as much to it as contributions from its readers. Surely all of you have had household experiences, and have knowledge of the thousand and one things that come into the measure of life, which would be of benefit to others! Then why not write it and let it be published here, where it will be read by a great many of your sex, to whom it will be an advantage, besides helping the Journal to make its family department more interesting.

A few letters come—valuable ones, too—only they do not come often enough. When you read this, sit right down and write a letter, choosing your own subject, address it to Household Editor, Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, and it will appear in due form. Write only on one side of the paper, and do not be afraid of making your letters too long.

EDITOR HOUSEHOLD.

We are very thoughful about our hands, while we often treat our feet as though we were ashamed of or had a grudge against them, and wished to make them as uncomfortable as possible. Think of the number of girls who, in choosing a pair of shoes consider the shoes and not the feet, says Harper's Young People. And so they crowd the poor little members into pitiless boots that are too short or too narrow, and must be "broke in," which dreadful phrase simply means that the imprisoned foot must rebel and stretch and strive till it pushes the leather away or subdues the stubborn resistance of seam and sole. A week of torture, and the nature takes her revenge, Minnie has a corn, and Susie has a bunion, and Laura has an ingrowing nail, and all because the boots were not selected according to common sense.

STUTTERERS.

Of course nobody will be surprised to hear that 1.12 per cent of the boys in the Boston schools are stutterers, but it will astonish most people to know that even so large a per cent as 0.12 of the girls should also have this impediment in their speech. A stuttering girl is almost as paradoxical as a white blackbird.—Exchange.

THE WOMAN YOU CAN TRUST.

There are in this world all sorts of women—charming, pretty and sensible, and delightful ones, too—but of the entire lot do we not pick out for our rock of dependence the woman we can trust?

Is there not a world of one whom we know never violates a promise? Is it not a pleasure to confide in one whom we know holds our secret as closely as her own? And is not the assurance of help from a character such as this a standby in all our hours of trouble and difficulty, for we know that her promise once given we have nothing to fear? The woman that her sex trusts is one whom her husband likewise will never have occasion to doubt. The daughter who has proved worthy of the confidence of her parents will likewise justfy her lover's expectations when she becomes a wife. Sincerity is a rare jewel in these days of social deceit and subterfuge. Promises are given for accommodation.—Selected.

FOR A SWEET BREATH.

Don't expect to have clean teeth or a sweet breath while there is a tinge of white on the tongue. It is an unmistakable evidence of indigestion. Drink lemonade, eat ripe fruit and green vegetables for purgatives; exercise freely, use plenty of water internally and externally, and keep up the treatment until the mouth is clean, healthy and red. Various things are suggested to counteract an unpleasant breath resulting from a bad tooth, wine or garlic scented dishes. Cinnamon, mint, creams, orris root, cloves, mastic-resin and fruit gum will disguise some odors. Ten drops of tincture of myrrh in a glass of water will sweaten and refresh the mouth; a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor or peppermint in the same gargle is among the very best antiseptics, and a few drops of myrrh and camphor in the water are recommended in case of cold, throat trouble or any slight indisposition which may affect the breath. —Farm and Home.

AN OPINION.

One of the peculiarities about a female is that after she leaves her teens she shuts up like an oyster on the subject of her age. It is only under pressure that she can be forced to admit that 20 has been left behind and the more advanced period of life entered upon. There may have been a time when physical attraction—the bloom of youth—was the sole magnet that drew men to her shrine, but not so now. The charm of youth cannot be gainsaid; the freshness, the undeveloped quality of experience still to be gained is an attraction that will hold sway as long as the world stands, but its stronger and more definite foe is to be found in the experience, the mental quality and ripe understanding of the woman who has passed through the period when simplicity is the charm, and a new, a warmer and a richer element has taken possession of her personality. Such a woman need have no diffidence in telling her age to the world or permitting it to gaze on a few wrinkles and gray hairs. These evidences of age are entirely overbalanced by the fact that she is rendered more charming because a ripened intelligence shines forth from eyes around which the telling crow's feet are beginning to make themselves visible and above which deep thought and years of study have left their inevitable mark. When our educated man of today seeks a mate he will look for her not among the dizzy, rosy-cheeked school girls, but he will seek the advanced woman—in age as well as ideas—whose matured mind and ripe intelligence makes her companion as well as wife.

A STOCKMAN'S WIFE.

Dear Household:

Seing your request in our paper, I thought I would write you a letter. It is very dry and cold here. We lit our first fire in the heating stove last night. I love the cold weather very much. I wonder why it is we never see letters from stockmen's wives. Are they not allowed to write? If they are not, my letter is good for that dreaded waste basket.

My husband is a stockman, and has shipped three car loads of cattle to Galveston this month. He will ship one or two car loads next week, when he will be through driving until next spring.

I am fond of riding on horseback. I have been very busy today turning the sausage machine. We are all very fond of nice pork sausage, so I try to put up a fine lot for winter use. We have a fine artesian well in front of where we live, covered with a beautiful umbrella fountain. The well affords 35,000 gallons per day, and I find the water a great comfort in my dairy. I wish more ladies would write for the Journal.

I am afraid this is a poor letter, for Baby Ethel will not keep still long enough for me to write, and is at present objecting so that I will have to stop. Best wishes for the Household.

IRENE E. SKEETE.

Alvin, Texas.

(If there were more of the stockmen and farmers' wives and daughters like you, Household would not have to make such requests. Every lady who reads this department could, like you, find time to write an occasional letter, and what a source of comfort this department could be made. You are doubtless a very busy housewife, for what with your numerous household duties, your dairy, and that baby, your time must be well occupied. Write again soon, and as often as you wish.—Ed. Household.)

WATER—PURE WATER.

Many hale and hearty oldish men live to verify the statement that in our younger years one of the very first admonitions intoned as from a sepulcher, was the ominous prohibition of water to the parched sufferer from any form of fever.

Water was certain death, whether exhibited as drink or for bathing. No matter how much nature demanded it and the poor sufferer appealed for it —water he must not have. Well, what could be said when the doctor so decided? Now, how the fallacy could gain credence in the mind of intelligent men as physicians were then (and more so now) passes comprehension from a retrospective point of view.

It is passably certain that we also would have been of the same mind had we dabbled in matters of healing less, even, than fifty years ago.

But what a sensible revolution has occurred since those "good old days." Now, the physician who does not encourage you to drink all the cold water you wish, and does not commend a nice bath in cool or warm water every day, is indeed, in the language of the modern poet, "a very back number." He will not only suggest it but in warm weather will urge its use, not omitting a big chunk of ice in it; because the physician is becoming more and more conscious that nature has gradually provided for the greatest requirements of the unhappy sick, and supplies means for their restoration in the most pleasant and expedient way.

And can anything be more grateful to the fever-stricken than a wet sheet rolled around him and all the cold water he wishes to drink, while his very soul feels aflame within him? And so we might mention, did space permit, the many virtues borrowed from nature "for the healing of the nations." Wise doctors are rapidly interpreting the great laws that surround us, and plants, roots, and herbs that have so long been ignored are gladly brought under tribute to the necessity of the world's children, for whose good they were commanded to grow.

DR. PEIRO.

A COUNTRY LUXURY.

Cream, which is within the reach of all country people, should be liberally supplied at meals. Here, however, the good housewife is apt to mistake, and stints in its use at table, that the churning may be larger, not reckoning that cream in the preparation of vegetables, or on fruit, or as sauce with puddings, is quite as delicious and even more healthful than its equivalent in the butter it would make, while the slightly augmented sale of butter that may be the result of such saving is poor pay, if it be to give, as it usually is, a superior for an inferior article, and that, too, with the added expense of time and labor.

I know of no vegetable that is not improved by a dressing of cream, while other ways for its use are multitudious. Besides the inescribable deliciousness of fruits of every kind imbedded in its richness, there is cream toast, and poached eggs in cream, and pie made of it. For with the crust made of cream, all opprobium attached to the "national pie" must be removed. It is then no longer the dyspepsia-encouraging, lard-and-water mixture that it has the reputation of being, but healthful and inviting enough to be eaten with impunity by the child as well as the adult, and even the dyspeptic could partake of this when any other would be forbidden.

To make the pie crust put into enough flour for one pie a pinch of salt and nearly a teacupful of thick cream. Mix, working the flour into it until it can be rolled easily and is of the consistency common to pie crust. Pies made in this way should be eaten—as all pies are the better for being—on the day that they are baked. Unless in the case of mince—and mincemeat may be so constructed as to preclude all fear of ancestor-haunted dreams—it is not the filling, but the crust of pies which is objectionable. Then, with the crust made of cream, tender and sweet, but not greasy, a sensibly treated filling of fruit or other substance, behold a pie fit for an epicure and wholesome enough for a hygienist; so simple also in construction of its pastry—the hardest part of cookery to many a learner—that the tyro cannot despair at perfection in the "knack" of it.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

IRONING CONVENIENCES.

At best ironing day is not a red-letter day. The good house-mother rather dreads it from week to week, unless she is a "natural ironer," and the pleasure of seeing wrinkled things grow smooth overweighs the discomfort of aching feet and tired back. I want to suggest several bits of commonplace helps to ironing day, though of course some or all of them may be old stories. They are not at all "new fangled;" our mothers and grandmothers discovered and used them, maybe, before we were "knee high" to the ironing table, or before we were knee high at all. But their homeliness detracts not a whit from their usefulness, and their old-fashionedness only endears them to us.

First comes the quaint little round braided rug to rest the iron upon. It is the grandmotherly hearth rug in miniature, and besides being just the very thing for this use, is very cunning and unique. One of my friends numbers among her wedding gifts one of these little round rugs, made of dainty little braids of blue and white strands, and sewed into a perfect disc. The material employed is cotton, as woolen has a fashion if smelling very unsavory when too close a neighbor to heat.

Another good thing to remember on Tuesdays is that the paper wrappings about Sidall's laundry soap makes an excellent surface upon which to rub the irons. It is as good as waxed paper or the various "celluloid" or prepared papers that are brought to our doors. Very likely the same may be made of other soap wrappers besides Sidall's, but I can only recommend that from experience.

Holders for the irons never come amiss. They are essential always when one uses common irons, and they have a way of wearing out and needing frequent replenishing. Does everybody know that stocking legs make fine holders and with only a few minutes' work? Colored stockings are better, as black ones might crock. Pad them sufficiently and sew up the ends. One stocking makes several.

With the parting suggestion this "common every-day" homily closes. This peroration is homliest of all. It concerns another use for corsets, and may be 'tis the most sensible use those articles can be put to, who knows? A good-sized piece of a pair of old corsets—slate colored preferred—makes a specially good iron rest, if one is not fortunate enough to own the pretty little rug. But if one is fortunate enough to own a dear old grandmother I had rather advise her to drop a delicate little hint about the beauties of miniature braided rugs, and if her grandmother is like mine and everybody else's she will soon be resting her iron on one of those quaint "resters." —Albany Cultivator.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Editor Journal.

In an issue of the Journal of recent date there was a letter from Maud S. giving her reasons for wanting to exercise the rights of suffrage, and her belief that she should be given that right. Although she is in a measure championing my sex, I cannot follow when she leads into the field of accomplished suffrage for women, for, while I think it is brave for her to take the stand she does, I must confess that I am not.

In the first place, I doubt very seriously if it is really a step in the "onward and upward march" of women, for, while, heaven knows, the ballot needs it, I cannot believe that woman can purify it by voting. She can never lift it up, but I do believe that it can rob her of her greatest means of good—her womanliness.

I also believe that women—true women—who long for the greatest good to their country and their race, know that their most potent influence is, and must ever be, within the sacred walls of home. Surely the mother who trains her sons up in the fear of God, and sends them out into the world honest and brave and true, has done much more for her country than all the suffragists who ever ranted, and very much more to purify the ballot than she could by a lifetime of voting.

If woman tried as hard for her rightful supremacy by reason of her superior moral nature, in the hearts of father, brother and husband, and held sway there as completely as she could for the same reason, she could have no cause to apply her elevating and refining influence to "purify the ballot" and right government wrongs.

I know this view of the matter is very old-fashioned, not by any means up to date, and my "masculine" sisters would not only treat my arguments against their way of thinking with scorn and contempt, but would consider me hopelessly weak-minded and unpatriotic, blinded and walking in the shackles of ignorance. I should not quarrel with them about it, for however much we differ on the issue our opinion of each other is pretty much the same. The one thing I can never forgive in a woman is masculinity. The slightest approach to it fills me with pity, and I think that is the meanest thing I can say.

However, I must say before leaving the question, that from the standpoint of justice in the strict legal sense, woman has as much right to vote as a man—surely much more right morally than the low, ignorant negro and the foreign interloper. So has she the right to do many other things that they do, but being a woman, in her pure heart and refined mind, there is no desire to do them. She shrinks from the mere thought with horror.

We may have marched onward and upward with advancing tread since the birth of Christ. We may have progressed with the roll of the centuries in everything save one. In purity, in whiteness of soul, who would bear comparison with the women of the Bible? And bringing it much nearer home, what daughter would name herself in the same category with her mother, for goodness? May heaven forever defend me from the narrow conceptions of life, and from the influence and rule of the woman suffragists.

KATE RAWLIN.

Dallas, Tex.

The Texas Cotton Palace exhibit, which opens November 8, is not intended to benefit Waco alone, but to promote the development of every section of the state. The idea is to make the world acquainted with the resources of Texas, and thereby attract capital and immigration. Such being the case, every man, woman and child between the Sabine and the Rio Grande is personally interested in the success of the enterprise, and a success it will be.

DIAGNOSING DISEASE BLINDFOLDED.

Remarkable Career in the Cure of the Sick.

Holding an Angry Mob at Bay From the Rear Platform of the Train.

Col. Robert G. Olcott of London was the guest of the Chester club of Philadelphia the evening when the subject for discussion happened to be our great men. And as Col. Olcott's mission to this country was to investigate the history of the different types of great Americans, he was called upon to respond. "I will respond as to the physicians," said the colonel in his English brogue.

"My idea, gentlemen, of a great physician is a physician who is capable, and who does great things, a man of great originality, quick in perception, cool in demeanor, strong in his convictions, forcible in the presentation of his belief and unbiased by sectarian prejudice, whether it be in medicine, religion or politics. The physician I refer to is certainly a wonderful physician as well as a remarkable personality.

"He seems to possess a great intuition, which enables him to diagnose all diseases and describe these diseases without being told anything and without asking any questions better than the patient can tell him. I have seen him in more than twenty cases blindfolded, and in this condition tell every person their diseases in detail without asking a question. Consequently, when he doctors a patient he doctors him for the right disease instead of experimenting with him. I have seen him more than a dozen times while thoroughly blindfolded read a book as readily as if he had the use of his eyes. I don't pretend to say how he does these things for I don't know, but I do know that he does them.

"He examines thousands of sick people every year, and tells each and every one their trouble without asking a question.

"Now it seems to me that a man who can read the inside of a sick person as he would an open book without asking any questions is far more capable of treating the patient than the doctor who has to guess at the disease from what the patient may tell him.

"The gentleman I refer to is Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, Mass. You have all heard of him many times. He has thousands of patients under his care. These patients are distributed all over the United States and in other countries. Wherever Dr. Flower goes crowds gather to see him of the incurable sick from every part of the world. Inquiry at the following hotels—Riggs House, Washington, D. C.; Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.; Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.; Tremont House, Galveston, Tex.; Menger House, San Antonio, Tex.; Richelieu Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.; Gayosa Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.; Galt House, Louisville, Ky.; Beers Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Throop Hotel, Topeka, Kan.; Planklinton Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.; Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.; Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O.—and the Continental Hotel in this city have all brought the answer that whenever Dr. R. C. Flower visits their hotel great crowds of the sick and suffering come to see him, and that the people who come to see him are generally the most prominet and wealthy people of the country, representing all the positions, business and professional, of life; and as far as any expressions have been heard, they have been that Dr. R. C. Flower has cured or is curing them, and that he told them their diseases without asking a question.

"The physician who took Antonio Casenero, the Cuban prince, and his wife to see Dr. R. C. Flower in 1883, described to me the first interview between Dr. Flower and the prince's wife. 'You need not tell me anything,' said the doctor, as he took the woman's hand in his and looked directly into her eyes for a minute. 'It is my opinion,' said the doctor slowly, 'that you were bitten by a vicious cat some years ago and come very near losing your life from the injury. Shortly after this occurred you received a blow in your left breast. Soon a lump appeared. This in time was pronounced as cancer and you had it cut out. It soon returned with four or five other growths, and are under the arm. You have had at least two and, I believe, three operations. Your case is now considered by physicians generally as incurable.' 'You are right in every particular,' said the woman, 'but for God's sake how did you know these things.' 'Never mind how I know them. I see you now have seven or eight growths coming in the breast around the edges where the operations were performed and two under the arm. Your disease has now reached a state where you are in constant suffering.' Without delay the doctor filled a hypodermic needle with a mixture of lachesis, permangarate of potash, thymol and ruined green tincture of stidenger, and made an injection into each growth. These injections he repeated every third day for three weeks, when every trace of the cancerous growths were gone. He treated the system constitutionally for eight months, from which time Mrs. Casenero has enjoyed perfect health.

"The minister to the United States from one of the leading South American republics told my worthy friend on my left that he believed Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston was inspired of God to cure the sick when all other efforts failed; that he and his family were patients of Dr. R. C. Flower, and his treatment of their cases was miraculous. I hold in my hand a letter from the late ex-Governor Bishop of Ohio, in which he says: 'If miracles have ever been performed in modern times then Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston performs them daily. I have seen him examine scores of patients without asking a question and tell each one in detail his trouble. I have seen men and women sick unto death with cancers and tumors, after given up by the leading medical skill of this country to die, cured by Dr. R. C. Flower in a short time without the knife, without pain and without blood. I have seen the same wonderful cures of paralysis, rheumatism, heart and nerve troubles.' The governor closes his letter by saying: 'There are several brothers in the Flower family whose lives are full of promise. B. O. Flower, the youngest brother, is the popular editor of the Arena, but there is but one Dr. R. C. Flower, and there will

NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!

Be another. He has built up his present great practice, which is without doubt the largest and most extended practice in the world. Of this great practice he is its head, its life, its center and its source. Other physicians of skill are associaed with him. He is the most cheerful man in the sick room I ever knew. The moment you come into his presence you feel that he will cure you. He is the most pleasing gentleman I ever met, and in my judgment the greatest living physician.'

"It was Dr. R. C. Flower who 14 years ago cured in this city the president of the Pennsylvania railroad of hopeless paralysis. From that day to this his miraculous cures have startled your country at frequent intervals. Such cures as that of Miss Betts, South Norwalk, Conn., from helplessness to perfect use of her limbs; Mrs. A. T. Longly of Washington, D. C., of malignant fibroid growth of the womb, and all of these cures permanent. His recent cures of such men and women as Dr. M. F. Brooks, Portland Me., of cancerous trouble of the stomach; of Mrs. Jhenta Deykean, Sheridan, Ind., of a monstrous tumor and 12 years' case of paralysis; the wife of the Hon. William Mix of Louisville, Ky., of malignant ovarian disease, coupled wth head and nerve troubles; of C. H. Posey, 615 Chestnut street, Evansville, Ind., of consumption and catarrh of stomach; of Miss Minerva Lewis, Gonzales, Tex., of consumption; of the wife of Rev. E. R. Carswell, Gonzales, Tex., of heart disease and female troubles; of Mrs. D. C. Green, 1808 Decatur street, Houston, Tex., of three tumors; of Mrs. William F. Noonan, Hondo City, of malignant womb trouble; Joel Hwey, Corsicana, Tex., of fungus growth on liver; Mrs. E. Seiling, Avenue L and 22d stree, Galveston, Tex., of cancer of tongue, is evidence beyond dispute that Dr. R. C. Flower in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases is a master; that most of his cures are men and women given up by other physicians as incurable. Dr. Flower is the head, the examiner and consulting physician of this great practice, while the treatment and details are attended to by his associates.

"Your worthy secretary, who has known Dr. R. C. Flower for many years, has told me many an interesting bit of his history while he was in the practice of law. For, as some of you know, the doctor was educated for law, practiced several years, lost his voice, went into the practice of medicine, and has never been able to quie it. It was in 1874 (20 years ago) that Dr. R. C. Flower, not a practicing physician then, was called to Mobile to defend a man under arrest charged with arson. After a desperately fought case he succeeded in acquitting his client. On his return North at a little station south of Franklin, Tenn., a mob of infuriated men surrounded the sheriff, who was endeavoring to get a negro on the train. A thousand men, many of them with masks on their faces, cried out:

'HANG HIM! HANG HIM!'

A rope was thrown around his neck, and in another moment would have been swinging to a limb, when R. C. Flower, moving his hand, cried out from the rear platform: "Gentlemen, hear me before you hang this man. You are Southern men, and I am glad as such to address you. This great crowd is represented by soldiers who a few years ago wore both the gray and the blue. Your records were those of courage, of daring and valor. You were brave men then, and I believe you are brave men today. You are Southerners; men of chivalry, men easily excited, quick to resent an evil, but, gentlemen,

YOU ARE NOT MURDERERS,

And I don't believe you want to murder this man in cold blood. You don't want to establish a precedent of mob law, which may some day be visited upon some of you. Let the law, I beg you, take its course. You will feel helpless as you think it over; better when you go to your beds tonight, and better in the silence of your last night on earth.' At this the leader of the mob cried out as he threw the rope down: 'I reckon you are right, young man. We will let the law take its course.' And the sheriff hustled the frightened negro into the car."

But enough. Col. Olcott only expresses what thousands know, and if Dr. R. C. Flower should ever return to the practice of law he would at an early day carve his name on the highest round of a great reputation.

The great interest the world now has in Dr. Flower is as a physician, as a healer, when all others fail and death approaches.

He has been the one hope and rescue for thousands of the sick and dying in years past when hope from all other sources had failed, and if he lives he will be the light and help of those hopelessly and helplessy diseased for years to come.

As there are other Dr. Fowers of recent history, patients should take notice of the initials and remember there is but one Dr. R. C. Flower—the elder Dr. Flower, the Dr. Flower who has made the name famous in medical practice—whose patients are in all sections of the country and all countries of the civilized world.

We are reliably informed that Dr. R. C. Flower has arranged to visit the following places professionally, where he can be consulted by the sick close to their homes:

Jonesboro, Ark., Commercial House, Saturday, November 17.

Little Rock, Ark., Richelieu House, Monday, November 19.

Texarkana, Tex., Huckins House, Tuesday, November 20.

Marshall, Tex., Capitol House, Wednesday, November 21.

Tyler, Tex., East Texas Hotel, Thursday, November 22.

Corsicana, Tex., Commercial Hotel, Friday, November 23.

Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Saturday, November 24.

Austin, Tex., Hotel Driskell, Monday, November 26.

San Antonio, Tex., Menger House, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 27 and 28.

Houston, Tex., Capitol Hotel, Thursday, November 29.

Galveston, Tex., Tremont House, Friday, November 30.

This will be glad tidings of great joy to many a so-called incurable invalid. He will undoubtedly be eagerly consulted by a goodly number of our most intelligent citizens, as has invariably been the case heretofore, when he has favored this vicinity with his distinguished presence and professional acumen.

Those intersted in the wonderful career of this marvelous man who send 4 cents return postage stamps to the Flower Medical company, No. 559 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., will receive a photogravure, biography and a new work entitled "Dr. R. C. Flower in the Sick Room."

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

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Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,
General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

L. J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

CATTLE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association will be held in Chicago, at the Grand Pacific hotel, November 28, to elect directors and transact such other business as comes before the association.

Suit has been entered against the Santa Fe receivers to compel them to deliver cattle to consignees at Chicago without exacting $2 per car for terminal charges. The stockyards company, the plaintiffs in the case, claim that under the law the railroad companies are obliged to deliver the cattle at the terminus of the road, but should provide, as a part of the service for which they are entitled to collect freight, chutes, yards, cattle pens and platforms suitable for unloading and caring for until delivery and delivering all cattle shipped to that point. The outcome of the suit will be watched with interest.

It is a little too early to speculate on the number of cattle that will be fed in Texas this season. Opinions differ as to the probable number, but considering the shortage in cattle the chances are that the total will fall short of a year ago. However, all the cattle will be fed that feeders can get hold of at a reasonable price, for the outlook from a financial point of view is better than it has been for some years. Feed in Texas is cheaper than it has been for ten years and the price of good cattle is at a point that would insure a good investment. It is gratifying to notice that Texas men are more inclined to finish their cattle well this season. They are begining to learn that it pays better than to send them in half fat. Of course there is a limit as to how long they can be fed on meal but if they are well fed for three-fourths of that time they ought to be in good marketable condition.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

SHIP ONLY THE BEST.

The question that now engages the attention of the cattle-growers of Montana is shall they ship closely, or shall they confine their Eastern run to fat cattle only? We say ship only the fat cattle, recommends the Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

There are more reasons than one for offering this counsel now. In the first place we have at last reached the long-looked-for era of a beef shortage. This is now showing itself unmistakably on the market. The cattle receipts at Chicago up to date this year are 170,000 head short of last year, and it is probable that next year's receipts will be less than this. Owing to this fact the growers who holds back all save his prime beef has the promise of top prices for what he holds until they are in the best marketable shape. Then since it is now quite certain that prices will remain good for a term of years there is no reason for sending cattle forward that are not in condition for the block. The profit lies in putting on the finishing touch, for this always secures top prices.

The spring market is usually stronger and better than the autumn market, and this year the outlook is especially good for next spring's beef output, since short crops in all the corn states will certainly decrease the output of cornfed cattle, so that what prime beef Montana is able to send forward will go at good figures.

PREMIUM CATLE.

The vast array of blooded cattle exhibited at the Dallas fair, made one of the most attractive displays of the occasion. There was nearly double the number of any former year, and the premiums and prizes were in keeping with the cattle exhibited. The last of the awards were made Saturday, as follows:

Class 72—Jerseys. Best bull, 3 years old and over, Platter and Foster, Denison, first premium; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, second premium. Best bull, 2 years old and under3, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, first; J. D. Gray, Terrell, second. Best bull, 1 year and under 2, S. T. Howard, Quanah, first; P. Mayes, Waxahachie, second. Best bull calf, under one year, J. T. Henderson, Auvergne, Ark., first; Burr Oak Jersey farm company, second. Best cow, 3 years and over, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, first; Platter & Foster, second. Best heifer, 2 years and under 3, Burr Oak Jersey farm company, first; C. J. Murzbacher, Marshall, second. Best heifer, 1 year and under 2, Terrell Harris & Hardin, first and second. Best heifer calf, under 1 year, J. T. Gray, first; J. T. Henderson, second. Sweepstakes—Best bull, any age, Platter & Foster, first; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second. Best cow, any age, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, first, Burr Oak Jersey farm company, second. Herd—Best bull and four females, Platter & Foster, first; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second.

Class 71—Jerseys, Texas bred. Best bull, 3 years and over, P. J. Mayes, Waxahachie, first premium; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, second premium. Best bull, 2 years and under 3, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first; Burr Oak Jersey farm company, second. Best bull, 1 year and under 2, S. T. Howard, Quanah, first; P. J. Mayes, second. Best bull calf, under 1 year, Burr Ook Jersey farm company, first; P. J. Mayes, second. Best cow, 3 years and over, Platter & Foster, Denison, first and second. Best heifer, 1 year and under 2, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, first and second. Best heifer calf, under 1 year, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first; Platter & Foster, second. Sweepstakes—Best bull, any age, S. T. Howard, first; P. J. Mayes, second. Best cow, any age, Platter & Foster, first; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second. Herd—Best bull and four females, any age, Platter & Foster, first; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second. Best bull and four females, 2 years old and under, gold medal, S. T. Howard, first; Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second.

ADVICE TO FEEDERS.

The sale during the past week at different points in the country of cottonseed at the low price of $4 per ton, looks like a return to the prices of a few years ago, before the boom in that commodity. To the farmer who depended on the seed to equalize the ruinously low price of cotton this falling off is quite a severe blow, and it is a question whether or not he had better feed it to his cattle than to sell it at that price. Inasmuch that if he feeds to any extent he will have to buy meal and hulls it appears the most economical policy to feed it straight.

Every farmer should feed as many head of cattle for market as his opportunities will allow, and those who are not feeding now, should begin at once, with, say a carload as an experiment and increase the amount as he learns the business. Cotton seed is a prime food to carry cattle through the winter, and when spring arrives and they are highest they can be fattened rapidly with meal and corn, and put on the market at a reasonable profit.

Cattlemen who intend roughing feeders through the winter can well afford to buy a quantity of seed at from $4 to $5 a ton, which can be fed to the cattle by dumping in small piles on the grass, though the self feeding pen is much to be preferred.

With the present opportunity of feeding cattle at a small cost, a greater number should be fed, as the demand for cattle is being more and more confined to those of a better grade, larger and fatter, than the majority of the offerings. Exclusive cattlemen have a good opportunity of procuring some high grade feed at money-making prices, with seed as low as it is now, and especially to put in shape their stock for second feeding. Cattle that are built up with cotton seed and good grass will be much easier put in marketable condition when fattening time comes, than those which go through on grass alone.

Apropos of farmers feeding small lots of cattle, it is plain that the business of feeding could be conducted with more profitable results to all concerned if this were done. If every farmer who owns his land, including a small size pasture were to prepare to feed from one car load up each year, the raiser would find a marekt for his cattle without shipping to market, and it follows that if the cattle raiser can buy feed at a profit to the farmer to feed to cattle at a profit to himself, the farmer who raises the feed could make more by applying it to the same purpose. This would make a better class of cattle for the market, and a more satisfactory condition of things all around.

At any rate, the present price of seed affords a rare opportunity to provide for winter feedings, and the Journal advises its readers to take advantage of it at once, as there may be a change at any time.

HOW MANY WILL BE FED.

The Journal Takes Steps to Find Out, as Near as Possible, the Number of Cattle that Will Be Fed in Texas This Year.

Knowing that anything like a correct estimate of the number of cattle that are being and will be fed in Texas this year would be of much interest to a great many readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, an inquiry was sent out a few days since to the cotton oil mills of the state asking them for an estimate on the number of cattle each would feed or supply feed for. A good many letters are still out, but will be printed in future issues of the Journal until they are all in. Up to this date the following have been received

Editor Journal:

In reply to your inquiry of recent date will say that Smith & East are feeding 1000 head and S. H. Cook 500, a total of 1500 head.

HOUSTON OIL MILL & MFG. CO.,
Crockett, Tex.

Editor Journal:

Your favor of the 26th inst. to hand and noted. In reply, we have no feeders yet, but will have a good many put in pens here about November 15. Can advise you then. Yours truly,

LONGVIEW C. S. OIL MILL CO.,
Per HUGH ECHOLS, Mgr.

Editor Journal:

There will be fed by meal from our mill at and near Flatonia 700 or 800 head of cattle by Waite & Moore, 400 T. T. McCammon and about 600 by Bludworth & McCammon Yours truly,

G. G. MOORE,
Manager Flatonia Oil Mill Co.

Editor Journal.

Your letter of the 26th to hand. The following parties have engaged feed from us: J. B. Wilson and associates, 500 head; Silberstein & Gannon, 800 head; J. H. Flaneaux, 500 to 600 head; Thall Bros., 300 to 500 head; Wallace & Black, 200 head; C. W. Parker, 200 head. These cattle will not all be on feed at once, but the number of head above mentioned are expected to be fed during the season.

TRINITY COTTON OIL CO.
Dallas, Tex.

Editor Journal.

In reply to yours of the 26th inst: The parties that are now feeding are John S. Casey, 1500; Dyer Bros., 500; E. B. Stroud & Sloan, 500. There will be more cattle put on feed later—say as many more. Yours truly,

J. W. VAN BIBBER,
Manager Hilsboro Oil Co.

Editor Journal.

In reply to yours of the 26th would say that Mr. J. S. Todd is feeding 1000 steers on hulls and meal. Altogether we are feeding about 1500 cattle, the 500 other than those of Mr. Todd's belong to various parties.

R. OLIVER,
Secretary Farmers' and Merchants Oil Co., Groesbeck, Texas.

Editor Journal.

Yours of the 27th inst to hand and noted. About 2500 head of cattle will be fed at our oil mill this season; 2250 by D. A. Nance of Kyle and A. D. McGehee and H. C. Story of San Marcos, and 250 by A. G. Startz of New Braunfels. These are all the contracts made so far. We expect later in the season contracts with other feeders whose names we will furnish you later.

LANDA COTTON OIL CO.,
New Braunfels, Tex.

Editor Journal.

We have at present one feeder who feeds about 500 head of cattle and his name is C. Hill.

McKINNEY COTTON OIL CO.,
McKinney, Tex.

Editor Journal.

Your letter of the 20th received. In reply to your questions will say there are two parties feeding at our mill, Messrs. Wright & Kemball, who are feeding about 300 head, and Smith & East of Archer City, who are feeding 1000 head. Both parties are feeding at the mill. I think both parties intend to increase the number to 1500 head.

PALESTINE OIL CO.,
Palestine, Tex.

Editor Journal.

Replying to yours of the 25th inst., we beg to state that we have no one feeding cattle with us yet this season, nor have we any contracts out. We are open to propositions from stockmen.

RED RIVER OIL CO.,
Alexandria, La.

Editor Journal.

Replying to your favor of October 25, will say that there will be no one feeding cattle at our place this season except what is fed by our company. We will feed about 4000 in all, 200 at each feeding.

BROWNWOOD COTTON OIL CO.,
Brownwood, Tex.

Editor Journal:

Replying to your inquiry of October 26, it is rather difficult at present for us to give a correct estimate as to the number of cattle that will be fed from our mill this season, as we have not completed our contracts with all the feeders that we expect to furnish yet, but as near as we can judge at present it is about as follows: E. B. Flowers, Lockhart, 750; M. A. Withers, Lockhart, 300; C. S. Lay, Lockhart, 250; V. E. Carter, Lockhart, 250; W. E. Field & Co., Lockhart, 100; J. M. Cardwell, Lockhart, 100. Total, 1750 head. We have not yet completed contracts with all these parties, bit have them in view, and think we will be able to trade with them. Yours truly,

THE LOCKHART OIL MILL AND POWER COMPANY.
J. S. LEWIS, Manager.

Editor Journal:

Yours of the 25th received. The following persons are feeding cattle at this place: J. W. Edens, about 700; L. M. Coates, 700 head; W. B. Sweatman, 400 head; Alec Sloan, 250 head; Charles Walton, 300 head. We will want to furnish feed for about 3000 head of cattle at this place after January 1. Good feeding pens with plenty of good water can be had near the mill. Price of feed will be low. Kindly send us a copy of your paper and oblige.

CORSICANA COTTON OIL CO.,
Per A. L. SCALES, Secretary and General Manager.

Editor Journal:

Replying to yours of the 25th, will say that the only cattle being fed on meal and hulls from our mill are 170 head—100 head of bulls and 70 head of steers, which are owned and fed by Mr. R. L. Batte of our city. We have not contracted for any other feed. We expect to put in 1000 or 1500 head of our own steers to feed December 1 or January 1. We have plenty of feed to sell at reasonable figures. Will be glad to furnish you with any information you desire at any time, so that you can freely call on us for anything you want in this direction. Yours truly,

MILAM COUNTY OIL MILL CO.,
Per W. P. CRAWFORD.
Cameron, Tex.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING

For Texas Cattlemen, So Says One of the Best Posted Men in America. His Reasons for the Faith That's in Him.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1894.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Your kind favor of the 18th is before me, and you give me a hard task. Should you have asked me the same questions eighteen months ago, my predictions would have been dethroned by many unseen occurrences, such as the panic of 1893, the Coxey army and the strikes of 1894, and they all have their bearing to depress our branch of business. Waving any such occurrences for the next twelve months, I would look on the bright side for the producers of cattle in your state and the territories for many reasons.

First, that your producers have changed their system of marketing cattle to some extent; that you have become producers of corn and grain of all descriptions and are utilizing your cotton seed to a great benefit for the stock producers of your state and territories. You have become suppliers of the great markets of the world, viz., Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and they are all getting greater, and you are supplying those markets every month in the year in place of the old method of shipping all your cattle off of grass, as you used to do, which gives you the benefit of all the markets of the year, and the great facilities furnished by the Chicago packers in Kansas City and St. Louis, making those two cities the great canning points for all that class of stuff, lessens the receipts in Chicago for the common class of cattle and leaving a chance for an increased receipt and demand for your better class of cattle. For that class Chicago is the market of the world and is the center.

There is a new feature in the trade, and that is an increase in the export of live cattle, and it will continue to grow greater. That will benefit your new industry, and in turn prompt your producers to mature their cattle that they may compete in this market for transportation all over the world. We are looking for 80,000 to 100,000 more cattle yet this season off of grass from yours and the surrounding country, and then will be far short of last year. The future of this business looks brighter to me than for years. The prices some herds have fetched this year from the range on account of their breeding and fat shows you that it pays to breed your cattle up and to feed them to maturity. I will name the Alenshire & Dana herd, sold by Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., averaging 1414 pounds, which sold for $4.90, and other smaller herds bringing 5 cents. This is encouraging to prompt the producer to grade his cattle up and finish them for market. The disaster by the drouth in a good many of the corn-growing states that were our best feeding states has changed the system of marketing a good many cattle this coming season. They have turned their cattle on their parched corn fields and when they have consumed what is in sight they have got to be marketed on short feed, which will depress the general market for some time to come in all the fair and medium grades of cattle. But after we strike our February market with a little better feeling in the times and a few more of our laboring men and mechanics get employment we look for an advance of a full dollar a hundred more this year than you got last year for your maturing cattle, as it is not the supply but the demand that controls this market. Some of the heavicst runs we have had such as when we had 32,000 cattle in this market in one day was as good a market as we had during the month, for no other reason but that the demand was good and every one at work, and we are hoping for an improvement in this direction in the near future.

Today there is an advance of at least 15 to 25 cents from twenty days ago, especially on your she stock and your commoner classes of cattle and the fact that the Western range cattle will be all run out in the next two weeks, except a few scattering herds, will be all in favor of your late grass cattle. Your state today is realizing more money for what cattle they are able to sell to the Northern rangers, than the people of Washington and Idaho are for their natives that will out weigh your cattle two hundred pounds, after being two years on their grass. Barring the elements and misfortunes of that kind I can see nothing between your great state and prosperity. Hoping for your good health and the prosperity of the cattle growers of your state I remain,

Yours truly, JNO. H. WOOD,
Chicago.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

John A. Loomis received and branded out this week 901 head of one and two year old steers which he had purchased from Felix Mann of Menard county.

Jim Rose, the stockman from the Eden country, accompained by his wife and daughter, remained over in town last Tuesday night on his way home from Ballinger.

Capt. T. J. Payne, manager of the O. H. ranch, left last Monday for the Nation. He informs us that the company will ship a part of their cattle to Kansas City, and the remainder will be sent back to the ranch here.

C. J. Hargis sold his stock of horses amounting to about 130 head, this week to L. C. Dupree of San Angelo. The Horses were delivered at Angelo and we have been informed that the price paid was $9 per head, Mr. Hargis reserving a few saddle horses.—Concho Herald.

Fouts & Elliott bought Frank Divers' ranch, cattle and horses, for $34,000. This is one of the best properties in the country.

R. W. Johnston et al. bought the entire stock of cattle, about 1000 head, of Enoch Powell at good figures, together with his ranch, etc. Mr. Powell will move to Midland, where he will reside in future.

Quinn Bros. are buying 2000 steers, which they will move to their Buffalo Hill ranch. They are paying top prices.

M. Halff & Bro. of San Antonio, through George Noble, arrived Saturday with another herd of 1100 cattle which they placed in the Quien Sabe pasture.

Major Fenlon and Boss Tillous came in Saturday and report stock movements lively.

General McKenzie has bought the Y pasture of A. B. Robertson and will stock it as soon as possible.

Judge J. O. Holt has returned from Kansas, having sold his 523 bunch of steers pastured there to A. M. Coulson of Colorado, Kan.

George W. McCormick bought of Norman Morgan 950 cows and steers, at beg to be excused prices.

Holt & Son sold to Jesse Pemberton 112 yearling steers at keep quiet prices.

Mr. Ingle is in from the ranch and says that Harrington & Gann are gathering several hundred fat cattle for sale.—Midland News.

Robertson, McTagert & Martin sold fifty head of fat cows to Fayette Tankersley at $12 a head.

T. J. Wise of Baird bought bulls from the following parties: J. C. Barksdale, twenty head; J. G. McBee, twenty head; W. M. Warren, ten head; A. Billings, thirty head; Thatside, ten head; at from $8 to $11 a head. He also bought from the same parties fifty head of fat cows at from $8 to $10 a head.—Devil's River News.

Wm. Bevans purchased A. L. Henning's one and two year old steers this week at $8 and $11 per head.

Felix Mann of this place sold to Bailey and Connell of Dublin 500 four, five and six year old steers to average 1000 pounds at $23 per head.—Menard County Enterprise.

Louis Hinde and Walter Pitman bought 2200 head of mixed cattle, among which were three or four hundred three and four year old steers from Barnell of Pecos county last week at $8 a head.

G. W. Powell of Pecos county, sold to Henry Beeverage of that county 700 stock sheep at $1 per head.

Ed Corbit bought a bunch of fat cows from Ben and Ace Robinson of Devils River at $7.50 a head.

Ansil and Garrett Bean sold a bunch of ninety-four head of mixed cattle, cows, steers and calves, to S. E. Couch this week at $7.50 a head.

Ed Corbit bought a bunch of fat cows last week from Guest Bros. of Sutton county at $12 a head.

Ed Corbit bought a bunch of fat cows from J. W. Odom last week at $12 a head.

J. W. Friend bought twelve fine bulls from Fayette Tankersley at $15 a head.

Work & Wisenback bought thirteen fine Shropshire rams from Bartlet, Tom Green county, for $3 a head. Mr. Work returned with them Tuesday evening.

James Welsh has bought a one-third interest in the ranch and sheep of Mrs. J. J. Harcourt. We are glad to know that Jim is once more located among us.—Ozona Courier.

R. D. Weems, an American ranchman in Mexico, writes: "It is amusing to hear some people talk about Mexico flooding Texas or any other section of this country with cattle. Mexico has no surplus cattle, and the very few good cattle there are owned mostly by Americans. The bulk of cattle are very inferior, and would not, if shipped to Chicago, sell for enough money to pay the duty, freight and commission charges. Good rains have fallen over the greater part of the country, and grass is now making considerable growth.

C. T. Turney of Sonora, bought 319 head of cattle from C. A. Crow at $10 around, 197 head from Fritz Herbst at $14 and $16 around, P. H. Rose's remnant for $994, 40 head of I. A. Dewees at $16; also a few smaller stocks. They are to be received at Crouche's ranch and driven to Sonora.

Thomas O. Murphy of Alpine was in Del Rio Thursday. He has just sold his wool to T. H. Zanderson of San Antonio, 40,200 pounds at 6 1-2c.—Del Rio Farm and Stock Record.

PERSONAL.

Pat Dowling was in this city from Quanah Saturday.

M. Hearn, a cattleman of Baird was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Capt. Charles Goodnight came in from the Panhandle Thursday.

I. T. Maher, a cattle buyer of South Omaha, representing a commission firm of that city, was in Fort Worth Friday.

The Whitsel Saddle Galt Co. of Kansas City have an advertisement in this week's issue that should interest horsemen.

T. J. Atkinson, a well known and prosperous cattleman of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth two or three days this week.

F. N. McBride of Bell county was in this city Sunday on his way to Greer county, where he has a ranch and from where he will begin shipping cattle to market.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., was in this city Wednesday from where he went to Burnet's ranch in the Comanche reservation to look after some cattle he has there.

J. H. Caldwell of Brownwood, Texas, a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Black Langshan chickens, has a card in the breeders' directory of this issue of the Journal. Write him before purchasing.

Britton Davis, manager of the Carralito's cattle and mining company, is said to be organizing a stock company for the establishment of extensive stock yards at El Paso.

L. A. Johnson, a merchant of Mangum, Greer county, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way home from an extended visit to friends and relatives in Tennessee.

G. W. Morris of Limestone county, with a ranch in Greer county, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way up the Denver, where he went to look at a herd of cattle with a view of buying.

J. C. Wilton, a prominent farmer and stockman of Azle, this county, called on the Journal while in Fort Worth Tuesday. He left a handsome list of subscribers for the Journal, which he said he obtained with but little effort.

Geo. B. Loving & Son, sold this week for L. Hearn & Sons 1000 three and four year old steers, located in Greer county at $19 per head. The purchaser was G. W. Morris of Limestone county, who will hold the cattle in his Wheeler county pasture.

M. Sansom of Alvarado passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Burnet's ranch to receive the 1000 feeders he bought of W. E. Halsell, mention of which was made in this paper when the sale was made.

J. H. Nations, a well-known cattleman of El Paso, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He was on his way home from a month's stay in Northwest Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas City. He sold Crawford & Pugh of Woodward, I. T., 1200 head of mixed cattle from the Panhandle.

E. Bryan, a well-known and prosperous stockman and farmer of Hill county, put in Sunday in Fort Worth on his way to Greer county, where he has some cattle. He said he would commence shipping to market everything that is fat enough.

Thomas D. White, from the Littlefield ranch, near Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth Saturday looking after some private business. He said that grass and cattle are both all right in that country, and that he feared nothing from the threatened invasion of cattle from old Mexico. He returned to the ranch Saturday.

C. C. French, with the Evans-Snider-Buel Company, returned to Fort Worth Tuesday night from a trip through the northeastern part of the state. He said: "Cattle that are being fed now are doing fine. They are putting on fat faster than I have ever seen them, even at this season of the year. I do not believe there will be as many fed this year as there were last, and those being fed will not average up in weight as high as last year's feeders. That is my opinion, anyhow."

R. P. Edrington of Itasca was in Fort Worth Wednesday sizing up the hog market. He says that he is feeding 550 head of steers, 200 of which are at the present time on meal, hulls and good pasture. The balance are being fed cotton seed, besides being on fine grass, making foundation for later feeding. He says they are all doing well, in fact better than he has ever known cattle to do.

Jot J. Smythe was up from Itasca Wednesday, getting hog prices, as he has a car load about ready for the market. The present prices did not suit him, but he expressed himself as being afraid to hold longer, as he looks for a still further drop in the market. He says he has not put any cattle on feed yet, but expects to in a short time. He reports having bought quantities of cotton seed lately at from $4 to $5 per ton.

D. A. Blackshear, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Pennington, Trinity county, was in this city Saturday, having shipped a carload of hogs to this market. He was complaining about the railroad charges, having had to pay $57 on the car he shipped. He was, however, well pleased with the market. He said: "In my part of the state the hogs run on mast, after which we put them up and fatten them on corn and goober peas. One acre of goober peas will make 500 pounds if pork, which makes it quite a profitable crop."

On last Saturday the well-known Pickwick hotel in this city shut down for repairs, and it will be some time before it is again in shape to take in guests. With its closing, however, comes the opening of a hotel superior in every respect, and in keeping with the metropolitan city for which it is named. The Hotel Worth, under the management of W. P. Hardwick, formerly of the Amarillo hotel in the city of that name, will be as popular a resort for visitors as any there is in Texas. Manager Hardwick is well known and deservedly popular among cattlemen all over Northwest Texas.

Mr. Stringfellow of Hitchkock has, on account of bad health, sold out his fruit farm and gone out of the business. The loss of Mr. Stringfellow from the field of horticulture work is a loss to the state of Texas. No man has done more to develop and bring out the possibilities of fruit raising in Texas, besides being the originator of several varieties of fruit, some of which have attained national repute. It is to be hoped that a change of climate and work will restore him to health when, he says, he will take a five acre lot and devote his time to experiments in grape and Japan orange growing. Texas needs more orchardists like Mr. Stringfellow.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, the well-known McKinney nurseryman, is quite an enthusiast on the future of fruit-growing in this state, and especially on the black land. The great number of premiums his exhibit captured at the state fair is a pretty strong refutation of the popular belief that fruit will not do well in the black belt. To a representative of the Journal, who was looking over his exhibit, he said: "When the farmers of Texas wake up to the importance of the orchard possibilities of Texas there will be a regular boom, which will in a few years place Texas first among the fruit-producing states. We are close to New Orleans, the greatest fruit market in the United States; we have a climate that permits of the earliest and latest supply to that and other markets, and, besides, we not only have the best and richest soil, but we have such a variety of soils that any kind of fruit that grows can find just what it wants. Ten years will see a wonderful change in the business of fruit and nut growing in Texas, at which time we will be large exporters, whereas now we import the biggest part of our supply."

A recent circular issued by Chairman L. F. Day of the Southern traffic association is causing much uneasiness among the representatives of foreign lines of railways who are not members of the association. The circular calls for the withdrawal from the state on or before December 1, 1894, of all representatives and soliciting agents of such roads, together with the representatives of stable car companies, in the soliciting department. The roads are assured that they will get an equitable distribution of business originating in territory subject to the jurisdiction of the association if they withdraw these men. They are also assured that all divisions which fail to comply with this request will be canceled. Should the demands of the association be complied with many of the best known railway men in the state will be compelled to hustle for new jobs. Among the roads affected by this order who have representatives in the live stock and traffic line generally in Texas may be mentioned the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Wabash, Chicago and Alton, Vandalia, Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent and others. Among the cattle car companies affected may be named the Canada cattle car company, Hicks, New England, Burton and Street cattle car companies.

The Inducement

We offer to men and women who are afflicted with any of those diseases peculiar to their sex, or are private in their nature, is a quick and safe CURE at a reasonable price. We treat each case scientifically and with the utmost advanced methods. This, together with our very large experience, enables us to cure very severe cases of disease where other physicians have failed. We do not countenance any of the many fraudulent methods and schemes to solicit patronage, but conduct our business on a strictly scientific and professional basis. We can refer if necessary to six national banks as to our financial reliability, and to thousands of business men and patients as to our ability. We have a national reputation for skill and honesty. Consultation free and confidential.

SPECIALTIES.



Specific Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele, Varic cele, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and All Diseases of Women.

Mail treatment by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh. Call on them or address them. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., San Antonio, Texas.

THE LARGEST

Carpet Department

In Texas, with One Exception.

THE **Best Carpet Department in Texas,**

WITH NO EXCEPTION.

Economy teaches that you buy

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Upholstery, Etc.,

On our third floor from the freshest, cleanest and lowest priced stock in Texas.

G. Y. SMITH & CO.,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies!

Of world-wide fame. For Self-Cure of Venereal Diseases; absolutely void of Mercury. Specific No. 1, for Gonorrhea; Specific No. 3, for Soft Chancre, Hard Chancre and Syphilis. Price for each, $3, express paid. Specific No. 2, for the blood, to be taken in connection with No. 1 and 3; price, $1. For Gonorrhea, send for No. 1 and 2; for Soft and Hard Chancre or Syphilis send for Nos. 3 and 2. We will guarantee an absolute cure. Special directions and all necessary paraphenalia accompany each remedy. Send money by express or postoffice order. Give nearest express office.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

ECLIPSE

LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an exceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Tackaberry Bros., Proprietors.

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv..... Waco .....Ar	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Lv..... Hillsboro .....Ar	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Lv..... Corsicana .....Ar	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Lv..... Tyler .....Ar	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Lv.....Fort Worth.....Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Lv..... Plano .....Ar	4 30 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Lv.....Greenville.....Ar	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
.....	11 05 a m	Lv.....Sherman.....Ar	4 45 p m	.....
1 15 a m	1 55 p m	Lv.....Commerce.....Ar	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Lv.....Mount Pleasant.....Ar	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Lv.....Texarkana.....Ar	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
.....	4 15 p m	Lv..... Shreveport .....Ar	11 25 a m	.....
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv..... Camden.....Ar	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 35 a m	Lv.....Pine Bluff.....Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 a m	Ar.....Fair Oaks.....Lv	10 25 p m	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Ar..... Memphis Lv	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway,
Texas and New Orleans Railroad,
Southern Pacific Company,
Morgan's Steamship Line

TWO Daily Through Trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers; also between Galveston and New Orleans.

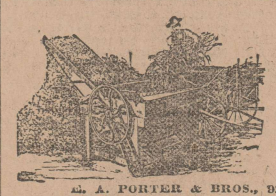
DAILY Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon Points, with Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleepers.

"Sunset Limited"

Vestibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Angeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three and three-quarter days.

Through Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For information call on local agents or address
H. A. JONES, G. P. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex
L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton see—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place address

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SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

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, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.