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THE FARM.

This is the time of year when the thinking farmer sums up the result of his year's work and begins preparations for the next campaign against adversity. In this state in ordinary years the cotton season extends well up into December, and the next year's plans are but little thought of until through gathering. This year it is different, as the corn and cotton crops are about all gathered, and the farmer can tell where he stands regarding profit or loss on what he has done. If he is a thinking farmer he will resolve to profit by this year's mistakes and take advantage of the opportunities that he let go by. If he belongs to the class that holds out that there is only one system of farming in this state, he system of farming in this state, he will go right along as he has been doing, buying meat and flour, and everything that he eats on a credit an interest bearing mortbacked b gage on his crop or team.

The farmers of Texas have certainly had a splendid object lesson in the benefits to be derived from a change in methos from those formerly in vogue. Right here is a good place to vehemently say that diversified farming does not mean different crops. The Illinois farmer in many cases raises nothing but corn and forage crops, yet he is in most instances a diversified farmer in all that the term implies. He does not, like his Texas brother, consider that the market value of the crop when gathered constitutes its worth to him, but he does infer that by the time it is evoluted fnto hog meat, beef, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk, butter and good horses, he will get reasonable pay for his hire, and the inference is usually correct. And then, these things to which he adds the product of a good garden constitute the most of what he eats and uses at home, rendering him largely indepen-dent of the town merchant. And again under this system his income is spread along through the year, which to any man who will think is better than hav-ing it all come at one time, thereby rendering its control more susceptible by outsiders, who lay and wait, knowing that a certain amount is to come favored at a given period.

This is the kind of diversified farming that the Journal believes in and preaches, and it is the only kind that will pay. It is easy of application but requires more thought and possibly more work than the one crop system, as the diversity farmer needs to have a knowledge of detail and more managerial ability than the single idea The trouble with our farmers is man. that they do not utilize their oppor-tunities. Take this year's crop for instance. More corn and forage than the country ever saw, with worlds of stock to feed it to, yet, the farmer will take six or seven dollars for his yearlings and sell his corn for 20 cents a bushel, when by converting it into hog or beef meat he could realize 50 cents for it easily. The few farmers who do this make money, but strange to say there is very little attempt made to follow their example by those who live right their example by those who live right around them. The writer has put in time on a Texas farm, and knows of numerous cases where one man in a locality bought up all the stock each year his means would allow, and with his big feed crop, fatten and sell them at a time when the balance of us were buying everything we could get on a ge given on the growing crop, or on the prospects of one. And still the neighbors looked on this one man as being specially lucky. It might said in the writer's defense that he did not continue working under the system mentioned. There are so many ways of farming diversifiedly that every man can pursue a different plan and meet with success, only the central principle of never buying anything which can be cheaper raised at home must be kept The thing to study out is uppermost. the way in which this can best be done. With the cotton all, or about all gathered, the corn safely housed, and the hay crops well stacked or under shelter, there are a hundred and one things that can be done in preparing for another crop. Just as soon as there is a freeze the corn stalks should be brushed down, raked up and burned; the sooner the better. They may be a little bit harder to handle but by early attention millions of grass and weed seeds can be destroyed, which if left through the winter's rains will get imbedded for next year's growth. other states the corn stalks are utilized for feed, but it is claimed that it does not pay here. At any rate the ashes from the corn stalks help the land materially. The land should be broken as soon as it is cleared of the stalks, and let no man caddle himself with the belief that he should not break it deep. Deep first plowing and shallow cultiva-tion should be the watchwords of every Texas farmer. (The reasons) for this on wet days it is a good plan to go to the bottoms and prepare fire wood or all of next year's using. Good vell seasoned wood for use in the cook for all stove saves many an hour's time at the season of year when every minute counts. Rainy days are also the proper time for the selection of seed corn, a very important part of farm econo and one that is commonly overlooked. When the corn is first cribbed a space should be allowed for seed corn, and throughout the winter's feeding every time a good ear is found it should be placed therein. This is better than waiting until planting time and hur-riedly taking anything that comes along. The fences need repairing, all machinery not in use should be taken apart and housed, if there are low places on the farm they should be drained, the stable or dwelling may need attention, and there is muc an industrious man can turn his hand too at an advantage. A compost heap for use in the garden should be started, as it will be found to pay well. The hog pen should be put in good sanitary condition, so that its occupants will not incur danger of disease, and will fatten easily. The farmer who ceeds never has any idle time. who suc He should take recreation but not to the extent of neglecting his interests. the next paper the subject of the home life of the farmer will be touched In and if in this or subsequent articles anything is said that is consider-ed , worthy of comment, communications to that effect will be gladly published.

ent situation, however, we do feel that under certain contingencies and with certain limitations it would be wise to hold a large proportion of the pres ent corn crop. The situation is that while the crop is a good one there seems to be a determined effort on the part of the speculative interests to make it appear better than it is, with the apparent purpose of "bearing" the price and getting it out of the hands of the producer for the least money possible. Now, corn is not, or at least ought not to be, chiefly a cash crop. ought not to be, chieffy a cash crop. That farming is most successful, other things being equal, which consumes most of the corn crop on the farm where it is grown. In the contingency that the "bears" succeed in unduly de-pressing the price of the crop, a deter-mined effort should be made on the part of all who can do so to hold the surplus against the needs of a lean surplus against the needs of a lean year, unless a price can be obtained for it that would be profitable under the conditions of an average year. We do not advise holding corn by way speculation, but we do advise the farmer to hold for his own future necessities, unless the price offered is greater than it would probably cost him to produce it next year. It has been said that it is better to sell corn at 10 entry there to be at the at 10 cents than to have to buy it at a the

dollar. That is true, but if 10-cent corn was a possibility it would be a good dollar. deal better to hold it rather than to sell it now and buy corn next year for 25, 35, 45 or 50 cents. We have in mind a large corn growing section which two years ago, in the face of a large prospective corn crop, sold the bulk of its corn around 35 cents. Along came hot winds, and in six or eight weeks the same farmers were hauling back to their farms the same corn, which they had purchased from 48 to 50 cents Now, the corn or this year will keep and it ought to be kept on will keep and it ought to be kept on the farm if the alternative is that it shall be sacrificed for less money than it takes to produce corn in average years. The experience of the past ought to teach us that we will have years. good years and bad ones in the future. Against the bad ones provision should be made by saving the surplus of the good years, instead of giving it away in a persistently "bear" market. Not as a matter of speculation, therefore, but a wise conservation of his resources orf his own use, we think it would be well for the farmer to hold his corn under the limitations stated. It may be better to have corn to sell at 10 cents than to have to buy it at a dollar. It is always better to have corn to sell at any price, than to be obliged to buy it at any price, but if the price that can be obtained, and which the large markets seem to be trying to establish by exaggeration of the crop, does not afford a profit on the production in average years, farmers who are in fairly easy circumstances can bet-ter afford to hold their surplus for their own future use than to give it away. Stain!

ENSILAGE IN STACKS.

Improvement in the preservataion of ensilage appears to be far from com-plete. While a few years ago expensive, air-tight, underground silos of masonwork were thought necessary, today cheap wooden structures above ground are much more highly commended, and there is reason to believe that even these will erelong be thought entirely unnecessary.. Numerous open-air silos, man who engineers and controls a cor-ner. Followed out to legitimate and as they are called, have been put up in Texas this year, and those who have no faith in their success should read what James Hunt of Westbury-on-Trym, England, has to say on the sub-There is no difficulty in stacking greas crops if they are cut in their prime, and the stack, especially the of it, be thoroughly tramped outside while in process of building. A large number of my acquaintances have put up stacks and are quite satisfied with His own experience is results." also gratifying. An Englishman writes: "I put up a stack of meadow grass 18x16, begin-ning early in June, and putting a weight of 150 lbs. per foot on it until a crop of upland grass was cut and put on the second week in july. Again the weight was applied. A round stack 16 feet in diameter was made of second. growth clover in the last of August and weighted 120 pounds to the foot. Another stack about ten feet in diameter was also made, and all this ensilage kept remarkably well, commending the experiment for trial. Any crop fit for a silo will do for a stack except when finely cut. Less work is required to make a stack than to fill pits, and the former can be built just where the crop is grown. In building a stack, care should be taken to keep the sides higher than the middle tramping them as much and the sides as little as possible. If this is not done the stack is liable to slide and bulge. weighting a green stack, 100 pounds In to 105 pounds per square foot will be found sufficient."

from the corn without husking, were found to be in favor of the latter method.

As it is difficult growing corn so as to be in condition to feed as early as some farmers would like to do, the practice of filling a silo to be kept over until the following summer for use when wanted, is being followed by some with advantage. The ensilage is found to keep well and can be fed at a time when it is very desirable to keep up the flow of milk until the new crop is in a condition for use.

It may be a little late for silos this year, but the importance of the cornto this country and its most economi-cal and profitable disposition may well engage our attention at all times, and the wise farmer, the one who thinks, studies and acts for himself, will be planning wisely for the future and working in accordance therezealously with .- E. R. Towle.

It is quite refreshing to the man who is interested in better times among the farmers to read a leader in a paper like the Dallas News-which paper by the does more for the solid advanceway ment of Texas than any other daily such an article as the following: "The farmers of Texas should follow up advantages won by them so far by a diversification of crops. They have felt perceptibly the benefits of the change this year, not only in the increased value of a less costly cotton crop, but also in the general benefit that has come to the state with the meat and bread policy. Man can not live by cotton alone. The natural and speculative risks that come to the farmer who pins his faith solely to cotton or solely to any other product are cerer who pins his faith solely to cortain or solely to any other product are cer-tainly too serious and too dangerous for the average man with a family, them in a dry, warm place while us-to feed and clothe. It is wiser and safer for every one to keep himself obtained any good dry straw will an-sole were the marinula. as free as possible from the manipula-tions of the professional bulls and bears. One of the best ways to do this is to begin by producing at home as many of the necessaries and luxuries of life as possible. One pays no import duties, no profits to brokers, no penalties to the fool-killer on the corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, beef, poul-try, vegetables and fruits that he raises and consumes at home. The resident of the town or city pays a profit, a tax or a penalty on every morsel he or his dependents consume. Not so with the wise farmer who applies dir-ectly to Dame Nature for what he needs and wants. Of course there are some things that he will find it to his

interest to obtain at the store, the mill or the factory; but he will not go for meat and bread to the grocers whom he should supply with such things. The legitimate merchant pre-fers as a customer the self-sustaining farmer who brings to town something to pay for his purchases. It is cer-tainly not to the interest of the man in town to have the farmer continue weak, helpless and unreliable. Slavery to King Cotton has broken the merchant whom the cotton farmer has found it impossible to pay. It is well to plant some cotton, but not all cot-ton. Plant some corn, but not all corn. Grab as many opportunities and chances as possible by trying a variety of crops. This will enable you to with-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

In answer to a question as to some good method of keeping sweet potatoes the plan given by Prof. W. F. Massey of the North Carolina experiment station is offered. He says the following method has been found to keep sweet potatoes in perfect order until June: Procure a good supply of pine straw from the woods in a dry time and keep it under cover ready for use. Dig the potatoes as soon as the frost cuts the vines. If not convenient' to dig at once, cut the frosted vines at once, or they will harbor fungus growth that will damage the potatoes. Dig on a warm sunny day; lay the pototoes along the rows as dug, and do not allow them to be bruised by throwing into piles. Handle at all times as gentle as eggs. Allow them to lie in the sun during the day, and in the evening haul to a convenient place. Place a good layer a foot thick of pine straw on the ground, and on this pile the potatoes in steep heaps, not over twenty-five bushels in a pile. Cover the piles thickly all over with the dry pine straw; now build a rough board sped over the pile and let them remain until the weather grows colder, or until they have gone through a sweat and dried off. Then cover the heaps with earth six or eight inches thick and beat smooth. The important points are the sweating under the previous cover of the pine straw before covering with earth, very careful handling, and the board cover overhead. Dry earth keeps out more cold than wet earth. If for family use, swer the purpose.

MORE SWEET POTATO KNOWL-EDGE.

EDGE. College Station, Texas.—To keep sweet potatoes well they must first be properly harvested. If the crop be intended for stock feed it is much cheaper to let the stock harvest it. Cattle may be turned on first to eat the tops and vines, afterwards hogs may be turned on to harvest the tub-ers. In this way nearly all the crop may be saved at a minimum cost. If the potatoes are to be dug, it is imthe potatoes are to be dug, it is imthe potatoes are to be dug, it is im-portant to know when to dig them. The crop should not be dug when the sap is active in the veins. If when a tuber is cut, the cut place partly heals over and becomes dry the crop is usu-ally ready to be harvested. But if the out place turns graenish black the grap cut place turns greenish black the crop is not ready to be harvested.

Vines are a great nuisance in harvesting sweet potatoes. There are two different ways of getting rid of them. One is to graze them off and the other is to cut them off. We have used a sharp rolling cutter on the beam of a turning plow that is turning plow just in front of the plow point successfully. This rolling cutter cuts the vines on each side of the row while some dirt was thrown away from the row at the same time. The third time the turning plow was run in the center of the rows and the potatoes thrown out. The tubers were then gathered and sacked. Care must be not to bruise them, as the soft rot is apt to start at all bruised places. All stand even the manipulations of the bruised tubers should be sorted out and fed at once before storing. We have tried Fositite, Bordeaux mixture lime and sand in keeping sweet potatoes, but neither one proved effe ctual in preventing the spread of black rot. We have obtained good results by letting the tubers remain in the ground, where they grew until wanted By throwing dirt over the rows with a turning plow it will prevent them from freezing in this climate. Further work, which is now in progress, is necessary along this line before positive recommendations can be given as to the best method to prevent injury by black rot. If the potatoes are to be stored away they must be dried first and those which decay from soft rot must be taken out frequently. In about two weeks after digging they will be dry and the soft rot will stop The potato, house we have used keeping potatoes, both sweet and Irish, is shown in a bulletin now in press. It consists of two outer walls with a dead air space between. Also two doors, a double floor and ventilator The ventilator may be opened and closed at will. During warm days in the fall the doors are left open for further ventilation. Inside are upright pieces which project from the floor to the ceiling. Strips reach from these across walls, and on these planks are to the laid lengthwise, which are nailed also against the sides of the posts, thus forming long boxes. The potatoes ar stored in these and dry road sand mixed with them. Mice can not go through dry sand. Potatoes kept well in this house last winter, when the tempera-ture went down as low as 70 degrees Fah., and not 1 per cent were injured by freezing. The stand must be changed every year for sweet potatoes, because /11 is very apt to contain spores of dis-eases which will infect the next crop Where we did not change he sand nearly all the crop was lost from black rot. The potatoes that have kept best Brazilian, Bronze, Canal, Shanghal and Southern Queen. The purple skin varitties have resisted th disease best. R. H. PRICE. Horticulturist, Texas Experiment Station.

so large, they compare very favorably, with all things considered. "The common varieties are not to be compared with the above for quality

or productiveness. "The past season we had Danvers, Wethersfield, White and Yellow Globe planted beside the Prize Taker, that were treated alike throughout the season, and yet the latter produced two bushels to one of the others on a like area.

"The smaller varieties, however, made up in strength for what they lacked in size, for those were so strong they could hardly be eaten without cooking.

"There is a demand in our market for white onions, at an advanced price; so I planted the so-called Large White Globe, but last season it proved to be too small, and as the White Victoria is recommended very highly, am try-

ing that variety this season. "The seed of this variety of the first sowing proved worthless, was from a lot of old seed I concluded, and had to order the second time, making my plants a little later than I liked. Hence the necessity of testing seed beforehand.

"We set last season some 17,000 plants, and gathered seventy bushels. This, of course, was a light yield, but when we remember the exceeding drouth I only wonder that they did as well; and had we planted all Prize Taker the yield would have been several bushels more

Soil and Manure.

"While I believe any soil will produce a good crop of onions, the soil on which we have grown our best crops is near an open ditch, black, sticky muck. This breaks up very rough and is plowed in the fail. After the action of the winter frosts but little labor is required to place it in first-class condition.

"We do not stop harrowing or drag-ging until the soil is as firm and level as it is possible to get it with the team, then finish up with the garden rake. The soil should be nearly perfectly level to prevent washing out or ing plants by heavy rains and to facili-

tate the use of the wheel hoe. "To fertilize the plot, unless the manure is well rotted, it should be plowed under, but fine manures are be scattered on the surface and harrowed in. Poultry manure is excellent for the onion, and best composted with soll or sifted coal ashes. One hardly need fear using too much, either.

"Wood ashes are recommended very highly, but have not proved of any great value on our soil.

The past season one side of our patch had a liberal application of high grade phosphate, sown broadcast before har-rowing, which increased the yield quite perceptibly. We aim to locate our patch at a different place each season. By doing this we hope to avoid the bad effects of blight and insects, to some extent. Have had no serious trouble as yet, but part of our patch last year that had been cropped with onions the year before was affected somewhat with blight. I never could accept the theory that the ground becomes better for onions each succeed-

ing year a crop is grown upon it." Sowing and Planting—The seed should be sown from the middle of February to the middle of March. I should not like to sow later than the latter date, as the plants should be set early be-fore the hot, dry weather comes on. Ours are set about April 15th to 25th,

POULTRY.

Of course there is some demand for large turkeys for hotels and boarding houses, but the private family will have none of them, for two excellent reasons: First, the oven in the aver-age city house is too small to accommodate such a lordly bird, and secondly the size of the family not being in proportion, its members would rebel at the turkey's too frequent appearance at meals. It would be well for the turkey raiser to keep both these points in view and regulate the size of his birds accordingly. He will save in feed and get better returns for his flock. The day of the enormous gobbler is past.-Ex.

POULTRY A CHEAP LUXURY.

Just why poultry should be regarded as one of the luxuries to be reserved as one for special occasions in SO many for special occasions in so many farmers' families it would be rather hard to decide. A pound of poultry can be produced by the farmer as cheaply as a pound of beef, mutton or pork, says the Genesee Farmer, and there is no good reason why poultry should not be found very often on the farmer's table. It is just as profitable to eat the poultry and sell the poik, and a great deal more wholesome, for as a nation we eat entirely too much pork for the general good. The most of the pork eaten is principally fat, and this does not add to the health cr strength of the consumer nearly as much as the consumption of an equal amount of pork would. With a sup-ply of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese, the farmen could have a variety In the way of mean food that makes it possible for the cook to add much to the attraction of the table. Pork is hard to digest, and this makes it so much the more unfit for use when hard work is pushing the farmer, for all the energy uselessly wasted in di-gesting food is lost in the amount of work one is able to perorm. Poultry of all kinds is easily digested an 1 has less tendency to create heat then fat pork, and the farmer who has care for the health of his family will use more poultry than pork.

CHAT.

COTTON SEED OIL FOR TICKS. The tick and Texas fever season are about over, but the subject of prevent-ation is ever worth talking about, hence the following letter furnished to a pa-per outside of the state by Veterinarian Francis of the Texas experiment station is reproduced: There are perhaps some readers of your paper who may be interested in our efforts to suggest a practical remedy for the ticks-those annoying and disgusting parasites of cattle and other animals of the South and Southwest. It is presumed that those who will be ing terested in these remarks are acquainted with ticks in a general way and something of their life, history and of their relation to a certain disease called Texas fever.

I shall proceed to relate our experience in attempting to destroy these creatures. There are several measures that are mentioned occasionally that are inteded to prevent the attack of the tick. It has been suggested to burn off the pastures in the fall. This certainly would destroy a great many, but is not done to any considerable extent. The idea generally is that sulphur, if taken frequently with the feed or with salt, will produce a condition of the skin offensive to the ticks and thus keeep them Our experience along this line was far from satisfactory. A more prevalent opin ion is that sulphur water will accom plish the desired result if the animala have free access to it. This may be successful in some cases, but it certainly fails at this college where our dairy herd, which consists of about eighty animals, drinks sulphur water daily. During the last thirty days ticks have troubled our cows more than any similar period for several years. Our efforts have been mostly directed toward some practical remedy to destroy the ticks after they have become attached to the animals. Of the remedies employed for this purpose there are After several years' of experimøny. ence along this line we have abandoned the tobaccco decoctions, the carbolic preparations, arsenical and the lime and sulphur "sheep dips" and kerosene emulsion. We have found nothing that compares with cottton seed oil, applied generously with a wide paint brush. It is effective, does not irrritate the skin ... and is of moderate cost. We some-times add to it 10 per cent of crude carbolic acid or of kerosene, but I am not sure that this is necessary or desirable. The above applies only to gen-tle animals. To appply the animals we have built a large cattle-dipping vat of about 5000 gallons capacity. This device was built and put into opera-tion by Mr. R. J. Kleburg of Alice, Texas. The cattle are confined in the pens are forced to enter the vat through a chute. When an animal arrives on the trap-door it loses its balance and slides into the vat. The door then fails back into its original position ready for the next. The cattle swim the vat and arrive on the dripping platform where they remain a short time to allow the excess of drip to drain back into the vat. During the summer of 1894 we used a certain carbolic sheep dip in the vat at a strength of 5.5 per cent. We found that when the dip was made strong enough to kill the adult female ticks it irritated the cattle severely and became too expensive. We selected a cheaper carbolic dip. This was a very imperfect emulsion, and after several animals had passed through the vat and had agitated the dip vigorously there apppeared on the surface an unmixed portion which may for convenience be called "scum This scum accumulated by the action of the waves at the far end of the vat and covered the cattle as they came out. This was very fatal to the tick suggested the oil process and scribed below. We have been endeavoring to find a substance that will destroy every tick, that will not irritate the skin and that is moderate in cost. These conditions are met by cotton seed oil. We fill the vat with water and put about one inch of the oil in it. The cattle are then driven through, and on coming out of the water are covered with the oil. The inferior grades of the oil show a tendency to emulsify in neutral and in alkaline waters, probably due to the reisins they contain. This greatly re-duces the efficiency of the oil, but for-tunately this can be almost entirely prevented by the addding of 5 per cent of salt, further study of alkaline water is necessary. We have not crippled drowned or aborted any animals pled drowned or aborted any animals by the dippping process. The object of the experiments is twofold. First to provide a means of destroying the ticks on a large scale, as this arrangement has a capacity of 1000 to 20000 animals per day; second, to provide a method by which cattle can be treated that may be shipped to any portion of the country, at any season of the year, without being a source of disease to any other animals. The economic importance of the is evident.

HOLD YOUR CORN.

In line with what this paper has said about utilizing the present big corn the following from the Western. Farm Journal of Des Moines, Iowa, is ago the cry, "Hold your wheat," was raised. We did not participate in giving this counsel for the reason that we did not see in the situation facts to warrant advising such a policy. Wheat is a cash crop, going into general con-sumption and is not chiefly consumed on the farm. Advice to hold it, therere, would be in the nature of advice speculate by creating a "corner." and this is always risky. In the pres-

THE SILO

In building a silo there should be a good water tight foundation of stone a little lower in the center and covered with cement. On this the frame work should rest. Good drain-age and air tight walls are what is wanted. Instead of having one large silo it is being found that it is much silo it is being found that it is much better to have more smaller ones or a large one divided into compartments, as the ensilage will thus be better preserved when feeding out. The deeper the silo the more compact the ensilage will become from pressure of itself and the better it will be. With the carriers now attached to the cutters there is no difficulty in elevating the ensilage to the top of the barn if necessary Ten to twelve feet square and eighteen to twenty feet high are good dimensions. Silos of this description should be built for from 50 cents to \$1 a ton capacity, according to location and cost of material.

Corn can either be put in the silo whole-properly managed-or cut, but in general I think the farmers favor cutting, as it is much more convenient handling the ensilage when feeding. Excessive tramping of the ensilage when filling the silo or weighing after ward is not now considered necessary thus doing away with considerable work. When the silo is filled it should be covered with a thick layer of straw or poor hay to absorb the moisture and The kind of corn to plant for enslage

will depend in a great measure on the logation. Amount of fodder is one thing and quality another. The time for raising a great mass of stalks without ears has gone by. It is found that the ears are as valuable as the stalks, so then the largest amount of both can be grown the better the crop

will be. The best time to put in the silo in considered to be when ears are in full milk or soon after. This will make a rich good food

Instead of raising corn to husk, grind and then feed-corn and fodder separately-some now put the entire crop the silo as the most profitable way to dispose of it. Much labor is saved by this method, and more real nutriment got out of the crop. Carefully conducted tests at the Ver-

mont experiment station with czrn cured and fed to cows without husking; husked, the corn ground and then fed with the stalks, and ensilage made

successful results a wise diversification of crops will enable the farmer to snap his finger at trusts, combinations, dis-criminations and in a measure to defy even monetary disturbances. Every planter should begin another year by laying off his wheat field and other fields with an eye single to safety and independence. Diversification is the word. It is the great text of the Texas farmer of today." There is a whole lot of good sense in the foregoing, and the beauty of it is that there is no getting away from any of them. The whole matter will come around straight some time, but the movement is slow, and good time is being lost.

COTTON CONDITIONS.

The returns to the statistical division of the department of agriculture for the month of October make cotton show a decline of 5.7 points from the September condition, which was 70.8. For the present month the condition is, therefore, 65.1.

There is a general complaint from the counties reporting of extensive damage from early rains, recen drouth and ravages by boll-worms and other insects. In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi there is not one exception, in the remaining states very Top crop almost everywhere few. ported a failure, and the yield shortened by premature opening.

The percentages by states are as Virginia, 78; North Carolina, follows 68; South Carolina, 64; Georgia, 72; Florida, 84; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 67; Louisiana, 64; Texas, 58; Arkansas, 72; Tennessee, 70; Missouri, 85.

In a letter to the manager of the

Fort Worth stock yards Mr. Julius Runge of Galveston, a prominent bus-iness man, who has done much for Texas' advancement, says: "Glad see from today's paper that the page to ing house capacity will be materially increased.

"What are you doing to keep up agitation for diversified crops. Most people who pretend to know expect on enormous increase in cotton, and that corn and everything else will be greatly neglected.

"My opinion is that the Texas farmer has had a practical demonstration of the blessings of diversified crops, "I don't look for more than 10 to 15 per cent. increase in cotton acreage for 1896, and no material reduction in acreage of corn. 'We will have twenty-five feet of

water across the bar before March, '96."

"KATY FLYER."

On October 6, the popular M., K. & T. railway company will put into service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesboro and Denison, trains numbers 5 and 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

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 in-terest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engrafting herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling mubils. of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to ride in.

Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm Journal sewing machines have found their way into Texas homes, and there has never been a single complaint from a purchaser. This is a pretty good record, and if in need of a sewing ma-chine, the best made for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE NEW ONION CULTURE.

All may not understand just what is meant by "The New Onion Culture," by which enormous crops have grown, both in England and in the West

This method of culture consists simply in sowing the seed in green-house or hotbeds and then transplanting to the open ground, as cabbage or other plants.

The new method, although said by some to have been in vogue for several years, has only been brought into prominence the past few seasons. Mr. Green, of Ohio experiment station, and Mr. Greiner, of New York, are both given the credit of bringing the new method to public notice, which plan is

described as follows in an address by E. S. Tussing, before the Columbus, Ohio, Horticultural society: "I have had some little experience in growing onlons from set and from seed in the open field, but the 'new way' is the only way how, for us, whether growing for the market or for family

ise only 'By planting the right varieties we can grow a larger yield, of better quality, and with less labor than by any other method, and when plants may be had, reasonably, I could give

"The plants can be bought cheaper grown, unless you intend plantthan ing to some extent.

Varieties. "There are several varieties, of for-eign origin, that take well to this method of culture, but the Spanish King or Prize Taker is by far the best

and most attractive of any of the va-rieties we have tested. This variety resembles the large Bermudas, seen at all our groceries. "While we cannot grow them quite

and have not lost any from frost. The plants are taken up by loosen-ing the soil under them first with a trowel or stick.

By trimming off part of the tops and roots we are enabled to set plants more rapidly and better. We do not trim severally, but with a bunch of plants in one hand, and with a single stroke of the knife we take off just enough of the top that the plant will stand erect when set, and at another stroke enough sprangly roots are taken of so that we can do much better work. To set the plants, a round stick about one inch in diameter, sharpened to a point, answers the purpose very well, but where many plants are to be set I prefer the modern steel dibble. With this we make two or three strokes to each plant. First, a straight hole, into which the plant is placed and held with the left hand. A second time the dibble is inserted about one inch from the plant, point toward the plant at an angle and then pushed toward the plant, thus compacting the soil about the roots; then another stroke to fill up the whole. light When properly set plants cannot be pulled up by the tops. This may seem a sim-ple matter, but I have often been amused in watching others set plants, but shall not undertake to tell how they go about it. I have also seen plants set with much less trouble than my way, by just dropping the plants in a mark and simply pressing the roots in the soil with the fingers or a stick. But I feel sure I could not sleep well on retiring had I set a lot of plants in this way, fearing they would not do well, for in planting sets, truly "the best way is the only way." We always aim to set the plants

when the soil is moist, and to prevent tramping and packing the soil, instead of using a line or marker we have a lot of 10-inch barn boards that are laid down in straight lines end to end and a row of plants are set at side of these boards, making the rows just about the right distance, twelve to fourteen inches apart. The plants are set three to four inches in the row. By this method we prevent tramping the ground any whatever, and are able to utilize considerable time when the soil is wet and we would not dare go

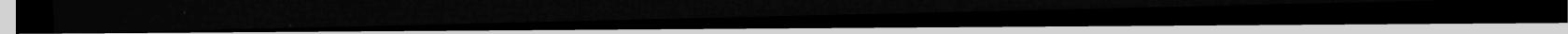
upon it in any other way. Cultivating.—By this new method of cultivating we avoid the most tedious part of the cultivation, that of the first two weedings; and most of the cultivating is done with the wheel hoe. We aim to cultivate with the wheel hoe.

We aim to cultivate with this every week or ten days. One thorough weeding, by hand, ought to suffice. One of the best tools for this work is an old table knife. One cannot do this work perfectly without getting down to it and stirring

the soil between each plant. What hoeing is necessary after this is usually done with a narrow-bladed hoe.

Harvesting .- There is only one draw back to these newer varieties. The are not as good kepers as some of th They more common varieties. Two reasons might be given for this: One, that they are more palatable and more likely to be used first; and the other more that they are softer. I believe, how-ever, that with a little extra precau-tion they might be kept till spring very nicely. As the bulbs grow large and are nearly all on top the ground, they are exposed to the elements and will be injured by the heat of the sun unless gathered as soon as fully ripe. The only trouble we have experien is to keep them from growing, but this can be prevented if spread out and kept perfectly dry. They should be kept cool and as near the freezing point as possible during the winter. We have always put our crop off in the fall as we are not prepared winter many, and taking into consid-eration the distance from market and the bad roads in winter we think it is best for us.

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



and the same property

CATTLE

It is certainly an occasion for wonder where all the catle come from, and those who have talked shortage so long and vehemently find some consolation in the statement that "this is a big country." The great Northwest has country." The great Northwest has poured a regular flood-tide of cattle on the market, and each week the hope on the market, and each week the hope induiged by those who have cattle to sell is blasted by the apparently ex-haustless supply. Every big Monday's run for the past month has been fondly spoken of as the last, but here comes the last one with 21,000 cattle at Chicago, and despair, deep and dark, is closing in on those who cannot hold much longer. Still a retrospective view will show that every year about nold much longer. Bill a fetrospective view will show that every year about this time the receipts are heavy. The range season of the Northwest closes about this time, the Indian Terrflory, West Arkansas and Panhandle owners West Arkansas and Falmard runs are are cleaning up, and heavy runs are the natural consequence. This move-ment is bound to cease, and that before very long, and in the natural order of very long, and in the natural order of things cattle should take an advance.

There are, however, the natives vet to come, and of every branch of the cattle supply this is the hardest to The anything like correctly estimate. The movement to the country from all the movement to the country from this markets has been very heavy this year, and anything like a rise in values is liable to precipitate a regular avalanché of full and half-fed natives in two days time. Corn is so very plentiful, and all of the farmers of the big one states have gone in for feeding on corn states have gone in for feeding on as big a scale as their condition would warrant. There is one thing that in a measure has disconcerted them, and may be the cause of their cattle being-sent to market in an unfinished condition-and that is the cholera among the hogs. The feeders of the big corn states must have hogs to follow their cattle, and in many instances the gain made by the hogs is their sole source of profit in a season's feeding. Cholers is sweeping the face of the earth in certain sections, and the hogs are be-ing marketed with a whoop, regardless of age or condition. All of the hogs that are being shipped in are not infected, but their owners entertain the fear that they will be, and are acting accordingly.

Speaking of the shortage, there is no man who will watch the receipts and study the existing conditions but who will realize that it does exist." Re-celpts at the four big markets, as compared with the same period last year, show a marked decrease, and while there may be a considerable number to come yet, this month will witness the practical close of the range season, and the natives and Southern feeders will constitute the supply. Just what the natives will amount to is, as said before, perplexing. Not but that the number will be large, but how large? -s far as this country is concerned, it is not difficult to tell that the numper of cattle on feed is much smaller than last year, and our stuff will cut but little figure as to having any effect on prices.

The Mexican cattle ghost that was trotted out of the closet with the hope of scaring somebody has failed in the purpose for which it was intended, though the embargo has been off for about fifteen days, about five cars of tops of all Mexico as regards cat-tle have reached the market, bringing the munificent price of \$2.40 per h dred. There have been and will guite a few cattle come over but they will not reach the market this year. There are too many unoccupied pastures in Texas and the territories, to permit of as sorry a lot of cattle as the Mexicans going on to market, and the way they are being gobbled up for range and breeding purposes is a strong indication of the existing short-Mexican cows crossed with good bulls produce a surprisingly good grade of stock, and what the stockmen stand

tee was finally closed yesterday, said the Fort Worth Gazette of Sunday. The deal has been on for some time, but it was only yesterday that the sale was completed. By this deal D. T. Bomar, trustee for the big cattle firm of Clark & Plumb, who recently made a deed of trust sold the entire ranch property of the company, including 14,-000 head of range cattle located in Fisher, Kent and adjoining countles. The total consideration was \$180,000. The purchaser of this extensive prop-erty is Henry G. Weare of the firm of Weare & Allison, Sloux Falls, S. D., buying them, however, individually. Mr. Weare, who is a young man, will Mr. Weare, who is a young man, win asssume charge of the ranch and cattle and manage them, but will remove none from the state to his Northern home. He will be in Fort Worth soon and spend a month here. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Clark of the old

The United States consul at Monte-video speaks as follows in a recent report about Uruguayan cattle: "No country in the world, comparatively to its size, shows as great a wealth in live stock, with its corresponding products, as does Uruguay. * * The average quality of live stock is inferior to that quality of live stock is interior to the raised in Texas, but answers the pur-pose of this country very well." These remarks are especially interesting be-cause they relate to the beef-producing interesting in the stock of t ability of one of our chief rivals in the European market.

firm.

The Dallas News says: It will be remembered by all those who attended the last cattle raisers' convention that Jerry Barbee and his famous "Cotton Belt band" from the company's shops at Pine Bluff made one of the most pleasant features of the whole convention. Col. Barbee has said that he would not bring his music makers to the next convention because of certain discontent engendered among some here at evidences of the band's popularity. This has been heard of and al-ready a strong pressure is being made to have him change his mind. Secretary J. C. Loving said today that the Pine Bluff boys were almost indispensible, while as Jake Zurn says: "They come Bluff boys high, yet we are bound to have 'em. Six new members have been added to the band since last March and it is now one of the most widely known private bands in the South. All the local stockmen will join Secretary Boving in his requist of the Cotton Belt rail-way that the band be allowed to come.

Capt. Dan -McCunningham, governmental quarantine inspector at El Paso, has returned to his post from a trip North. Said he: "About next Tues-day or Wednesday the rush of cattle from Mexico into this country will be-gin in earnest. Large herds are now on the march for El Paso, Fort Han-cock and Deming. One herd of 4500 head of Britton Davis' cattle from Corralitos will arrive at Fort Hancock in two or three days. There will be some little delays, as the government expects me to do all of the inspecting and of course if herds arrive at El Paso, Deming and Fort Hancock on the same day, I can not be at each point the same day. Yes, it is now de-finitely known how many head of cattle entered this country during the last year from Mexico, though the figures have never yet been published, Be-tween January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895, there were 128,627 head of cattle passed into this country through the ports of El Paso, Deming, Nogales, Bisbee, Santiago, Brownsville and Laredo."

Dr. J. B. Taylor, one of the largest cattle owners in Texas, and who with his brother is proprietor of the cele-brated pacer, "Joe Patchen," arrived last Monday. Dr. Taylor recently pur-chased from Jot Gunter of Grayson county the latter's famous herd of Hereford cattle. It consists of 465 head of cows, calves and thoroughbred bulls, which Mr. Gunter has been breeding and grading un for t vears He started from high grades and bred from thoroughbred registered stock ever since. It is claimed by cattlemen that know every herd of im-portance in the state that there is not within the borders a finer bred herd than the one bought by Dr. Taylor. The doctor will continue the system of breeding adopted by Mr. Gunter, and will furnish himself and neighbors with the very best of acclimated bulls. He has eighty bull calves in the herd at present, and has two offers for them from local ranchmen at good prices. The new cattie are now located in doctor's Devil's river pasture. The im-portation of this fine herd of cattle to the San Angelo country is very important, and will result in inestimable value to the cattle industry of this section, which will be proven in future years .- San Angelo Standard.

a condition of quality of meat and profit of production. If this is done, nothing can prevent maturity at an earlier age and far more beef from a given number of cattle. While all intelligent and enterprising cattle feed-ers know this there are still multiers know this, there are still multi-tudes of farmers and stock raisers who do not fully realize it. Only those who have tested gains of different modes of feeding with the scales, and noted the difference in price obtained in market for the varied results of such diverse methods can present the economic consequences with a due pocket-book emphasis.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

If any one will note the gains made in the first six months of a calf's life, and compare it with the next and succeeding periods of six months, under the most favorable conditions of growth, he will find that the grain rapidly decreases each six months, no matter how liberal the feeding, and after four or five years it is scarcely after four or nive years it is scarcely possible to make any gain. The cost per pound of this gain, if three cents per pound for the first period, will be four, five, ten and eventually fifteen cents or more if the animal is kept long enough. This is the law of prowth attacted by every experiment growth, attested by every experiment in meat production of any kind, and emphasized by the experience of every meat producer. Those who realize it most fully and practice its teachings with the highest intelligence and un failing persistency will make the most money, and make the most meat of the best quality in the shortest time.

So with decreasing numbers of cattle in proportion to population we cut more meat and have an increasing surplus for exportation, which requires beeves of fine quality, fresh beef of high grade, and salted or canned products of medium or lower grade. The following are the exports of the last two fiscal years: .

1894. Quantity. Value. Cattle, number 345,734 Fresh beef, lbs....193,891,824 Canned beef, lbs.... 55,974,910 345,734 \$32,345,235 16,700,163 5,120,851 Salted beef, 1bs.... 63,901,001 3.672.685 Tallow, Ibs. 54,661,524 2,706,164

Total value\$60,545,09 1895

Quantity. Value Cattle, number 305.068 \$28.492.424 Fresh beef, lbs....191,338,487 16,832,860 Canned beef, lbs... 64,102,263 5,720,933 5,720,933 Salted beef, 1bs.... 62,293,089 3.631.737 Tallow, 1bs... 25,864,300 1,293,059

year of over 40,000 beeves and about 25,000 pounds of beef products, the total value falling off nearly \$5,000,000, though the value per pound of fresh beef advanced from 8.61 cents to 8.8. There was little change in prices of other products, canned meats about 9 cents, salted and cured a triffe less than

6 cents, and tallow about 5 cents. More than three-fourths of the beef products (77 per cent.) went to Great Britain-nearly all the fresh beef. An increase of canned beef exports to Eu-rope, especially to France, is noticed. For some reason the tallow exports to Great Britain declined from 19,170,283 to 4,784,782 pounds, and those to other European countries declined.

If we assume 600 pounds of product equivalent to an average bullock, an appoximation to the real average, the exports of 1894 would be equivalent to 614,049 and those of 1895 equal to 572,664 beeves. With the beeves exported on the hoof the exports of 1894 would be equivalent to 959,783 animals, mostly of the better class, and those of 1895 to 877,732. As these animals are mostly above the average of all beeves slaughtered at home the exports really are about equivalent to a million averare about equivalent to a million aver-age beeves annually. Since 1860 our population has more than doubled, and our beef consumption has increased in still larger proportion, in addition to the large surplus exported, which had

no existence at that date. A new era in production is now awning. In Texas and the South in dawning. range cattle are to be fattened with corn and cotton seed meal, and on the ture. plain and mountain slopes with plain and mountain slopes with and alfalfa; production in proportion to numbers is to be still further inand H. creased, and the economies of feed-ing to improve quality and finishing more practiced in the Central States.



It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESVIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers, NEW YORK CITY.

mers' association could do well by taking up the subject of organization, even if only \$100,000 were saved in the of the same kind of bulls is not likely tc pay next year or the year after, and if some breeeders of fine stock have been wise enough to maintain and immatter of branding.

INVESTIGATING MEXICAN CAT-TLE.

The members of the Kansas live stock sanitary commission will pass through this city on their way to Chihuahua, Mexico, for the purpose of investigating the conditions surrounding the Mexican cattle and determining the advisability cattle and determining the advisability of permitting their shipment into Kan-sas. They will also examine the cat-tle of New Mexico, with the same ob-lect in view. ject in view. There is a prospect for a large business from this country to the North, during the winter, and the commissioners will prescribe such regu-lations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of the cattle fever. It is thought that the shipment of Southern cattle into Kansas for the winter, will enable the Kansas farmers to dispose of their surplus gain to good advancommissioners through this evening or in the morning.

Commenting on the above from the Las Vegas, (N. M.) Optic, the El Baso Times says: The above was shown last evening to a Texas cattle man who is here to receive Mexican cattle he bought last summer. After reading what the Optic had to say he handed the paper back to the reporter with the comment:

"I am glad that the Kansas gentlemen, unlike the Texas sanitarians, are desirous of learning something about the condition af Mexican cattle in the state of Chihuahua. They will learn that the Chihuahua cattle are as healthy and indeed freer from ticks and fever than are the cattle of Kansas. I do not say this because I want any of the Chihuahua cattle to go to Kansas, for Texas will readily take all the cattle that are brought out of Mexico this year, and we have plenty of fine pasturage for them."

LESS THAN HALF.

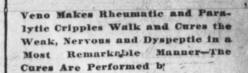
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, '95. Editor Journal: Replying to your in-quiry of recent date: As far as we know, about 1000 or 1100 head of cattle will be fed from our mill this season, less than half the number fed last year. The price of meal is gradually advance ing. We do not know much about the price the mills are able to get from We do not know much about the cattle feeders.

We are exporting most of our meal on a much better basis than was possible last year, with an advancing price in Europe.

We know of no cattle being fed in ar vicinity except the 1000 or 1100 that our will be fed from our mill during the season. These are not all on feed at one time, but at different times during the year there will be about that many fed from the mill. Yours very truly, TRINITY COTTON OIL CO., F. C. COLLIER, Sec. & Treas.

WHAT WILL YOU READ?

This is the time of year when the thinking stockman or farmer makes up his list of papers for next year's reading. As in everything else, care should be exercised in selections, as



MIRACLES IN FORT WORTH.

Veno's Electric Fluid and Veno's Curative Syrup, Two Famous Medicines Imported From Europe.

Fort Worth Gazette, Monday, Oct. 14

Last night the city hall was occupied by Veno, the great healing power of European · He comes fame. He comes her-alded by such newspapers as the St. Louis Chronicle, who speaks in the highest praise of him. He represents the Veno Drug Co., a legally chartered company, and is here to introduce the world-famed Veno medicines and to prove their re-markable healing power. He invited a num-ber of cripples upon his stage last night, among whom were Mr. Moses S. Powers, No. 109 Gounah street, who had been afflicted since

the war with paralysis and severe pains. He was crippled and disabled from work. Two bottles of Veno's Electric Fluid were rubbed into his limbs, and in thirty minutes he jumped and stamped his feet. He handed Veno his cane and walked home with-out assistance for the first time in out assistance for the first time in years. The next man treated was Jno, Moore, No. 1807 Main street, who was severely crippled with rheuma-tism and weak muscles. He had not been able to work for eight months, and was turned out of the city hos-pital as incurable on the 27th of June last. He was taken to a side room, where Veno's Electric Fluid was ap-pled and in forth minutes he returned plied, and in forty minutes he returned to the stage showing very little of his to the stage showing very little of his former inability, and declared him-self free from all pain. He also walked home, leaving his crutches with Veno. These cures were performed in view of the audience, and are the most re-markable ever heard of in this section of the country. Veno will return the money if they fail to cure. They can be ordered through, druggists as fol-lows: lows

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (50c a bottle) is the quickest cure in the world for malarial fever, dispepsia, consti-pation, nervousness, sleeplessness, liver and blood disorders, and when used with

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID (50c. a bottle), will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paraly-sis, sciatica, neuralgia, stiff joints and all aches and pains. Sold by all druggists.



Galveston Nursery & Orchard Co.,

Hulen, Galveston County, Texas, For pear, peach and plum trees guaranteed free from disease or in-

Mexico. Mexican Central for shipment over the Texas and Pacific.

mearket herds.

be two more trains loaded tomorrow for shipment over the Texas and Pacific J.

train loads of cattle from the Mexican Central, but these will go over the Santa Fe to Kansas City. Two trains of cattle from the Mexi-

and are routed over the Texas and Pacific

is in the city looking after cattle busi-ness. He is a son of Mrs. Hetty Green, the woman millionaire. Mr. Mitchell of Albuquerque is here

to buy 600 head of cattle. He will leave over the Mexican Central this afternoon to look at Judge Aguirre's cattle at Ojo Caliente.

C. D. Newberry of Montana is in the city to receive 1200 head of cattle from Charles Zuberbuler of Galeana, Mexico, and Louis Acosta of Juarez. The cattle will be shipped to the Panhandle for pasturage.

Mr. H. H. Patterson has been appointed by the M., K. and T. railroad company their live stock agent for the republic of Mexico. No better choice could have been made by the M., K. and T. company, as Mr. Patterson is a thorough cattle man.

Major J. C. Burke, whose cattle val-uation was raised to the extent of \$3000 last Friday, wired the secretary of the treasury, who within twenty-four hours instructed Collector Davis to pass Mr. Burke's cattle through in bond in fu-

prove the character of their herds in the face of depression and discourage-ment, both as a matter of sentiment and as a matter of business, they should be sought out and encouraged They deserve their reward for their faith and constancy, and the kind of stock they will furnish will produce the reforms that are desired in the

One more point: If the facts are as outlined, and if the remedies are those that have been suggested, the work cannot be begun too soon by the farmers who mean to be in it. It is the man who is earliest to recognize the path of profit and who soonest begins to tread it that makes the money. It is the head of the procession and not the stagglers and laggards that get there first. Now is the time to be-gin work of this kind, which all thoughtful cattle men recognize as necussiary.

EL PASO NOTES

From Monday's Evening Times W. H. Tuttle, the Mexico cattle buyer, came up today.

Cattle Inspector McCunningham ar-rived from Fort Hancock over the G. H. this morning. Fred Fenchler has returned from

Mexico. While down there he bought 4000 head of cattle. Mr. A. P. Bush will receive a couple of trains of cattle tomorrow from the

Two trains were loaded with cattle today at Fort Hancock and there will

C. Burke will also receive two

can Central and two from the Southern Pacific roads arrived in the city today

E. H. R. Green, president and general manager of the Texas Midland road,

The fall round-ups and brandings Texas are for the most part over. what few there were: Of course, every cow outfit looked after the branding of what calves came after the spring work and those that were missed, but as far as the general round-ups, in what the term implied some years ago, they are a thing of the past.

Replying to the Journal's letter of inquiry regarding the number of caton feed, etc., the Flatonia Oil Mill "About 2000 head of company says: are being fed from meal from our mill, which is 600 head less than Meal is \$2.00 per ton higher last year. than last year; hulls about the same Meal is a much better grade than last year.

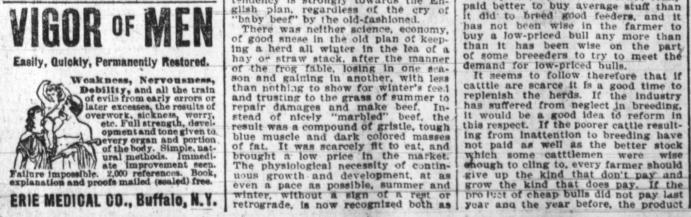
The general land office reports 500 applications to purchase and 450 appli-cations to lease school and other lands received during October. Applications covering sales of 54,917 acres and leases of 625,697 acres have been examined and approved during the month. Among the leases was one of 115,604 and acres to the American Pasture Sales of timber only were made on 4310 acres. Applications to purchase are being received at the rate of fifty per day.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram on Thursday says: The first shipment of Mexican cattle under the new order was here today. There were nine loads in the original consignment, but the stuff was in Fort or Wth on Monday and three loads were sold to parcles there: J. H. Boyd is in charge of them. These were the first Mexican that were ever yarded in the native division. passed inspection at the ourder. Under Morton's rule, the were admitted into fellowship with native cattile, free to go to the packing house or to the feed lots or pastures, just as suited them best. There are 104 steeers averaging 921 pounds and sold at \$2.40.

Land Commisisoner Baker of Austin sends the Journal the following:

Will you do me the courtesy to re-uest through the columns of your quest paper all country papers to say for the information of their readers, that would greatly relieve this office if persons would send their moneys for the purchase, lease and interest payments on school land, direct to the treasurer of the state. The law retreasurer of the state. quires this to be done, and no provision is made by the law for accepting such moneys in this office. Unless this course is adopted in compliance with the law, I shall be compelled, in the Interest of economy in this service to return their moneys to the writers. The people can have no conception of the amount of labor imposed on the land office by this disregard of the Besides, it causes much delay having their business letters business letters in promptly acknowledged.

One of the biggest cattle sales made in Texas for a long time and perhaps the largest ever made here by a trus



THE CATTLE SURPLUS

It will be news to many to be told that the first venture made in export-ing cattle was with Texas cattle, but no less a person than J. R. Dodge Washington, D. C., is authority for the statement. In a recent article on the cattle surplus written for the National Stockman and Farmer, he says:

The fresh beef trade with foreign countries has only been in existence about twenty-eight years. About thirt years ago the first venture in live stock exportation to Europe was made though for a prior quarter of a century southern cattle were exported to th West indies from Texas and Florida. The former were improved Shorthorns, competing with the fine beeves of En-gland and Scotland; the latter were unfattened long-horns for the consump the slave population of Cuba and other sugar-producing islands, and worth only \$17 to \$18 per head, while the Shorthorn surplus steer was worth five times as much. We can, therefore, We can, therefore, scarcely go back thirty years for the beginning of the real surplus of Ameri can cattle. There has been occasional thought

less reference to the demand of cattle in proportion to population, as though it were an evidence of reduced beef supply. There was once an exposition of local supplies, on the basis of num-bers of cattle, in the annual of the department of agriculture, which ignored entirely the differences in breed time required for maturing beeves, and proportion of cows to steers, and dis-regarding the fact that a million of cattle in one district may produce an-nually two, three or even five times as much beef as the same number in an-other district of another breed or kind kept in a different manner with little reference to beef making. This leads to the consideration of the

changes occurring in beef-making, by which the average life of a steer grow for beef production is constantly coming shorter. During a period of thirty years it may have been short-ened twelve months. By former methods a bullock was rarely brought to maturity in less than four or five years. Now it is deemed poor economy to keep ers and feeders are forcing off many at full weights in thirty months. The tendency is strongly towards the En-"baby beef" by the old-fashioned. There was neither science, economy, of good snese in the old plan of keep-

ing a herd all winter in the lea of hay or straw stack, after the manner of the frog fable, losing in one season and gaining in another, with less than nothing to show for winter's feed and trusting to the grass of summer to repair damages and make beef. In-stead of nicely "marbled" beef, the stead of nicely "margied" beer, the result was a compound of gristle, tough blue muscle and dark colored masses of fat. It was scarcely fit to eat, and brought a low price in the market. The physiological necessity of contin-uous growth and development, at as

PRESENT NEEDS IN THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

If those of our readers who have intelligently watched the cattle busi-ness for the past ten or fifteen years will but take counsel of the conditions, past and at present existing, as they undoubtedly are and have been, will need no other counsel to enable them to determine what they should do, says the Des Moines, Iowa, Live Stock Journal. The early '80's witness ed a boom in pure bred breeding stock of both sexes and exorbitant prices were paid for bulls and cows in the be-lief that this was an infallible path to easy and certain wealth. All burst, and in so far as the then condi-tions constituted a bubbble, file intural and inevitable law prevailed. Depress-ed conditions followed by the second second bubble. ed conditions followed, and for five or ten years the cattle industry has been strugggle Some fine stock tried to trim their sales accordcing to the breeze and furnish just the kind of breeding stock the public scem-ed willing to pay for. If sheap stuff was wanted, cheap stuff it 748. The effect upon quality has manifested itself and it is going to require good management and a rigid selection of was bred right. A feeder who was through it all and who bred part of his feeding stock and bought part receatly told us that he could always make his own two-year-olds weigh and sell with his purchased three-year-olls, and that his purchased three-year on any pro-it was the former that was really profitable after going into the teed lot. While, threfore, it was not vrue in the outcome that it was cheaper to buy than breed, providing the breeding was done right, it was true in a sense, for catttle of a kind could be bought for less money than good cattle could be bred. A very large propution of feed. ers acted on the belief that it was en all-round truth, with the result that there is no part of the country in which cattle are not scarce.

The facts of the situation thus hastily sketched are, we believe true, and will be generally admitted to be so. Cattle are scarce and good cattle are estect ally so. There, has been a failing off in attention to breeding, due to reac tion from good prices to bad. During the depressed period it has not really paid better to buy average stuff than it did to breed good feeders, and it has not been wise in the farmer buy a low-priced bull any more than than it has been wise on the part of some breeeders to try to meet the demand for low-priced bulls

seems to follow therefore that if It cattle are scarce it is a good time to replenish the herds. If the industry has suffered from neglect in breeding, it would be a good idea to reform in this respect. If the poorer cattle resulting from inattention to breeding have not paid as well as the better stock which some catttlemen were wise enough to cling to, every farmer should give up the kind that don't pay and grow the kind that does pay. If the projuct of cheap bulls did not pay last

Hereafter Mr. Burke will pay his duties in Chicago. Messrs. John I. Brown, J. W. Moore and H. M. Patterson have returned from Chihuahua. Messrs. Brown and Moore, as has been stated before these columns, are here as a committee from the sanitary board of Kansas to examine the sanitary conditions of Chihuahua, which they appear to be well pleased with. Mr. Patterson went with them in the capacity of secretary. They will leave this evening on th Texas and Pacific to examine 4500 head of cattle for the Carrolito company, which are at Fort Hancock. Return-ing on Wednesday, they will leave, Mr. Patterson accompanying them, on the Southern Pacific for Sonora to examine the sanitary conditions of that state.

TEXAS EXPORT PROSPECT.

Learning that a San Antonio firm was preparing to export Texas cattle, a letter of inquiry was sent them by the Journal, and the answer thereto is herewith given:

San Antonio, Nov. 2, 1895. Editor Journal:

Your favor of the 31st ult. to hand, and in answer to your inquiries re-specting the exportation of cattle, I can only say that it is the intention of the company to ship from one of the seaports of Texas direct to Liverpool, Manchester and London. There will be large and commodious ' premises built at the port selected for freezing dead meat, and in fact carrying through the busines in all its branches on the latest and most improved principles. Mr. Gruieshaw, managing director, is now in England, arranging final details. I have, therefore sent your letter to him and will write you further when I receive a reply. WM. KNIGHT.

The Journal does not know the gentlemen composing the firm referred and consequently cannot vouch for their statements, standing, etc. If the plans as outlined above are carried out it will be a big thing for the Texas cattle industry. At any rate, whether or not this firm accomplish their briefly outlined plans, it is only a question of time until it wil, be done

DOES SIDE BRANDING PAY?

Now that cattle are not so numerous as formerly, and are in the main confined to pastures, the following from the Amarillo Champion deserves the thoughtful consideration of every cattleman in the country:

There has been a decline of 1 cent per pound on raw hides in the markets during the past week. The only kind of hides that have kept up to the top notch of two weeks ago are northern unbranded steer hides, and the market quotation for sixty-pound and up of this description is 121-2 cents. This gives an average of \$8 as the selling price for a fresh hide at the slaughter pens in the large markets. We notice that Texas steer hides, side-branded, are quoted at 8 cents.per pound at the same weight. The side brand costs the a fresh hide at the slaughter the large markets. We notice cowman at least\$2.75 in the value placed on the animal at the stock pens. If we take the entire market we find about the same proportion in values for all kinds of Texas stock with this variation, the variation, the more removed the brands are from the center of the hides the higher the price paid, and cons quently the better figure the animal brings. For instance, a steer branded on the neck is worth \$2 more than a steer branded on the side. Leather manufacturers recommend that cattle, if branded at all, be branded on the jaw, neck, or low on the shoulder or jaw, neck, or low on the shoulder or thigh.

anything of the class. paper order is likely to be that much money thrown away, especially as concerns this state, the conditions of which are very different from elsewhere. are of the belief that Texas Stock and Farm Journal should be in every home in Texas, for the reason that being the oldest paper of its class 'n the state, its growth and that of Texas naving been in a measure co-equal, it under-stands better what the people want and need, and prints it. The principal and need, and prints it. The principal forte of the Journal is Lot in looks, but rather in the practical matter pertaining to Texas contained in its columns. "Not very strong on dress-parade, but mighty in action," very neatly describes Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Our readers are not all of them a ware that they have been receiving more solid reading matter in the Journal than they could have received from any other agricultural paper in the South. We ask a careful examination of this issue, and we stand on the proposition that no man engaged in the business represented by this paper can find a single issue which does not con-tain some article which he will admit worth the price of a year's cubscription.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has fourteen departments, each of thich receives the attention its importance deserves, all kept up to the latest thought and development. If not a subscriber, and this issue

interests you, send \$1 for a tear's sub-cription. Address Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

Double daily train 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 via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars will be taken through in solid train

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> FREDERICK W. MALLY, HULEN, TEX.

ESTABLISHED JULY II, 1984. COON'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE "Junction" Ninth, Main and Dela ware Streets, Kansas City, Mo. "Jubetton" Annual Business, Shorthan d and Telegraphy. THREE THOUS-AND GRADUATES IN GOOD POSITIO NS. We solicit correspondence with

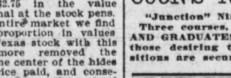
those desiring thorough business education in a city where good po-

COLE'S CLASSICAL and MILITARY SCHOOL DALLAS, TEXAS. Session Begins Sept. 2, 1895. E. R. P. DUVAL, C. E., Commander. J. R. COLE, A. M., President.



And school of shorthand located in the me-tropolis of Texas. Corceded to be the leading school of the state. Highest honors for six years at State fair. Ninth year be-gins September 1. Write for full particu-lars. Address Gillespie & Lawrence, Dal-

sitions are securable.



only the best of breeding purposes to out of the very bad rut hen fallen into. Other breeeders stuck to their ideals in the face of discouragement and have now no false steps to trace. The market cattle business suffered greatly. Good feeding cattle-the only kind that can be profitable ied when prices are low-became scarcer cach year. It became a guiding maxim among cattle feeders that it was cheaper to buy than to breed the stuff they wanted. Of course this was true only in seeming, provided the stuff bred



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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SWINE.

There is a renewed amount of inter-est in swine raising in this state just now, and without some untoward happening like cholera the development of this industry will be remarkable. The fine hog breeders of Texas and contiguous states all report the best business in their experience as concerns Texas, and people who never appreciat-ed the necessity of raising hogs before are waking up to their interests. In common with everything elese done in this state, they are going in with a vim, but this is all right, as there is no immediate danger of it being overdone.

The hog show at the fair and the sales made by those having stock or exhibition are but minor evidences of the rapid stride being made in this m-portant branch of agreulture. It is an every day occurrence at a railroad center like Fort Worth to see from one to five crates containing hogs, unload-ed and transferred from one express car to another, brining new and fine blood to be used in increasing the number and raising the standard of the pork tribe now on the ground. It is the consummation devoutly to be wished for that they will keep on coming and increasing until every farm yard in the whole state will resound with the musical squal of the porker. When that time comes there will not be so much money in pork raising for the few, but everybody will make a little, which will amount to a whole lot in the aggregate.

It is certainly remarkable how the farmers of Texas have neglected their interests and stood in their own light in the matter of hog raising-how they have gone right along year after year paying out interest accumulating money for a product that is as much a native as cotton. There is absolutely no reason why Texas farmers should not raise hogs. They do not require much time, are not expensive to feed, and the meat and lard, coming from them is certainly cheaper than when bought from the store. They will with rare exceptions, admit the truth of what has just been said, but all the same have not devoted any appreciable effort to change their plans until within the last year. Now that the change is taking place, it is proper that some of the space and time that has been devoted to telling of the necessity of raising more hogs, should be used to make clear the best methods of raising, handling and putting on the market so that there shall be no set back, as there threatens in the instance of cot-ton. But that is another subject.

One of the principal things to be dreaded in this era of hog develop-ment isthat ghost of the night, the dreadful scourge of cholera. Reports founded on fact, are now reaching us of the carrying off of thousands of hogs daily by this pestilence, which, when started, sweeps everything before it, and like the dew of heaven, falls on the just and unjust, to to fit the case better, on the clean and unclean as well. Here is the secret of the whole trouble, for like cholera in people, cholera in hogs dates its origin to a sole cause, and that cause is filth. When once fully prevalent there is no exemption of contaminated. Absolute cleanliness, isolation and change of exemption of containinated. Absolute cleanliness, isolation and change of feed are the preventatives for hog cholera, and it is a duty that every Texas farmer owes to himself and his neighbors that he will use every diligence in keeping out this disease. As said before Texas enjoys no iron-clad immunity from cholera, and if it ever gets prevalent, its eradication will be exceedingly difficult. There is much in this short sermon on prevention, and every man who now owns or who templates owning hogs should take it unto himself and apply it to his surroundings. There are so imany ways of getting the cholera started in a community that it is useless to talk about it in this issue. Besides, these columns have at different times contained articles by eminent authorities on the disease, its prevention and possible cure and it prevention and possible cure, and it is safe to assume that readers of the Journal have cut out and saved them. They may not have out and saved them. They may not have occasion to refer to them, but they are good things to have around. If might not be amiss however to note two or three of the mistakes which bring such disastrous ands. The most prolific source of chole ends. The most prolific source of cholera-and for that matter most of the diseases which now and then make their appearance among Texas stockis the importation of infected animals From other states. Bargains in blooded hogs should be regarded with suspi-cion, and in every case it is a risk to the natives and the animals brought in to let them get together immediately upon the arrival of the other. When the boar or sow from a distance first the boar or sow from a distance first arrives, a pen or pasture distinctly apart from that occupied by the na-lives should be provided, and in no case should they be allowed to inter-mingle until a sufficient time elapses to prove the health of the strangers. If it is determined that new blood is needed, don't wait until the time for needed, don't wait until the time for its use is at hand, but get them on the ground at least a month in ad-vance. These seem like little details, but it is the attention to the small things which make a success, and es-pecially in hog raising. Another account things which make a success, and es-pecially in hog raising. Another com-mon cause for cholera is filth—low quarters, stagnant water, dirty and decayed feed. Because the hog likes water and revels in mud, it does not follo wthat it is the best thing for him to have. This is perhaps the most common mistake made in swine rais-ing, and no man can make a success of it as a business who does not make sanitation a study. This, too, is a big subject, and at some future time will be treated in detail. About the next most common cause for the spread of most common cause for the spread of cholera is buying feeder hogs from a market center. It is to points of this class where the hogs are rushed as soon as sickness is manifested, and all the regulations Uncle Sam can make the regulations Uncle Sam can make will not prevent a man from shipping will not prevent a man from shipping his hogs to market when he realizes that if he does not the whole lot will die on his hands. The disease may not make its appearance in the short time the hogs occupy the stock yard pens, but all the same the germ is left, the healthy herd gets contami-nated, and when taken out to the nated, and when taken out to the far-mer's feed lot there are nine chances in ten that the whole lot will show unin ten that the whole lot will show un-healthy symptoms before they get fat enough for market. In order to pro-tect himself the feeder will rush them back to market, and the pollution of the market pens goes on indefinitely. Cold weather has but little, if any, effect on the cholera germ, and as in the case of republics, "eternal vigi-lance is the price of liberty" or free-dom from disease in swine. This is what might be termed the incongrous element in successful hog raising, but element in successful hog raising, but with reasonable precaution disease need not be such a bugbear after all. Natural conditions favor the Texas hog raiser, and if properly taken ad-rom pigship to slaughter pen can be accomplished with less cost than in any state in the Union. Green food, one of, if not the most important ele-ments in hog feeding, can be had the year around. With a good grass pas-ture for their summer's forage, a rye patch for winter's grazing and sor-fhum two-thirds of the year, there is no excuse for denying his hogship of what is so essential for his welfare, and no man can expect to do well with him unless he is in a position to make these provisions. With these as a ground work, it does not require no ides when the time comes, and he will be healthier and better condi-

tioned than if given an exclusive diet of dry feed, no matter how prepared. This will also be a matter for future treatment in these columns. The home market for surplus hogs is now conmarket for surplus hogs is now con-siderably in excess of the supply, and is conctantly growing. The packing houses at Fort Worth and Dallas are running on as full time as the supply will warrant, especially the former, and now that Chicago packing house expe-rience and money are in the field, the demand will increase materially. This big state was fourth in point of hog production four years ago, and will at big state was fourth in point of hog production four years ago, and will at the next census occupy a position somewheres around first place. Hog production is the coming industry, and Texas Stock and Farm Journal, as is is its custom, will lead the van in discusison pertinent to its success.

Apropos of the big hog show at the Dallas fair, full mention of which was made last week, the swine breed-ers of the North who had their respective breeds on exhibition on Friday night gave a banquet complimentary to the swine and cattle breeders of Texas. Mr. E. W. McElhaney, a prom-inent breeder of Sedalia, Mo., presided. A number of speeches were delivered by Northrn and Texas breeders, which demonstrated that the best of feeling exists between the breeders of Texas and the visiting breeders and competi-tors from the North. Breeders of both swine and cattle claimed that their sales were much larger this year at the fair than ever before. This fell-citous gathering marked a happy close to the biggest hog show ever held in the South, an event that was an era in

to the biggest hog show ever held in the South, an event that was an era in Texas swine raising. Among others the following were at the banquet, E. W. McElhaney, Sedalia, Mo.; Li B. Hawk, Versalles, Mo.; Thomas Wiley, Smithton, Mo.; M. J. Miller & Sons, Windsor, Mo.; J. R. Campbell & Son, Avilla, Ind.; J. C. Cobb, Dodd City, Texas; J. D. Gray, Terrell; D. A. B. Flody, Richardson; J. A. Sanders, Houseley; Nat Edmonson, Sherman; R. F. Butler, Waxahachie; H. E. Sin-gleton, Lebanon; M. Lothrop, Marshall; Thomas Taylor, Waynesville; Martin Burdy, Denison; L. M. Mousees, Smith-ton, Mo.; J. D. Loftin, Tyler; G. W. Ford & Sons, Allen; C. Watt Smith, Alvarado; B. F. Wedel, Heldenheimer; J. F. Blow, Nebo; H. H. Taylor, Waynesville, III.; C. W. Thomas, Potts-boro; C. Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; J. W. Hardin, Terrell; Frank Burlingham, Emporia, Kan.; Col. R. Todhunter, Higginsville, Mo.; Major W. R. Cavitt, Bryan; Guy Sumpter, Dallas; Claude Cour, Dallas; Ed L. Oliver, Cooper; Samuel Pike, Liberty, Ia.; J. A. Kuy-kendall, Royse City; G. C. Ford, Allen.

TEXAS SECOND IN HOGS.

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company who was in Chicago recently from Boston, just after having closed the deal with the Chicago Packing and Provision company, was interviewed by a daily news-paper reporter and said:

Texas is now the largest cattle feed-ing state in the Union, and in 1894 was fourth in rank in the production of hogs, and it is estimated by the financial reports that its hog crop this year will be the second largest in this country. It is the only Western state whose averiage supply of hogs has increased this year. Illinois has fal-len off 12 per cent; other Western have fallen off in similar proportion. I am satisfied that within less than three years Texas will be the first in the hog raising industry, as it is now in cattle, sheep and horses. This fact may not be generally known in the North, but it is nevertheless true that Texas, Old and New Mexico and Arizona together produce one-fifth of all the cattle raised in this country and that Texas alone has about one-sixth of the entire production of the United States.

The discovery of cotton seed meal

well when the first machine was brought to the farm house, and what an object of interest it was not alone to an object of interest it was not alone to the family but to the neighbors. It cost \$65, and by a good many, espec-ially among the men, was considered a piece of extravagance that they would not tolerate in their wives. Their mothers, they said, did all of their sweing by hand, and they could not see why the women of that day could not as well at the same time they were as well. At the same time they were mortgaging their crops in many instances to buy improved cotton plant-ers, riding plows and cultivators, im-plements their fathers never dreamed of. This feeling, however, has all passed away, and having recognized the good they do, and money they save are willing to invest in that direction.

One of the greatest drawbacks to ward buying a machine heretofore has been their cost, and even today the most of those who buy pay twice and sometimes three times as much as they should. There is no sense in this kind of a proceeding and the man who pays out \$40 to \$60 for a sewing machine is virtually throwing away \$20 and \$40 respectively. When it was discovered that the few concerns manufacturing sewing machines were piling up fortunes so fast, numerous new factories were built, but in order to compete with those already established, they were compelled to take less profit than those who had such a start in the public's favor. They knew that if they had to establish branch offices in every city of any size in the country, main-tain an army of agents and state managers, and besides teams and other ex-penses, there would be little use in them competing. As invention is the mother of necessity expedient was the incentive to method, and the new manufacturers hit upon the plan of having the newspapers of the country offer them as premiums.

At first it was slow work. The publishers knew that they could not afford to take hold of anything that would savor of fraud, and raised up to be-lieve that there were only about three machines of any account, they did not have confidence in the new venture. In a few instances it was necessary to take publishers right to the factory and show them that the cost of manu-facture was only about one-third of the total necessary to dispose of it; that agents and the other expense of selling was the principal item. Little by little they got the knowledge out and today we see the result. An esti-mate of the money saved the people of this country every year by the papers offering sewing machines as meaning offering sewing machines as premiums, would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this method as there are for \$40 to \$60 through glib tongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, often making 100 per cent on the amount invested.

We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would class it in the category spoken of above. Were our disposition that way, as a simple business proposition we could not afford it. One person deceived and hundreds would hear the story; confidence in us would be destroyed and we would be the losers in the long run. In common with other leading publications we sell a sewing machine, and we stake our reputation on its thorough ness and excellence. And we go further, and prove our own belief in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years. could anything be fairer? You have all seen the 'llustration of the "Stock Journal' sewing matchine, and our offer that after fifteen days trial if it is not found to be the equal of any machine will refund all money paid out of it.



FEED MILLS. Sold with or without elevator. Med-al awarded World's Fair. Crush ear corn and

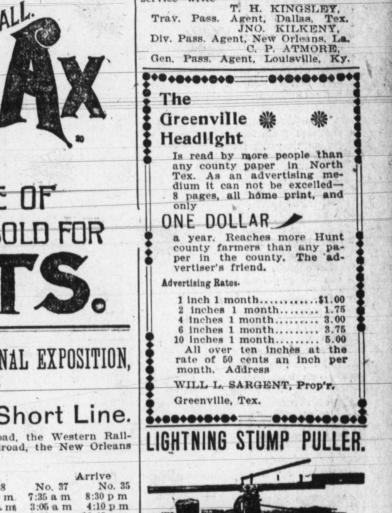
grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any propor-tion desired. Use conical shaped grinders. An entire departure from all other mills. Lightest

3

running

Lightest running most substantial and handlest to operate Three sizes, 2 to 6, 6 tt 8, 8 to 12 h. p. Make a specialty 8 tt 12 h. p. style for grind-ing cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders. N. G. P. Bowsher South Bend, Ind. At the At lanta exposition, in the Transportation and Implement building at column D-13-34.

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 double the trained which is running double daily trains from New Orleans and Memphis through to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashthrough to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nash-ville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgom-ery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Jackson-ville and all Florida points; Washing-ton, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and all points North and East. Pullman sleeping car service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States exposition. For par-ticulars as to rates and through car-service write



The discovery of cotton seed mean as cattle food has revolutionized the cat-tle business inTexas, and instead of the long hours, which were formerly shippped, it has become a regular pro-ducer and shipper of fat cattle. The ducer and shipper of fat cattle. The improvement in breeding has materlallly increased the weight and quality of the Texas bullock so that now it can be sold not only to the best trade of this country but is being exported on

the hoof to England. From my own observation as well as of other experienced packers and catttlemen, I believe that cattle feeding and raising is being more scientifically conducted today in Texas than in any other part of this country. Deep water unexcelled railway facilities, and a home market mean a great deal to Texas, and I believe that in that state winthin the very near future there will be found the second Chicago in the packing and provision business. There are now nine railroads connected with ou stock yards, and a new one is now being actually surveyed into Fort Worth.

SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA.

Speaking of this dread disease, which is more common this year than for several years past, that mysterious au-thority, "Exchange," is credited with saying: In some sections of the country it amounts almost to an epidemic. The reports are particularly bad from the two largest hog-producing states, Illinois and Iowa. The disease prevails in seventy-two counties of the latter state and in fifty-four of the former. Many farmers have sold their droves of pigs in order to get something out of them before the cholera reaches them, so that there is likely to be a scarcity of hogs in a few months hence as compared with the demands of feeding. This should cause a rise in the market price were it not for the great abundance of corn, which is likely to aid in keeping values down.

It has been generally held that hog cholera is superinduced by close, filthy, unventilated quarters, by a heavy diet of one kind of food, by a want of sufficient succulent or laxative food to pre-vent constipation, by feeding swill that has reached or nearly reached the state of putridity, by overcrowding, want of exercise, etc. It has been believed that by taking proper precautions in regard to these matters and by avoiding all contact with diseased hogs nearly all danger of disease might be removed. Undoubtedly these measures are most desirable, but it is a fact that in many neighborhoods the disease first ap-peared among the droves of those far-mers who gave their hogs fairly good -care and who have observed these con-ditions. In many instances it broke out smoor those who had had no opout among those who had had no op-portunity to come in contact with in-

portunity to come in contact with in-fected stock, and again it would some-times seem to skip a neglected drove in favor of well-cared-for stock. The efficacy of the governmnt rem-edy is doubted by many, though they admit that it does no harm. A good cure has yet to be found. Meantime limit the water supply, giving it only at stated intervals; divide your herd up into several small ones; watch carefully and at the first symptoms of sickness isolate and disinfect. Hogs sickness isolate and disinfect. Hogs that have been pastured are less liable to the disease than those that have been grained. This fact causes many people to attribute the violence of the

The "Stock Journal" sewing machin is as pretty and as serviceable as any machine made. It is highly finished inside and outside, is equally as pretty as any make on earth, runs light and noiseless, has every late improved at-tachment that is out, and last but not least, we lay it down at your nearest freight point, everything prepaid, for the sum of \$22. What is the use of saying anything, more, or what more can anybody ask? We buy them direct from the biggest sewing machine factory on earth, and they stand back of us in every assertion made. In order to get them at close figures we have to pay cash in advance, and consequently can not ship them out C. O. D. as we are sometimes requested. If in Fort Worth at any time in the near future call up at the office and take a look at our machine. If you have not seen them you will certainly be sur-prised. Write us any time and we will take pleasure in answering any ques-tion you may ask. We have sold dozens of these machines and we have yet to hear the first complaint. If in need of a sewing machine, write or call on Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex., and see what we have to offer.

FACTS ABOUT ATLANTA

Under date of November 2 a prominent Texas railroad official, who does not want his name used, writes the Journal as follows:

We are aware that the Cotton We are aware that the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, in common with all affairs of this magnitude, was in a state of incompleteness when opened and for some time thereafter, but we are now in receipt of information from our fel-low-citizen of Texas, Colonel M. P. Hughes, under date of October 15, as follows:

"The exposition is now rapidly approaching completion and in ten days more every department will in full and complete funning order. It is growing in interest every day, and I have heard several people who visited the World's Fair at Chicago remark in the last few days that the Atlanta exposition is in many respects more interesting than the former. Any one contemplating visiting the exposition can now come without fear of being disappointed on account of any part of it being incom-plete. Every building will be completed, and every exhibit and piece of machinery will be in its place within the time above stated. It is, indeed, a great show." To those who know Colonel Hughes

his word is sufficient, but we have re-cently heard from others of the ututmost reliability corroborative of the above, and also adding that the impression which has gone out in some sections that there was a great deal of extortion practiced in Atlanta, particularly among the hotels, is posi-tively untrue, as at the Aragon hotel the best in the city, or anywhere in the South for that matter, which is run on the European plan, rooms can be secured at rates of \$1.50, \$2.00 and upwards. At the Oriental hotel, good rooms can be secured at \$1.00 per day; at the Alhambra from 75c to \$1.00. There are numerous other hotels and boarding houses ranging in price from 50c to \$5.00. There are many good restaurants, both on the grounds and and in the city, at which meals can be pro-cured at very reasonable rates, 50c and higher, according to what people eat.

I wish you would kindly give this matter publicity through the columns of your valuable medium for reaching the people in the form of editorial nothe people in the form of editorial no-tice, or reading matter, without our name, as we do not care to have it appear as an "ad" for our line, but for the general good of all concerned.

> All genuine Spooner Horse Collars this trade mark. All others are imitations of interior qual, ity.

limited have Pullman vestibule sleepers between New Orleans and New York and dining cars between Montgomery and Washington, via Atlanta. Trains 35 and 36 the United States fast mall, have Pullman vestibule sleepers between New Orleans and New York, via Atlanta.

connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and ia, via the Southern Pacific company (Sunset limited route) and the California, Texas and Pacific rallway. Be sure your tickets reads via the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line. GEC. C. SMITH, JOHN A. GEE,

President and General Manager, At-General Passenger Agent. lanta, Ga.

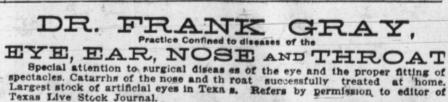
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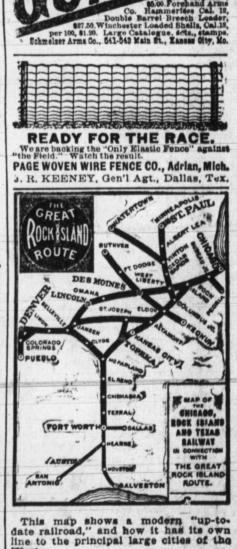


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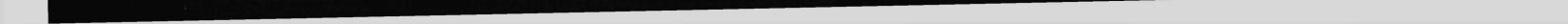


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Texas Stock and Farm Journal PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY-The Stock Journal Publishing Co,

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FORT WORTH, . . TEXAS

RALPH R. McKEE, Special Eastern Representative, 47 Times Building, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

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The October crop reports of the United States department of agriculture makes the general condition of corn 95.5 per cent, a decrease of about 1 per cent from the September estimate.

Wheat sowing has been given a decided impetus in the Texas Panhandle by the Fort Worth and Denver rail- of them have purchased feed mills and road, which is hauling seed to the farmers, the freight to be paid when the crop is harvested. A railroad with this amount of public spirit deserves the hearty support of those who live mill can be secured, but there are many along its line.

The address delivered to the Milam county farmer's institute by T. A. Evans, of Hutto, the special agent of this paper, should be read by every farmer in Texas. It contains much that is practical and easy of application by the farmers, and altogether is a splendid presentation of the conditions as they exist and the remedies at hand.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current there have been 700,000 fewer hogs packed in the West the past season than a year ago. Hogs receipts at Chicago for October were heavier than a year ago and November gives promise of breaking the record; this because of the existence and fear of disease in the big swine producing states.

Too much cannot be said or written just now of the danger in front of the farmers in their work for next year. If too much cotton is planted, the price of last year will certainly apply. The thing to do is to explain how feed crops can best be utilized, and when once fairly tried there need be no fear of reverting back to one system and its attending disadvantages.

December 11 has been designated Texas Day at the Atlanta exposition, and Governor Culberson and staff, accompanied by a delegation of the state's representative business men, are expected to be present. Texas is represented at Atlanta, not as she should be, but better than not at all, and the attendance of a good crowd from the

not favor big schemes, but because very many big schemes are not possible, but because a great many little ones are. In this the Stock Farmer voices what is a correct conclusion in more things than irrigation, as it is the small farmer, stock feeder and breeder who in the aggregate holds the balance of power in making the wheels of agriculture go round. The man to encourage and look after is the small land holder and the more of them we have the better off is the country at large.

Texas swine raisers have a considerable advantage over their competitors in other states at all times, and just now more than ever. Cholera is raging in several of the big swine states, and the fanmers are rushing their pigs, sows and other hogs to market on account of the fear of sickness. This condition explains the big runs now being experienced, which last together with the fact that most of them are only half fat, 'is the cause of prevailing low prices. Texas swine have not so far been troubled with cholera, but they enjoy no special immunity from it, and absolute caution should be used to prevent its appearance.

Motive power is one of the leading questions among the stock farmers just now, especially since a number are grinding corn for feeding purposes. Where the wind is sufficiently regular and strong, it is doubtful whether anything better or cheaper than a windparts of the state where the conditions are not favorable for wind power. Numerous gins throughout the state are running feed mills in connection, but where any distance exists between gin site and feeding ground the double handling necessary incurs too much expense. Few users of grinders for individual purposes can afford to run. steam plant, as the expense is considerable. Altogether the cheapest, easiest handled and most desirable motive power around the farm is found in the gasoline engine. They can be put to almost any use, from running a thrasher to a churn, can be moved easily, are comparatively safe and are operated at a minimum cost. Actual tests show them to be more economical than horse power, and it is a wonder there are not more of them in use.

The acquiring of the Fort Worth packing plant by the Chicago Packing and Provision company has been heralded over the country as a mighty achievement toward making Fort Worth the center of a live stock market which in time expects to rival Kansas City in size and importance. All of the natural conditions are here in great abundance; they only require development. The Chicago Drovers' Journal, speaknig editorially of the new deal, says:

Fort Worth is to be congratulated. It is a nervy, plucky town full of good wide-awake business people who are keeeply alive to the agricultural and live stock interests of the Lone Star State. Fort Worth has done some good work in developing the idea that good stock can be raised and prepared for consumption at home. The newest achievement of the Fort Worth people is the securing of the co-operation of the Chicago Packing and Provision, company, which will take charge of the important packing plant there and endeavor to put it in successful operation. A number of setbacks have been met with since John R. Hoxie and others boomed the packing plant project at that point, but many failures are often only the foundation for solid success. Texas is a good hog country, as it is a good country for all kinds of live stock, and now her farmers and stockmen should look well to the improvement of their oppportunities. Tyler people are displaying an amount of progress that is highly commendable. Not content to sit idly by and wait for the benefits of the fruit palace to accrue, they will have a live stock fair and business convention on November 21, 1895. The subjects to be discussed are of vital import, not alone to East Texas, but to the whole state, and every section should have just such a meeting. The Agricultural Advertiser of Tyler says: "This convention of the foremost men of the country-farmers, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics-is fraught with the greatest interest. Questions will come up to be discussed and placed in practical operation which should engage the earnest co-operation and attention of every producer in East Texas. Such as freight and express rates for shipping out fruits, vegetables and manufactured goods o this section, will be especially looked after. Every man interested in the advance ment of our section should earnestly engage in pushing forward this initiative step, which will do more to open up prosperity to all classes than any deliberative body that has ever been held in Texas. If we expect to get vigorous, healthy immigrants, we must prepare the way for them. The land owner, the farmer, the orchardist. nurseryman and the manufacturer. all are deeply and vitally interested in this convention. Practical men can inaugurate a method or methods whereby the financial interests of all citizens of East Texas will be benefited. We have a country that does produce from the soll wonderully, and the varieftyof its products have never been fully developed. By system and in organization only can our section be placed to the front, where she will stand without a rival, and become the home of a prosperous people."

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

finest lot of stock ever brought together in Milam county. The county court room was filled to overflowing with farm products, preserved fruits and plain and fancy needle work.

The meeting was called by the presi-dent, Mr. W. G. Fields of Davilla, who introduced Mayor A. J. Lewis of Cam-eron, who welcomed the farmers to Cameron and congratulated them on the exhibits made and urged them to continue the good work, and next year put up an exhibit even better than the one now shown. President Fields re-sponded to the address of welcome on the part of the institute, after which he introduced Mr. Tom Evans of Hutto, special agent of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and the principal speaker of the meeting, who said:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: After the grand address of welcome from the mayor of your city and the flattering introduction by your president, I will try to tell you the history and purposes the farmers' institute.

It was first organized and promoted benefit of the farmer. The for the farmer? Who is he? We find him first in creation. In the very morning of creation, when God first made man and pronounced him good, and very good, his first command was to go forth and till the earth, for in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. We find he went, multiplied the earth and did evil. The first murder was committed over jealousy of agricultural pursuits. We find that in evil he increased until the Almighty swept him from the face of the earth.

The first thing after the landing on the mount of Ararat Noah went forth and commenced to till the soil, and planted a vineyard. He also used of the vne and became drunken. That black son Ham laughed at him in his tent and brought a course of hewers of Wood and drawers of water. We find the farmer first in regard to

time, first in regard to number and find that he has supported all nations by the product of the soil. Coming down to the United States, shortly after the landing of the Mayflower, we find that he began to till the earth. He found one product there that was never known to the old world. That was malze, commonly called corn. At that time it took 80 per cent of the people employed in agricultural pursuits to support the other 20 per cent in trade, Now in the United States 33 per cent of the people support the 77 per cent, besides furnishing products to every market in the world. Not only that; the product of the one crop of corn has increased that men of figures tell us that if put in box cars one year's crop would girdle the earth three times. Imagine, if you can, what his whole crop would be.

We find him first in the production of wealth; first in owning it. We find also that if the wheat crop of the world were cut off entirely the farmers of this country produce enough-corn to feed the world. W

find him educated in some lines. We find that he had made but little progress in education until a few years back, when an organization known as the grange gave the farmer a higher idea of what could be done in mental, moral and social culture. The grange rose in numbers until it became a pow er in the land, but unfortunately politics crept in and it went to its doom. Under the teachings of the grange and the death of that organization the Farmers' Alliance was born-born for the education of the farmer, mentally, morally and socially.

My work commenced in the grange. Educated in its principles. I was in the vanguard of the alliance. I loved it because its principles taught the whole ideal of a farmer's life. I loved it next to my God and my family, abowe all other things. I loved it because taught us to cultivate the mnd, but also taught us that mind culture without heart culture was a most dangerous evil. It taught us to construe the words and acts of others in their best possible light. It taught us moral culture, which is culture of the heart. It taught us social culture, which is the most important of all. Social culture begins at the mother's breast, is brought up around the knee. It teaches us to do the right because it is right, to tell the truth because it is wrong to tell a lie. Napoleon said: "Give me the children of France to train until 10 years of age and I will take the world." Teach your child that he is a gentle-man and has got blood in him; that there is something to be expected of him, and you have gone a long way toward making the future of the child. But teach it that it has bad blood it—that an uncle or two have died with their boots on, and that there is something of the kind expected of him, and you train an inmate for our state's prison or one that will be carried away the country in the face of Winfrom chesters. One other feature I wish to call your attention to is the marriage vows. there an old man or a young man here who stood in the presence of the minister and said: "In the presence of God and these witnesses I will love, nourand cherish until death do us part.' that ever forgot the day? God pity the man or woman who ever forgets or disregards the marriage vows. But the woman takes another yow. She swears to love, thonor and obey so long as both shall live. I ask you now, have you lived a life in the sight of God and the world in such a manner that she can fulfill her marriage vow? Can she love you for your truth, honor, integrity as a man? Can she honor you for your upright and moral conduct? She has given up as home of luxury for one less grand. That is not all. She has given up her very name. How have you treated her? Have you been the same loving and affectionate husband that you were as a lover' Don't you remember that the first time that you went to see her that you were bushful, gradually cidling up to her, that you told her that old up to her, that you told her that old folks and papa and mamma had thought they knew what love was, but they were old fogles; that they had never loved as you loved, they had never worked as you would work, they had never appreciated as you would appreciate? How have you fulfilled those promises? Have you gone home filled with the flery liquid, your face beaten out of shape, hardly the semblance of a man, for the woman to weep over and take care of you? Love you she will, because that's all that's left to her. You crush out every pleasure from her life. You rob her of all the satisfaction of living while here and only death can release her from her thralldom.



to diversify and keep within the demands of the consumption they must

reap the result of their own folly. The aim and object of the farmers' institute is to teach diversified farming, teach you to produce all you can at home that you would otherwise have to buy, market at your nearest place and produce only enough cotton to sup-ply the wants of the manufacturing

world. Then and then only can we realize for the profit of our toll.

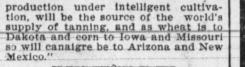
Now, then, as to who can join the institute. It's free to all. A John Sher-man Republican, a John Sherman Democrat, a free silver Democrat, a Populist or an an anarchist are free within the walls, just so the anarchist leaves his dynamite behind him. No initiation fee, no roll of honor. Stay with it if you want to, if not get up and walk out. The alm of this organ-tration is to get work in the stinutes in ization is to get branch institutes in each sub-division of a country. The in-tention of this is to get a correct farm report. Each week let the farmers of each neighborhood report to the secretary of his subordinate institute, the secretary of the subordinate institute report to the secretary of the county institute and he report to the commis-sioner of agriculture. Let your report be the truth-nothing but the truth-neither too high or too low.

We have been worse injured in the sales of our cotton this year by an over report too flattering than all other things combined. Up to the middle of the cotton season our great dailies had Williamson county reported as one-half bale to the acre, and an enornous crop of corn. I traveled there four weeks in institute work; reported one bale to four acres, and corn not exceeding thirty bushels to the acre. Then the great dallies sent to their correspondents in that county for re-ports, and they replied that my report correct But it was too late for the farmers.

Nine-tenths of the cotton was out of the farmers' hands. Had we had the institute work thoroughly organized we could easily have had these reports in at the first of the season, for it was the summer drouth that ruined us, helped by exaggerated reports by peo-ple who had been carried by mer-

chants. I would be glad to see every merchant in Texas ride their books like a bucking broncho on the first of Jan-uary, and never carry another farmer until he raises all the supplies on his farm that his family needs, and it would be a blessing to farmers, as a class, to never be credited for anything more than a burial outfit. Now, it is with you, fellow farmers, as to the price of cotton, whether it shall be 10 cents or 4 cents. Go out and plant another nine and one-half million crop, and back to 4 cents it goes; but keep it under the seven million mark, which is the manufacturing capacity of the spindles of the world, and we will reap some benefit from our labor.

Now, a word in regard to your ex-hibits. They are a credit to any coun-ty, due largely to the bankers, merchants and business men of the coun-ty. Now, I want to know how many farmers have offered a premium here Raise your hands. (Three hands went up.) Now, I want to know if it is right for these men to carry it all, for we are all like bricks set up in the road, the farmer the bottom brick he on a lean. When he tumbles the merchant tumbles. When the merchant tumbles the banker tumbles, and the business of the country is at a stand-still for we are bound together by business cords that are stronger than bands of steel. Let us take couragego forward, perfect our institute, diversify our farm, make better homes for wife and children, make them attractive enough to keep our boys at home, and let them feel that a farmer, being the first calling that God gave man, is yet the grandest call that man ever followed, and you set the keytone in the arch that will stand the



A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.



AT A BARGAIN.

225 acres, absolute title, fronting north Concho river; 640 leased five years at 4 cents; well improved; all under fence; 50 acres in cultivation. Abso lute ownership of one-eighth interest in system of dams and ditches; gin, school house, postoffice and church within 500 yards; daily mail, Water Valley Texas, half way between San Angelo and Sterling City. \$1800, one-

third down, balance in one and two years. J. L. Phelan, San Angelo, Tex.

FOR RENT A farm of one hundred acres of Brazos bottom land. C. S. Mitchell, Eulogy Bosque county, Tex.

FOR SALE.

1600 head of New Mexico stock cattle of good grade, color and condition, at the following proces: Yearling heifers, \$8; twos, \$12; cows, \$14; with calves, \$17; steers, ones, \$12; twos, \$15; threes and up, \$19. They can be seen on or about November 25 about 25 miles north of Midland. W. A. IRVIN, north of Midland. El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE

700 3 and 4-year-old Central Texas Steers, in good flesh; ranch in San Saba county; railroad station Lampasas or Llano.

RAMSEY BROS., Bluffton, Texas. TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES-Abilene city property and Taylor and Jones county lands, to exchange for Jones county stock horses. Address Box A, Abilene, Texas.

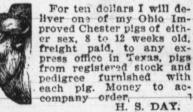
I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand



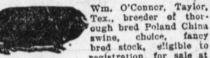
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

O. I. C. \$10.00.



Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.



Tex., breeder of thor-ough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to fancy registration, for sale at

all times. Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry.-Mrs. Kate Grif-fith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.



state on Texas Day will accomplish some good.

By the encouragement of such public institutions as fairs is a country built up, and those who missed the state fair should by all means go to the Texas coast fair, which will be in session at Dickinson, Tex., November 19-23, 1895. Elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of all who attend have been made, and the display of the resources of all Texas and the coast country in particular will be astonishingly fine.

It is only a question of a very few years that Texas will export her own cattle through her home port. The advantage to be gained from this way of our marketing is too apparent to be discussed. The beef export business began thirty years ago with a ship load of Texas cattle, which were shipped to the West Indies, and if, as it is held, events move in a circle, it is just about time that this state should take up and push to a success a business which she originated. It may require outside capital to give us a start, but when once under way the present ports through which all of this business goes will have competition that will make itself felt.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" would occasion no more surprise than the exportation from Boston a week since of half a million pounds of Montana wool to England, a thing that was never before expected under the present order of things. This is said to be one of the largest sales of American wool ever made to English buyers, and is explained by the wool famine abroad, together with a slack demand for American wool in this country. which has made it possible for foreign buyers to handle our raw material at a profit. It may be that there is a brighter day ahead for the theepman. There should be, as things have not been coming has way of late.

This is the season of the year to purchase nursery stock, and readers of the paper are referred to its advertising columns, where the cards of the best nurserymen of Texas can be found. The common mistake of buying trees from irresponsible agents of unknown outside concerns should not be made, as half the failures in orchard growing are traceable to this source. The home nurseries grow stock specially adapted to Texas, and for this If for no other reason they should be patronized. Every farm owner in the state should invest liberally in fruit trees, and no money he spends will be so well placed. A farm without an orchard is a travesty on farming, and no time should be lost in remedying this defect when it exists.

The irrigation meeting held at San Antonio last winter bore fruit in a new and good irrigation law and in greater impetus to irrigation matters in Texas. The next meeting, which occurs in that city, November 12, promises larger attendance and increased interest and Claridge's Stock Farnier expresses the hope that the small irrigators will be

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Address of F. A. Evansithe Journal's Farm Institute Organizer at

Cameron.

The Milam county farmers' institute, mention of which has been made in these columns, was highly interesting and very successful. The meeting was held at Cameron, the county seat, and the farmers came with their families, their best horses, mules, cows, hogs and farm products of all kinds. The heard from this time." Not that it does | court house yard was filled with the

I am more interested in social culture than in any other theme because have nine daughters to marry, and God deliver me from drunken sons-inlaw

We want the farmer to educate him. self until in enterprise, principle and manhood he stands where God placed him-in the vanguard of civilization, mentally and morally. Now as to institute work. The ne-

cessity of the farmer's institute sprang up when they trailed the folds of the alliance flag in the filth of party poli ties. Whenever you attempt to mix politics and secret organizations then you destroy all the good there is in your organization and help-your politics not one bit.

Some of our farmers were learned until they could tell more about the nation's finances than forty national bankers; knew all the ills and evils of government, the rottenness and corrup-tion in the Democratic and Republican parties, and that Cleveland had run the price of cotton down to 4 cents last year, and now that Cleveland has run it up to 8 cents they are almost ready to dynamite him for it, not even knowing the fact that supply and demand control the price of all farm pro-ducts, and whenever the farmers fall

test of eternity. . Several other speakers made short talks. Some papers and letters were read from absent members, and rou-tine business transacted, after which the lists of awards by the different committees were meeting adjourned. were read, and then the

CANAIGRE. The New York Leather Manufactur-

er for October has this to say of canaigre, its cultivation and results in tan-"It is gratifying to learn that the experiments made in the last few years at the agricultural colleges of New Mexico and Arizona in the cultivation of the wild canalgre are beginning to have good results. The experiments demonstrate that the wild root will respond to intelligent cultivation to a surprising degree. There can be no doubt that from ten to twenty tons can be grown to the acre, and that the demand will far exceed the supply for many years, if not for all time, and that the price will remain where it is or advance to a more profitable figure. It will require 90,000 tons of canaigre to take the place of the imported gam-bler in the United States alone.

"Nearly all the wild canaigre that has gone to market up to this date has been sent to foreign countries. From January 31, 1891, to October 31, 1892, a period of twenty-one months, the Southern Pacific railroad company handled 370 cars of the sliced and dried root consigned to Europe, which was probably more than was consumed in the United States in the same length of time

"In addition to the shipments the sliced and dried root, the extract works at Deming have been running full time and sending the product of this factory to Eastern tanners and this factory to Eastern tanners and abroad. The market price is \$6 a ton for the wild green root from the land of the diggers, while the sliced and dried root brings \$40 per ton in Glas-gow. The supply of wild root within reasonable distance of the lines of transportation will hardly last two years, but the farmers of the arid re-gions are alive to the fact that a new gions are alive to the fact that a new and profitable farm crop has been brought forth, which promises to ex-ceed in value all the crops grown in crops grown in the arid region requiring less water for irrigation, less hard and expensive labor to produce and market less liable to damage from excessive drouth, wet cold or heat than the average farm crop and prospectively more profitable. "An already large acreage is planted in the Pecos Valley. Some 800 acres in our locality have been planted, and a large company has been organized in California with ample capital to cul-

is tanned with oak and hemlock barks and the supply is being rapidly used up, as in addition to the home use considerable quantities are exported. With this condition of affairs in the expect that the wild canalgre root of New Mexico and Arizona, brought to a high state of development and

beeves, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised, well graded to Durham and Hereford; every steer full fat now. Will sell in to suit purchasers, delivered cars at Beeville, at \$25 per head. No trouble to show cattle to purchasers. Will sell on ninety days' time to reto feed. Geo. W. sponsible parties West, Oakville, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON.

Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

WANTED-CATLE TO PASTURE .have 54 sections of land suitable for razing purposes lying on the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river, in Kent county. Can take care of 1500 cattle; fine grass and plenty of water. For particulars write G. M. Elkins. Snyder, Texas.

WANTED-1500 cattle to winter at \$1.00 per head in southeast corner of Stonewall county; 16,000 acres in two pastures that have had no stock in them this year. Magnificent grass, shelter and water.

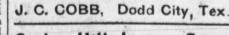
W. E. RAYNER. Rayner, Texas.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery. I. D. DUCKWORTH,

City, Mo.

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas (Barry BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. HOME FARM HERD.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. \$10 WILKES \$10 TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine,



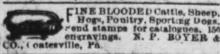


the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our motto: Breed and sell only the best. M. LOTHROP, Owner.



MÅRSHALL, TEXAS. Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our motto: Breed and sell only the best. M. LOTHROP, Owner.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tez., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. An-other is full brother to stre of sweepstake sow, ac World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.



IRISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pligames have been bred ours by me for 14 years. Original stock imported. Write for proces. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kan-A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kan-sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. San-ders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize-winners at World's Fair and descend-oute of Black U.S. 13471 ants of Black U. S. 13471.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, 10WA.

Breeder of Improved --CHESTER WHITE-SWINE. The oldest and The leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bett breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Frieslan Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITH TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per set-ting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corre-spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, 8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORE CATTLE

Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford

FOR SALE-Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family. Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

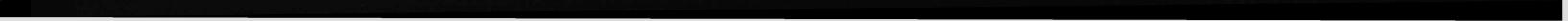
J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tax., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF PO and China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury. Mo.

This is only the beginning of the matter. Through arid regions millions of acres of canaigre will be under culti-vation, and extract works will be as

frequently seen as mills in the other 'Most of the leather in this country

pply and demand of tanning at me and abroad it is not "oo much to supply and



HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this depart-ment to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Ma-con street, Fort Worth, Tex.

ONLY A WORD. It was only a kind word spoken to a weeping little child,

But the thread of its grief was broken, and the little one sweetly smiled. no one stayed to notice so tiny an act of love, And

Save the angels keeping the record in the wonderful book above.

And she who had spoken kindly went

Nor dreamt such a simple action should count at the last great day;

But the pitying words of comfort were heard with a song of joy, And

the listening angels blessed her from their beautiful home on high.

It isn't the world-praised wonders that are best in our Father's sight, Nor the wreaths of fading laurel that

garnish fame's dizzy height: But the pitying love and kindness, the

work of the warm caress, The beautiful hope and patience and self forgetfulness.

A RULE OF ACTION.

"If we are in doubt what to do it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done."

The above rule for action when in doubt is most excellent. Regrets for hasty and impulsive words and deeds are the chief amount in the sum of every life's sorrows. What broad-minded, generous-hearted, impulsivenatured man or woman has not suf-fered from not asking himself or herself "what shall I wish on the mor-row I had done?". The cold blooded and narrow minded are not given to making mistakes. Perhaps their en-tire life is a mistake, but it is not a sum of generous mistakes, like the proad-minded, the impulsive, the noble. The truly noble make more mistakes than any class. They live to sigh the most regretfully of all over not asking what shall I wish on the morrow I had done?'

Who of such a mould has not spoken words or written words or done a deed under the influence of the night shades when all nature grows more confiden-tial, more companionable and perhaps the inward man seeing his stern mas-ter, the very day man, relaxed, comes forth and asserts himself, speaks, acts. All seems well under the subdued influences. But when tomorrow's sun comes up life is again viewed as something real, something earnest, confi-dences and companionship brushed aside by the stern duties and demands of life. Who has not cried in the angof life. Who has not cried in the ang-uish of keenest regret, "My, God, why did I not ask myself 'What shall I wish on the morrow I had done?" " Some natures of broad and generous breadth, but too quick in words and acts err most crievously, then suffer most penitently, not from actual evil, but from the very appearance of evil, and not asking "what shall I wish on the morrow I had done?" There are many girls, perhaps some among our readers, who in an unguarded moment under peculiar influences have written a letter to lover or friend which they a letter to lover or friend which they would give years of life to recall when in the light of tomorrow's sun the lover proved faithless, the friend unsympa-thetic and shallow? The young heart's cry over a mistake is more pitiful than the older when it says would that I had asked myself, "what shall I wish I had done on the morrow?" There are a few grains of comfort to we faulty ones who go through life stumbling over our mistakes into sloughs of de-spair and bumping our hard heads

blue; there is a subtle chilliness in the air, which foretells the near approach of winter. Summer seems to linger; as though loth to forsake the shady woods and merry mountain streams. The birds of passage, the harbingers of winter, are daily flying over the can-yon. In the distance we hear their farewell scream, as they flit away to warmer climates. All the birds will not forsake us, throughout the long winter, the red bird will observe us with its bar

the red bird will cheer us with its hap-py song and gorgeous plumage and many others will stay and brave the winter winds and snows. The midsum-mer flowers are all dead, but a few autumn flowers still bloom as a token

of life and beauty. To the attentive eye there is much to be seen that is instructive, as well as beautiful. "By day or by night, as beautiful. summer or winter, beneath trees the heart feels nearer to that depth of life which the far sky means. The rest of spirit found only in beauty, ideal of spirit found only in beauty, ideal and pure, comes there because the distance seems within touch of thought." As I walk along the quiet woodland paths I think of a lonely grave, in a far distant "city of the dead." No kindred is nigh to place a flower there, but kind nature will spread over it a covering of soft brown leaves. I comfort my heart with this thought, as the sweet spring-time this thought, as the sweet spring-time will bring joy and life to all nature. So will our dear ones calmly, sweetly

sleeping, be awakened and restored to our arms in God's own time. "What is excellent, As God lives, is permanent; Hearts are dust, hearts loves remains;

Heart's love will meet thee again."

We should repress each idle murmur and with the eye of faith look beyond the gloom, to the coming time of joy and gladness. The year has attained its prime; nature has completed her work. Now she will have a season of needed rest. Fortunate is he to whom is given the opportunity of spending a few days in the country at this season of the year.

"And this our life exempt from public hearts.

Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every-

thing.

Mrs. B, I think you and the "House-hold" for the cordial reception you have given my letters. Dear Isabella, I thank you for your compliment. I would be pleased to know you, I assure you: Macarla, I am very sorry, in-deed that it is impossible for me to exchange with you the book "Rut-ledge." Mrs. B. I send the receipt for wished. I think the letters in the "Housesold" are better each week. "Sybil" writes a splendid letter, also each of our Busy Bees. I have been known to the "Household" as "Marie." Henceforth I shall be known by my true name,

MARY E. THOMAS.

A TRUE WESTERN GIRL.

Nolan, Tex., Oct. 29.-Dear Mrs. B. and Household: As I have been a silent reader of the Household for some time and enjoy the good letters so much I will try and write a letter to you, and if it does not find its way to the awful waste basket I will write the awful waste basket I will write again. I am only a western girl and have lived among the cowboys for fourteen years, so I am glad to hear Laurel Blossoms speak so well of them. I enjoy Little Nell's, Luna Bonita's, Violet's and Sweet Sixteen's letters so much. I hope they will write often.

Emma George, I am in love with you, not altogether by your good letters, but I am well acquainted with some of your relatives in this county. I missed your good letter last week, and I am sure that I am not theonly one.

I disapprove of woman's suffrage as much as you dear Busy Bee No. 2, and how often do we find so many like the lady you spoke of. I have often heard that home should be the hotbed of all good things, but, alas, how often it

ON HUSBANDS.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The following are some excellent re-ceipts of how to treat husbands or how not to treat husbands:

DON'T NAG.

Whatever else you do, young wife, don't "nag" the man you have mar-ried. Burn his bread, give him pies and cake that you learned to make at a cooving school, allow his heels and toes the inestimable privilege of free venti-lation, spend his money, if you can get it to spend; but, for sweet charity's sake, don't "nag" him.

COOKING A HUSBAND.

One of the lectures before the Baltimore cooking school recently gave this recipe for cooking a husband, which is not commonly found in books on cookery:

A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some la-dies go about it as if their husbands were balloons and blow them up; oth-ers keep them in hot water; others let them freeze by indifference and care-lessness. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in a pickle all their lives. It cannot be sup-posed that any husband will be tender and good if managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband do not go to market for him, as the best is always brought to your door. It is far better to mave no one unless you will patiently learn how to govern him. See that the linen in which you wrap him is properly washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings tightly sewed on. The him in the kettle by a strong slik cord call-ed comfort, as the one called duty is apt to be weak. They are apt to fall out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges, since like crabs and lebsters you have to each them while lobsters you have to cook them while alive. If he sputters and fusses, do not be anxious; some husbands do this until they are called done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them but it must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sarp instru-ment in him to see if he is becoming ment in him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently, watching all the while lest he adhere to the kettle and so become useless. If this treat-ment is closely followed you will find him all that is desirable, but do not be careless with him and keep him in too cool a place.-Exchange.

WISDOM.

Happiness has been defined as having things; better still, as having what you want; still better, as being able to do without what you want. Heaven on earth? It is doing work that you like to do, and being well paid

for it. The provoking part of the housekeeping care is that no one notices if the right thing is done; they only no-tice when it is left undone.

Some people with faults are like the robins Lowell speaks of; they destroy your cherries, but, on the whole, you would rather have the robins than the cherries.

cherries. Every man has as many reputa-tions as he has friends. I am not too proud to walk, but I am too proud to ride in a shabby

coupe

. He is perfectly harmless as an ene-my, but dangerous as a friend. Learn to forgive your neighbor as easily as you forgive yourself .-- The Century.

Anyone will do to love-but choose a friend carefully. How imperative is duty-when it

sides with inclination. Il n'y a pas d'homme necessaire-ex-

cept the fool killer. It is easy enough to get married. The present problem is how to stay

We think it strange that a friend cannot keep the secret we were unable from telling him.--Kate keep to Field's Washington.

HORSES AND MULES

There is very little encouragement in the horse market for the man who owns scrubs. Good horses are as high if not higher than they ever were, but there is no present or future for the little-finger-tailed ewe-necked scrub. They will not pay their own freight to a market point. Quotations on ranges, if fat, run from \$5 to \$20. Good pluggy Southern herees bring from \$25 to \$65, but are slow sale. \$25 to \$65, but are slow sale.

Still, while the foregoing is true, it loes not follow that the man who is so unfortunate as to own a lot of poor horses, should let them go to the bow-woods entirely when by keeping this eye out he can possibly trade them off to some little advantage. There is in every community a few of those spirits that have the trading instinct strongly developed, and while in many instances they will bear close watching, oftimes by reason of their ability to work things off, a good deal can be made with them. And, besides, there are chances once in awhile to trade horses for young cattle. These have to be owned some time before they can be realized on, but there is some outcome in them and none in horses of the scrub variety.

It is a difficult matter to say what is the best thing to be done regarding horses. The conditions surrounding the raising and setting of good horses are not as good as they were six months ago, but there is nothing in view that would warrant any very great investment in them as a business. This has nothing to do with the influence of electric street cars, horse less carriages, or bicycles, as the horses now in use when they die will have to be replaced with others. Horses of the kind that are in active demand will bring good prices for years to come, but it takes some money and a long time to get anything out of them. Where a farmer is fixed for it— has pasture and feed—he should cer-tainly have as many mares as he can take cape of and raise some good horses and perhaps some mules. At dull times it is very handy to have a horse to dispose of at somewheres around a hundred dollars—it fills in very nicely. Good shape, good breeding, good size and gentleness are of course prerequisites of a good sale, and in breeding these things must be kept in sight.

Breeding for race points is a doubtful investment. Scrub races are a thing of the past, and scrub race horses are poor property, not the buggy of road horse that can step out to the tune of three minutes or better. The race horse and the good roadster are as distinct as horses from mules, and one can not fill the niche occupied by the other. By the time your race horse would pull a good weight buggy and one or two people over four of five miles of street or road, he would have to be laid up a month for re-pairs. The latter class horse is one type that finds ready sale, and at usu-ally pretty good figures. He must have style and a fair amount of speed, and in breeding for him traits that are not altogether objectionable in a racer must be thoroughly avoided. Care must be exercised in his breaking, but not be made a laggard by he should wrong handling. This phase of the question opens up a big avenue for dis-cussion, but it will be left over for some other time. Also the draft horse, the other type that sells well will be treated of in some future issue.

HORSES AT THE FAIR.

Men who own good horses in this state are congratulating themselves over the fact that they did not get panic-stricken and sell out when things were all to pieces in the horse world. mistak horses are in demand-scrubs are not and never, will be. A representative of this paper, who was in St. Louis a short time since, was shown that an average of nearly a carload a day of horses were being shipped down into Texas, and the trade in good horses is comparatively brisk. There were some good horses on exhibition at the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition on which premiums were awarded, as follows: Class 82, standard-bred trotters-Best stallion, 5 years and upwards, first premium, Hill stock farm; second, J. A. Anderson, Cleburne. Best stallion 4 years old and under 5, first, J. J. Service, Dallas. Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, second, Hill stock farm. Best stallion, 2 years and under 3, first, Lomo Alto farm; second, D. W. & W. E. Hunter, Dallas. Best stallion 1 year and under 2, first, J. A. Ander-son, Cleburne; second, Electioneer stock farm. Best brood mare with son, Cleburne; second, Electioneer stock farm. Best brood mare with suckling colt, first, Hill stock farm; second, Hill stock farm. Best filly 3 years old and under 4, R. T. Hunter, Higginsville, Mo.; second, Lomo Alto farm. Best filly 2 years old and under 3, Lomo Alto farm; second, W. C. Leon-ard, Lawrence. Best filly 1 year old and under 2, Lomo Alto farm; second, Hill stock farm. Class 89, standard-bred trotters-Bes stallion showing four or more of his colts, first premium. Lomo Alto farm. Best mare showing two or more of her colts, first, Hill stock farm. Class 90, thoroughbreds-Best stallion 5 years and over, first premium, H. T. Batcheler; second, W. McLemore, San Antonio. Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, first, Sam Lazarus, Sherman. Best filly 2 years old and under 3, first, B. C. Bunberg, Kyle; second Sam Lazarus, Sherman Class 96, Cleveland bays-Best stallion 5 years old and upwards, first premium, G. E. Brawn, Decatur; secnon 5 years on any Decatur; sec-ond, G. E. Brown, Decatur: Best stal-lion 4 years old and under 5, first, G. E. Brown, Decatur; second, G. E. Brown. Class 83, imported and native purebred Percheron Norman-Best stallion 5 years old and over, first premium, T. A. Raines, Garland. Best stallion 4 years old and under 5, first premium, Jos. Martin, Grand Prairie. Class 85, English shire horses, im-Class 85, English shire horses, im-ported and native pure-bred-Best stallion 5 years old and over, first premium, Geerge E. Brown, Decatur; second, J. O. Watts, Melissa. Best stal-lion 4 years old and under 5, first, Geo. E. Brawn, Decatur; second, A. L. Sul-livan, Lincoln, Neb. Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, first, A. L. Sulli-van, Lincoln, Neb. Best brood mare with suckling colt, first, A. L. Sullivan with suckling colt, first, A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb.; second, A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb. Class 86, English hackneys-Best stal-

one man, Thomas M. Wright, Denison, first, R. H. H. Burnet, Oak Cliff,

ond. Class 93-Horses of all work: Staj-lion 5 years and upward, E. T. Carter, Chillicothe, first, Lomo Alto farm sec-ond; stallion 3 years and under 4, R. L. Gough, Gainesville, first, J. M. Bramlet second; stallion 2 years and under 3, Lomo Alto farm; filly 3 years and under 4, R. Tod Hunter, Higgin-ville, Mo., first, Lomo Alto farm second; filly 2 years and under-3, Lomo Alto farm first, Martin Burge, Denison, secfarm first, Martin Burge, Denison, sec-

ond. Class 94—Jacks and jennets: Jack 3 years and over, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Texas, first, L. M. Emer-son, Bowling Green, Mo., second. Jack 1 year and under 2, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex., jennet 3 years and over, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex.; jennet 2 years and under 3, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex.; jack, any age, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex., first, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo.; second; jennet, any age, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex., first and second. first and second. Clars 95-Mules: Pair mules 3 years

Clars 90-Mules: Pair mules 3 years and upward, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., first and second; saddle mule, J. T. Bell, McKinney, first, J. S. Slover & Co., Booneville, Tex., second. Class 87-Farm horses: Single gelding or mare, Lomo Alto farm first, Martin Burga Dankap, considering balance that Burge, Denison, second; walking stal-lion or mare, Lomo Alto farm.

Class 88-Matched and mated car-Class 88-Matched and mated car-riage team, owned by one person or firm, R. Tod Hunter, Higginville, Mo., first, M. Burge, Denison, second; fam-ily gelding, Frank A. Ryan, Sherman, first, Example Bourge Greenville, second; first, Frank Brame, Greenville, second; matched and maled buggy team, owned by one person or firm, R. Tod Hunt-er, Higginville, Mo., first, Lomo Alto farm second.

farm second. Class 92-Roadsters: Stallion 5 years and over, Hill stock farm first, Lomo Alto farm second; stallion 4 years and under 5, W. C. Leonard, Lawrence; stallion 3 years and under 4, R. L. Gough, Gainesville, first, P. J. Mays, Waxahachie, second; stallion 2 years and under 3, Lomo Alto farm, first, Dr. W. E. Hunter, Dallas, second; brood mare, with sucking colt, Lyn-dale stock farm first; filley 3 years and under 4, R. Tod Hunter, Higginville under 4, R. Tod Hunter, Higginville, Mo.; sucking colt, Lyndale stock farm first; filly 2 years and under 3, Hill stock fram first, W. C. Leonard, Lawrence, second.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas county, ss.—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said finm will pay the sum of ONE HUN-DRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of Decem-ber A. D., 1886. (Seal) A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally and acts directly on the blood and numerous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O

Toledo, O. Bold by druggists, 75c.

PROFITABLE POULTRY.

With the advent of cold weather enormous masses of poultry in all stages of unfitness have been rushed to market. This is no new thing. It oc-curs regularly every year, and then farmers complain that there is no money in poultry. No doubt they are right. There is none, any more than there is in poor, wormy fruit or bad butter.

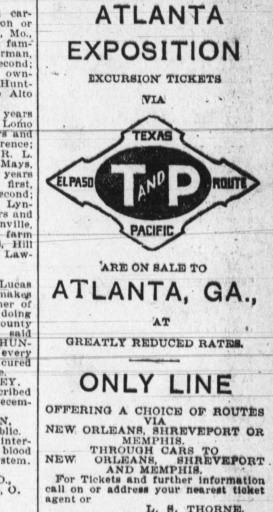
The market is glutted with inferior goods which customers don't want. These goods are only bought because they are "cheap." As the transportaand commission for all grades of goods, it is same easy to see who are the sufferers by this "cheapness." And yet these are the persons who are still unconvincedwho blame every one but themselves. As usual, before cold weather they thinned out this year their poultry-yards very freely, keeping just enough young hens to attend to the laying of winter eggs, and marketed the rest. Although they knew weeks before-hand what they intended to do, they permitted the doomed birds to roam with the others and made no effort to separate and fatten them. They had expended neither time nor thought on the fowls, but they anticipated good prices and calculated on a little extra money, as the cheapness of grain had tempted them to raise more poultry this year than usual. But-their neighbors had done precisely the same thing, and the result was such heavy receipts poultry that the dealers were over and there were chickens fo which it was almost impossible to find buyers. While this state of the market af-While this state of the market af-fected the prices obtained for all grades of poultry, of course it was the inferior stock that suffered chiefly. The loss might have been avoided by proper care in fattening and the cull-ing out and marketing of the stock only as it became fit. This would have extended the shipments over a much greater period, and prevented the glut and consequent drop which actually occurred. Many farmers say it does not pay to Many farmers say it does not pay to keep fowls after cold weather sets in, and that they have not sufficient ac-commodations for them. Both of these are very poor reasons. If it pays to raise pouliry at aN, it pays to keep it until in a fit condition to bring money and credit when marketed. The amount processory to fatten is but a triffe comnecessary to fatten is but a triffe com pared to that consumed during the whole of the fowl's previous existence, and it is upon that triffe that the ques-tion of profit or loss depends. All previous care will count for nothing the birds are denied the requisite fin-Ishing. If your poultry accommodations are too limited, enlarge them; but keep the fowls until they are fit. Don't market them a day before. Happy-go-lucky methods may have answered in days when prices were high and competition light. But they won't do now. The struggle is too keen. City people know a good article when they see it. They are quite as quick as any farmer at discriminating, and they pay-farmer discriminating, and they paytshing. accordingly. Those poultry raisers who recognize this are the ones who make recognize this are the ones who make money. They do not expect to get something for nothing. They know that the only way to get a dollar is to earn it. This they do by giving proper fattening food and judiciously culling out and shipping the birds as they become fit. They know that dumping the whole lot on the market at the very season when care is most required, while it will rid them of all bother, will also rid them of all profit. The so-called "bother" is one of the The so-called "bother" is one of the best paying investments the poultry raiser can make, and it is the kind of capital which is essential to success in the business.



You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia-there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back-your doctor will tell you that.

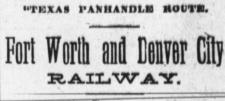
He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

Scorr & Bowns, Chemists, New York: soc. and \$1.00



L. S. THORNE, Third Vice President and General Manager, GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Dallas, Tex.



itains of errors; we will learn by asking when in doubt whether an act is right or not, "what shall I wish on the morrow I had done?" And learn that people who make no mistakes are harsh in judgment of others, narrow in mind, cold of heart and unsympathetic by nature. He understood human nature well who said, "To err is human," and divine nature when he said its office is to forgive.

Now let's promise each other in the household in order to avoid as many mistakes as possible and the inevitable trouble which must necessarily follow mistakes—worst of all gnawing regret which brings gray hairs, that we will say, "what shall I wish on the morrow say, "what sha I had done?"

OUR LETTERS

This week are very interesting. I thank "Marie" very much for acting upon my suggestions and giving her full name. Her letters are something of which to be proud and deserve to be signed by her full name. Hereafter "Marie" will be known to us as Mrs. Mary E. Thomas. I thank Mrs. Thommuch for the the recipe for bread

Some of my friends laughed at my asking for a recipe I could not find in the city from the country. I felt sure I would get it sooner or later. My faith is rewarded. Like most good things, it came from the country. I things, it came from the country. I think with Mrs. Thomas, the letters in

think with Mrs. Thomas, the letters in the Household grow more interesting each week. Her's are a delight. She draws pictures with her pen. Yes, what has become of Sybil? Our neaxt is a nice letter from Na-talle. I cannot tell her why her to-matoes did so poorly. Will some one who is experienced in Aomato growing kindly tell her? What ta pity all we Household are not actual neighbors. Household are not actual neighbors. No, I will recall that, for then we would not write good letters to each other.

Many of us have hobbies like Natalie There is nothing which can give more pleasure in life than a beautiful country home. Little Nell must make her bow to Natalie. I would like to win as much love as Little Nell has in as short a time. I think she should re-

as short a time. I think she should re-ward her admirers by visiting the Household oftener. A Reader No. 2 favors our clinging to our first name, "The Household." Her hobby also is "a happy country home amid beautiful surroundings." Alas, that seems to be asking too much for this life-so few beautiful homes are happy. The good things of life are not call given to any one person. this me so lew beautiful of life are not all given to any one person. Where there is wealth there is seldom love and happiness. God knows love and happiness are worth more than wealth, are much harder to get, and still much more difficult to keep. Our next leter is from a new mem-

ber, La Rose. She is acquainted with the Household, and I am sure the Household will gain much by making La Rose's acquaintance. I thank her very much for the promise of recipeshope she will send some soon, accompanied by another good letter.

FROM THE LIVE OAKS. Near Strawn, Tex., Nov. 1895. Dear Mrs., B: I will try to rescribe to you these lovely "Indian summer" days, amid the can to "Indian summer" days, amild the can-yons. A dreamy, golden haze broods over the canyon, while through this vell of haze, appears the splendor of leaf elad hills. The bright, red leaves of the sumac add color to the scene. The stately oak is reluctantly shedding its dead, brown, leaves, and the wild honeysuckle with its scarlet berries lovingly twines its arms in sympathy, """ the bare trunk and leafless boughs. On the creek in a quiet nook ware the cattle love to drink, a tall pecan tree, proudly rears its head above those surrounding; among the branches the little squirrels are busily gathering their store of food for the gathering their store of food for the coming winter. From tree to tree is twined the wild grape vine; heavily laden, with clusters of rich, purple, grapes. The sky is soft and clear and

is just the opposite. I hope you will have an enjoyable

I think it would be nice to sign our own names to our letters, as you have said. Let us hear what our other mem-bers have to say on this subject. I have a nice lot of cinnamon bulbs they make a lovely vine for a porch; never have to be planted but once. I will send any one eight if they will send me a self addressed envelope. I will close as I fear you will think I have stayed too long for a stranger. Will send some recipes next time. I am going to try B. B. No. 2, toilet soap receipt. With best wishes for the receipt. With best wisnes. B., I Household and love to you, Mrs. B., I LA ROSA. am sincerely,

OF BOOKS AND OTHER THINGS.

Dear Household Members: I have been absent so long I am afraid I will not be recognized. I am in favor of not changing the name of Household to any other. Add another to it if you wish, but I think it well enough as it is. It is not the name hat makes a department in any paper interesting; it is the reading we find

I hope Busy Bee No. 2 will enjoy her visit

Have any of you read Scottish Chiefs? I found it very interesting and they are also instructive. As I have not as much time as some have to spend reading I like to choose something that has both of these qualities. Some one spoke of "Ships That Pass in the Night." Although the popular opinion is that it is good I do not like it as well as nany others I have read. If I have a hobby it is a happy home

in the country and beautiful surroundings.

Isabelle, why do you not write? Is it because they call you an old maid? I am sure I would not like to be called one. But I do think an old maid is comfortable addition to a famvery ily. I do not believe as a rule they as happy as a married woman if the one that is married has a good husband. But they have their pleasure in seeing how happy they can make other women's children. I think it is not right to cause laughing remarks to

be made about any one. For fear of the waste basket if I say more will simply say good bye. Yours, A READER NO. 2.

TROUBLE WITH TOMATOES.

Anadarko, O. T., Oct. 28.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I should like very much to have some one tell me why my tomato vines did not bear this year.

Tomatoes being my favorite vegetable I took great pains to sow the seed in a hot bed and then transplanted them and gave each vine a nice trellis to climb on, and about a dozen toma-toes was my reward. With these I to climb on, and about a dozen to the toes was my reward. With these I made two or three dishes of "hap-penings," which was relished so much that I used canned tomatoes as long as my okra lasted.

Little Nell, when I finish reading your letters I feel like saying "them's my sentiments, too." If I had a small boy about twenty-five years of age I'd send him down to see you. My hobby is a beautiful country home. We have only been on our farm

two years and of course there's a great deal to do yet towards beautifying it.

I wonder if these is another member of the household who feels toward the hired man as I do. They are so much in my way. Little Nell wishes she lived near Busy. Elected Neh Wisness she hv-tainly does, for they have the same postoffice. I wish I had some neigh-bors who are as nice as our Household members.

All of my neighbors are renters and they move only get f move once a year so you see I get fairly acquainted with them when they are gone. We are hoping Uncle Sam will make a change in our affairs this winter.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Waco correspondent of the Dallas News in a recent communication has this to say:

Experiments without number are in progress in the cattle and hog feeding belt, of which Waco is the center, as to the best method of distribution of the feed stuff, the processes of preparation and the most advantageous admixtures having in view especially the highest results with smallest outlay in the matter of producing flesh with a proper and not overproduction of fat. Corn and small grain, ground fine or coarse, and mixed with products of cotton seed form the basis of nearly all the experi-ments. The experimenters differ a great deal; each has a hobby, and each expects great results. The cattle feeders have been talking of holding a meeting to discuss feed, both products of grain and cotton seed, and the rougher foods, from the various silages now so common, to the butts of corn stalks and even stalks of cotton, which some declare possess more nutriment than is possessed by corn stalks, the twigs of the cotton plant of the latest planting having been observed to constitute in the estimation of midwinter cattle, a dainty preferable to fodder.

Regarding the number of cattle being fed in the region which leads on the cars at Waco, Mr. A. Wheeler, a regu-lar exporter of cattle, sheep and hogs, there are no accurate figures to says be reached at present, but that later, when shipments set in, the data can be had, and for the present he thinks, because of the high price in the summer, feeders purchased fewer and the num-ber being fed is smaller compared with last year. He says the great abund-ance of feed of all kinds and the better knowledge of getting it into the cattle will insure for the coming shipments from Waco to the great northern and eastern markets a higher grade of beef animals, hogs and muttons than was

Mr. E. J. Ashburne says increased ever demand for good beef at home is caus-ing competition by Texas meat dealers for the higher grades of meat animals to an extent never before the case, and this fact is fully appreciated by the northern and eastern buyers. Mr Ashburne also makes the comment that feeding with products of grain and cot ton seed in the pastures has become feature. The excellent weather, with refreshing rains, has caused November grass to resemble that of April, May and June, and the cattle, while browsing on fresh and tender herbage are being fed on the best meat making pre-parations, which will be likely to show itself in high grade meat animals sent from Texas to market when the move ment sets in later in the present year and during next January. The butchers report improved quality

of muttons offered at Waco and better demand by consumers, and Mr. Joe Rogers, who sends hogs over the road to Chicago, finds that he can buy more and better hogs in Central Texas by 50 per cent., as to quality and number, than was ever before the case.

Radical changes for the better are to be seen in methods of breeding, feed-ing and marketing cattle.

A SPLENDID BOOK.

George Batten's Directory of the Ag ricultural Press has reached this of fice. It contains about 100 well filled nce. It contains about 100 well filed pages, giving a list of all agricultural and kindred papers, with their class, frequency of issue, number of pages, whether illustrated or not, subscription whether illustrated or not, subscription price, circulation, where circulated, editor and publisher, with agricultural statistics, and for the price, 75 cents, no man who places general advertising or who is interested in the country's agricultural products can afford to be without a copy. It is remarkably con-cise in detail and altogether is the best thing of its kind yet published.

lion 5 years old and upwards, first premium, Frank Brame, Greenville; seconá, J. A. Anderson, Cleburne, Class 98, French coach-Best stallion

years and upwards, first premium, J. Sweeny, Denison. Class 97-Saddle horses: Saddle stal-lion 4 years old and over, E. T. Carter, Chillicothe, first, R. Tod Hunter, Hig-ginsville, Mo., second; saddle stallion 3 years and under 4, R. L. Gough, Gaines-

ville; saddle mare 2 years and under 3, M. Burge, Denison, second; best saddle stallion, mare or gelding, any age, R. L. Gough, Gainesville, first, E. T. Carter. Chillicothe, second.

ter, Chilicothe, second. Class 99-Shetland ponies: Shetland stallion 3 years and over, Thomas M. Wright, Denison, first, A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln, Neb., second; Shetland mare 3 years and over, Thomas M. Wright, Denison, first and second; Shetland mare, sucking foal, regardless of sex, Thomas M. Wright, Denison, first, R. Denison, first and second; Shetland mare, with sucking colt, Thomas M. Wright, Denison; herd of Shetlands, not less than five head, to be owned by

D. FLORENS. DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition.

It opened on September 18 and will not close until December 31, 1895. round-trip rates are cheap and within the reach of everybody. You cannot afford to miss it, for it is second to any exhibition that ever took place in this country. To those who did not go to the World's fair will see something equally as nice and interesting as was the World's fair, the only difference being it is not quite so extensive.

Parties from Arkansas and Texas will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read into Atlanta via the Southern Pacific rallway company. Connections with all lines from the west are perfect and it is the only line entering the exposition grounds.

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

TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

And the Great Wichits, Red River, and Pease River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world,

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE REOLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C., Wy Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED. THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free

Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

Galveston and St.Louis.



b., OHICAGO BOALE O 181 So. James

퐄쫞뀵娕巫셊컱꺆훉샦굞셯륬쥥턗왥쁥놱횖 **곷쇪뀰욯퐌욯햜왞ū셤햜왐뀰**얾꿦혦햜앍? WEB Picket Lawn-Fence ence, Sto Stin. Alshi Poaltry. Garden ence: Steel Wire Fence Bourd.etc. Cat eKALB FENCE CO., 146 Migh St. AADEST WELL MACHINER

Alki

H. H. Burnet, Oak Cliff, second; pair Shetland ponies, regardless of sex, to be in harness, Thomas M. Wright,

NATALIE.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL;

PERSONAL.

Ed East of Archer City was in Fort Worth Sunday.

J. F. Newman of Sweetwater, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Ed Carver, who has been seriously sick at St. Louis, is reported convalescent.

W. A. Pierce of Waxahachie, an extensive cattle feeder, was in this city Wednesday.

W. B. Worsham of Henriettta, companied by his wife, visited Fort Worth Sunday.

O. C. Lane of Santa Anna, Coleman ounty, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Worth Saturday.

L. M. Coates, who is feeding 2000 head of cattle at Corsicana, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Felix Mann of Eagle Pass, an extensive dealer in Mexican cattle, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Will Montgomery of Comanche has just bought 1000 head of cattle in Colorado and Wharton counties.

Sam Culbirth of Baird was registered at the Mansion Saturday night and went out Sunday morning.

Nell & Cook of Wolfe City bought 1000 head of the Dan Waggoner steers, which they will put on feed right away.

A. G. Godair of St. Louis, member of the live stock commission firm of God-air, Harding & Co., was in Fart Worth Sunday.

W. R. Moore, the Ardmore, I. T., oil mill man and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Sunday consulting his business assacciates.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, a well to do farmer and feeder, was among Sunday's arrivals in Fort Worth.

J. Ligertwood, manager of the Matador ranch, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reported everything in splendid condition.

J. P. Gordon of Sulphur Springs was here Friday on his way to Vernon, where he went to ship some cattle down to his place to feed.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., a widely known and popular cowman, was shaking hands with his friends in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. B. Scrimshire, a Big Springs cattleman, who has a string of feeders to sell, located in Concho county, has been spending several days in Fort Worth.

Hogg Bros. of Hamilton, Tex., in a letter to the Journal say: "Our adver-tisement in Texas Stock and Farm Journal brought us several offers of cattle

J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs, who is feeding a large number of cattle, was in Fort Worth Monday. Said that he would have ready for shipment some cattle late in December.

J. T. Elliston, a well known Jack county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Said that he had not sold his feeders, and if some one did not take them by the first of next month he would ship them to market.

Page Harrris, general live stock agent

til next June. I did think of buying grinder, and may do so yet, but I doubt if the expense of power would be equaled by the advantage gained. I rather lean to gasoline engines as a motive power, as I think that they are a lot of roughness. Hulls are a big the cheapest in the long run.'

Sam Williams, assistanat live stock agent of the Katy, with headquarters at Parsons, Kan., was in Fort Worth Sunday inconsultation with General Live Stock Agent Jones. Mr. Willims, who operates in the Indian Territory reports the movement to market from that section as being practically over, and he will likely hustle some in this state for feeeder business.

M. Lothrop of Marshall, owner of the celebrated Cedar Hill Jersey farm, and winner of the blue ribbon at the Texas State fair on herd of Berkshire hogs, has an advertisement in this is-sue of the Journal. Mr. Lothrop also won a number of prizes on Jersey cattle, and has a stock-farm that is a credit to himself and the state. Anything bought of him will give satisfaction.

W. P. Anderson, special agent of the Union stock yards at Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, renewing ac-quaintances, and telling of the attractiveness of Chicago as a market. Mr Anderson has been coming to Texas Texas for many years, and probably has a larger acquaintance among stockmen in this and other states than any other man living. The Chicago stock yards company know a good man when they get him, hence Billy Anderson. hence their long retention of

J. T. Dority and E. T. Nickels of Mt Calm were on the market with two cars fine hogs consigned to the Standard Commission company. They are also feeding a lot of cattle in Hill county. They report several cars of both cattle and hogs will be ready for shipment from their section in a few There is plenty of grass and days. water in Hill county and stock is looking well. The people of Hill are glad to hear of the bright prospects for a good live stock market in Fort Worth

Mrs. W. W. Dale of the "W" ranch in Burnet county, with postoffice at Lamp-asas, in a letter to the Journal reasas, in a letter to the Journal re-newing her subscription, said: "My husband, who is now dead, was a sub-scriber to your paper for several years and I expect to keep on taking it. We are on the ranch now, and I appreciate your paper very much, and it is very good companion for my boys. have two sons who are young men and need help and advice. The Journal is a great help to them, as they are still raising stock."

Brooks Davis has returned from a two weeks' stay at Channing, in the upper part of the Panhandle country, where he superintended the shipping out of 2500 head of cattle from the Bell ranch to market. He says that A. G. Boyce, manager of the XIT ranch in that part of the state, is engaged in shipping from 3000 to 4000 head of cattle to the markets of Kansas City and Chicago. Mr. Davis reports an abund-

ance of grass and plenty of water in the Channing country. There is a lot of good cattle yet unshipped from that country.

M. O. Lynn, accompanied by J. M. Lynn and Jesse Hittson, Jr., two young stockmen, was in Fort Worth Monday en route from the Territory to his home in Palo Pinto county. Mr. Lynn has been in the Creek nation since last April looking after a herd of about 4000 cattle belonging to the elder Jesse Hittson, the well known cattleman. Mr. Lynn has just finished shipping the cattle to market. He reports that the greater part of the cattle for Territory have already

company. The packing house will be formally taken charge of, and it is

expected that President Dee will give

out some important additional facts

concerning the running of the business

tock Yards company, will also be of

the party, and probably some of the

for that portion of the house which

has never been fitted up, and for the

other proposed improvements is now

John Scharbauer, the blg Midland

cattle man was in Fort Worth Monday,

having just come in from a week's stay at Kansas City. He said: I

found some of the cattle and commis-

sloa men feeling prettty blue, but then a great many look on the dark

side of things. They should expect a commodity like cattle to get low once

In a while, and if they will stop to think, every year about this time cat-tle prices fall off. This is practically

Western Kansas everybody is cleaning

ing very heavy and have helped to put the market down. This will all

for the market to show some advance

over in a very few days, and I look

D. A. Gathings, of Cleburne, stock-

man and farmer, was in Fort Worth

Saturday, and called at the Journal

forty-three years, and in common with those who have looked after their $c_{p-portunities}$, has a goodly amount of

this world's goods. Speaking of cat-tle, he said: "I bought a good bunch of beef cattle to feed this year, but when they went up so high I sold at a profit, and now that they have gone

off some I would like to buy some more. I have about 300 head of stock

cattle in Johnson county that I would sell, but if I do not sell them will feed.

They are on short feed now, but unless I strike a trade today I will ship down

a feed crusher, and give them all the crushed corn, cotton seed meal and doughness they want. I also have a

bunch of stock cattle in South Texas that I would sell. Speaking of crops, our cotton is nearly all gathered, and while the market is low, I believe it is

Colonel Jonathan Nesbitt, general

live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, with headquarters at

St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Saturday

and paid the Journal force a welcome

preciates a joke as well as anybody

and while his able lieutenant, Colonel Jim Wilson, is always glad to see him,

his (Colonel Jim's) life is made any-thing but a bed of roses when Colonel

Nesbitt runs down from. St. Louis

always has something new to spring on

the debonair by-adoption Texas Colo-nel. Colonel Neshitt has an interest in

the Alvarado oil mill, and in answer to question propounded to him by a Journalite, said: "I understand that

a business man, but in idle

or a few days'

Colonel Nesbitt is very much of

sojourn.

when 'he

bound to go up.

visit.

Mr. Gathings has been in Texas

of the range season, and in

Territories, the Panhandle and

The northwesterns have been com

on the way from Chicago.

the

present.

office

up.

W. Simpson, president of the

feed, but on account of the scarcity of seed we think they will have to be shipped to market. We are now feedarations. ing a third of corn to those in the lots. We have a mill that grinds corn, cob and shucks altogether, and it saves

item, and with the corn we are using, we get along on our own hulls."

Captal: A. E. Shepard of Marathon, Texas, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday and in company with C. H. Silliman, with whom he is interested, went down to Austin. Captain Shepard had just closed the sale of about 1200 head of cattle he bought in Mexico eight months ago, and re-ports that they made him good money. He will in a few days go over to that reweil: in a few days go over to the country again after another lot. "More than 60 per cent of the cattle now coming from Mexico are being turned loose in West and Southwest Texas pastures. Very few are being shippepd to market, and not many will go. It would surprise you to see the number of Mexican cattle that are being taken north from El Paso. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado and even Utah are taking a share of those that come across. Chihuahua and Senora cattle can be taken to the very highest altitude with safety, and there is no question but what a cross of a good bull with a Mexican cow brings a good range animal. It is surprising how those little cows will bring good calves. The catttle of Coahuila are not to compare with those of Sonora and Chihuahua, and I would not touch them at all. Prices are advancing very rapidly over in Mexico, and there is only a small margin on them now. have just finished rounding up and branding and am very well pleased with the result. Grass is plentiful and fine, and what Mexican cattle come over can be used very nicely in re-stocking our depleted ranges."

PERSONALS.

Left Over From Last Week.

A. B. Paschal, a Stanton stockman, alledf at this office when in Fort alled Worth Wednesday.

R. A. King, a McCulloch county cattleman, was in the city Wednesday and ealled at the Journal office.

Oscar Thompson, a well known and prosperous Big Springs cattleman, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Wednesday.

J. M. Conatser of Pinto, an old time friend of the Journal, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and paid a pleasant visit to the "gang."

R. J. Carrol of McCulloch county, a stockman, was among Wednesday's visitors to Fort World and while here called on the Journal.

P. C. and G. W. Torn of Stanton, Texas, well to do cattlemen, called at the Journal office Wednesday. They report everything in their section, in good shape.

This firm has sold some goods, some nice strings of feeders among them. being 2,500 to Nels Morris to be fed at Waco, and 1,000 to J. S. Casey of Hillsboro, who last year fed one of the highest priced bunch of cattle in Texas.

J. E. Young of Chicago writes to know the prospects for hog sales at this pcint. Said he had gone into the business of raising hogs in the Pecos Valley and now has about 400 ead on hand. Heretofore he has disposed of everything he raised in the Valley, but from what he said it is inferred that hog raising is a growing industry that

Fitzsimmomns' inability to raise money were the final causes in stopping prep-

Upwards of \$200 counterfeit silver certifictes were passed at Dallas during the last days of the fair. Eugene Field, one of the best known

newspaper writers in America, died at Chicago of heart failure Monday.

must be suppressed at once, or war will follow.

States is alleged to have been discov-ered in the City of Mexico, and party feeling is considerably agitated.

Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials, the most gorgeous wedding cere-mony ever celebrated in America, took place at New York Wednesday.

The cream of agricultural exhibits at the Dallas fair were shipped to At-lanta, and will constitute a Texas display at the exposition in that city.

John D. Rckfeller, the oil magnate, has donated \$3,000,000 to the Chicago University, making in all \$7,600,000 which he has given that institution.

The jury in the Holmes case reached a decision in five minutes and found Holmes guilty of murder in the first degree. This for the murder of B. F. Pietzel

A boiler explosion at Detroit, Mich., Wednesday killed thirty-one people, completely wrecked a five-story build-ing and seriously injured twenty of tary: the occupants.

Theodore Durrant was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of Blanche Lamont at San Francisco. He will next be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams.

Five steamship loads of corn. aggregating 85,000 bushels, left the port of Galveston for foreign points during the week. Arrangements have been made to export 208,000 bushels.

The Republicans in Tuesday's election were victorious in New York. Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska and New Jersey. The Democrats carried Mississippi, Virginia, Utah, and possibly Kentucky.

Quite a serious wreck occurred to a Katy northbound passenger train Sunday morning near Waxachachie. The engineer was killed outright and a number were seriously hurt. The wreck was caused by a spreading of

Mrs. Bell, an estimable white lady, wife of a farmer, was brutally out-raged and cut to pieces by a negro named Jim King within four miles of Tyler. After pursuing him with blood hounds he was captured by the officers but was taken away from them by a mob and burned to death on the Tyler public square. He confessed the crime before his death.

Governor Culberson has appointed the following delegates to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress, which meets at Omaha, Neb., November 25: Heber Stone. Brenham: R. S. Neblett, Corsicana: Marion Sansom, Alvarado; J. P. Blount, Denton: N. B. Smith, Mexia A. W. Gregg, Palestine; H. A. Finch, McKinney; W. B. Bow, Houston; P. H. Foscue. Sulphur Springs; Clyde Yarborough, Tyler.

Preparations are completed for the reception of the delegates to the state irrigation convention which meets in

DAIRY.

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 22, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway secretary:

BULLS. King Rebel, 37,981-A. Garner to S.

F. Bates, Alto. Marjoram's Hugo Pogis, 18,311-J. Alexander to S. B. Hopkins, Dal-

1as. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Dixle Rex, 88,815-T. J. Lacy to R.
S. Young, Henderson.
Frankie Jewel, 93,861-R. B. S. Foster, Jr., to Mrs. J. A. Routt, Chapel Hill

Octobra, 89,233-F. C. Carter to H. H.

Boone, Navasota. Victor's Bessle, 86,258—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota. Victor's Grady, 86,257—F. C. Carter to H. H. Boone, Navasota. Victor's lass, 86,259—F. C. Carter to

H: H. Boone, Navasota. Waspish, 47,267-C. A. Westbrook to

B. P. Hill, Lorena. 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 29th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secre-

BULLS. Belle's Oak 32,976-J. A. Bobbitt to J.

Belle's Oak 32,376–3. A. Boboke to a M. Martin, Abbott. Duke of Del Valle 39,428–T. A. Doxey to C. U. Connellee, Eastland. King of Horton Hill 41,921–J. W. White to J. Roensch, Winchester. Prince of Tyler 24,945–Smith & Tuck-er to D. S. Tucker and S. N. Cross, Tuder

Tyler. St. John of Collin 26,454-J. D. Tanne-

hill to R. E. Jennings, McDade. COWS AND HEIFERS. Adelaide Saufley 96,284-C. R. Wright

to R. B. Cousins, Mexia. Bessie Williams 101,638-J. T. Har-

wall to S. C. Olive, Waco. Countess Jean 107,082-F. C. Carter to

H. Moeller, La Grange. Countess of Dawn 107,093-F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange. Countess of Evergreen 107,084-F. C.

Carter to H. Ehlers, La Grange. Countess of Fayette 93,185-F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, LaGrange. Countess of May 100,178-F. C. Carter

to H. Ehlers, La Grange. Countess of Night 100,179-F. C. Car-

Judy H. 63,059-F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, LaGrange. Junie Dean 65,630-F. C. Carter to H.

Ehlers, LaGrange. Kate Landseer of Lawn 84,415-Plat-

ter & Foster to D. M. Bates, Bonham. Little Lizzie 100,176—F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, LaGrange. Leonora St. Lambert 69,391-R. F.

Walker to L. Day, Overton. Moore's Choice 50,161-F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, LaGrange.

Pearlette B. 95,426-G. Anderson to A. P. & Z. Mullen, Midlothian.

Pearl's Oonan, 3d, 82,414-S. B. Hen-dricks to C. F. Adams, Marshall. Pet Jersey 69,816-W. A. Clark to A. J. Chaffin, Belton.

Ralphea G. St. Hller 63,552-W. A. Clark to R. S. Farr, Belton. L'Allegro's Beatrice 55,372-M. Marx to M. Burgower, Mexia.

L'Allegro's Beatrice 55,372-M. Bur-gower to M. W. Kemp, Mexia. Seymoura 85,979-F. C. Carter to H.

Ehlers, LaGrange. Tenella Campbell 97,755-Parks & Parks to W. S. Lancaster, Bowie. Tormentor's Alice 85,628-J. W. White



\$500.00 REWARD

eral kinds of wind mills. There is the Dandy and others. Dandy The Dandy out-classes the others.

the rails.

L. H. Hill of Webb & Hill, Albany, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Ministers of foreign powers in Turkey have demanded that all disorders

A plot to annex Mexico to the United

of the Texas and Pacific, is out on at El Paso looking after the shipment of will be quite a good many of Mexican cattle, which are coming through, with more

Marion Sansome of Alvarado, banker, cattleman and president of the Standard Live Stock Commission company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr Sansom will feed quite a number of cattle this year.

C. S. Mitchell of Eulogy, Bosque county, wants to rent out a farm of one hundred acres Brazos bottom land. There is no finer land in Texas than this, and those contemplating changing location will do well to write concerning this farm.

J. H. Boyd, who shippped the first lot of cattle to come through from Mex.cc, was here Saturday from Kansas City, where he got a fair price for his stuff. He left Sunday for Chihuahua and in a short time will bring through another shipment.

J. T. Holt of Honey Grove, an extensive cattle feeder. was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Jour nal office. He was on his way up to receive 600 head of Waggoner steers, bought a few days since through the commission firm of Geo. cattle B Loving & Co.

Capt. S. W. Eastin and -- Knox of Jacksboro were in Fort Worth Fri-day night, en route to the Dallas fair. They reported everything in their secduring the week. Freed is plentiful, and if severe weather comes, stock will be tided over in good shape.

E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Tex., one of the best known nurserymen in I do not look for high prices, but I the state, has an advertisement in this do look for an improvement over the issue of the Journal. Mr. Kirkpatrick carried off first premium over all competition at the Dallas fair, and any one ordering from him can rest assured that they will get the very best.

The Galveston Fruit and Orchard Co. have an advertisement in another column which should be read by everybody who expects to purchase anything in the nursery line. Their trees and shrubs are grown especially for Texas soil and climate. Write for price list and mention the Journal.

R. Hubbard of Mordu, Shackelford county, was in Fort Worth Sunday or his way home from a trip to the fair, and callled at this office. Faid that feed is is plentiful in his section and if bad weather prevails through the winter stock will be carried through the cold spells on feed. He said also that the finest pecan crop for years is on the trees in his section.

Col. Jot J. Smythe of Grandview was in this city Wednesday and said: "I have 1300 steers on meal and hulls now and have 400 more that I will put on a straight corn feed Monday. I have the corn and the hogs, and expect to put some first-class cattle on the market when they are finished. The hogs are of my own raising and are not for sale on the kind of market that is in force now.

J. L. Harris of Paoli, I. T., stockman and farmer, known to his many Texas friends as "Shorty," was a visitor to fort Worth Sunday, having just taken in the fair at Dallas. He left Sunday night for Chicago for a week's stay. Said that quite a good deal of wheat has been planted in his section, and th farmers as a rule are feeeling goo.1.

J. H. Payne of Argyle, Denton county, a well-to-do farmer and stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and in answer to questions asked him by a Journal man said: "I will feed a number of cattle on straight corn, given them

will be necessarily sought. been shipped, although a good number wintered in the nation. Young Mr. Hittson was on his way to Chihua hua, Mexico, where his father ha made his home for the last few years.

James McCord of St. Joseph, Mo., of the Nave-McCord' Cattle company, has called at the Journal office. He was on Daoridant W J. Dee of the Chicago his way home from a visit to his ranch in Garza county, where the firm has 200,000 acres of land bought and paid for. This is one of the wealthiest firms Packing and Provision company will . .lonuay, if not on Sunday. He will be accompanied by the future manager of the Fort Worth Packing in the country, owning besides extensiv land and cattle interests a heavy house, whose name is not yet given out, and some of the directors of the mercantile business.

Ramsey & Son, of Austin, Tex., proadvertisement in this issue of the Jour-nal, and if thirty-five years experience in Texas in the nursery business and an established reputation for honesty of dealing are any recommendations they should enjoy a liberal patronage from Journal readers. Their stock is as large, if not larger, than that of any nursery in Texas and their method of shipping is satisfactory to custom-ers. In sending for a catalogue please-mention the Journal.

Captain Charles Goodnight, the Panhandle cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and while in the Journal office was asked concerning the prob-able effect the importation of Mexicans would have on the Texas cattle business. He said: "My opinion is that if the incoming of Mexicans cuts any figure it will be for good. There has been some extra noise made about Mexican cattle coming in, but I was all over the cattle ranges of that country lately and from what I saw the number expected is set too high. I am satisfied that there will not be any like 100,000 head to come across thing and those that do come will not compete with our cattle. The most of those that will be brought in here will owned by Texas cattlemen and it I be next year before they reach the will t market.

L. J. Caraway of Granbury, president of the Texas State Farmers' con-gress, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, enroute home from the Dallas fair, and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. Speaking of the alms and pur-poses of the congress for next year's work, Mr. Caraway said: "It is our purpose to have a meeting somewhere in central Texas in February next and at this meeting we will try to have present a representative of every agricultural organization in the state paper on some subject pertaining to agriculture in its practical aspect. These papers will be taken and we will endeavor to give them such publicity as will have them read by every far-mer in the state. By this means we hope to accomplish some good to the farming class. I will have something to give out concerning this in a few days, and as the people of my section swear by the Journal, will send it in swear by the Journal, will send it in to you. The outlook for the farmers is bright, and if they will use good judg-ment in pitching their work for next year, they will do well."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Austin regatta was a splendid

Greenville, Tex., will have a new National bank.

The Houston races started with over 200 horses in attendance.

The First National bank at La Granga, Tex., has suspended.

The Concho Valley fair at Ban Angelo was a merited success.

Employes of the Great Northern railroad are going out on a strike.

so far the mill has only received 3300 bushels of seed, while last year at this time we had 5000 bushels. Alto-Jack Dempsey, the noted puglist, died at Portland, Ore., of consumption gether last year we crushed about 12,000 bushels, but we do not look for over 7000 bushels this year. There are on Friday.

of cattle on straight corn, given them in the pasture. I can get all the extra corn I may need for 18 cents, and ex-pect to give them what they want un-

San Antonio on the 12th inst. Judge McLeary, the president of the association, is receipt of a letter from Robert T. Hill, an attache of the government logical department, stating that he will be present and read a paper of in-terest, as will also Professor F. S. Newell of the state department.

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. Mister, 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. Mister and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cocke 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 sup-

ervises 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 planists 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 st-class business college.

The tultion 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,

Carter, LaGrange Vera Verdra 65,529-F. C. Carter to H. Ehlers, LaGrange.

BREEDING FOR BUTTER.

There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip, and many a miscue in breeding up a dairy herd. Granting the truth of what has been taught as to the value of intelligent breeding, it is also true that the laws of heredity do not overpower all other laws. most efficient rule in improving a breed of hogs is the "sled stake rule." That is, use a stake on all pigs not filling the requirements, and the others will all fill the requirements. In a milder form this same rule sends to the packing house all of one class and reserves 8.8 breeders the others. This sorting out is a positive necessity in all kinds of farming, saving seed, grain, raising hogs, growing a beef herd, or growing a dairy herd. Progress is possibly only by selection. The rule that "like pro-duces like" is not true when cut down to absolute limits. If it were, progress would be impossible. Retrogression and progression would both be unknown were the rule of "like produces like" absolute. We coud only average things by mixing, and could not improve a breed nor even make a new one. But like produces like with a variation. Some will be better than the parents, some poorer. The sled stake rule will keep the herd up to the high-

est excellence, or selecting the best for keeping and discarding all others. Sometimes a man finds his dairy actually inferior after breeding for butter than it was before. He may have milked a few excellent cows of mixed ancestry and graded up with a dairy sire. Some of the offsprings may be better than the mothers, and some poorer, and if he keeps them all he has an inferior herd; if he disposes of the inferior the inferior ones and keeps only the best he should find the herd improving. This will be the result without buying any improved blood. Selection is the main thing, but the number that must be discarded from a herd not bred in dairy lines must be greater. Therein and only there lies the advantage of and only there has the advantage of breeding for butter or for any other purpose. The number that must be rejected is lessened by breeding in the direction desired. Suppose a farmer breeds to a Guernsey or a Jersey bull. The half bloods will almost surely please him. He goes on "grading up" please him. He goes on grading up and in some instances finds the higher he grades the poorer his herd as a whole. This is discouraging, but if a fact we should face it honestly. Why may this be? It may be for the following reason: In grading up the breeds from all of the half bloods and a portion of the offspring inclines toward milk giving and a portion away from it. The law of variation gets in its work and some of the higher grades are inferior to the lower grades, and the farmer is slower to sacrifice them. Hence his herd may as a whole actually retrograde.

Selection stands first of all as a means for securing a good dairy herd. Raise many, save few, feed well, and success is sure. But, as said before, blood is helpful, for training in the desired line and selection for many generations in that line measurably fixed traits and fewer individual animals have to be discarded .- Exchange.



haco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

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

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

30,000 in actual use that have been bought in the last five years. ANDAU all galvanized after completion. If wanting the best write us. A full line of Irrigation, Pumping and Power Mills, Pumps, Grinders, Shellers, Pipe, Fittings, etc., carried at Texas Branch. Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill company, Batavia, Ill., Texas branch, Dallas.



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 Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

NO. 4 No. No. 11:49 8:00 5:00 Lv Weatherf rd Ar 9t17 1:00 10:0 12:49 6 22 6:00 Ar Miner-1 W.Lv 7:40 8:00 9:0 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 Daily except Sunday.

nSunday only. W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

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



Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Ohicago, St. Louis, Higher and intermediate points. Bill all shipments withis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrive of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rate of your consignme and fast time.

and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the follow ing stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Wards, Texas.

Live Stock Agent, U.S. Yards, Chicago, FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Distingel Stock Yards, III.

for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the To-



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Hogs are low, and no mistake. It is no trouble to find a reason for this tumble, the receipts at the big markets explaining the thing very clearly. Just think of 51,000 hogs at Chicago in one day, and no immediate cessation of the view in sight. The cholera has played sad havoc with the farmers of four of the big hog producing states, and those who have had the disease in their herds and those who expect it have a regular panic and are shoving everything on the market, pigs sows, half fat porkers, and all. It is reasonable to expect that as soon as this panle run is over the market will assume a normal tone, but until they are all in no better price need be looked for.

The thing of interest around the stock yards this week is the recent sale of the packing house to the Chi-cako Packing and Provision company, which firm will take charge early next week with the avowed intention of pushing the thing for all it is worth. They have unlimited capital and vast experience, which together with confi-dence in the states ability to keep the market supplied throughout the year, should make them successful in this enterprise. The stock yards remain in control of the old company, who will redouble their efforts to make of Fort Worth a live stock market worthy of the great state of Texas.

Receipts of hogs have been light since the last report in this column, feeders evidently holding back on ac-count of low prices. More has been paid for hogs to put on feed than they are now bringing on this or any other market, and their owners do not want to turn them loose at a loss. The following sales representative of the weeks market were made by the "Stan-dard" live stock commission company.

No.	Ave. Price
70	305\$3.30
55	222 3.25
73	296 3.35
59	240 3.25
65	266 3.25
120	270 3.25
62	290 3.25
67	256 3.20
77	236 3.15

Forty-three wagon hogs, average 260, price \$3.00. CATTLE.

Twenty-eight, 772 average, price \$2.25.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: The market is placid, steady and firm. The Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers......\$2 75 Common to fair shipping position of combing wools has rarely been stronger than at this date. Cer-tainly they have never been more firmly held at the seaboard. The course of our market has run through the year on its own merits and been de-termined by events that had little di-Bulls 1 50@ 1 90 Stags 1 50@ 1 90 rect relation to market conditions on the other side. The aggregate of sales of all kinds in Boston, New York and Stags Yearlings 9 00@12 00 of all kinds in Boston, New York and Philadelphia is 5,624,300 pounds, of which 2,630,250 pounds were domestic and 2,991,050 pounds were foreign. The total sales in the three markets last week were 6,364,400 pounds. In Boston buying on the part of ket goods.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.-Dear Sir: Since the opening of the week the receipts of all classes of cattle have been small. Yesterday being a holiday, the market was closed, giving the butchers a chance to work off the supply on hand. The market ruled active and steady, and closed bare of calves and yearlings. Beeves, cows and helfers are in light supply. Good cornfed hogs are fitm. The weather is cooler, and we look for a better demand. Sheep dull and weak. CATTLE.

Good fat beeves, per 1b gross, 3 1-4@3 3-4 Fair fat beeves, per 1b gross, 21-4@23-4. Thin and rough old beeves,

Dull and easy. Middling, 8 9-16c; low middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 8c. Net receipts, 11,089; gross, 11,666; ex-ports to Great Britain, 2092; France, 12,500; continent, 9400; coastwise, 4278; sales, 2000; stock, 322,000 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 6 .- The speculative market today gave no indication of having improved by yesterday's holi-day. Wheat was as dull as before; day. corn no better as regards the volume of trading in it, and provisions had not much interest for the majority of brokers. Wheat closed at a slight decline; corn virtually unchanged; oats very dull, and provisions a little higher.

The receipts of wheat for the day at all the primary western markets together a year ago amounted to 1,213,-000 bushels, whereas at the two big northwestern receiving places alone the receipts today were 4,812,000 bushels.

It is hard to keep the bull feeling alive when such killing comparisons can be made on top of Bradstreet's re-port of changes in the world's visible. Corn was strengthened by the bad weather, but prices varied but little. Oats were dull and found but few parties who showed the market any attention.

Provisions ruled firm, partly on account of an advance in hogs, but due to some extent also to the steady feeling in the corn market. The closing prices were nearly the highest of the day, and showed a gain of 10 cents in pork; 5 cents in January lard, and from 21-2 cents in January ribs to 71-2 cents in May ribs.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Nov. 6.—Wheat active and steady; No. 2 hard, 55@56 1-2c; No. 2 red, 60@68c; No. 2 spring, 54@ 54 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 50 1-2@51 1-2c; rejected, nominal, 50c

Corn irregular; higher; No. 2 mixed, 21 3-4@22 1-2c; No. 2 white, 23@23 1-2c. Oats scarce; white active; mixed slow; No. 2 mixed, 15c; No. 2 white, slow;

17 3-4@17 5-80. 17 3-4@17 b-8C. No. 2 rye, 34c. Hay, good grades firm; timothy, \$8.50 @11.00; prairie, \$6.00@7.00. Receipts-Wheat, 34,400; corn, 4700;

Hogs-Receipts, 10,300; snipments, 700. Market strong to 10 cents higher. Bulk of sales, \$3.50@3.55; heavies, \$3.40@3.65; mixed, \$3.40@3.55; packers, \$3.35@3.55; lights, \$3.20@3.55; yorkers, \$3.40@3.50; pigs, \$3.10@3.50. Sheep-Receipts, 6500; shipments, 5300. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.00@ 440; muttons, \$2.50@3.25. oats,

Shipments-None.

Available Grain Supply New York, Nov. 6 .- Special and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's cov-ering principal, points of accumula-tion indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday as com-

pared with preceding Saturday: Available supplies: Wheat, United States and Canada east of Rockies, increase, 3,681,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, increase, 1,296,000 bushels. Corn, United States and Canada east

of Rockies, increase, 342,000 bushels. Oats, United States and Canada east of Rockies, increase, 849,000 bushels.

Principal increases in available sup-ply of wheat last week not covered in the official visible supply report include 750,000 bushels in northwestern interior elevators, 199,000 bushels at Fort Wil-liams, Ont.; 100,000 bushels at Minneapolis private elevators; 75,000 bushels at various Manitoba storage points, and 60,000 bushels at Louisville.

Bradstreet's special report of stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast in addi-tion to those reported by the San Francisco produce exchange amount to 9,-651,000 bushels November 1, as com-pared with 9,760,000 bushels October 1 last, a decrease in available stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast last month of 109,000 bushels.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 6 .- Wheat-Receipts, 661,500 bushels; exports, 271,800 bushels. Spot dull. No. 2, 68 1-8c; No. 1 north-ern, 64@64 5-8c elevator; No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c delivered. Options opened 1-8@1-4 under big

spring receipts, declined 1-4c more, with quite an active switching between De-cember and May, finally rallied 1-800 Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed institute, for full 1-4c on fears of political trouble abroad and closed quiet at 1-4c net decline. No. 2 red May, 685-8@687-8c.

quiry. No. 2 cash, 175-8c; December, 173-4c; May, 203-20201-2c. Rye-Lower. No. 2, 36c. Barley-Nominal. Corn meal-\$1.45@1.50. Bran-Saleable east track at 52c. Bran-Saleable east track at 52c. Flax seed-Lower, 87c. Timothy-Firm, \$3.10@3.75. Hay-Choice grades scarce and firm. Prairie, \$6.50@9.50; timothy, \$9.50@14.25. Butter-Fancy Elgin in good demand, steady; creamery, separator, 20@21c; fancy Elgin, 24c; dairy, 16@18c. Form 160 Eggs-Firm, 16c. Whisky-\$1.22.

Contrain Caller

Cotton ties and bagging-Unchang-

Pork-Standard mess jobbing, \$8.62 1-2 @8.75

Lard-Prime steam, \$5.45; choice, \$5.77 1-2.

Bacon-Boxed shoulders. \$6; longs, \$5.12 1-2; ribs, \$5.25; shorts, \$5.37 1-2. Receipts-Flour, 7000; wheat, 102,000; corn. 40,000; oats, 56,000.

Shipments-Flour, 10,000; wheat, 20,-000; corn, 23,000: oats, 13,000. Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm

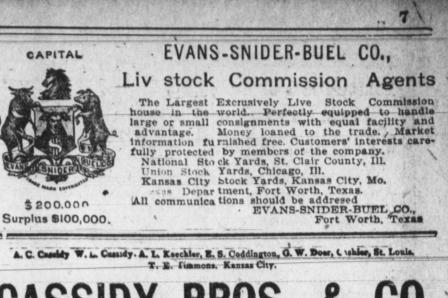
Journal sewing machines have found their way into-Texas homes, and there has never been a single complaint from a purchaser. This is a pretty good record, and if in need of a sewing machine, the best made for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

WHEN TO MAKE BUTTER. Of all the thankless tasks attempted by the farmer's wife, making summer by butter for the market is the most discouraging. Possibly they feel compelled to do it because the cows are on the farm and must yield a divi-dend, be it ever so small. But is it not mistaken economy, this making of 8 and 10 cent butter? Hundreds of thousands of pounds are dumped on the market each summer, and bring but a mere pittance. It entails a lot of hard work, and the returns are mea-gre. Most farmers attempt too much. consequently the cows are not well kept, and the wife has to do the milking and churning. "A little farm well tilled," will probably never be the rule in this great "Far West," at least not until the land is more densely populated. In the general rush and hurry, butter making is a side issue. Making butter for private customers, however, does pay, and many farmers' nowever, does pay, and many farmers wives are doing nicely in this line of industry. But to the producer of farm butter for market, I say, keep fewer cows and raise more chickens during the hot weather. Make butter during the winter, as it then almost invariably brings a good price. If you do not live sufficiently near to a creamery to which you can send your milk in summer, feed it to growing pigs, chickens and laying hens. By this use it will pay a larger dividend than if converted into a soft, unpalatable and almost unsaleable butter. Many farms are supporting unprof-itable cows. Weed them out and give

their feed and care to a few good ones. Breed for better milk and butter producing animals. Learn how to make the best butter. Plan to have the cows fresh during the late fall, winter or early spring, when prices are good, the labor of butter making less wearl-some and when the men can help at the churn. Make all the butter possi-ble at that season. Put it on the market at an attractive form, and by keeping each make up to a high standard, you will soon have a reputation for good butter, which will enable you to get more than the regular market price. If knowledge is lacking, go somewhere and take lessons.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION. One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones. Open September 18th to December 31st. 1895.

Low rates via the Queen and Cres-Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A.,





Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City, Mo.

ORAS. E. HARDING

Kansas City Stock Yards.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Liv. Stock Commission Merchants

R. B. OVERSTREET.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK. \$100.000

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

THE GEO. R. BARSE

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago,

Vice Presiden

Stock Commission

A. G. GODATH

Union Stock Yards.

B. JOOBATS

A. W. WALTERS,

Chicago, III.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

CONSIGN YOUR

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS

-To-

Rest St. Louis. Ill

National Stock Yards.

URICH STOCK TARDS, Chicago, 14

Live

President and Manage

East St. Louis, Ill.

W. H. GODATE.

CHOS. B. LER.

Texas

Common to fair..... 15.00@22.50 Springers 17.50@25.00 HOGS.

Good fat corn-fed, per Ib

Limited.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1895.-Last week's receipts of Texas cattle were not quite as heavy as usual, being 9000 both in and out of the division against 10,500 the previous week and 10,800 for the same time last year. The month of October showed quite a re-spectable increase over the previous month, and we think that this month month, and we think that this month will show fully as much over October. Last month's receipts were 54,000 head, of which about 16,000 head were not included in the quarantine, coming largely from the Indian Territory and Southern Kansas. Receipts for the year to date foot up 3,000,000 head, a decrease of only 11,000 from the ten month's supply of last year, while the total decrease in the supply of cattle shows a shortage of 330,000. When the fed cattle begin to come in

When the fed cattle begin to come in we think offerings will be materially increased. Prices of Texas cattle have not shown much change lately. The demand has been fairly good, and where good steers were offered, the though of course prices are very low. The supply of Western cattle will soon run out and this may have a beneficial effect on the Texas trade. Sales during the week included: 358 steers, 987 pounds at\$2 70

 305 Steers, 91 pounds, at
 2 75

 379 steers, 917 pounds, at
 2 75

 379 steers, 927 pounds, at
 2 80

 134 steers, 1057 pounds, at
 3 00

 115 calves, 114 pounds, at
 3 50

 99 steers, 1173 pounds, at
 3 40

 100 cows, 791 pounds, at
 2 30

 100 heifers, 565 pounds, at
 2 35

 44 cows, 719 pounds, at
 2 15

 133 steers, 955 pounds, at
 3 05

 208 steers, 1026 pounds, at
 3 30

 609 steers, 1012 pounds, at
 2 90

 01 celves
 155 pounds, at
 4 60

lambs have sold quite well. Receipts are largely Westerns still, selling at \$2.00 to \$3.00, feeders at \$2.50 to \$2.90, lambs selling at \$3.00 to \$4.50, mostly \$5.50 to \$4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Ilis., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Re-celpts today were 17,000 head. Trade was weak and prices generally un-changed. Light and medium weights sold to the best advantage. Common steers ranged from \$3@3.50;stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.85. A few prime cows brought \$3.00@3.25. Calves sold at \$5.25 G6.00 for choice lots. Texas cattle were steady at \$2.75@3.10 for steers and

to express the feelings of merchants adequate language. They simply do not know what to make of a situation where crop advices justify an advance which fails to appear. It would appear as though the breaking of the Kaffir boom was more far reaching than had been thought possible. Whether it is this of the threatened partition of Turkey which has caused the withdrawal of the spinners from, the European markets it is impossible

\$2.00@2.70 for cows. Western rangers

Hogs-Receipts were 45.000. The de-

early in the day 5@10c and the great bulk of the hogs changed ownership

long before noon, Common to prime droves sold at \$3.35@3.75. Packing

house sold chiefly at \$3.55@3.65 and shipping lots \$3.65@3.70. Figs again came forward in great numbers and sold mainly at \$3.10@3.60.

Sheep-Receipts reached 20,000 today. Prices averaged 10@15c lower. Sales

were at \$1.25@3.00 for inferior to choice natives. Westerns were in demand at

\$1.75@2.85 and lambs brought \$3.00@

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.-Cattle-Receipts, 6900; shipments, 1500. Market slow and easy; some sales lower. Export native

steers, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good shipping,

steers, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good shipping, \$3.85@4.65; coarse heavy, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef and good butcher steers, \$2.75@4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.00@4.20; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.40@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.60@3.00; stockers' and feeders, \$1.85@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.20 @3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.80@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00@3.00; bulls, \$1.85@ 2.40; Covers and heifers, \$1.80@3.25;

2.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.35@ 3.00. Bulk of sales, \$2.60@3.00; cows and

heifers, \$1.75@2.85; canning cows, \$1.25

Hogs-Receipts, 6000; shipments, 2100.

1000; shipments,

Market strong and 5@10c better. Heavy, \$3.30@3.70; mixed, \$3.20@3.60; light, \$3.30@3.65.

none. Market irregular, native mut-tons, \$2.50@3.50; stockers, \$1.50@2.25; lambs, \$2.25@4.15; southwestern sheep,

\$2.25@3.10; fancy native sheep would bring \$4.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Nov. 6.-Cattle-Re-

ceipts, 5400; shipments, 3000. Best grades steady, others strong. Texas steers, \$2.25@3.60; Texas cows, \$1.50@ 2.35; beef steers, \$3.00@3.90; stockers

and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; cows, \$1.00@3.00.

4.40; muttons, \$2.50@3.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 10,300; shipments, 700.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Nov. 6 .- The American

moderate users of materials had been

as noted last week an especial feature of this weeks business. The sales of the week amount to 1,403,750 pounds

domestic and 869,000 pounds foreign making a total of 2,378,500 pounds

against a total of 3,388,000 a week ago and a total of 2,367,500 for the corres-

ponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 177,-217,470 pounds against 125,094,085 pounds

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6 .- Hubbard Bros. &

To state that the cotton trade is dumbfounded, that the small receipts

do not cause an advance in prices is

a year ago.

ceipts.

brisk. Prices advanced

Sales

unchanged.

mand was

4.25.

@2.00.

Sheep-Receipts,

to tell, but the weakness comes from the absence of the demand for actual cotton. Speculations seem to be leaving the market alone from the visible factors. The market should improve from this depression. The unseen fac tors alone prevent such a course. Th The 57,000 bales, but when posted as 75,000 bales the market eased under contin-ued outside liquidation, closing barely steady at 2 points above the lowest. At the close a large amount of weak cotton was absorbed by a prominent spinning broker, but the undertone was uncertain. The market today has puzzled everbody in the trade, when it should feel the effect of the light re-

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Nov. 6 .- Spot cotton, moderate business; prices lower; American middling, fair. 4 29-32d; good middling, 27-32d; middling, 4 23-32d; low middling; 4 5-8d; good ordinary, 4 1-2d; or-dinary, 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 8000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included

7500 American. Futures closed steady at the decline. American middling, L. M. C., November, 4.39@4.40; November and December, 4.39@4.40; December and January ber, 4.39@4.40; January and February, 4.39 @4.40; February and March, 4.40; March and April, 4.41; April and May, 4.42; May and June, 4.43@4.44; June and July, 4.44@4.45; July and August, 4.45@4.46.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 8 15-16c. Net receipts, 3430; gross, 5316; exports to Great Britain, 3422; France, 1013; continent, 760; for-warded, 1755; sales, 420, all spinners; stock, 178,604.

Total today-Net receipts, 35,055; exports to Great Britain, 6324; France, 13,513; continent, 24,726; stock, 893,527 bales

Total since September 1-Net ceipts, 1,738,461; exports to Great Brit-ain, 379,638; France, 98,013; continent, 376.646 bales

Consolidated-Net receipts, 131,116; exports to Great Britain, 32,888; France, 18,141; continent, 63,881.

New York Cotton.

New York, Nov. 6.-Cotton-Closed quiet. Middling uplands, 9 5-16c; mid-dling gulf, 9 13-16c. Sales, 420 bales. Futures closed easy. Sales, 420 bates. Futures closed easy. Sales, 255,900 bales. January, 8.61; February, 8.66; March, 8.71; April, 8.75; May, 8.80; June, 8.84; July, 8.87; August, 8.90; November, 8.52; December, 8.55.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Nov. 6 .- Cotton futures steady; sales 71,300 bales. November, 8.39 bid; December, 8.44@8.45; January, 8.46@8.47; February, 8.49@8.50; March, 8.53@8.54; April, 8.56@8.57; May, 8.60@ 8.62; June, 8.63@8.65.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Nov. 6.-Spot cotton, quiet. Sales, 923 bales. Middling, 8 9-16c. Re-ceipts, 3150 bales; exports, 12,984 bales; stock, 132,075 bales.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet, 1-16c lower. Middling, 8 9-16c; sales, 400. Re-celpts, 6040; shipments, 5062; stock, 30,-513 bales.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, La., Nov. 6 .- CottonHides-Dull. Leather-Steady.

Wool-Quiet. Cotton seed oll-More active on speculative demand, held generally higher. Prime summer yellow, 281-4@281-2c; off summer yellow, 27@27 1-2c.

Coffee-Options quiet at 5 to 10 points decline; ruled sluggish under indifferent European advices and belief in ent European advices and belief in large Brazilian crop. Apathy of spot market contributed to the depression. Closed barely steady at 10 to 25 points net decline. January, 14.55@14.60; Feb-ruary, 14.40@14.50; March, 14.35@14.60; April, 14.05@14.10; May, 13.90@14.00; June, 13.55@13.65; July, 14.30@14.50; Aug-ust, 13.15@13.20; September, 12.90@13.00; November, 14.75@14.85; December, 14.65 @14.70. @14.70.

@14.70. Spot coffee-Rio dull. No. 7, 15 5-8c; mild, dull; Cordova, 18@19c. Sales, 750 bags; Rio, 6 to 8, 15c. Sugar-Raw, dull; fair refining, 3@

31-8c; centrifugal, 96 test, 33-8@31-2c; refined, more active, steady.

New Orleans Produce.

New Orleans, Nov. 6 .- Hog products steady; pork, 8 7-8@9c; lard refined tierce, 4 3-8@4 5-8c; boxed meats dry salt shoulders, \$5.00; sides, 4 5-8c; bacon sides, 5 1-2c; hams choice sugar cured,

Coffee-Quiet, ordinary, 17 3-4c. Sugar-Open kettle fully fair, 2 1-2c; fair to good fair, 2 7-16c; good common, 2 5-16@2 3-8c; centrifugal strong off plantation granulated, 4c. Choice white, 3 3-4c; off white, 3 5-8@

3 11-16c; gray white, 3 7-16@3 1-2c; choice yellow clarified, 3 3-8@3 7-16c; prime do, 3 1-4@3 5-16c; off do, 3 1-16@

3 3-16c; seconds, 2 1-4@3c. Molasses—Open kettle easy, choice, 31c; strictly prime, 29c; good prime, 26@27c; prime, 25c; centrifugal, steady; good prime to strictly prime, 17@18c; prime, 16c; fair, 11c; common, 10c.

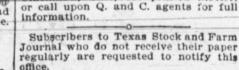
St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Nov. 6 .- Flour-Dull and unchanged.

Wheat-Continues lower. Extraor dinary shipments of spring wheat and prospects of rain caused further liquidation in December, and a decline in prices which closed below yester-No. 2 red cash, 613-4c; Decem-585-8c; May, 64c. day

Corn was stronger early on rains in he West, and prospects of their spreadthe ing, but offerings were so small that very little business was done, though the market closed firm and a shade higher than yesterday. September low-er. No. 2 mixed cash, 24 1-4c; Decem-

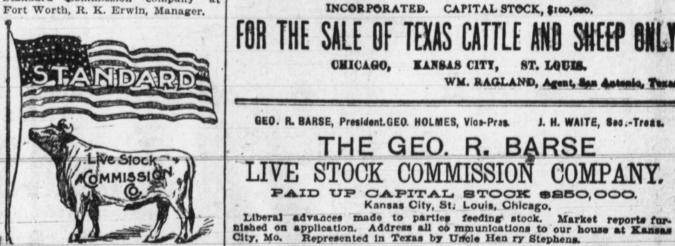
per, 24 3-8c; May, 26 1-2c. Oats-Quiet and steady. to higher for spots. Spot stronger with better in-



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



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contem-plate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

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



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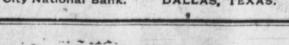


COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La.



J. A. CARTER & CO. Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers

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Stock Tards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.



18 8

SHEEP AND WOOL

It has been found that the certainty of service has been greatly increased by separating the served ewes from the flock, and also by keeping a wether with the ewes to sort out those in con-dition every evening, and turn only those into the yard where the ram is kept. The exhaustion of the ram and the failure of the ewes to stand to service were avoided quite considerably. Treated in this way, one sturdy young ram will be well to serve fifty ewes in the season and without one failure, says the American Sheep Breeder.

The wool growers of Sweetwater county, Wyo., recently perfected an organization for the following pur-"To protect sheepmen against pose: unfavorable legislation, to secure cheap transportation, market wool and sheep to the best advantage, prevent theft and malicious destruction of property, to secure a uniform valuation on sheep. to encourage competent labor, to secure the right to graze on unoccupied public lands, encourage the destruction of wild animals, eradicate scab, to discourage the overstocking of the range, restore strayed sheep, encourage arbi-tration in settlement of disputes be-tween members of the association, and to secure a uniform agreement with operators of shearing pens and sheep-shearers as to price of service."

Although the sheep is at present under a cloud, this is one of those things that occur in all industries, and is to be accepted with patience as inevitable. Perhaps the owners of flocks are somewhat to blame for this disagreeable condition of their industry, by their own too hasty determination sacrifice their sheep; but there is always a bright side to every cloud, although that in sight appears to be dark, and whatever is to be done by those interested should be done to improve their prospects. This is a good time to consider what may be attempted in this line.

The modern sheep is one of the most valuable evidences of that law of natural adaptation of animals to their en-vironments that can be offered to the shepherd. As compared with the orig-inal wild sheep that fled before its ravenous pursuers and therefore must be supplied with means for its safety by flight, the modern sheep, with its short legs, its round full body, its broad back and its heavy coat, presents an entirely different make-up and one that clearly shows the effect of breeding and culture on the character of our domestic animals. Nor can we sup-pose for a moment that all has been done that can be in this respect, or that there is no room any more for the skill of the breeder in still further adapting the sheep to our changed uses. And if any person doubts the ability of the intelligent sheep breeders of the present time to make of the sheep precisely what the public want, either as mutton or wool bearers, one glance at that interesting sheet of portraits of prominent Canadian sheep breeders given in our last number must settle such doubt on the instant. In fact, the excellence of our modern breeds of sheep is owing to the skill and intelligent efforts of such men as are there repre-sented-the shepherd kings of our by many rather than a few sheep breeders. Early maturity, quality of mutton, proportion of good mutton to live weight, and kindred characteristics neighboring community. CONCHO VALLEY SHEEP NOTES. B. J. Williams, owner of the Patterson & Williams ranch, sold a half inter-est in 600 bucks to J. B. Cherbino, late of Middlebury, Vt., at private terms. Mr. Cherbino will move to Texas and make his home in Tom Green county. Since the partnership was formed the firm has sold 160 bucks and Mr. Wil-liams sold 225 previous to that and Mr. Cherbino sold 199 of his Vermont-B. J. Williams sold to J. B. Moore of Sherwood, 345 thoroughbred merino. ewe lambs and took in part payment 18 1-2 acres of irrigable land. Wilkins Bros. sold to Joe Thiele 1000 head of mutton with the wool on. Terms private. Jackson & Richardson have received up to date 2631 bags of fall wool. Ep Davis bought from R. W. Hosk-ins 500 shorn stock sheep at \$1.50 per head. Mr. Davis also bought from Tom Taylor of Eden 100 head of shorn

but now that the thing is changed and every man who owns sheep is trying to sell, it is different. This is a mis-take, as there should be a sufficient community of interests to warrant those in the business to write and talk about it, and by exchanging note and experiences muchly benefit each other. There is no mistaking the fact that the sheep raisers have had a very, very hard time for the past few years, and many have had to lose their accumu-lated work of years in the panic which struck the wool and mutton markets. From a Texas point of view, or rather of experience, there has been nothing in the sheep business but the wool, and every effort in breeding has heretofore been sofely to get a heavier wool crop. This has resulted in a degeneracy in the meat qualities of the Texans, even though the grade has not been ad-vanced very far toward the pure-blood wool type. This can be explained by the quality of the original native stock, which was neither fit for wool or mutton, its only recommendation being hardiness, and its chief drawback the mark of inferiority, which has stuck to its progeny through generations of breeding with better bred stock. This is traceable largely to the use of grade rams, which as in all other stock has a tendency to breed back. With all of this the sheep business in this state is looking up to some extent, and the man who owns a good herd of combination wool and mutton sheep is reas onably sure to make some money. A onably sure to make some money. A great many trades are being made in the sheep country, and those who have held off for a long time are investi-ing again liberally.

RAISING GOOD MUTTON. The man who has had a taste of spring lamb in all its sweetness, like the sheep-killing dog, never forgets it, and he may as well be fed on a well cooked saddle-flap as to again go back to aged mutton. Good mutton is not confined to breed alone nor is it found alone in the spring lamb; but the sheep that will produce the quick mutton of good quality is the future sheep. Early maturity will be one of the principal qualities in the coming sheep. It will be of about the size of a 200 pound sheep when mature, and one-half of this should be produced the first year of its life. The profitable sheep will be this kind, and should have an abso-lute mutton conformation. This conformation is that of a long body, round barrel, hardy and early maturing. It must be full in the parts of the car-cass where the best mutton is found. Whatever breed that will best fill the bill in its environment will be profitable sheep. Lambs should drop not later than the month of March, and should be sold at or about the age of twelve months, except in market lamb districts. This of course only applies to such sheep as are sold, as it will always be necessary to keep up the breeding stock, which should be of a more mature age. The boy on the prairie and the pony will have passed away, and good barns and well-fenced pastures will fill their function. The

open shed, while very good for some purposes, will yield to the warm place for ewes at lambing time. Good feed and plenty of it early be-

stowed on the flock will be the ever profitable mode of fitting the future mutton sheep. When the lamb is but a few days old it will eat if feed is placed where it can reach it. This is pest done by providing lamb creeps. I have them, and it sometimes astonishes me to see how much feed these little fellows will consume. It is also aston-ishing how they grow if the feed is of the proper kind, and there is another astonishing time when they are sold for a very high figure and a heavy weight when about 1 year old. I have had them bring more money at this age almost twice over than I had at one time sold 3-year-old fat wethers Feed early in life and push them for. is the secret, and the transaction is bound to be profitable. It will be well ber that the first 100 pound will cost much less and sell for more than the second 100 on the sheep.

than the second 100 on the sheep. This business is just in its infancy

now, and it will not be long till its study and skill will be well understood

will be the ruling ones in this future profitable sheep, says Geo, W. Frank-lin in Montreal Journal of Agriculture.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

inspection last year, are almost sure of condemnation this season. As the

bulk of evidence tends to prove that the expense of dipping when no scab is present) is repaid by the improved health and vigor of the sheep, making

them assimilate a larger percentage of

surance" against scab really costs the

feeder nothing. Scab always means a serious loss. Be sure and dip thorough-

SELECTING SEED POTATOES.

planting longer than they should.

Most potato growers delay the selec

is not enough, as some say, to select the hills in the field as they are dug. The careful farmer will go through the field while the potatoes are still in most

vigorous growth, and choose the hills that have the most thrifty appearance.

These should be marked by setting a stake beside each of the most thrifty

hills and digging these first. As pota-toes are never dug until the tops have died down, it is impossible then to know by the vines which held their

Of course, not all of the hills thus first chosen will be left at the finish.

The bill that is most thrifty one day may be attacked with blight, and its

But by beginning early and weeding out the hills that fall behind, those that remain will produce seed that has

the greatest vitality and will grow the strongest shoots the following season.

This cannot be done if the potatoes are left until ripe. By that time all of the tops will have died and the compara-tive vigor of each cannot be determin-

ed. If the best hills and the best seed out of each hill were selected for a series of years, the vigor and prolifi-cacy of the potato crop would be great-

Besides care in choosing potatoes o

vigorous stock, it is important that some regard should be had to the pota-to itself, its shape, size and the posi-tion of its eyes. Variety has much to do with this, but there are individual

pecularities, independent of variety, which affect the shape and character of the potato. It is possible to change the shape of a variety to a very con-

siderable extent by careful selection of seed. Each eye of the tuber perpetu-ates in its growth the characteristics of the parent from which it sprung,

seed potatoes for next year's

"in

their food, what we might call the

ly.

tion of

thrift longest.

ly increased.

Inspection of sheep this year, both Inspection of sheep this year, both at the Chicago yards and at loading points for export, will be more string-ent than ever before. Sheep showing but little scab, and which passed the N. THAYER,

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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G. W. SIMPSON. Presiden

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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 un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, tweaty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock. The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's

buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock. The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of radiroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying oth-er markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

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

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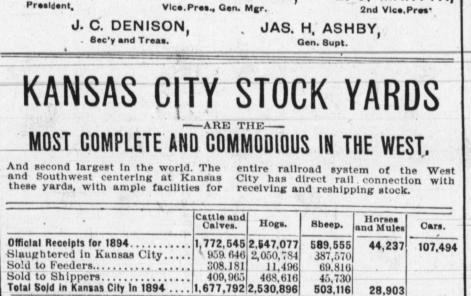
SUNSET ROUTE

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stock sheep at \$1.25 per head. Joe Thiele sold to Henry Laging 1600 stock sheep, wool on, at \$1.75 per head. -San Angelo Standard.

SCARCITY OF GOOD SHEEP. Poor pastures occasioned by drouthy conditions have been the means of driving a great many poor sheep upon the markets, and of this kind there may be said to be a plenty, but of good sheep there - actually exists a scarcity, says the Phoenix (Ariz.) Stock-man and Feeder. We are prompted to man and Feeder. We are prompted to write of this scarcity by inquiries that come to us from all over the West for good sheep, says an Eastern writer. Every poor sheep which finds its way into the market makes room for one of a better class, and likewise the adop-tion of better care, and it is to be hoped better profit to its owner. This news can come to no one with more pleasure than to us, for it has always been our aim to advocate better sheep for mutton first and wool next, and finally for profit rather than for the health of the breeder. The future of the sheep industry is indeed very bright, even though prices are not so satisfactory for that which some sheep breeders are so desirous of getting rid of at this time. These breeders see the battle on the scrub in the distance, and they wish to place themselves in such a position that they may join the procession on to victory as it passes by the sheep ranch with its dilapidated sheds and other old-time paraphernalia. He who has good sheep can better serve himself by retaining the best and wait for future developments. Vic-tory will reward those who walt.

In former days, when the sheep busi-ness was in all its glory, and every-body- was making money, the sheep, men were not loth to write to the journals representing in part their interests.



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.

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