

THE FARM.

FERTILIZERS IN TEXAS. The fertile soils of Texas have been put to so little use as compared to that of older states...

OVERFEEDING NEW CORN. There is probably as much danger in overfeeding the swine and cattle in the fall of the year with new corn as there is in the spring with old grass...

MARKETING OF COTTON. As to the marketing of cotton under existing circumstances, I see no way we could improve on what we have been doing. We are all in debt.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN WHEAT GROWING. We have a great number of farmers in the United States, east of the Mississippi river, who can grow wheat else for themselves and their farms...

ARGENTINE AS AN AGRICULTURE. The Argentine Republic produced in 1894 more than 2,000,000 tons of wheat. In 1878 it imported 10,000,000 worth of wheat.

now transports 427,000 tons a year, and others in proportion, and yet it is not put to the entire use of the country...

The American farmer must stop the production of these crude, bulky farm products. He cannot compete with the Argentine Republic in the world's great market.

As to the marketing of cotton under existing circumstances, I see no way we could improve on what we have been doing. We are all in debt.

These debts must be met between October 1, and January 1. Thus inside of ninety days fifty ninety per cent of our cotton must be marketed.

It is no use to say quit this credit business until prices go up or money comes in. Remember, the farmer cannot get it direct from the bank, because he has no commercial rating.

Now, to what party do I belong? Now, to what party leaving this commercial-credit business, I had best look after a seeming open gap, to wit: The farmers of the South have raised more corn, meat and other products...

These mortgages the farmer must put up to feed his family, and laborers are the merchant's capital to do business upon. They give credit and commercial rating. A country merchant with a two thousand dollar residence upon a half acre lot, has a rating accordingly, and can take ten thousand dollars worth of chattel or farm mortgages and do a ten thousand dollar business.

And regardless of the price of cotton we must raise our supplies at home or do without them; when cotton is so low and that the only way that cotton pays is as a surplus crop, even when prices are good.

the owner commercial rating; while the property values for the bank in the farmers hands, but the commercial man gets rating on farm and chattel mortgages.

My plan of farming for more than a dozen years has been to borrow money the first of June for 30 days, the full limit extended by the bank...

A short time afterward my brother, who was on the farm, sent some hands to me to buy them each a pair of \$1.25 brogan shoes and a sack of flour.

These directions followed, we cannot fail to get the Triumph potato is used for seed.

The first thing is, get the land well drained and make it rich. Then set it well plowed, the same as for turnips, and set the Triumph potatoes to run vines.

This second crop, seed for spring planting, should be dug before frost or soon after, placed so as not to freeze, but dry some, when as possible before spring planting.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the noted Boston specialist, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years.

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in the very near future, if not this year.

The year of 1889 was very similar to this year, except cotton was probably better and hogs and cattle more plentiful. The price of cotton was from eight to twelve cents per pound.

Then came the two staple crops of 1892 and 1893, and the price of staples dropped until the best 3-4 inch staple was worth only 18 cents.

Now that the bank is broken, and we have found out how cheaply we can live at home and the lessons of 1893 and 1894.

Experiments convinced us that the second or fall crop of Triumph potatoes will fill the second place.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE HOME GARDEN.

The following is the address of Prof. R. H. Price of the agricultural and mechanical college to the Milan county Farmers' Institute held at Cameron October 19.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of Milan County Farmers' Institute: If any one is in position to enjoy fresh vegetables all the year it is certainly the farmer.

These statements being facts, they prove to my mind that there would be a considerable saving of the farmer's income if he would pay more attention to his garden and less attention to trying to kill the weeds in his yard and to mutilating the merchant's goods boxes.

A circular letter was sent out to the farmers of West Virginia recently asking them what money value they put on their gardens and what they would do to improve them.

It is often stated that vegetables are hard to grow, and so they are to the man that gives them but little attention.

Some of the main reasons why farmers do not pay more attention to their gardens may be stated to be that in a new country there is usually an abundance of wild meats, beef and bacon, unskilled labor to attend to the garden, a poor location for the garden, the fence which keeps the man with the plow out, and the lack of information to select the best varieties of garden vegetables.

LOCATION OF THE GARDEN. The site of the garden should, of course, be selected back of the house, and not so far away as to be inconvenient of access to the family.

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contained in barnyard manure. It is best for such soils to give them two plowings a year with a heavy turning plow, one in the early fall and the other in February just before planting begins.

THE FENCE

While such vegetables as sweet potatoes may be grown most anywhere, even in the cornfield if the vineless variety be used, yet to attempt to grow a garden of a variety of vegetables without a good fence which will turn stock and poultry of all kinds, it is apt to be a source of annoyance and vexation of spirit.

SYSTEM IN THE GARDEN.

The same variety of vegetables should not be grown on the same piece of ground each year in succession. It is best, for instance, to follow a crop of cabbage with potatoes.

The spring garden is often harvested by the middle of July in Southern Texas and then the dry, hot weather sets in.

FALL GARDEN.

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LAWN MAKING IN THE SOUTH. Not until the once despised, but now royally esteemed, Bermuda grass had been introduced into the South did the people have at their command the greatest grass in the world for lawn making.

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CATTLE.

The Journal would like to have the experience of cattle feeders who have had fatal results from feeding sorghum.

A good method of acclimating bulls in Texas that have been taken from the North is to select the most healthy calves, those of stout, robust frames, and the offspring of parents of strong constitution.

Many Eastern agricultural newspapers take a delicious delight in picturing the long-horned Texas steers. If their idea could be correctly conveyed to pay it would amount to nothing more than a gigantic mass of horns tacked on to a top-pound steer.

Pursuant to the proclamation of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, the restriction prohibiting the importation of Mexican cattle into Texas was lifted on the 22nd.

WHAT IS A GOOD BEEF ANIMAL? Realizing that it should be the aim of every cattle raiser to make as much profit from the shipments as possible, the answer to the query is very simple.

It is well understood that a certain breed of cattle may prove eminently successful in one locality, and may prove an egregious failure in another.

A PROCLAMATION. The Governor has issued the proclamation following: Whereas, the live stock sanitary commission of Texas, under the provisions of an act approved April 20, 1895, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of domestic animals, for the creation of a live stock sanitary commission, for the establishing of live stock quarantine lines, rules and regulations, to provide penalties for violating the same, and to make appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act," has communicated to the orders made by said commission.

Whereas, by the laws creating this commission, it is made the duty of the same to co-operate with the United States secretary of agriculture in establishing quarantine lines, rules and regulations against the introduction of fever and protect the live stock industry of the state of Texas, and

Whereas, this commission is of the opinion that by a strict observance of the said rules and regulations as issued as aforesaid by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, dated September 27, 1895, and a close inspection of the cattle as therein provided, the cattle of this state will be fully protected against all contagious and infectious diseases of malignant character; now, therefore, the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas, hereby adopts the herein before mentioned rules and regulations issued as aforesaid on the 27th of September, 1895, by the honorable United States secretary of agriculture, to make the same the rules and regulations of this commission, and hereby order that the violation of any of the aforesaid rules and regulations shall be an offense and punishable as provided by the laws of the state of Texas, and most respectfully ask your excellency to issue your proclamation as the law provides.

A TEXAS RANCH WOMAN. A wandering Texan recently sojourning in Washington, speaking of the immensity of the state, had the following to say regarding the great King ranch:

"One representative in the next congress will be nominated and elected by a woman. She is the widow of Capt. Richard King, and owns a principality in Southern Texas. Her lands consist of about 1,250,000 acres, nearly 2,000 square miles. For taking care of this small army is required. Their votes are controlled by Mrs. King, who is practically a queen.

The records at Washington reveal some extraordinary facts with regard to that party of Texas, which seems on the map to intrude into Mexico, terminating in a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This region, nearly as big as New England, comprises four great counties, and is owned by four families, the Kings, the Kennedys, the Collinsses and the Armstrongs. Much the largest of the four shares belongs in fee simple to Mrs. King. The ancient road from San Antonio to Brownsville has been closed by Mrs. King's fences, and there are no gates. There is no road law there. The only way to get from Brownsville to Alice is by a stage route of 40 hours. The stage carries mail for a large part of Mexico. In the entire distance there is not a single settlement, because the territory belongs to Mrs. King. The region is wholly wild, being used for cattle grazing. Mrs. King is referred to by Richard Harding Davis, who says that it is difficult to imagine a solitary family occupying an area larger than some of the eastern states, an area that would in the East support a state capital with governor and legislature and numerous small towns, with competing railway systems and rival baseball lines.

The owner is a generous and liberal minded woman, about 60 years of age. She does much good, and takes care of her people. To each laborer on her estate she gives a cow. Her ranch at Santa Gertrude is the largest in the world. It is bounded by Corpus Christi bay for 40 miles, and by barbed wire fences for 300 miles more.

"From her front door to the front gate is 13 miles, and she drives her carriage in a straight line for 66 miles without going off her own premises. Her house looks like a castle on the Rhine. It is situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by the modest dwellings of her dependents, and by fields of waving corn. Beyond on every side is a green wilderness of mesquite and cactus.

"The house is as completely furnished and as handsomely equipped as any mansion on Fifth avenue, in New York. No luxury is lacking. Mrs. King is the daughter of the first Presbyterian missionary to the Rio Grande. Corpus Christi is the terminus of a railway, and from that point a stream of wagons, carrying ice and other necessities, goes to the ranch. Mrs. King lives for several months each year in a palace at Corpus Christi. Her son-in-law, Robert J. Kleburg, is general manager of the ranch, on which are 200,000 acres of improved breeds. Long trains of freight cars are made up at Corpus Christi to carry Mrs. King's cattle to the East. For every 20 miles of wire fence there is a man to make repairs and see that no break occurs. In the old days to cut a fence was an offense likely to result in the death of the perpetrator. Of the 100,000 or more cowboys are regularly employed, 1200 ponies being set aside for their use. Every spring all the calves are rounded up in branding. They are driven into a pen through a wooden chute, and as they leave it each one is caught by the leg and thrown upon its side. Then one of a dozen irons that are kept in an open fire is pressed upon the animal's nose. All brands are registered, and sometimes each member of a family has one. Mr. Davis speaks of a girl who came out in a sudden in New York, who is known in Texas only as the "Owner of the Triangle Brand." Nobody can get water in that country save by good will of the owners of the great estates, and no one can travel without their permission, inasmuch as there are no public roads. Thus it comes about that the region is entirely shut up and unused to any extent for agriculture, though it is extraordinarily fertile."

TEXAS FEVER. Texas, splenic, or Southern cattle fever is an infectious disease. It is not common in direct contact, but the infection comes from the Spanish or the Southern cattle tick. Cattle that are raised in the infected belt from birth are usually, if not always, immune from the fever, except it may effect some of them in a mild form during very dry, hot weather, when water is scarce. The best defined non-infected districts are the defined sections where this tick or its eggs will survive the winter months. Low, swampy, timbered or brush lands are the favorite areas for the tick, and maintenance and protection of the tick, and which exists all winter at a much higher range of latitude north, on such lands, than it does on the open prairies. An animal raised in the southern or more permanently infected belt may be taken to a northern latitude and there kept for one or two winters and then returned to that belt again, when it will be infected, and probably die; whereas, if it had not been taken north it would have remained immune from the disease.

There are, to one who has not studied the apparent discrepancies attributed to sporadic origin of the many outbreaks of this fever, some curious things connected with its cause. Even in the infected area it is not infrequently discovered that high bred cattle that have been raised on cultivated farms and fed upon grass, tame grasses and clover never have the fever when turned into the common woods and pastures, where brush or woods cattle have grazed or the latter cattle are turned into the pastures with the high bred cattle. This indicates that if the whole southern part of the United States were timberless, swampless, cultivated region where cattle lived on grass, tame grasses and clover, this fever would probably become extinct. The cattle that are raised from birth in the brushy, timbered sections of Oklahoma where this tick or its eggs have survived the winter months and reproduced its kind many times are largely immune from the fever except in very dry, hot seasons when the grasses are very tough and good water is not plentiful, some of the more domesticated may then become susceptible, contract the fever and die, while others will have it in a degree of greater or less severity. One severe or two light attacks render an animal immune thereafter from the fever. Pathologists in the bureau of animal industry, Washington, have discovered and shown the manner in which the cattle tick communicates the disease. It requires about thirty days for a tick to fully mature, when it falls from the animal to the ground whereof it lays its eggs and dies. Two or four weeks are usually necessary, according to warmth to hatch the young, which immediately climb onto the cattle, seeking as a preference the under and more delicate parts between the hind quarters where the hair is thin and short. Here they fasten their tenacula, there being four on either side of the tick, each of which is provided with a minute terminal knob, into the skin of the animal. From this time they begin to communicate their poison to the blood of the animal. These ticks will produce the fever in susceptible animals in ten or thirty days, according to their size and number. Ticks from domestic animals will produce the fever in other susceptible domestic animals. It has been ascertained that the tendency of this tick is to climb perpendicularly when possible to do so, and not horizontally. One well developed female may produce progeny of cows. While the ticks that exist on the native born or acclimated cattle in our timbered belt may not produce the fever in such cattle because both the ticks and the cattle are acclimated, but should those ticks come in contact with the more highly bred and domesticated animals of our territory, or those from points farther north, such ticks would most certainly be infected. Again, should cattle fresh from the low lands of southern Texas or Arkansas, bearing the native cattle tick of those sections be brought into our territory and herded with the native cattle of our timbered belt it is very probable that the more highly domesticated of them would become infected from such ticks and be susceptible to the fever. The ticks from the low lands further south are more poisonous to our cattle than its kind which have become acclimated here.

It has been shown by the bureau of animal industry that the liver, spleen, lungs and intestines of an infected animal may be cast upon the pasture field of a susceptible animal without danger. An infected animal, if taken to the South, if freed from all ticks, might graze alongside of our domestic cattle indefinitely without danger to them, though the micro-parasite of Texas fever exists in the blood of such animal. The blood of this animal may be infected into the circulation of domestics thereby producing the disease in them, but in no other way could the fever be communicated by this animal, as the tick is absent. Isolation and prevention are the sheet anchors of the cattle owner's hope, let his herd be small or large. If the poor rough cattle in a herd have ticks on them, which are the first to have them usually, corral or lasso them and pick and scrape off all ticks and put them on clean grazing with plenty of water. If the rougher cattle of the herd have any ticks, take them off also and turn them to clean, good grazing and plenty of water, separate from the others. Keep them all

BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOL SOAP CO., Manufacturers, NEW YORK CITY. as free as possible from ticks. In this way, if the season is advanced, they may be prevented from accumulating a sufficiency of poison to kill them, or attacks of fever may be lightened until they become immune, or cool weather appears, which is a modifier of the virulence of the fever. Every farmer should keep his cattle on his land, and if any of them become infected keep the well and better cattle separate from the unwell ones, which must be ticky. Follow the directions above, tell your neighbor, that he may be the more cautious, and you will besides receive his sympathy, friendship and liberal assistance. Never permit your infected cattle to go or graze anywhere than on your own premises. If you do you sow the ticks to kill your neighbor's cattle. Watch all herds traveling over or coming into the territory. Find out the number of cattle in the herd, the different brands, the name of owner or party in charge, where from and where going. It is these herds that sow the seeds of infection. Some men are willing to destroy the cattle of others if they can only get theirs where they want them. Just now there is a tendency to drift cattle from eastern Oklahoma to points farther west, under the pretense of better grazing. The object is to get more west of the United States government quarantine line. Note all these herds and report them to this office. Farmers within a few miles of this line may discover that some of their neighbors are accumulating cattle under the pretense of purchase or grazing them for another. These cattle may disappear unobserved—possibly under cover of darkness. Unless their whereabouts can be located and no suspicion cast on the movement of the herd should be reported. The territorial board of health is desirous of preventing the promiscuous sowing of the seed of infection by some of these herds, and will investigate and report them to the States government to that end. C. D. ARNOLD, M. D., Ter. Supt. Health.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending October 15, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary. BULLS. Harry Boyd of Bilen, 41160—A. W. Hilliard to A. W. McKillop, Kerrville. Hypolite, 12323—L. B. Black to P. G. Meachum, Rogers. Muligrath, 41786—G. Hamilton to C. W. Daily, Houston. Prince of Nashville, 37249—Platter & Foster to J. M. Everheart, White-wright. COWS AND HEIFERS. Adelaide Sautley, 9284—T. S. Webb to C. R. Wright, Mexia. Compeer's Cricket, 52434—Estate of H. Matthews to J. O. Bryant, Belleville. Cricket's Winnie, 105851—Estate of H. Matthews to J. O. Bryant, Belleville. Crown Princess, D. 76243—Estate of E. Briggs to T. C. Ogilvy, Palestine. Fannie Webb, 78578—J. T. Brown to E. Eckols, Kennedy. Koffee's Tormentress, 86337—A. G. Burton to O. C. Forbes, Alder Branch. Koffee's Tormentress, 86337—O. C. Forbes to J. D. DePuy, Elkhart. Mattie E. Royal, 78728—Parks & Parks to G. J. Clough, Ennis. Modena M., 8284—W. A. Ponder to J. D. Martin, Abbott. Pearl of Lavana, 105698—A. T. Devall to M. T. Townsend, Hallettsville. Popp's Beauty, 10193—J. S. Terry to Miss I. Picklin, Hillsboro. Renaxa's Beauty, 102949—O. C. Forbes to J. D. DePuy, Elkhart.

GALLS ON HORSES' SHOULDERS. Sometimes galls are the result of ignorance, not indifference, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. Two hours ago I saw passing a horse with a very bad sore on the shoulder, and the driver, intelligent, having a very poor "thinker," I called to him and asked him why he drove a horse with such a shoulder. He said he had no horse and had done all he could to get the shoulder well, and he called my attention to the grease he had put on the sore and to the pad—and the pad was placed right on the sore. I inquired why the pad was so placed (where it aggravated the evil). I was told that it was soft and ought to make the pressure on the sore spot more delicate in its healing. The driver that the pad so placed really increased the pressure on that spot. In ten minutes there was a good pad just below the sore and the driver, just below it, and none over it, and my friend had some instructions about curing galls, which I will repeat.

But first about a good pad. It is not a very thick one—now his hair is such in thickness when the animal is pulling is better than more—but a broad pad, and it is never stuffed with cotton or wool, which forms into hard lumps in a short time, but with fine timothy hay, which does not form into lumps and which does not lose its elasticity. A hay pad springs the collar forward as the horse drags it, is removed, resting on the shoulder, and the horse is made of an old trowser's leg wrapped around the collar and held in place by the harness. Of course there should be very little hair on the neck and the horse between the collar and the neck of the horse.

As for those instructions, the first is a don't. Don't put grease of any kind on a gall. It is most certainly increasing the probability of its being broken and worn off, and if the flesh is exposed grease keeps it tender and more sensitive, while not adding so much as some other things in healing. The best preventive of galls, after properly fitting the collars, is strong salt water used as a bath on the shoulders each evening. Its use should be begun four weeks before the signals are put in the plow in the spring.

The best preventive of galls is well-fitting harness. Harness should never be bought when the animal is not at hand to be fitted. This is true of all parts of the harness, and particularly of the collar. There is a great variety in horses' shoulders as there is in men's noses, and because a collar fits one horse is no reason why it should fit another. Before a collar is purchased every part of its face should be carefully pressed, that if there are hard lumps in the collar, or if it is harder in places than others, it may be rejected. Very many collars are poorly stuffed—one side is harder than the other, or some spots are harder than others. Such a collar will never be satisfactory to the man having a wise regard for the comfort and usefulness of his horses. One can fit a collar somewhat to a shoulder by cutting a slit along the groove in which the harness fit, pulling out some of the stuffing and pounding down the face of the collar with a stick of wood having no sharp corners. A slit should never be cut in the face of a collar.

TO BE SURE THERE ARE. What? Why, several kinds of wind mills. There is the handy-and-others. The Handy-and-others classes the others. 30,000 in actual use that have been bought in the last five years. All galvanized after completion. If wanting the best write for a full line of Irrigation, Pumping and Power Mills, Pumps, Grinders, Shellers, Pipe, Fittings, etc., catalog at Texas Branch, Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill company, Batavia, Ill., Texas branch, Dallas. Fruit Trees for Texas. APPLY TO Galveston Nursery & Orchard Co., Hulon, Galveston County, Texas. For pear, peach and plum trees guaranteed free from disease or injurious insects. A full line of other kinds of fruit trees, also roses and other ornamentals. Write for price list. FREDERICK W. MALLY, Manager. T. V. MUNSON & SON DENISON, TEXAS. MAIL IS HANDSOMEST AND BEST Nursery Catalogue issued in Texas, Free Apply quick to get a copy.

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SWINE.

There is no better way for one to convince himself of the value of correct and correct systems of feeding than to select two lots of pigs as nearly alike as possible and feed the one...

It is yet too much the custom to confine pigs during the period of growth, and too few seem to have observed that a pig is a grazing animal...

The combined packers predict that the prices of hogs will go lower before the real packing season sets in. It is no trouble for these fellows to predict correctly, when they have it in their power to make prices to suit themselves...

The foods available this coming feeding season are numerous and plenty, and some of the best of them are in order to get the best results and make them remunerative we should make ourselves acquainted with their nutritive properties...

HOW LONG TO KEEP A BROOD SOW.

The first litter, as a rule, is not so valuable as the following. The second, third and fourth are generally reckoned as the most profitable, but I have known sows to have eight or ten litters of good pigs.

While a sow brings a good litter in numbers, suckles them well and they are fairly level in size, that sow is a money getter and a man is foolish who sells her and replace with one he knows nothing about.

NOTES.

A brood sow should do her best work from three to five or even six years old. When a sow has proved herself to be a good mother in every respect, do not discard her till there is something better to take her place.

If sows are bred to produce early pigs, February or March, the owner should make every effort to cure them in the most inclement weather. It will not do to make only such preparation as will answer for mild weather, but rather to be prepared for the worst.

The breeding season is at hand. Be sure to have the breeding stock in fine condition, not burdened with fat, but improving in flesh. A sow that is running down in flesh should not be bred; better wait till she can be started in the other direction.

Selling brood sows before they reach full maturity, and substituting in their places young animals, has a tendency to reduce the vitality of the herds. This is one of the potent reasons why herds on the farm run out.

If a prime article of lard is made on the farm it can always be disposed of at the village store. Often the town people are glad to purchase their yearly supply of the farmers, and sometimes at a good advance over store prices for factory made.

Why not market porkers every month in the year? There is always a market for them, and many farmers are so situated that they could soon carry such work successfully. They need not always be large, but should always be well fattened.

The men that argue that hogs should not have wallows we believe stand in their own light. We hardly know how we could carry our hogs through a drouthy season like this without wallows along a living stream of water and would regard it as a misfortune if we had to depend on wells for the necessary supply.

There are a few essential points that need to be regarded, even though there is no great variety of food. Regularity of feeding is of great importance—be it twice or three times a day, it should be at the same hour; nor should the trough be filled with more than will be eaten, leaving food to become soiled, possibly putrid and certainly unwholesome.

error. It is comparatively an easy matter to make money on hogs when the market rules high as it has for the last two years.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR HOGS. Within a few years cotton seed meal has entered quite largely into the feeding economy of the farms of the northern sections of the country.

Where co-operative creameries exist and its use is not prohibited because of a fear of affecting the flavor of butter, cotton seed meal has been considerably employed in the belief that it made an important increase of butter fat. Its general use has led to study at some of the agricultural experiment stations to determine general effects.

An interesting feature of the entire experiment is found on a comparison of the economy of grains made on different rations. It is apparent that cotton seed meal has nutritive and fattening qualities when used with judgment, but the results showed a superiority of a well balanced ration.

In the bulletin containing a statement of the conducting of the experiments as given the conclusions arrived at are as follows:

1. Cotton seed meal is fatal to hogs when fed in sufficient quantity; the total amount required to prove fatal in this case from 27 to 33 pounds per hog.

2. Hogs in this experiment were fed without injury for seventeen weeks, following cattle that were fed from four to seven pounds of cotton seed meal per head daily.

3. Cotton seed added to a corn and cob meal ration for hogs materially increased and cheapened the gains on the experiment.

4. Cut clover hay added to a corn and cob meal ration and cooked twelve hours before feeding gave no advantage in gain over corn and cob meal alone.

From the above it appeared that while cotton seed meal may be solely employed as a food for hogs in limited quantities, great care must be exercised in its use, for which reason it is somewhat questionable whether the possible danger that might be incurred by over feeding would not be sufficient to balance the advantage to be gained by the same.

Without a full understanding of the effects that might be produced, if the feed was commenced in a small way with a marked improvement, the temptation to increase the gain by increasing the feed might lead to the same kind of disaster that attended the Iowa experiments.

So long as there are enough rations that are safe that can be employed in the feeding of hogs it is hardly best to enter upon the field of uncertainty.

Wm. H. Yeomans in Farm, Stock and Home.

RAISING PIGS FOR BACON. The following article, copied from an English paper, may perhaps afford some useful hints in this country, notwithstanding that it advocates a plan of hog raising that we have not as yet approached.

The Irish bacon curers have ascertained that the old-fashioned custom of spraying female pigs has been continued to a very large extent, and have given notice that on and after the 1st of January, 1896, they will not purchase sows that have not gone through this operation.

At the present time the competition between foreign and Irish bacon is so keen that everything must be done that will improve quality and at the same time give animals a decidedly superior, the practice must be again resorted to. Moreover, uncut sows cause great damage to, and hindrance to growth of, those feeding with them, thus inflicting unnecessary loss upon both feeder and curer.

The bacon curers impress this point on the immediate attention of all pig breeders, as it is a matter of great importance to the whole trade. Irish bacon has long held a high position in the English markets, and it is a matter of great importance to the Irish farmers that it should continue to do so.

There are two all-important matters connected with the bacon trade which are entirely in the hands of farmers, and which ought to receive every attention—viz., the breeding and feeding of pigs.

Different breeds suit different districts, but at present white breeds are much in favor with buyers in Ireland. While trying to impress upon farmers the necessity of fresh blood and careful attention to breeding, it may be well to warn them against attempting to introduce a new breed in a particular district. It is much the safer way for farmers to aim at the improvement of pigs which have been long bred in a district than to attempt to introduce new breeds. While this is so, care ought to be taken in the selection and introduction from other districts of high-class male animals to develop the points essential in good pigs.

Speaking generally, short, dumpy boms and sows ought to be avoided, as it will be found that extra length of body not only adds much to the weight of the carcass, but insures a larger proportion of lean meat to the gross weight. Every care ought to be taken to prevent consanguinity of close breeding. The evil effect of close breeding shows itself sooner in the case of pigs than in any other of our domestic animals, and therefore fresh blood is most essential. In practice it will be found that a well-shaped pig can be reared, fed and brought in a shorter space of time to a greater weight upon a smaller amount of food than a mongrel-bred one; while the bacon and hams cur from the carcass of a well-bred pig are superior in quality and command a higher price in the market.

When creamery, separated milk, in available it may be used fresh from the separators, but if it has to be carried or kept over it ought to be treated to a temperature of 190 degrees at the creamery immediately after it is separated.

NOTES.

There is nothing hens like better than a good variety of feed.

During the growing season geese may be picked every ten weeks.

Water for poultry can be kept pure if put in earthen crocks.

Pekin ducks are claimed to be invariably free from lice and vermin.

A dust bath is a necessity in every poultry house. Common road dust with a little sulphur in it is a good material.

Short-legged fowls fatten quickly, while usually long-legged fowls are hard to fatten.

When the hens are well cared for while molting they can be depended upon for winter layers.

It is a good plan to keep time, gravel and hot water, for the fowls can readily help themselves to all they want.

Crowding will save space in the poultry quarters, but it is nearly always done at the expense of health and thrift of the fowls.

When sharp gravel cannot be readily secured, old crockery were pounded up sufficiently fine for the fowls to swallow readily can be made to answer for grit.

In nearly all cases improvement among the poultry can be more readily secured if only one or two breeds are kept rather than a large number.

Coarse bones in fowls nearly always indicate coarse meat, and a coarsemeated fowl is poor eating by the side of a fine, juicy-meated one.

Unless starved to it the hens will, as a rule, reject nearly all kinds of food that are not suitable, and are usually the best judges of what they want and need.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED. By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever.

Deafness is caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

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FEED MILLS.

Sold with or without elevator. Medals awarded World's Fair.

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

Lights running most substantial and handiest to operate.

Three sizes, 2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 12 h. p.

Make a specialty of grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and stock feeders.

Send for circular free. South Bend, Ind. At the Atlanta Exposition, in the Transportation and Implement building at column D-13-34.

North and Northeast.

If you have any intention of going to the North or East this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the South and West. This is the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which is running double daily trains from New Orleans and Memphis through to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and all points North and East.

Travel Pass. T. H. KINGSLEY, Trav. Pass. Agent, Dallas, Tex. JNO. KILKENY, Div. Pass. Agent, New Orleans, La. C. P. WARE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

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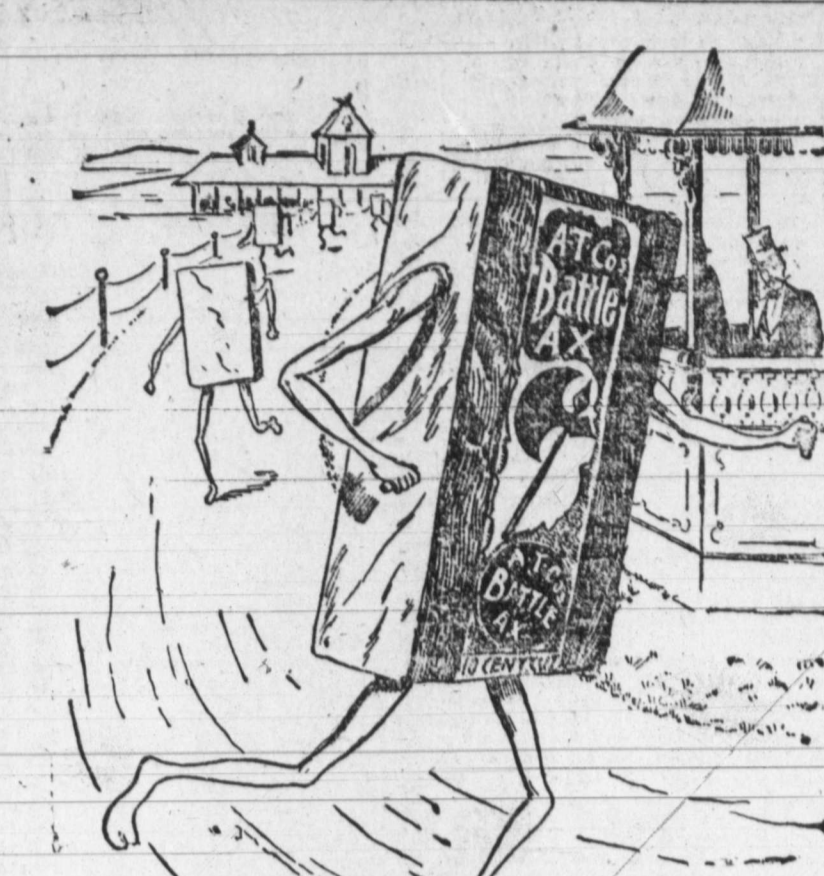
Write for Prices Kansas City Hay Press Co. Kansas City, Mo.

CULY

Write for Prices Kansas City Hay Press Co. Kansas City, Mo.

Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead.

The New York Central put fence on guard. Buy use. Although seemingly an expensive food, the use of milk is found to add to the flavor of the meat and also to prevent waste in cooking.



IT'S A WINNER EVERYTIME BATTLE AX PLUG IN THE LEAD BATTLE AX PLUG Has jumped into public favor on account of its size and quality. Its a great big piece of high grade tobacco for 10 CENTS.

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Composed of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Western Railway of Alabama, and the Atlanta and West Point railroad, the New Orleans Mobile and Montgomery route.

Double daily trains as follows: Arrive Leave

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Trains 35 and 36 the United States fast mail, have Pullman vestibule sleepers between New Orleans and New York, via Atlanta.

Direct connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California, via the Southern Pacific company (Sunset limited route) and the Texas and Pacific railway.

Be sure your tickets reads via the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line. GEC. C. SMITH, JOHN A. GER, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga. General Passenger Agent.

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Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

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WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 844 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for 15c. Work guaranteed for class. Orders by mail or express promptly filled.

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

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office, corner Fifth and No. 4, Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a m

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No. 2, Lv. Fort Worth..... 10:40 a m Lv. Bowie..... 1:31 p m

Lv. Ringgold..... 11:19 p m Ar. Kansas City..... 5:25 p m

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All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation

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AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN!

It takes off follies, satirizes, low-mashed dandies, dukes, pug noses, tobacconists, etc., in the author's inimitable and soft-grace voicing style.

They say there is a sight of flirtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more among men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone. But he wouldn't.

There was a young English girl aboard in't the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she was one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

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IRRIGATED FARM AT A BARGAIN. 225 acres, absolute title, fronting north Concho river.

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POLAND CHINAS. No expense has been spared in procuring foundation stock of the best and most fashionable strains.

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HEREFORD CATTLE. Consisting of Over 200 Head. Incidentally we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis Fair.

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FOR SALE.—100 head of four and five year old steers, were graded and in fine condition.

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SEED WHEAT.—I have a quantity of improved Texas-Mediterranean seed wheat which I will sell f. o. b. at McKinney, Tex.

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W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale. I have 100 good mares and fillies from two to six years old.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 500 three and four year old steers, all good cattle of Wise and adjoining counties.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.—Plenty of feed, 250 acres of fine wheat for weak cattle to graze on.

POULTRYMEN.—Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry literature?

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land.

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

FOR SALE.—100 head of four and five year old steers, were graded and in fine condition.

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HOME FARM HERD. Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa, Pa., Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeens, Angus, These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17, 1895. Dear Mrs. B.—So you admit me. Thanks! My, how poetical "Sweet Marie" doth grow. Suppose we all send in a sample of poetry and see what vein each one will strike? Of course "Sixteen" will write of

"When the violets begin to grow Underneath the cold white snow." And Marcha will write:

"There is to bereaved hearts a hope That in this world they will have—"

There, I can't think of anything to rhyme but "soothe." Finish it, please, Sweet Marie, Marie herself will pen:

"Of all the English words of beauty To me the sweetest one is duty!"

And Sybil will write:

"A face in a frown and temper-awry Should never come to children's sight."

And another Householder will say:

"O the misery and the joy He gives me—that 'small boy.'"

Mrs. B. herself will trace:

"Now, contradict me, ye who can. Every true woman loves some man."

Now, if you don't think this is what you would write, grab your pen, invoke the muse and let the Household have the benefit of the fruits of your labor.

Here is mine: "A little life lived all in vain— A little girl most painfully plain— A little picture to you of JANE!"

When the sheep is seen biting itself it does not indicate that it is hungry or loves wool, but that lice, ticks or scab are at work.

The place to make sweet savory mutton is in the feeding places and by the feed; it is not in the slaughterhouse nor in the methods of butchering. Wool would be one of the scarce necessities of life today if the mass of people could buy and wear all the woolen stuffs that common comfort demands.

During the warm days in October the sheep should be dipped, in any good dip, preparatory to the winter campaign. If vermin or scab is to trouble the sheep during the winter, the mites or germs will be present by this time, and proper treatment will do them up. Wheat screenings are often given away, sometimes besides given to the wheat buyer for taking them, and then he sells them for \$7 to \$8 a ton to sheep feeders who make money on them. This constitutes an unfortunate combination to the party of the first part, to say the least.

JUSTICE.

Mrs. A. V. Purdy in First Fruit. He's a man, my friend; it does not hurt a man to break the laws, the rules. But in woman's character we tolerate no flaws. Why should he be respected after such a crime as this? While she, the ruined, should be hounded down the dark abyss? Hurt him? Well, it hurts him so that could I have my way He'd hang as high as Haman hung in Mordecai's day. And I'll tell you that in my stern code I give a man no more

License to sin than I would a woman. His lordly head and teach him that if he goes astray He shall be punished as we punish women every day. Require from him what he requires—a spotless purity; Let purity no longer wed with moral leprosy.

If the smallest stain falls on the snow of woman's fame, we cry "Away with her!" and yet in man pull all dishonor by. He demands a human lily with the dew upon its breast. Upon whose coral lips no kisses, save a parent's, have been impressed. She demands adoring glances, florid words and smiles. Fulsome compliments and letters, love with all its wiles.

What if her king be reckless, he will yet be wise. When mature years shall bring him stronger will and clearer eyes. For he thinks, aye, he cares not, what his morals be. She but knows she loves him fondly, will not set him free; And she gives her stainless virtue in exchange for his as black As yonder nimbus that the east wind from the sun is driving back.

Let me sound a note of warning; Mothers, guard your fireside; teach Sons and daughters that a pure life is within all mortals' reach; That morality and goodness will adorn each sex the same; Lacking this, that each should merit like abuse, contempt and shame. When a man would woo your daughter, let his record be. Like her own in honest purpose, and in stern integrity. Lacking this, dismiss the suitor till he shall attain to a higher grade. All the virtues she possesses—record clear of stain. Not an intermittent goodness, lost and found each day. But a steady, stern, repentance, that will last away. And if he have not moral strength, though good his will may be. Dismiss him, that your daughter's life from trouble may be free.

Maldens, rouse, and gather bravely, in a phalanx grand. Spurn the impenitent, spurn the immoral, purity demands. Set your faces and your voices strong as death against the base. Spurn the man, as well as woman, who the laws of God disgrace. Subject your loving suitor to a rigid scrutiny. 'Tis not enough, he seemeth moral; he must moral be. And if sins and faults you witness, and perceive no crime, Love him fondly, love him deeply; he deserves a love sublime. But few can bear the close inspection; few of crime are clear. Tested thus, how many weddings would you have this year?

If the maiden viewed her lover as he is—not seems— She would cast him out, disgusted, from her girlish dreams. If the maiden viewed her lover as he lives each day. She would wreathe love from her bosom, it is safe to say. Not for his sins and follies, nor for his smiling lips. But that the man she honors is steeped in crime to the lips. What is just but a crime? There is not greater. God knows None of the nice distinctions under which men repose. Man's definition of 'crime is made to answer his needs. To take the crimson of guilt away from his own needed. Woman, alas! You, and you only, can save;

Draw to your standard the good, the moral, the strong and brave.

Open a vigorous crusade; make war on liquor and crime. Moral paralysis reigneth; now, if at all, is the time; March hand in hand with religion no man can withstand; Religion, and law, and women, the strongest powers in the land; Snatch the brand from the burning, gather the pentent in, Throw out defiance to evil—today let the battle begin.

The above poem is from a Texas poetess. Perhaps she is known to our Household. Her poem of "Justice" will be enjoyed by every reader. Why there should be one code of morals for man, another for woman, is a question long been asked, but never satisfactorily answered and never will be in this world. All that has been said and written on this subject has not bettered conditions one iota. Why? Ah! there are too many reasons to attempt to give them.

There are two famous oil paintings, "The Return of the Prodigal Son," and "The Return of the Prodigal Daughter." The difference between the return of the two can be imagined by the least imaginative. Impiety should be frowned upon, put down, alike in both sexes. Should be, yes, but alas! is not. Women are severely censured for not condemning alike men and women in the transgression of certain moral laws. It is said woman receives the full measure of her wrath, while men goes free. This is not true. To a pure woman all things are pure—until proven otherwise. She smiles and welcomes to her home and presence the friends presented by father, husband or brothers as surely fit for her as if it fit for them to present, and is often ignorant, blissfully ignorant (and better she remain so) of the unseen lives of men friends. But the devil, as if having a particular spite against women, doubtless recognizing in her his worst enemy, at her best, and a formidable rival at her worst, leaves the marks of sin so visible that children turn instinctively from an immoral woman, and good women draw their skirts aside.

The convict in his stripes paying the penalty of the law, is perhaps more culpable than a man who has broken the law but escaped punishment by means known only to himself, whom dressed in broadcloth, a woman meets and smiles upon as a friend of her friends.

Is she to be censured for shrinking from the convict? She would shrink from the one in broadcloth, and she does not know. Ah, well, he is better for the touch of her hand.

OAK LAWN.

Dear Mrs. B.—I have been silently enjoying the many good letters in our Household for some time. Since I have written there are many new members. I am so glad. The more the merrier. I really think our Household the most interesting I can find in any of the papers. But please don't call me an old maid yet. This is the third time I have had to deny the charge. "A Reader" may be an old maid, but I am not for a few years to come. I am not particularly jealous of Little Nell. Mrs. B. used to say she loved me. Emma George was a little severe on me. If the household really knew me they would know me to be far from the thought of ever taking the platform and lecturing on any subject. I am not of that order of women. It makes me feel that to say "I wish I were a man" is a little low. I wish I knew a Reader, though we do not agree on the decay of chivalry. I do not doubt but that any of us could pick out the most knightly and chivalrous of men in our acquaintance—a few—but, take the world over, chivalry is dead. Woman cannot clamor for equal rights with men, then ask for equal rights with her.

But I adore tender, differential manners in a man. The rough-and-ready way spoken of in a former letter would not suit me. If a man said "Come, old gal," to me, his words would be all dough with me from that time on. Again I say I wish I was a neighbor of a Reader's. I would love to read Emerson's essays with her. They are too deep for me to read alone—reading requires an intellectual companion to understand and enjoy fully. If it is too deep for club reading, I think by the way, our club is doing very fully. So far this club we have not taken up any book—have just read the magazines and papers. The club afternoon is the brightest spot in all our lives. We look forward to each pleasant anticipation. It breaks the monotony of country life and serves as a manifold good. I have just finished "The Story of an African Farm." Have any of you read it? It is odd, but interesting. There are so many good things to read I wonder that people ever become lonely. Good books are truly the best and best of our companions. My hobby is "people." I adore people. I love to be with people, to hear them talk, to try them, to find out if they are, to see how much bad there is to overlook, to see the different sorrows and joys and how they are borne so differently. Well, I find this an interesting world in which to live. In spite of the world of chivalry, and my sealed fate, it seems, is to be an old maid. I am going to be different from any you read about, as sure as my name is ISABELLE.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

If there were no little sins there would never be any big ones. Pray that you may not think evil, and then you will not speak it. The man who looks at everything through money never seeks far. The man who worships a God of his own imagination, worships himself. The less a man amounts to the prouder he is of his ancestors being big people.

Temperance means the right use of right things. There can be no right use of wrong things. Man is never so unhappy as when he hates his brother, and never so happy as when he loves him.

If sunshine had to be paid for, there are people who would declare that candle light could beat it. Perhaps all men can not be successful, but every one can make up his mind that he will deserve to be. Thousands of people would work like beavers in the church, if they could only do it in the front window.

If we believe right we will seek right, and if we seek right we will never make a prayer that will not be answered. Aim to be happy five minutes at a time, and you will be surprised to find how easy it will become to rejoice all day.

RECIPES FOR HOUSEHOLD.

Graham Pudding—One-fourth cup melted butter, one egg, one-half cup molasses, one cup raisins, one-half cup graham flour, one teaspoon soda, cinnamon and nutmeg. Steam two one-half hours.

Sauce for Puddings—One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, one-half table-spoon flour. Beat sugar, butter and flour to a cream, then add yolk of egg and beat this, then one cup boiling water. Boil until it thickens, then add in white of beaten egg and flavor. Serve hot.

"KATY FLYER."

On October 6, the popular M. K. & T. railway company will begin service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesboro and Denison, trains numbers 8 and

6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer."

The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m. arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m. The Katy, always working to the interest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engraving herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to ride in.

CONSUMPTION AND ROUP.

It is now generally conceded that the term roup means really nothing, simply covering a number of diseases. When a bird has coughs, scrofula and heart disease, consumption or diphtheria it is ascribed to roup, and is at best catarrh, then pneumonia, and then consumption, according to the different stages. Tuberculous diseases, however, may affect the bones, bowels and throat, as well as the lungs. A writer in the Live Stock Journal of London, England, asserts that he has proven that the tuberculous in fowls is entirely distinct from that which affects the human family or the mammalian animals. He claims it to be the result of filthy and unhealthy surroundings and contagious from fowl to fowl, even appearing when new flocks are put into yards where it had previously been, if they were not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the fowls were put in. He also says that they cannot contract it from the human race or from animals, or did not in some experiments he made by feeding a number of three months on infective tuberculous matter from consumptive human patients and from tuberculous horse and cow. Systematic cleaning and disinfecting of poultry yards, the removal of excrement, and feeding on clean surfaces, with care in the selection of birds from healthy situations, are means which give an amount of protection from incursion and spread of disease, while isolation of suspected animals, or, better, killing out, and disinfection, may be advisable when the disease is once established.—National Stockman and Farmer.

THE TURKEY TO RAISE. All commission merchants agree that it is the medium sized turkeys that sell the most readily and are the most profitable. The birds should dress eight, ten or twelve pounds, according to the proportion of toms and hens, they say, and should look plump and clean. These birds are the first selected, and the others go off more slowly. At over fourteen pounds a reduction in the price is demanded, while birds at eighteen and twenty pounds are almost unsalable at greatly reduced rates. Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

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

Double daily service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La-Redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary colleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs, Phone 71. P. O. Box 240 Fort Worth, Texas.

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. Maxwell, Madockia, Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company. Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 509 Main st., Dallas.

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

RUPTURE & PILES CURED Without the Knife. Business, FISTULA, FISSURE, Syphilis, Stricture, Emissions, Hemorrhoids, Gonorrhea, etc. Dr. GLAZE, Specialist, 1010 1/2 TEXAS AVE., HOUSTON. Book Free.

TRANSIT HOUSE. L. E. HOWARD, Manager. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day. The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

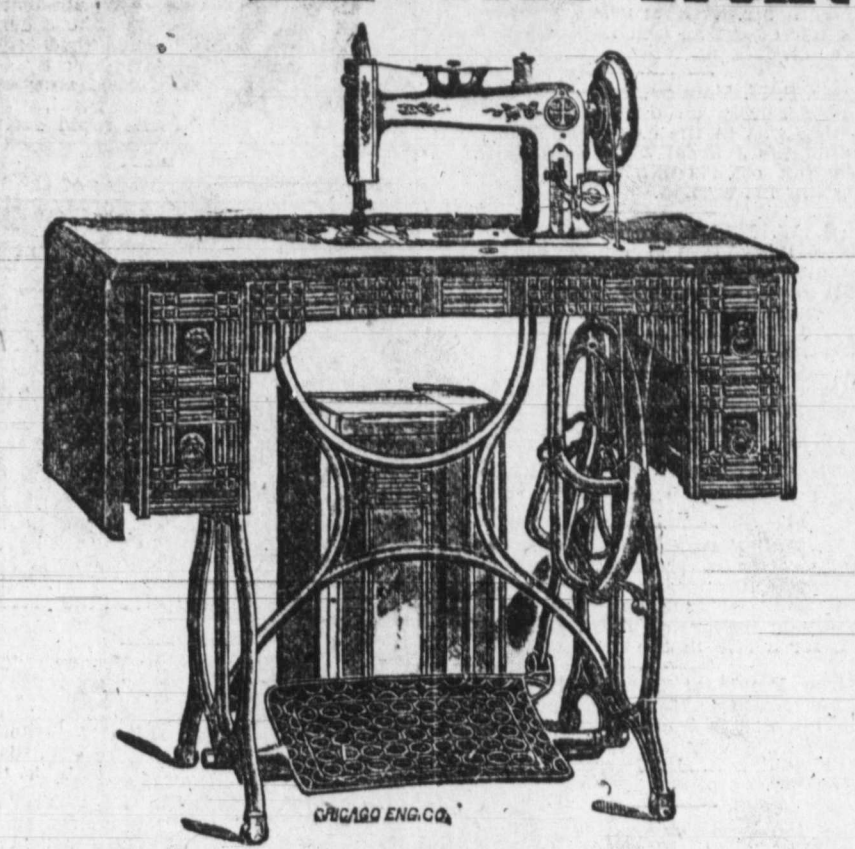
Time Table Effective June 25, 1896.

11:40 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central time. Daily. Daily except Sunday. W. C. FORBESS, G. F. & P. Agent.

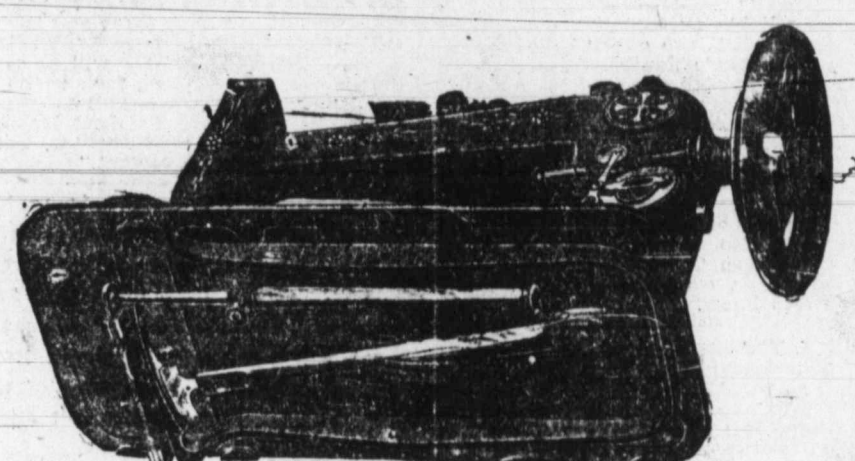
FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common cattle, 50 cows and a bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head. George E. Loving & Co.

Quality First, Price Next



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us." So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is offering the best Sewing Machine made to its readers.



Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

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by any other Machine made, regardless of price. DO YOU BELIEVE US? We have plenty of readers using the MacLine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order the Machine on 15 days trial.

TERMS AND PRICES: There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one 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, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars 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.

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

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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BLAIR BROS., Fort Worth, Tex. FINE OLD WHISKIES. People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices.

We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2.50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3.00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3.50 per gallon. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Send money by express or P. O. money order. Cor. Fourteenth St. and Jennings Ave.

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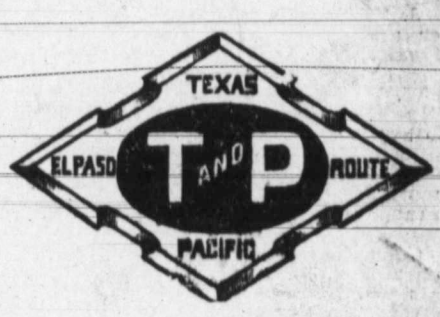
Now Run Solid TO...

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WITH WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS AND FREE CHAIR CARS.

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THROUGH CARS TO NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT AND MEMPHIS.

For Tickets and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or L. S. THORNE, Third Vice President and General Manager, GASTON MERRILL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Tex.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Port Worth and Denver City RAILWAY. MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. Sept. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 7:30 p. m., passing through

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And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pecos River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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The new night train on THE SANTA FE.

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At a Price Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gemstones, Pearls, Clocks, Silverware, etc.

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PERSONAL.

George Simpson of Cresson was in town Tuesday. Tom Riley of Montague county was in town this week. George Simmons of Weatherford was in town Wednesday. J. T. Holt of Vernon sent ten cars of fine cattle to Honey Grove. R. E. Carwell, a Decatur cattleman, was a visitor in the city Thursday. C. W. Coon, a cattleman of Weatherford, was in the city Wednesday. Sam Cuthbert, a stockman of Callahan county, was in town Tuesday. G. S. Dalton, a cattleman of Mineral Wells, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. A. T. Wooten and W. A. Hunter of Cresson were in the city Wednesday. F. M. Weaver returned Thursday from a short absence from the city. T. S. Foster, an extensive feeder and ranchman of Decker, was in town this week. W. R. Green of Jack county was among the cattlemen in town this week. A. J. Long, a Nolan county stockman, was a visitor at the Mansion Hotel this week. J. E. Crites of Grandbury, an enterprising banker and cattle raiser, was in town Wednesday. Charles Brown of Childress was in the city Saturday shaking hands with his numerous friends. O. L. Moray, a well known cattle dealer of Montague county, was a Journal visitor last week. John Black, a cattleman of Prairie Hill, was in town last week. He is an officer of that country. J. T. Harris, a Ringgold cattle raiser and feeder, was here Wednesday from a trip to south Texas. W. D. Cook of Wolfe City was in the city Wednesday looking for a chance to buy 1000 choice feed cattle. Phelps White of Roswell, N. M., manager of the well known L. F. D. ranch, was in the city this week. Colonel Bob Wray of Woodward, Ok., passed through the city Saturday on his way to look at some Hill county steers. J. A. Hammel, a Chickasha, I. T., stockman, passed through Fort Worth Saturday on his way west to look at cattle. L. J. Caraway of Granbury was in the city Thursday. Mr. C. is president of the Texas section of the Farmers' congress. John Hogg, a Decatur ranchman and postmaster, accompanied his family, was visiting friends in the city Wednesday. B. F. Leonard, a Palo Pinto stockman, was in the city Saturday visiting the market and talking to his many friends. Eugene McDaniels of Hubbard, Tex., member of the live stock firm of Watson & McDaniels, was a visitor to Fort Worth Saturday. C. F. Cox of Throckmorton county was here Thursday. Mr. Cox owns 12,000 head of sheep, one of the biggest herds in the state. Jot Smyth of Grandview was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He has a large herd of cattle near that place and reports them as doing well. R. P. Clark of Comanche, better known as the cowboy poet, was in the city last week, reciting his newest poetry and looking at the markets. Giles Connell of Dublin, a heavy feeder of cattle, came in Wednesday afternoon. He now has about 2500 head on feed at Dublin. A. M. McCartney of Waxahachie was a Journal caller this week. He was on his way to Callahan county to buy cattle. C. C. Daly, the Fort Worth representative of Evans-Snyder-Buell company, was in Sulphur Springs this week, where he has had an extensive deal on foot. Mr. Nelson of the cattle firm of Nelson & Cassidy, Sulphur Springs, was in the city Saturday with a view to buying a lot of cattle to put on feed at Sulphur Springs. Ben Barr of the prosperous cattle company of Denny & Co. has recently returned from South Texas. He reports stock in that section in fine fix to spread the winter. C. T. Herring, a Wilbarger county stockman, was in the city last week. Mr. Herring reports everything in fine shape, and cattlemen are jubilant over future prospects. Jim and Dick Nall of Wolfe City were among the cattlemen in the city this week. They have a large number of cattle on feed in the Indian Nation. G. R. Nelson and nephew, A. K. Nelson of Kansas City, passed through Fort Worth the other day on their way to Mr. G. R. Nelson's ranch in the state of Coahuila, Mexico. S. H. Bromley, who has been doing the shipping for Colonel Doc Harold at Mineral Wells, was in the city en route to Channing to superintend the shipping of Arthur Tisdale's steers. The Two Buckle ranch in Crosby county, owned by the Kentucky Cattle company, has been leased by a party of Mexican cattlemen from the state of Chihuahua and will be stocked with imported cattle. L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls and Kansas City returned Saturday from a trip to South Texas. While Mr. Wilson may have had an idea of buying cattle, he thinks that the prices now asked are a little too high. Government Quarantine Inspector D. McCuningham of El Paso left Saturday morning for Kansas City. He says fully 50,000 Mexican cattle will pass through El Paso after the quarantine law is suspended. The ever popular L. and N. has inaugurated a new train service to the North and Northeast, making a specialty of their route to Atlanta, offering an extremely low rate to the exposition. T. F. W. Dietert of Japonica, Tex., has placed on the market a small herd of fine steers. Those desiring to purchase such a bunch will do well to write to him. See his ad. in the Journal For Sale column. C. W. Merchant of Abilene came in Wednesday evening. Mr. Merchant has cattle interests in the Nation, Arizona and west Texas. He is not only an extensive and successful breeder of cattle, but is also the old time originator

of the now famous expression that all that was raised in west Texas was hades and cattle. E. J. Ashburn of Waco was in the city Wednesday and left for Dallas last night. Mr. Ashburn is an extensive feeder of cattle, and now has a number on feed at Waco. Mr. S. H. Vaughn, now of Goodnight, but formerly an old resident of Palo Pinto, was in the city Wednesday and made the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Vaughn reports cattle in good condition in his section. G. W. Elkins offers a fine tract of land lying in the upper Brazos valley, Kent county, for pasturage. The flats are covered with an excellent growth of mesquite grass and the broken land offers fine shelter from the winter weather. Doc Harris, a prominent cattleman of this city, has returned from a trip to the grazing country, where he visited J. H. Wadleigh of Greenville 1000 head of 4-year-old steers of the "3" ranch. The herd brought \$30 per head. W. B. Serimpshire of Big Springs, a large cattle owner of that section was in town Wednesday. He has about 3200 head of four and five year old steers on pasture at Paint Rock, waiting for a rise in the market. The Provident Savings Life Assurance society of New York has an advertisement in this week's Journal. They offer an excellent policy at very small cost. The general R. B. Parrott is general manager. J. H. Whatley and Sel Arnold of Greenville were in the city Saturday on their way to King county, where they have 1000 head of feeder cattle that they bought from P. B. and M. Harrold. The stock will be carried to Greenville for feeding. H. M. Munday of the City of Mexico, passed through Fort Worth on his way to the west via the Texas and Pacific to look at some grazing lands in West Texas. If a satisfactory place can be found he will arrive a herd of cattle there from Mexico. The reliable DeKalb Fence company of DeKalb, Ill., has an offering for sale at very reasonable figures three miles of fencing, and each are models of beauty for the purposes manufactured. The steel web picket is especially well put up. "Bob" S. Davis, editor of the Sayings, published at Wagoner, I. T., was at the Journal office this last week. Mr. Davis is also secretary and treasurer of the Indian Territory Press association, and in every particular a good fellow to know. A. J. Walcott, a prominent cattleman of Waxahachie, was a pleasant visitor at the Journal office Tuesday. He was on his way to Baird to purchase cattle. He reports cattle interests flourishing in Ellis county, and expects a raise in the price of cattle soon. Will L. Sargent, the well known and energetic newspaper man, is now proprietor of the Greenville Headlight and is making it one of the great papers of North Texas. The attention of the Journal readers is called to the ad. of the Atlanta and New Orleans short line railroad in this week's paper. Those who contemplate visiting the Atlanta exposition will find this a most desirable route to travel. J. J. Richardson, editor and proprietor of the Daventon (Iowa) Democrat, was a prominent caller at the Journal office Thursday. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Democratic executive committee of his state, and is also a very successful breeder of Jersey cattle. Colonel R. H. Overall was here Friday and left for his home in Coleman county over the Rio Grande. Colonel Overall is an old-time Texas cattleman and he said that he had never seen grass better than it is at present. Calves are not so plentiful as in former years, but they are of a better quality, which, he added, might be said of cattle generally. The veteran nurseryman, E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, was in the For Sale column of the Journal, calling attention to the seed wheat which he has for sale. So trustworthy have the people of Texas found Mr. Kirkpatrick to be that his name is attached to any statement is sufficient guarantee that it is just that way. The wheat has undergone several successful tests, and if you intend purchasing seed wheat you can do no better than to write Mr. Kirkpatrick. P. M. Burnett, a prominent cattleman of Knox county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office last evening. Mr. Burnett is quite an affable man, and in answer to questions said: "The cattle outlook in Knox county was never better, fine range and we are needing rain to insure winter grass. The stockmen of my neighborhood are not very much worried over the entrance of Mexican cattle into Texas, as they believe that the number that will be brought in will be very few and years must pass before they can be made as good cattle as ours. Mr. Burnett has been attending the Fair and reports himself well pleased. A very prominent Panhandle ranchman was in the city last week. While talking with a lot of cattlemen the talk drifted to the importation of Mexican cattle. The Panhandle man soon became interesting. He said he would allow no importer to drive cattle through his range; that his stock was too finely bred to run the risk of having them catch the fever, and that they shouldn't come in his neighborhood. Some of his brother ranchmen remonstrated with him for entertaining such opinions; that the cattle that would be imported came from north of the quarantine line, crossed the Rio Grande above this line, and were just as free from infectious diseases as Panhandle steers; that the law permitted it and the only way to prevent Mexican cattle passing through his range was by force of arms. The angry cowman was still protesting against "them darned Mexican steers" late this afternoon. A. V. Carter, who looks after Nelson Morris' cattle interests, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He said: "We will have 3000 head of 3s and 4s on feed at Waco and a like number at Little Rock, Ark. I am still in the market for 1300 head and expect to get them for not more than 1-1/2 cents and probably less. I am under the impression that the feeder who has paid 3 cents and upwards for his cattle stands a good chance to lose. I have instructions from Mr. Morris not to make any arrangements for the second feeding. Meal is higher than it was last year, occasioned by the cotton shortage. There is very little meal going North, as corn is plentiful and cheap. As to the number of cattle being fed this year, I cannot say, but as far as the state is concerned I think there will be fewer." R. J. Carroll of McCulloch county was in the city a short time Wednesday on his way up to the fair at Dallas. Mr. Carroll has 900 head of steers, one-olds and upward, on pasture, which he will offer for sale. He reports grass as finer in his county than he has seen it for ten years, and cattle are doing well. Mr. Carroll does not think that as many cattle will be

fed in Texas this year as in former years. This results from the scarcity of cotton seed meal and the high price asked for it, being which the feeder would have little margin for profit. This condition, however, may be partly offset by the feeding of crushed corn, which the enormous crop of that cereal will make available in case good crushers are introduced. Mr. Carroll says, however, that even crushed corn cannot take the place of the meal, as its use will not result in as rapid fattening of cattle. Fred Horrbrough, manager of the Esapeula ranch, was here Saturday and in answer to a query made by a Journal man said: "It has been my observation that every year about this time there is a big rush of cattle to market and prices go tumbling down. The cause of this is that the immense number of cattle that are taken every year to Indian Territory and Kansas pastures are held as long as possible, and when frost falls they are hurried to market in a hurry. Northwestern cattle are also coming in heavy now, as their season is about closing. It is purely guess work to say what the market will be, but I think that it is bound to improve as soon as receipts decrease, which they are bound to do in a couple of weeks at the outside. I do not look for as good prices as last year, but I look for an improvement on the present market." C. T. Herring, the big Vernon cattleman, was here Saturday en route to Muskogee, I. T., where he has a carload of middle Texas steers. He reported the sale through Geo. B. Loving & Co. of this city of 500 steers to J. T. Holt of Honey Grove at \$22, and a carload, the tops of a big herd, at \$40. He also sold B. O. Walcott of Honey Grove 500 steers at \$35. These are among the best cattle that will enter Texas feed lots this year. Mr. Herring thinks that there is bound to be a reaction in the market, and that where meal and hulls were bought before the advance some money will be made. He said: "It is surprising how meal and hulls have advanced in price. I came down the road today with a member of the Decatur Cotton Oil-Mill company, and he told me that at a meeting held yesterday it had been decided to hold the meal at \$15 and the hulls at \$4 per ton. Meal started out at about \$9, soon went to \$12, then \$13.50 and is now \$15. Hulls have advanced from \$2.50 to \$4. Still I think there will be some money made by feeders, for as soon as the rush is over prices will return to a normal condition. I do not look for a price of \$10 a year, but I do look for an improvement." The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions. The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Milster, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English; Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Milster and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Coker and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole. The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position. It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor. The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college. The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex. A NEW FIRM. R. N. Graham and Joseph L. Loving Engage in the Cattle Brokerage Business. Messrs. R. N. Graham and Joseph L. Loving, two well-known cattle brokers of this city, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Graham & Loving and are now ready for business. They will do a strictly commission business in cattle and range, confining their operations strictly to this line of business, and devoting their entire time and attention to the business. Their office is located at 506 Main street, this city, where all cattlemen visiting the city are requested to call and make themselves "to hum." "Tom" Graham, the senior member of the firm, has for years been engaged in the cattle brokerage business and is too well known to the cowmen generally to need any introduction at the hands of the Journal. "Joe" Loving is a young man, but one who is probably as well acquainted and well known as any one in Texas. Like Mr. Graham, he has all his life been associated with the cowmen of Texas, readers of the Journal know him well; for years he has been connected with this paper, but for two years past has been in the cattle brokerage business here, first in a well-known firm of Geo. B. Loving &

Son, and latterly of the firm of Geo. B. Loving & Co. This new firm invites correspondence of both purchaser and seller, promising faithful attention to all business entrusted to them. Buyers and sellers will consult their own interest by corresponding with or calling on them at their office, 506 Main street, Fort Worth. NEWS AND NOTES. President Cleveland is on a visit to the Atlanta exposition. An excursion of Oklahoma editors made an extended trip through state this week. They were royally welcomed on every hand. The Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair has been called off by the Florida Athletic club, and other parties are now at work making arrangements for the fight. Acting Postmaster-General Jones has issued a fraud order against the Kansas Mutual investment company of Kansas City, Kan. An order has also been issued against the British-American Loan syndicate of Chicago, of obtaining money through the mails by fraudulent practices. Henry Lummers, a farmer, was returning home Saturday night, near Ft. Tom, when he was set on by three men and beaten terribly. After they had pounded him into unconsciousness they took the proceeds of his cotton crop from his person and left him for dead, and he may yet die. At the regular session of the Twenty-fourth with reference to the land commissioner's bill, the board was made of \$25,000 to refund money paid into the treasury on land taxes, etc., where patents could not issue on account of conflicts in cases of illegal and erroneous sales, to be paid subject to approval by the governor and attorney-general. Under this appropriation about 5000 claims have been filed which aggregate about \$50,000. For some time past the governor and attorney-general have had these claims under advisement, and today the first claim approved by the board was turned over to the claimant. The board has rejected all claims of lands sold under the detached section clause, where parties have not kept their interest paid up. Where interest has been paid they recommended that the land commissioner do not cancel any of said sales and recommend legislation validating such sales. The only claims approved are those where parties cannot issue on account of conflict, and where sales have been cancelled as illegal by decree of the court. It is given out that the appropriation made will be sufficient to pay all claims filed and approved by the board. A suit for a writ of mandamus was filed this afternoon against Commissioner Baker of the general land office to compel him to issue a certificate of facts in reference to the illegal sale of school lands. It is understood the commissioner bases his refusal on the ground that the cause of the state might be prejudiced. Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main street, Dallas. SHEEP AND WOOL. In mixed farming there is nearly or quite enough that would otherwise be wasted, that if sheep are kept would be converted into a marketable product. There is a considerable difference in the quality of wool as produced in different sections of the country, but in two years the quality and quantity of Australian imports has driven our No. 1 tallow out of the market, and today we are able to ship only the second grade. The best Australian tallow brings from 1-2 to 3-4 of a cent more than the best quality of our domestic; while No. 2 tallow brings scarcely more than 1-4 cents today. This Australian competition is causing much concern among our dealers and producers of tallow and the outlook is not very encouraging and there hardly seems to be any hope or prospect of a betterment of the situation. SITUATION IN TALLOW. American tallow is being displaced in foreign markets by the rapidly increasing exports of this commodity from Australia. Large quantities of tallow are also coming into this country, over 2,000,000 pounds of Australian having been brought by Chicago firms within two months. Until within a few years England has purchased very largely of American tallow, but in two years the quality and quantity of Australian imports has driven our No. 1 tallow out of the market, and today we are able to ship only the second grade. The best Australian tallow brings from 1-2 to 3-4 of a cent more than the best quality of our domestic; while No. 2 tallow brings scarcely more than 1-4 cents today. This Australian competition is causing much concern among our dealers and producers of tallow and the outlook is not very encouraging and there hardly seems to be any hope or prospect of a betterment of the situation. EXCHANGE NOTES. About 1500 Runnels county stock sheep recently sold at \$1.50 each. At Brown last week 115,000 pounds of spring Texas wool sold at 11 1-2@13c per pound. Several bunches of stock sheep sold in the Devil's river country last week at prices ranging from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per head. There seems to be a regular exodus of sheep from New Mexico, 250,000 head are now being driven and shipped from around Las Vegas to Kansas and Nebraska. The wool market is at present in a strong position. In London the hardening tendency of values has continued, and in the Boston market there has been heavy transactions in foreign wools, manufacturers having purchased them freely. A meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' association will be held in San Angelo, Tex., on November 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of passing on matters of vital importance to wool growers. All sheepmen and others interested in the wool industry are requested to be present. Geo. Richardson, secretary. Texas feeders are making arrangements for feeding liberal numbers of sheep this season, while in Nebraska more sheep will be fed than was the case last year, but hardly so many as the previous year. If our reports are correct, and in the Boston market there is at present there doesn't seem to be any prospect of a scarcity of fat sheep during the present winter.—National Stockman. Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, president of the National Wool Growers' association, G. W. Markham and Secretary Avon of New York, have called a meeting of wool growers, wool dealers and sheep breeders to meet at the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., December 4, to urge congress to incorporate wool tariff provisions in any revenue bill that may be passed. The strong tone as the London sales continue and the values are as firm as at any time since the sales opened. Paris and London buyers are operating freely in London, and it now looks as

Some Watch Talk.

The enormous number of our Premium Watches sold since we introduced it has led us to confer with some factories for more pretentious Watches. Below we present a list of what, after a personal visit to the factories and wholesale dealers, we consider the best Watch bargains in America. We are not offering these Watches for profit; we are not in the jewelry business, but we want circulation and circulation we must have.

No. 544— This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted. We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for \$5.00.

No. 554— A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movement is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price—a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for \$6.00.

No. 501— This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use—hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime. Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for \$5.00.

No. 507— This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for \$8.75.

No. 520— Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years. It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for \$8.50.

Address, TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

though the offerings would be cleaned up very quickly. Prices range all the way from 10 to 20 per cent above the closing of the July sale, and even at these prices some wools are being withdrawn. The attendance has been full, and competition active, ever since the present sale opened, and appearances indicate that there will be enough wool to go round. Private cables from American operators in attendance, say that the general quality of the offerings is very poor, with but little surplus for this country.

BREEDS OF SHEEP AND ENVIRONMENT. There are no worthless breeds of sheep—but there are some better than others for a particular locality. It is merely a question of environment. It is true that we can take a sheep that is at home under quite different environments from ours and by long and patient breeding the sheep will become used to our environments and will thrive here as at home. We can no doubt acclimatize the African sheep with their bare or hairy skins, and Welsh mountain sheep or the Highland Scotch. But the question is: What is the use of doing any such thing? There are already enough breeds established and I think more than enough, for practical use in the farming states of America.

Now there is a line of study in selection of a breed to stand by on our farms that it seems to me has either been quite neglected or else has been studied from a wrong standpoint. We need of this breed or of that breed, the description generally of the sheep as it is in its native home, and we become quite enthusiastic and resolve that that is the breed for us, and then we buy some imported stock, somewhere the home grown not being quite up to the standard, and we start in with high hopes of emulating the performances of the breeders in the home country. At first we are delighted, perhaps, with the results, and then after a while we find that our Lincolns are not breeding quite as large or vigorously as they did at home, and we resort to fresh importations of blood to keep them up to the standard, or our Cotswolds are found to be delicate and the lambs hard to raise, or the Leicesters do not early maturity that they once possessed. So, perhaps, we change to the newer favorites—the Shropshire Downs or the Oxford or Hampshire or Sussex or Dorsets.

I have not mentioned one of these breeds with any feeling of disrespect. I have a sincere admiration for each one as developed into perfection in its proper home, nor do I maintain, as some have, that we should develop a breed of sheep of our own here in America, that is not in my opinion necessary, and it is hardly possible. What I do think is that we should consider well the previous conditions of environment of any breed under question, and then think how near we can come to putting the sheep under the same conditions when we get it on our farms.—Exchange.

MARKETS.

OUR FORT WORTH LETTER. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 24.—The following is a list of the actual sales for the past week by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

Table with columns: No., AVer., Price. CAR LOT HOGS. 80.....246 \$5.50, 81.....229 3.55, 82.....231 3.45, 83.....1.80 3.40, 84.....231 3.45, 85.....278 3.50, 86.....228 3.40, 87.....228 3.40

Table with columns: No., AVer., Price. WAGON HOGS. 2.....224 3.40, 3.....260 3.40, 4.....230 3.40, 5.....230 3.40, 6.....230 3.40, 7.....230 3.40, 8.....230 3.40, 9.....230 3.40, 10.....230 3.40, 11.....230 3.40, 12.....230 3.40

Table with columns: No., AVer., Price. CATTLE. 18 cows.....840 \$2.20, 19 cows.....830 2.00, 20 cows.....820 1.75, 21 cows.....810 1.75, 22 cows.....800 1.75, 23 cows.....790 1.75, 24 cows.....780 1.75, 25 cows.....770 1.75, 26 cows.....760 1.75, 27 cows.....750 1.75, 28 cows.....740 1.75, 29 cows.....730 1.75, 30 cows.....720 1.75

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, La., Oct. 19.—The movement continues fairly active in the better qualities of all classes of cattle.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Chicago, Oct. 23.—Dullness was the feature in wheat today, December closing unchanged after a range of but half a cent.

OUR DALLAS LETTER. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 23.—Market quotations reported from Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers.....3.50, Common to fair shipping steers.....2.50, Choice fat cows.....2.50, Common to fair fat cows.....2.00, Choice veal calves.....2.10, Common to fair calves.....1.50

THE CATTLE MARKET. Chicago, Oct. 23.—Cattle—Although the receipts for this week have been much smaller than a week ago, the offerings have more than sufficed to meet all the requirements of the trade.

St. Louis Livestock. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 800. Market steady and strong on upper grades.

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packers, \$3.45@3.65; mixed, \$3.40@3.60; lights, \$3.40@3.60; yorkers, \$3.50@3.60; pigs, \$2.75@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 6700; shipments, 500; lambs, \$2.50@4.20; muttons, \$2.00@3.75.

The Wool Market. Boston, Oct. 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: There has been a fair business done the past week at previous prices.

Local Cotton Market. Receipts continue small, owing to the present depression and it is apprehended that as this disposition on the part of planters to hold back is pretty general, the receipts next month are apt to be very large, and cause still further depression, which by a steady marketing, would be averted.

New York Cotton. New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; middling, 7-8c; futures, 4.30@4.35; December-January, 4.30@4.35; January-February, 4.30@4.35; February-March, 4.30@4.35; March-April, 4.30@4.35; April-May, 4.30@4.35; May-June, 4.30@4.35; June-July, 4.40@4.40.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 8-8c; net middling, 8-8c; good ordinary, 8c; net receipts, 13,654; gross, 14,767; exports, coastwise, 3698; sales, 3000; stock, 618,301 bales.

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Houston Cotton. Houston, Tex., Oct. 23.—(Special)—Spot cotton quiet at 1-8 decline; middling, 1-1c; receipts, 17,564; exports, 818 bales; stock, 139,914 bales.

New York Dry Goods. New York, Oct. 23.—There was no general activity visible in the market, though a good number of buyers were present. As a whole, staples showed in very moderate request, and usual important quotations were made at fullest rates.

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ports to Great Britain, 37,467; to France, 9056; to continent, 44,721. Total since September 1—Net receipts, 1,271,963; exports to Great Britain, 289,063; to France, 36,253; to continent, 197,043.

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices steady; American middling, 4-5-8d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 600 were for speculation and export, including 9600 American. Receipts, 11,000.

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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., Livestock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage.

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STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO. Live Stock Agents. Capital, \$200,000. TEXAS DEPARTMENT—W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. T. Way, Geo. Beggs, Solicitors.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

SCALING & TAMBLYN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY. CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS. WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

Henry Michell & Bro. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. STOCK LANDING. B. O. Box, 644. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

unfortunate Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

STANDARD Live Stock Commission. CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application.

To Cattlemen: We Recommend Our Special Brew "Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER. For Table Use. Try it and Draw Your Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

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Mediterranean Seed Wheat, Nicaragua Seed Wheat, RYE, BARLEY, ALFALFA and a full line of seasonable Seeds. Write for Prices. TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO., 308 Elm St.; Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY. John Scharbauer, a big cattleman of Midland, was a Fort Worth visitor Sunday. The cattle department of the Texas Coast Fair, which will be held at Dickinson, Texas, November 22 to 28, 1905, is under the superintendency of Mr. P. J. Willis, which fact alone argues for its success.

J. W. Snyder, from Georgetown, was in the city Saturday looking at the markets. Mr. Snyder is a member of the firm of D. H. & J. W. Snyder, proprietors of the San Gabriel stock farm, located in the vicinity of Georgetown. They have in the finest horses ever brought into the state.

F. C. McKinney, a prosperous merchant and cattleman, and a staunch friend of the Journal, is pleasantly located at Mammoth, Ariz. Many of the Journal's readers will remember McKinney as an old South Texas cattleman of years gone by, and will be glad to learn of his whereabouts.

The Journal man met Col. R. P. Warz, a prominent as well as prosperous farmer of Collin county Saturday. The colonel was in Fort Worth looking at the feeder market and hunting a market to dispose of his crops.

"DON'T ABUSE THE COW." "Don't drink too much n cider, and however mean you don't abuse a cow." Josh Billings wrote the above. Uncle Josh, in his quaint, old-fashioned speech, spoke many a living truth.

A shrewd, thrifty German farmer, living near this city, once said to me: "I know of plenty of farmers who have had, ugly hearts. Their cows know it too; so do cows shut down der milk gate and give even with those farmers every time."

A DAIRY RATION. Before deciding as to what ration to feed your dairy cows it would be well to do a little figuring. At this writing bran is quoted at \$10 per ton, oats at 18 cents, No. 4 barley at 28 cents and common wild hay at \$5 per ton.

Your money back if you want it—Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness or shoe store, 50c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swab, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

oil meal were anywhere within reason we would put a couple of pounds into the ration and balance it with corn stover, but present prices will not permit this: Dry Pro-Carbo Lbs. Mat. teins. nvd. Fat. Cost. Oats ... 7 6.37 .64 3.57 27 .089 Bran ... 5 4.56 .63 2.11 18 .025 Barley ... 3 2.65 .27 1.77 .05 .015 Hay ... 14 12.32 .49 5.85 20 .035

CHURNING—THREE PARTS. Part I. That the best quality of butter may be produced, every step in the progress must be conducted exactly right. One of the most important steps is that of churning. Following this, and closely allied, with it, comes salting and working, and therefore they will be included in this article.

SWEET AND SOUR CREAM. Good butter can be made from sweet cream. More than that, it has been demonstrated that such butter will keep good as long as that made from sour cream, popular conviction to the contrary notwithstanding. It is claimed a slight degree of acid in the cream improves the flavor of the butter.

THE CARE OF CREAM. On removing the cream, or separating it finally from the milk (it now being cream raised by the Swedish method) it should be stored in cans having ventilated covers, and kept at a temperature of 62 degrees for twenty-four hours, when in most instances it will thicken and become slightly acid.

DAIRY RATIIONS. The following suggestions about feeding, and rations for dairy cows are given by Prof. Hacker, and should be carefully studied and preserved for future reference: We make a mixture of 600 pounds of bran, 400 pounds of ground barley, 300 pounds of ground corn and 100 pounds of oil meal, and give each cow as much as she will eat up clean, say from 8 to 16 pounds daily, according to her capacity.

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

SEND IN YOUR CATTLE. Competitive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and Light hogs in demand.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market. Write for Market Information. G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Table with 5 columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars. Official Receipts for 1894: Slaughtered in Kansas City 1,772,545; Sold to Feeders 959,646; Sold to Shippers 408,968; Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894 1,677,792.

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS: Table with 4 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses. 1885: 114,183; 1886: 144,457; 1887: 235,723; 1888: 340,469; 1889: 467,540; 1890: 606,609; 1891: 693,944; 1892: 738,136; 1893: 852,642.

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards. Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis. Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. A. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAR. T. JONES, Superintendent.

A LAME EXCUSE. You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLD'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss.

See list of through sleeper service. New Orleans and Galveston, New Orleans and San Antonio, Galveston and San Antonio, New Orleans and San Francisco. All Connecting with through sleepers from San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service. See list of through sleeper service. New Orleans and Galveston, New Orleans and San Antonio, Galveston and San Antonio, New Orleans and San Francisco.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For further information call on local agent, or address L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

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

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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.

HOTEL RICHELIEU FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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