THE FARM

An exchange says the time to dig a well is in a dry season, and the purest water, and freest from surface drainage are those known as "drive wells."

In Collingsworth county the Echo says wheat is looking fine, and farmers are still sowing. The acreage will be onsiderably larger than last year in this county.

A Missouri farmer figured it out one rainy day that he had walked 200 miles in cultivating one acre of corn. He thereupon sold his farm and moved to town where he walked 600 miles to find

The Hall County Herald says it has rained every week for four weeks, and the early wheat is looking green and fine, and the acreage will be larger than was estimated a month ago.

A large crop of milo-maize has been made in the Abilene country this year. It is being used for bread as well as feed. It makes splendid batter cakes and egg-bread, and as a substitute for corn for feeding purposes it is the stuff. It is softer than corn and many who have used it prefer it to corn.

We heat of a new and unique method of dest ying Johnson grass. The idea comes from Mason county and is claimed to be based on experience. Plant pure amber cane with the grass for three years, and in that time the grass will mix with the cane to such an extent that the dreaded Johnson grass roots will disappear and the stubble can be destroyed as easily as ordinary cane.-Brady Sentinel.

RATS AND MICE.

The loss of grain on a farm from rats is quite an item, as they destroy a portion other than that consumed. The corn crib should be made rat proof, all harboring places made disa-able to them. They can be pregreeable to them. vented to a certain extent by traps, poison and other devices, but the best method, if possible, is to provide no harboring places for them.

EXPERIMENT WITH SEED. The seed largely influences the yield. An Ohio farmer planted two kinds of potatoes on soil of the same character, and gave the several potatoes (only a few being used for experiment) the same treatment. From one lot he procured fifteen pounds of fubers of in-ferior quality, and from the other he secured forty-five pounds, or three times as much from one as the other. There was no reason whatever for any difference in the yields except that the seed of the more prolific was better than the other.

PUMPKINS. Most all kinds of live stock do well on pumpkins mixed with their daily ration, and relish them as well. We are inclined to think that the feeding value of pumkins is generally underes timated. When fed to cows they stimulate a large milk flow, and with a light grain ration the quality of butter is very fine. Pork is always better when some pumpkins are fed along with the grain. The pumpkin crop is a very cheap one when grown in corn, and several tons of this food could be proinnually in corn fields that grow nothing but corn per farmer.

FILLED CHEESE.

The emphatic condemnation of "filled ese" given by the farmers' congress has raised the question as to what is meant by the term, and if skim milk cheese is referred to. Filled cheese is made from skim milk, to which at the time when the curd is forming oily or fatty matter is added, and which cell of the curd takes up and holds mechanically. That is, it does not combine with it, but holds it. Cut through, the oily matter runs out. In a warm place the oil will seveal tie at tempt to defraud by showing itself. Cream cheese, which it is supposed to imitate, will not do this. If in buying the oily matter about a cheese seems to indicate richness, pass it by as adulterated—and there is no knowing

FALL PLOWING SOD GROUND. Where there is a heavy old sod of natural grasses the soil beneath it is to a great extent protected from freezing. When once frozen it is equally protected from thawing until warm weather comes in spring. In this condition the grass roots remain uninjured, and when the sed is turned under in spring they are ready to grow. But if the sod is fall plowed with an open soil surit freezes and thaws with the slightest change in the weather. Be-fore spring time the soil to the depth of the furrow will be thoroughly mellowed of the grass roots will be destroyed. It makes a great deal of difference to the cultivation whether the sod is turned under in fall or spring. There may be some loss from blowing or washing the surface of fall-plowed sod, but this is more than balanced by the ease of cultivation and the availability of what fertility greater availabilit

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVILS.

Great Scourge of the Little Pest Theatened in Texas.

Port, Lavaca, Tex., Nov. 6.-C. H. T. Townsend, the special agent of the United States department of agriculture, who left town this morning after making a thorough investigation of the cotton fields of Calhoun county, be-lieves that the most drastic measures have to be adopted to suppress Mexican weevil, the Picudo, as it is called in that country, which is working such destruction in parts of the state. He could find none of the weevils in Calhoun county, but is of the opinion that they are moving north ward all the time and that no-part of Texas will be free in the next few

years.
"What remedy has been found by the department?" he was asked by a News

representative. hopes that we will be able to do so. I have recommended that a strip of territory fifty miles wide be reserved along the Rio Grande. The department has mmended ten miles wide,, but I do think this will be sufficient. The pest is not transferred from point to point in the seed, as is often supposed, but spreads by moving from one field to another, and by making the fiftystrip on the river perpetual Texas ld be protected. Such a step would slong the river but we are to farmers Along the river, but we are confronted with a state danger, and a remedy et any cost is necessary. There are ther partial ways than can be employ d by our farmers to suppress the The squares as they fall in the carly summer could be picked from the fround and burned. The work could te continued for two months and will not be a severe tax. In localities it is being done for 5 cents per acre each time. They employ children for the

This course would

destroy the fall crop of weevils entirely. Another remedy would be to introduce the parasites that have been found to feed on the weevil and destroy it. Still another remedy would be to plant the weeds that the insect fed on in Mexico before the cotton period. Science shows that insects always prefer the mother plant and will go to it. Thoses fields could be burned at certain times in the otton season and the weevils destroy-

ed in a wholesale way "Isn't it a fact that the sharpshooter is mistaken for the new weevil in some portions of Texas?"

"It is, and such is to be regretted. The sharpshooter has been in existence for years, especially in the more eastern cotton states. Confounding the two together simply misleads the farmers and adds to trouble, but it is a fact that the two insects are entirely different. Calling the weevil the sharp-shooter deceived the Texas legislature and, as is well known, prevented action being taken by that body when the havoc first began in the cotton fields of the state. The department will issue a full report on the insect this winter. I have been at work investigating the subject for a lengthy period, as well as

A LETTER

From Farmer Poole, An Old-Time Friend of This Paper.

Sun Flower Farm, Parker County, Texas, Nov. 12, 1895. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Not having seen anything in your valuable paper from this part of the lately, I concluded to drop

you a few lines. The weather this fall has been favorable to farmers to gather their crops. The acreage of cotton was considerably cut down this season in this vicinity. The yield is good and with the advanced price in staple, farmers have gotten more money than last season. The "little ball of yarn" is about wound up in cotton picking

for the season. The corn crop was simply immense, which, too, has about all been gathered, and the fact is all the nesters in these diggings have plenty of big fat hogs for their own use and some pork for sale. With plenty of pork, potatoes, turnips and sorghum molasses, we nesters are happy.

I bought this farm, three miles from Aledo, the last day of June, and pitched my tent here the 4th day of July, and rolled up my breeches and sailed into planting, grubbing, etc. Say, Mr. Editor, did you ever go barefooted and plow corn and cotton with a one-eyed mule, and then pick cotton in the early morning and get wet up to your waist in the dew? If you have not, you do not know what solid comfort is—farming is such an independent life, you know. I like it. A man can go barefooted or wear his shoes (if he has any), and then he has penty of elbow room—not cooped up in a little 2 by 4 lot like you city folks are—has plenty of room, fresh air, has a clear conscience, lays down at night and sleeps soundly and grows fat. And, again, he eats the best of what he raises and sells the balance to you city I've been batching all summer and fall and rather enjoy it. No wo-man to boss a fellow around. I cook once a day and my Sport (dog) cleans up the dishes, and when a man does his own cooking he knows just what he is eating and knows it is clean. The only trouble I have in cooking is finding the dish-rag-lose it two or three times a day, and invariably find it my breeches pocket. This kind of a life beats ranch life all hollow done sitting up around a beef herd all night and singing some good old Methodist hymn to them to quiet their nerves while the rain falls in torrents and the lightning plays fantastic tricks all around you. Yes, many times I've wished I was at home under the bed and one of the other Loys was in my place. Cow men, as a rule, do more hard work in the same length of time than other class of men, and are always jolly, generous, big-heart-ed fellows, ever ready to help the widows and orphans, and especially the good-looking widows. Yes, I have a tender regard for the Texas cow

Parker county is fast improving her roads—a move in the right direction. Our road overseer of this beat, Mr. James Porter, deserves great credit for the way he has had our roads worked this summer and fall. We can

go to market now with a load any kind of weather. From what I can learn among the farmers out this way, there will be a big cotton crop planted next season. The large yield of corn and the low price of it, and the advance in price of cotton will induce many to raise cotton next season, but I, for one, will plant corn and cane and raise hogs, and I will be glad to furnish these cotton men pork and corn. maintain there is more money in 4cent pork than in 6-cent cotton.

I find in this neighborhood that as a rule farmers have not prepared any pastures for hogs, depending on a little old dirty lot to raise their hogs in. This will never prove a success. Hogs should have green pasturage and penty of it, also plenty of water and shade and be pushed from birth to maturity to make a success financially out of them. If the hog raiser allows his pigs to get poor during the winter or summer it requires double the amount of feed to get them in good condition that it does to have kept the going before getting poor. My experience is that during the summer months, while you have green feed, is the time to rush your young porkers—a small amount of dry corn added to green feed is what a hog needs to make him mature quick.

If you will come out next summer will show you how to raise hogs on a small scale. I have strung this out longer than I anticipated when I commenced, hence I will close for this

Now, Mr. Editor, I have a nice treat or you and the boys in the office. One day last week while out shooting squirrels and quails my dog Sport 'treed' a very fine opossum in a hollow stump. I suceeded in capturing him, and have him in a large box, and have been feeding him on the choicest bits from the table and quail heads and pieces of squirrels, of which he is very fond. If you will pay express charges I will forward him to you at once. He is a real beauty—black and white pided fellow, with a large bushy tail. The only objection I could have to him is when he gets a little riled up his breath smells a little loud. tried to get a farmer, who was going to the Fort, to take him in to you, but he declined to haul him, saying he was afraid he might get out of the

box and bite him. Let me hear from you at once. Shall I ship him? Very respectfully, A letter from our old friend Poole is always in order, but we must decline the kindly offer of the "opossum." His color and description sum." His color and description reminds us so much of Capt. Poole's long lost dog that we feel sad, so much so that we could not relish a piece of his opossum. Just send some of the hog and potatoes instead, captain.

IRRIGATION.

THE STATE IRRIGATION

Convention In Session at San Antonio. San Antonio, Nov. 12.-The state irrigation convention now holding its second annual session in this city is not largely attended, but the deepest interest is manifested by the dele-

gates. Among those present today were: W Hollingsworth of Brownwood, S. T. Ayres of San Antonio, F. Vandervoort of Carrizo Springs, P. J. MacMason of Laredo, W. B. Paris of Seguin, T. M. Pachal of San Antonio, J. A. Bell of Laredo, John Hord of Rio Grande City J. W. Aters of San Antonio, W. S. Marshall of Fort Worth, T. Woodruff of San Antonio, Marshall Burney of Kerrville, A. Sinclair, G. Q. A. Rose, J. H. McLeary, Edwin Chambertin, W. W. King, W. S. Simmons, I. M. Cline of Galveston, and others.

In the absence of General F. M. Clark, the president of the association, General J. H. McLeary, vice-president, called the convention to order this morning in the Young Men's Christian association auditorium, with Secretary Chamberlain and Treasurer Brown at their desks. \
After extending a warm welcome to the visitors, General McLeary said:

"This association is an organization for the benefit of the whole state of Texas. San Antonio feels an especial interest in it for the reason that it is in this section that the needs of irrigation are more acutely felt. The association springs out of the needs of this country for some more reliable method of watering our crops. Although we have a sufficiency of rainfall in this country to raise crops, still, from the fact that it comes most of it in winter, we can not rely upon it as a source of water supply for our crops. The needs of this country, of all that portion of Texas lying west of the 97th meridian, demands that something be done. Feeling this need a few of the people of this section last year called a state irrigation convention which was largely attended by delegates from all over Texas. When the meet-

manent association. That association was organized here. "You have just heard the roll call of members. This is not really a convention ,but a meeting of that asso-ciation, and every gentleman present, whether a delegate from some county or not, is invited to join the association. As for the obligations, they are nominal. The expense is a trifle. We want you to join us and help carry on the good work. The objects and aims of the association are to dot this aims of the association are to dot this country with prosperous irrigated farms, to make the desert blossom as the rose and make that part of the state heretofore used as a stock range the home of agriculturists. When irrigation is employed crops are more reliable because a rich harvest can be reaped whether it rains or not. We

ing had been in session two or three days, it was determined to form a per-

invite your co-operation. When we commenced work we found that the statutes needed radi-cal revision. We appointed a legislative committee which went to Austin and secured the enactment of a law which, if not perfect, will greatly encourage irrigation throughout Texas. which gives us the right to condemn riparian rights and to enable com-panies and individuals to go to work and put up irrigation works with some assurance that they will not be disturbed. What can we accomplish in the future? I leave that for you to say. I congratulate you on the pro-gram mapped out for your entertainment. Distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses that will instruct and interest you."

The president's address had to be dispensed with, owing to the absence of Gen. Clark.
On motion W. D. Hornady was elected assistant secretary, and the following committees were announced by

On credentials-John S. Ford, Frank Marsh and W.G. Parish.
On resclutions—F. A. Swinton,
Vandervoort, E. J. McMahon, A. Dignowity and G. S. Simmons. Secretary Chamberlain read his re port, of which the following is the sub

"It affords me pleasure to report a membership of 105. They reside principally in Southwestern Texas, but we have members from the Panhandle and Central Northern Texas, showing a widesperad interest in irrigation. I have attached to my report two lists of members, one numbering 45 who have paid their dues for the past year and one numbering 60 who have not yet paid. The association can not af ford a collector and I ask every member to step up to the secretary's desk and pay. The dues are not heavy and every member can afford to pay up and help defray the expenses of the work. Those who have paid for the past year owe \$1 for the coming year. Those who have not paid owe \$2. have collected dues amounting to Out of this I have paid \$3 for a blank book to record the proceedings in, \$3 for printing and \$11.16 for postage, leaving a balance of \$27.84 which is in

the hands of the treusurer. "The results accomplished are attested by the interest being taken in frigation throughout the state, and the newspapers are agitating the matter. Wilson county has organized an association of forty members, which represented here by 5 of its mem-ers. Wichita and Hill counties have ers. associations. have letters from dif-ferent gentlemen who could not be but who are deeply interested in irrigation.'

Such letters were read from J. S Taylor of Laredo, H. R. Morrow of Amarillo, Henry Sayles of Abilene, V. King of Austin and W. G. Whidby of Atlanta, Ga. Continuing, the report says: "These are but samples of many letters received. They indicate that the of our association is being appreciated."

The following is taken from the letter of Mr. Whidby:
"I desire to extend to your asso-

clation a hearty invitation to co-operate with the Southern frrigation congress. Unanimity and concert of action is greatly desired. Prof. A. M. Soule of College Station, Tex., is a member of our executive committee We desire that a state commission of irrigation be created in each state consisting of five members, and hope your association will select them for Texas. Southern irrigation congress will meet in Nashville in October, 1896, and hope Texas will be represented by a large delegation."

Prof. Robert T. Hill explained the charts and maps which he was going Chairman McLeary—I suggest that we take steps to organize associations

in every county in the state, and make

this association a representative body

The suggestion met with hearty fa-

Treasurer Brown submitted his report, showing a balance on hand of \$27.84. G. S. Simmons wanted to know if the

subject of sub-irrigation was to be considered during the convention. The chair said the gentleman who was to prepare a paper on this subject was not present, but the matter would surely be touched on during the meet-

Mr. Simmons-Some have doubted that there is such a thing as sub-irrigation, but I have seen it in a stretch of country running from Sabine Pass to Brownsville. The width of the sub-irrigated path lies from two to three

and one-half miles. Mr. Hord of Rio Grande, in confirmation of Mr. Simmons, said: "There appears to be a layer of limestone about three feet below the surface, and a very small rainfall is sufficient to keep the soil moist for a long time. While surveying in that country it was a common practice of ours to dig a well wherever we needed it. • We would dig down a spade's length and get enough water for camp purposes. There is subirrigation all through that country. There is water to be had at a very few feet. Except in very dry season water is always abundant, and a drouth has to be of very long stand-

Mr. Bell-There seems to be two meanings to the word subirrigation. subirrigation to which Mr. Hord refers seems to be a natural process by which there is enough moisture in the land to raise a crop without rainfall. There is another process called subirrigation y means of pipes, which is entirely different matter. I think the word sused in two senses.

Mr. Hord-A practical use has been made of natural subirrigation in my country. Several stockmen have large tanks in their pastures, and there seeped the water into them. I know of one pasture which has probably a dozen such tanks.

At the afternoon session J. A. Bell read a paper on "Irrigation in South-west Texas and Results Attained." It dealt with the amount of water used in irrigation and the modes of distributing to secure the best results.

Dr. I. M. Cline of Galveston, director of the Texas weather service, read a paper on "Rainfall of Texas and the Flow of Rivers." He discussed it from a statistical standpoint and showed the amount of rainfall in the Jrainage area of each river in the state and the accumulated flow of water in each river at each meridian from its source to its mouth. The paper is an exto its mouth. The paper is the haustive one and deals with every river in Texas.

The association asked for the paper

The association asked for the paper for publication, when Chairman Mc-Leary said: "The paper is me which has required such a vast amount of labor and is of such value that Dr. Cline may object to giving it cut for full publication."

Dr. Cline—I desire to make the weather bureau record of the greatest possible value to the people of 'Fexas, and this paper will be put in shape and given to the Galveston News for publication as soon as permission for the cation. cation as soon as permission from the department at Washington can be ob-Prof. F. H. Newell is not present,

but his paper on "Irrigation by Storm Water" was read by Chairman Mc-Leary. The paper was brief and discussed the advantages of irrigation by storm water. At the night session Prof. R. C. Hill

of the United States geological survey read a paper on "The Practicability of Irrigation from Attesian Wells." He illustrated his paper with charts and maps.

A generous applause followed the conclusion of Prof. Hill's paper, and a motion was made and carried that it referred to the committee on legislation. Several questions were asked regard-

ing the artesian wells, after which, in response to numerous calls, Major Dutton said he had not come prepared to make any remarks, but to listen to Prof. Hill's address, which he thought a very interesting one. "The only thought that occurs to me," he continued, "might be the very brief ex-pression on such views as I was led to contract regarding irrigation from wells while I was in the service. We have to remember in the first place that agricultural irrigation is now very naturally a more expensive cultivation than natural agriculture. This is because water which is used in irrigation has to be utilized by the expenditure of a large amount of capita and of labor in distributing the water. This applies with greatest force to the artesian wells or forms of irrigation where, speaking generally, culti-vation must be so induced. It has long been a question as to whether irriga wells is a profitable method. No general answer can be given to that question. It is a matter of time, place and circumstances. Any person can satisfy his own mind when he knows the conditions by computing the cost of sinking his wells and the convenience of distributing his water, and also the cost of keeping his land in condibecause artesian water does not at all times ordinarily possess the ele-ments of fertility which the canal water almost always does. Indeed, artesian water sometimes contains proper-ties which, if allowed to accumulate on the soil in a climate in which the rainfall is not sufficient, trouble will ensue and expense will be necessary to rebleach the soil out. The canal waters, on the other hand, bring their own fertility. New irrigation by arte-sian wells has proven a great success in the fruit-growing districts of Call-fornia, but there is no more extensive agriculture in the world than in those fruit farms. Indeed it would be tremely difficult to find agriculture where so large value is produced to the same acre as there. I was most in-terested in Prof. Hill's remarks upon the geological conditions, as they are distributed throughout Texas for artesian water. During my connection with the irrigation survey in Washington. I am sorry to say that Texas was left out. The appropriation for the irrigation survey applied only to public lands, and as the government owned no land in Texas, the attorney general decided that we had no authority to invade the state with our instruments But I sincerely hope that investigation of that kind will be gradually carried on here with the authority of congress, which is no more than right and just and I think it win be of value. It does not occur to me that I can add any more suggestions to Prof. Hill's paper."

tion in Brown County. Mr. A. J. Bell of Laredo offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the representatives from Texas to use their influence to the end that Texas secure her share of any geological investigation that may be undertaken by the government. Congressman Noonan made a few remarks in which he took the position that the constitu-tion ought to permit of such investiga tions in this direction as will provi beneficial to the people, but feared such would not be done until the state was more densely populated.

F. A. Swinden of Brownwood read a paper on "Pecan Culture and Irriga-

paper on

F. H. Swinden of Brownwood offered a resolution which was adopted, asking that the United States topographical surveys be extended to those portions of Texas in which the results will be most readily applicable to the development of irrigation.

HORSES AND MULES

Two year old Electrophel, who won in 2:21 1-2 at Dallas, has gone into winter quarters at Paris, Tex.

Texas bred horses don't have to stand to one side these days. We have the

Horse thieves still believe in the horse in parts of Arizona, so it is said. When horses, cattle and hogs get in a condition that the thief passes them by the jig will be up.

A Canadian dealer recently went to Chicago to buy carriage pairs of horses and such animals were so scarce that he found only one pair, for which he paid \$1000. It may be that the horse business is not as dead as some people seem to think. Raise better ones and somebody will want them sure.

WORNOUT HORSES.

At the county seat of Highland county, Ohio, there are monthly stock sales, where every kind of farm animal may be sold. At the last sale some gypsy traders drove in twenty-gight head of broken down with eight head of broken down, broken, string-halted, spavined, bruised, blind and wretched beasts. and the lot was sold to one Dolch, engaged in making fertilizers. He bought the month before nineteen head for \$32. The hides of these beasts are worth to the buyer \$3.25, and the bones, grease and tankings as much more. He is deserving of a good profit for ridding the state of such uncanny brutes, and putting their carcasses some good use. Are we to pity the ranchmen and farmers who breed such scrubs, or must we denounce them as unworthy sons of the soil and disgrace to the land that has the climate, soil and feed which can produce the best horses in the world? How much has the trolly car to do with the degrada-tion of the horse, that his price is less than that of the ox or hog? The price of choice saddle or carriage horses is yet high, and so long as men love display and comfort, the handsome saddle and carriage horse will bring a price that will pay the skill of the breeder and trainer and the outlay of the farmer. Good horses are yet profitable Scrubs never were, and now the trolley and its possibilities are sending his carcass to the tank and his hide to the tannery.

BLOODED HORSES. The Fort Worth correspondent of the Dallas News has this to say about one

of our citizens and blooded horses:

"Colonel S. B. Hovey, vice-president and general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas railway, and one of the best known railroad men in the west, is, aside from his official duties, showing what North Texas can do in the way of growing blooded horses. Love for a good horse is part of his nature, and he has already proven that a colt both pretty and fast can be foaled right here in Fort Worth Colonel Hovey has just received the latest edition of the American Trotting Breeders' Register and was surveying the pedigree of his own horses with pardonable pride this afternoon. He has found trotting horses a source of considerable revenue and much delight. One of the prettiest, most stylish mares In Fort Worth is Colonel Hovey's Dai a bay mare, foaled in 1887, by Royal Fearnaught 6372, dam Hazel Kirk Pathfinder 2901. Dalsy was sold to D. Thompson of Topeka, and by him to Colonet Hovey. She is the dam Morelus, a bay horse, foaled in 18 Sir Thomas 3641, dam Daisy by Royal Fearnaught, Jr., 6372. This is one of the handsomest yearlings in the state, and can handle his feet like a veteran already. Colonel Hovey is the owner of several other valuable horses and during the last few years has sold three or four at good round sums. The Topeka and Wichita, Kan., section produced some quick steppers, and the purest blood of Kansas ran in Royal Fearnaught's veins.

Colonel Hovev says there is no reason on earth why Texas should not become an ideal section for the breeding of both trotting and running horses He says the climate is all that could desired, the water excellent and

Texas grasses very nutritious." In view of the dearth of the yearling and suckling colts throughout county this spring, it is pertinent to inquire where the geldings to the horse, the trucks and wagons of American towns and cities a few years hence are to be derived, says a writer. The teams now in harness will not last forever, that much is certain. Of our city pave-ments even the best wearing sorts must sooner or later succumb, and in time give way to fresh stock from the farms When that inevitable day arrives, will the farmers be prepared to supply the desired grade of stock or not? At present there can be but one forecast of the situation: The ets practically bare of big horses of the right stamp. Even the wayfaring man can figure this out. From every farming district in the land we get the same report: No breeding of any consequence in progress; few colts last year and practically none this spring! And not only this, but a buyer connected with the export trade is our authority for the statement that per cent of the current receipts horses of all descriptions in the Chicago market are mares. Stallion keepers without an occupation and mares going by tens of thousands into the barns of the big dealers in the great cities of the North and of Eu-From these stables they never come out save to begin a career of drudgery in the traces which leads to but one place-the bone yard. Where are the colts to make up the requisite future supply to come from?

One surprising feature of the Chicago market at present is the great number of active, "nervy" 1350 to 1500 pounds "chunks" being exported by French, German and English buyers at prices ranging from \$100 to \$160 The demand seems to have shifted from "drivers to "chunks," and at least one-half of the latter are mares going to help horse the omnibuses and lighter trucks of old world cities.

SHOEING HORSES.

Robert Bonner, whose love of the horse has taken many dollars out of his pocket, and whose study has made him probably the best authority on the

horse in the land, recently talked to the New York Farmer's club on that subject, quoting extracts from a book published in 1752, by Jeremiah Bridges, entitled, "No Foot, No Horse," in which "The feet of a horse, like the foundation of a building, are the support of the whole body, and the most noble superstructure, raised on a bad foundation, must fafi. The horse with bad feet must necessarily stumble or come

down, and be useless or dangerous to his rider. * * * The horse that has a his rider. * * * The horse that has a lincrease greatly. It would be well, long hoof, with low heels, is scarce fit for anything but the plow. * * A round hoof with open heels is the best " attention to producing the sort of horse Next to the insidious and destructive that is suitable for European military

effects of bad shoeing, he attributes the ! uses.

troubles of the feet to allowing th horse to stand a long time without have in the feet pared, which neglect pro-duces not merely contraction, but un due length of toe, and I may add nearly all other diseases of the feet and

Mr. Bonner also quoted from "A Treatise of the Disease and Lameness of Horses," by Dr. Osmer, as follows:
"In order to extricate the science of

farriery from the hands of the ignorant and illiterate, the author and his brother, who were bred regular sergeons, have undertaken the cure of horses in their various complaints, and of having them shod in the most proper manner." He adds: "When the earth was in a state of nature, and turnpike roads as yet were not, the horse needed not the assistance of the artist; but in process of time matters were changed. and I am now thoroughly convinced, from observation and experience, that nineteen lame horses of every twenty in this kingdom are lame of the artist, which is owing to the form of the shoe and mal-treatment of the foot. Every kind of foot should be kept as short at the toe as possible, without affecting the quick, for by a long toe the foot becomes thin and weak, the heels low. and the flexor tendons of the leg are strained; the shortness of the toe helps also to widen narrow heels. Whoever will be at the trouble of examining the feet of such horses as are accustomed to cut themselves will at all times and in all horses find the cause to be the same, namely, to turning out their toes. From hence also the necessity of boots and bolsters and bandages around the fetlocks of half the horses that are trained at Newmarket. The true cause of it is that the inside of the hoof is lower than the outside, and the horse becomes crooked from the fetlock joint downwards. And to prove this doctrine, as soon as you perceive the toe turning out, pare down the outside of the foot as much as you can; repeat it as often as the foot will allow, and let the inside alone; so will the and let the inside alone; so will the horse grow straight on his legs and feet. If the crust can not be lowered

enough on the outside the substance of the iron on the inside of the shoe may be made thicker than on the outside in order to level the foot." Then he goes on to say:
"Some men talk of horses being chest-foundered and shaken in the shoulders, when the disorder is in the feet alone, wherefore know all men by these presents that whosever talks of horses being chest-foundered and shaken in the shoulders is an ignorant pretender to the knowledge of this animal, and is himself shaken in the head." He adds—and I will close my extracts from his most instructive work

with this quotation: "Who now does not see the horrid barbarities of roweling, blistering, nay, even boring the shoulders with a red-hot iron (under pretense of curing a lameness), committed on this most noble animal by the obstinacy, pride or folly of mankind?

CALVARY HORSES, The Horseman says that almost simultaneously with the receipt of the news that the Russian bear and the British lion are growling at each other comes the statement that the agricultual department of the United States has been asked by a great foreign power whether or not a large number of horses suitable for war purposes in Europe can be found in our breeding districts. Inquiries of a more private nature have likewise been made in various localities, and the cer-tainty exists that if we had at this moment many horses fit for the cavalry and artillery services of the European armies we could quickly dispose of them at remunerative figures. When ever this question has been discussed hitherto the statement has always been made that the cavalry horses of the United States are the best and hardlest in the world, and that the purchasing agents of the great foreign powers would experience no difficulty in filling their orders; but it must never be forgotten that the duties which our cavarymen are called upon to perform differ very materially from those which are demanded from the mounted branches of the European armies. For instance, our horse-soldiers must travel great distances over arid plains he number of miles traveled per day being almost beyond belief. The men are for the most part light, their knits not heavy, and the horses themselves accustomed from birth to the conditions with which they are surrounded On the other hand, these horses while acquitting themselves admirably in America would prove unequal to carry-ing the heavy men of the European service, and in the humid climate of Europe would in all probability fail if put to hard work before thoroughly ac climated. Moreover, while the largest of our cavalry and artillery horses might serve acceptably, the fact re-mains that a much heavier animal is demanded for European army uses, and it is very doubtful if any reasonable number of the right kind could be found even on thorough investigation. When Hon. J. M Rusk was secretary of agriculture the British foreign office inquired of him if good horses could be found here for military purposes, and after some search Mr. Rusk answered that they could not. Some months previous to this a British commission

had been dispatched to Canada with the same object in view, to-wit, to discover some means of replenishing the stock of cavalry and artillery horses, and though some few animals were purchased and shipped eastward, the results were by no means satisfactory, and the experiment was never repeated. It is well known that the British, French and German cavalry regiments are most inadequately horsed, and in the event of a great European war breaking out there would be a mighty scramble for horsefiesh of all kinds. It will likewise be remembered that when Britain went to war in Egypt several loads of mules were purchased in the South for her service and shipped from Baltimore, the performances of the mules while being loaded forming fit subjects for the illustrators on the daily press and magazines. The rapwith which the order thse beasts of burden were placed and the amount of money paid for them indicate that when any one of the European nations happens to find herself involved in war she must make haste to gather together a sufficient number of horses or suffer seriously. There is no doubt that it will be many generations before that it will be mations dis-band their standing armies, just so long as they are maintained horses in great numbers will be required In most parts of the United States breeding has been stopped almost entirely for some years, and it plain to every one who has given the matter any thought that before very long horses of quality will be very scarce. export demand has done much for industry within the past eight months, and now that American horses have become so popular in Europe the probability is that the same demand will always exist, if it does not grow and increase greatly. It would be well, increase greatly. It would be well, then, if, in beginning again, many of our smaller breeders would pay some attention to producing the sort of horse

J. W. Springer will soon move the headquarters of the Mill Iron ranch to

Some of the railroads will charge by weight instead of by the car into Kansas City.

A big shipment of cattle, about 100 arloads, is now being made from the Corallitos, in Mexico, to Colorado C.y.

The Collingsworth County Echo says the great Rocking Chair pasture, twen-ty miles square, is now completely empty with the exception of a few

It is useless to breed good stock unless you give them attention. They are not as good rustlers as the common stock, and if you can't take care of them but must have stock just stay with the scrubs.

An exchange says if you want horn-less cattle, buy a stick of white potash and rub the inciplent horn of a young calf, after dampening it. This is an effective method of preventing horn growth and is painless to the calf.

Many stockmen who a few years ago moved their ranches from Texas to Arizona and New Mexico are moving back to their old stamping grounds. Captain Marlin of Big Springs unloaded twenty-four cars at that place the other day from his Arizona ranch.

The following is said to be a sure cure for hog cholera:
Arsenic, 1-2 lb.; cape aloes, 1-2 lb.; blue vitrol, 1-4 lb.; black antimony, oz.; grind and mix well before using. Directions: Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from well ones and placed in dry pens with five or eight in each pen, feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the swill containing the remedy until cured. When hogs refuse to eat, put them on their backs and with a long handle spoon put this dry medicine down their throats. Dose for large hog, one teaspoonful three times a day, repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs, one-half the amount, as a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy, as it is to them a deadly poison

W. D. Lovell, who is now making Fort Worth his headquarters, returned a few days since from a two weeks' El Paso. He says a large number of Mexican cattle are being crossed into this country through that port. Among them he mentions the following: Bush & Tillar, 1000 ordinary Mexican stock cattle, which go to pasture near Colorado City; James Burke, 1100 ordinary steers, which went to Chicago, a portion of a contract which Mr. Burke has with Don Luis Terrazes for 14,000 head, all of which will be crossed as soon as poscible; Fenchler Bros. 2300 head, mostly steers, which go to pasture near Midland; the Corralitos company, 2400 steers, with 5000 more to follow; all to go on pasture in the Plains country north of Colorado City; Britton Davis, 2000 stock cattle of the "Lazy H" herd, in addition to which are several smaller lots. Mr. Lovell says that he has it from the government inspector at El Paso that 125,000 head of cattle will be crossed from Mexico into the United States this year. Last year the number crossed was 137,000. Already several trains have been brought in from Deming, Nogales and other ports, of which Mr. Lovell knows no particulars. While in El Paso Mr. Lovell saw about 400 very fine Missouri bulls which had been bought by Mexican cowmen to be used on the Mexican ranches. He says that now since the Mexicans have realized the benefits to be derived from breeding up their herds, they are quite anxious to do as much of it as pos-sible, and the Mexican cattle will soon show much better breeding than here-The individual herd of Mr. Britton Davis, the "Lazy H's," are as fine a herd of cattle as there is in Mr. Davis has been breeding up this herd for a number of years Mexico, and now that he is moving it to Texas, will doubtless make it still Later on, Mr. Lovell says, a big string of heavy steers will be sent from Mexico to California for feeding purposes. These cattle will for the ost part go from the ranches of J. Follansbee, and will no doubt be a fine lot of cattle.

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 November 5, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secre-

Geranium's Croton 42258-T. Friant to W. E. Johnson, Navasota, Tex.

Seth Mills 40152-J. D. Rudd to J. M Kendrick, Hillsboro, Tex.

Cows and heifers: Lucile O. H. 48198—J. C. Turner to F. Lowry, Troupe, Tex.
Toltec's Jennie 85240—W. N. Murphy to H. Moeller, LaGrange, Tex.

Jess Signal 94843—D. M. Bates to W. Clark, Bonham, Tex. May Goff 51303-J. L. Gray to W. A.

May Goff 51303—W. A. Barclay, Temple, Tex.

May Goff 51303—W. A. Barclay to R.

N. Uselton, Temple, Tex.

Olive Landseer of Lawn 85587—Platter & Foster to D. M. Bates, Bonham,

Lady Jessamine 107650-W. N. Murphy to R. H. D. Sorrell, Sorrella, Tex.

NUECES COUNTY NOTES.

Mr. George Reynolds of this county made a good sale of 950 beeves lately to Messrs. Magee & Withers at \$27 per head. Mr. Withers pronounced the cattle very fine, especially one lot, the like of which has no equal in this part of the state. The beeves will be shipped to New Braunfels for feeding.

Willam Benton returned to his ranch this week from Kansas City with a carload of registered shorthorns. Harry Reynolds sold to J. A

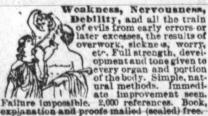
Boyd of San Antonio this week a carload of mules, twos and threes, price not stated, but thought to be about \$20 a head. The Agua Dulce has been on a boom

lately. At Reynolds' ranch it was the highest known in twelve years. INQUIRY-BLACK LEG.

McCormick, Tex., Oct. 17, 1895. Stock and Farm Journal-Cattle Department-Fort Worth, Texas: Gentelmen: In the October 4, 1895, issue of your paper I noticed the men-tion of an effort on the part of Mr. Harrold Sorby√of New York, to introfuce the method of cure for black-leg

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in cattle as employed by the Pasteur Anthra Vaccine Co., of New York. Can you tell us, in your paper, som thing of this cure, or give us the address of some one who can? It is a serious trouble here, generally

effecting the best animals among the younger caltle. Also, would some one who has grade Holstein-Friesian cattle for a "home bunch" tell us something of them? Are they good disposition and does compare favorably with that rade of Jerseys?
This information will be much appre-

lated. A READER.
Will some one answer the above inquiry through this paper, and oblige both the inquirer and the public gen-

CATTLE STAMPEDE.

A Bunch at Corsicana That Are on the Alert for Breaks.

Corsicana, Tex., Nov. 9 .- If there is crazier thing on this mundane sphere than a bunch of stampeded cattle, a prominent cattle feeder in this city would like to know it. Sometime since he went to Corpus Christi and bought about 1000 head of steers. When they arrived they were voted by all who saw them a fine lot. They were driven to the feeding grounds and all went well until one night about three weeks ago from some cause a bunch of about 350 became frightened and stampeded.

Several men were present at the time, all of whom were busily engaged for the ensuing few minutes getting out of the way of the crazed animals. Strong wire fences were no impediment to the brutes any more than spider

webs would have been. Breaking from the pen they ran aim-lessly for miles and finally scattered in the wooded valley of Chambers After much work and expenditure of money they were finally gathered up, with the loss of only a few head, but ever since they have been beyong control; the turning of a leaf, the breaking of a twig, a hot breath of air, in fact anything is sufficient to stampede them again, and there have been very few nights in which they have not attempted to stampede and many times have been successful. Last night was the worst of the season, impenetrably dark, rain, mud and every other element of discomfort were in full force and the steers took advantage of it to make another grand They scattered to the four winds of the heavens and all day a number of men have been busy gathering them up. If anyone has a receipt for curing stampeded cattle its publication would be appreciated.

The disputches from Austin stated that a charter had been issued to the Live Oak Ranch company of Texas. Captain A. S. Reed of the Livestock bank of this city, who will be at the head of the company, received the charter yesterday afternoon. The on of A. S. Reed, and D. P. Gay of Runnels county. The chartering of this company is virtually the reorganizain existence and doing business in Texas for several years. The company. as formerly chartered in Missouri. aithough the members all reside in Texas, because under the law as it then was, such concerns could not be incorporated in this state. An enactment of the last legislature, however, emoved this difficulty, and for the sake of convenience the company was rechartered. The former president, D. Northcutt, has rettred and L. W Roed, has become a new member. As stated above A. S. Reed, the former secretary and treasurer, will become president, and D. P. Gay, general manager. This company is a party to an interesting and important suit that recently came to trial in the Federal court sitting at Newkirk, Okla, The territorial government was granted jurisdiction over the Osage country, which is United States territory and a kind of "fo man's land." Up in this ground, it is stated, the territorial government scught to levy a tax up n cat-tle in that country. The Live O.k. tle in that country. The Live O.k Ranch company had moved 6500 head of steers into the Osage country from their Texas ranch last April and cley determined to make a test case of it in the territory court and the case recently came to trial, but no decision has yet been rendered, the court still having the case under consideration.

About 50,000 head of cattle will be affected by the result. Captain A. S. Reed, who was ap-pointed at the recent meeting in Dallas of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association as member of the executive committee, is in active communication with different railroads regarding rates. It will be remembered that it is the purpose the association at the adjournment of the meeting to be held in San Antonio January 14, to go on an excursion to of Mexico, and it is now certain that this intention will be carried out. Captain Reed is also preparing a circular letter of inquiry to send out to members of the association in order to learn how many will go. C. Burnett, a pioneer cattleman of Gonzales county, was in Chicago re-

cently and submitted to an interview "Texas is shorter on supplies than for many years; with not over 3000 feeding in my country, whereas they usually feed 15,000 at this time of the year. Four-year-old steers are worth at present about \$25 per head, or nearly double what they were bringing a year ago. The corn crop never was so large be-fore, but the cotton crop is decidedly short; in fact farmers need all the crop for seed. The run of cattle from Texas generally will be small for some

time to come.

packing house to the Chicago packing and provision company is considered a most important event in the effort to a market at this place all of the live stock Texas has to offer. The company acquiring the property have a million dollars in hard cash in the packing business, they are prepared to put the plant to its fullest capacity and provide a market for cattle and hogs to that extent. As soon as the supply will war-rant it is their expressed intention to

A LIVESTOCK CENTER.

The recent sale of the Fort Worth

enlarge, and as they know the bustness from Alpha to Omega their success is asssured. The old company retains the stock yards and the same tireless energy that has characterized their work heretofore will be concentrated in building up a market for everything that will come to FortWorth in the way of live stock. According to W. E. Skinner, the general manager of the yards, it is the intention to put one or more first-class solicitors on the road, and it is among the probabilities another packing house will be

built in the near future.
In speaking of the sale, Mr. Skinner said: Fort Worth has now an oppor-tunity of deserving the name of live stock center of the great state of Texas in the packing house deal consummated in Chicago. There is possably no state in the Union where the importance of the creation of a live stock market center means as much as to this state. The very foundation of its commercial importance being live stock naturally the business men and wealthy holders of the state must be deeply interested in anything that will show an advancement to the industry. The people of our state have, however, become skeptical as to the possibility of private or outside corporations being able to

few ideas concerning this by reviewing the past efforts in this direction.
"In the first place, to have a livestock and packing center it is required that the market be furnished at all seasons of the year with every class and quality of live stock in sufficient quantities to of live stock in sufficient quantities to operate a large plant to full capacity

without any loss of time whatever. The attempts that have been made at different points in the South and South west to estblish packing centers did not have these requirements, conse quently could not operate to advant-age. The undertaking of the creation of a live stock and packing center at Fort Worth was a well advised proposi-tion, but put into effect too soon; that of this market matured their plans and constructed the present packing house and stock yards the receipts of the class of hogs and cattle that were needed to compete for trade could not be had, and the necessity existed for their buying outside of the state, which of course could not be done to any financial profit when their product had to be sold in competition with old established packers. The vicissi-tudes of a business so conducted would be liable to make the financiers weary of an attempt to continue the fight so unevenly matched, and the inevitable would surely follow. There were those, however, who had faith in the property and kept it running along all time, preaching the doctrines of home preparation of cattle and hogs, for a home market, which has unquestionably had a pronounced effect in the cattle feeding and improved hog raising that has followed.

These people then induced outside capital controlled by those who had abundant knowledge of stock yards and packing houses to come to Texas and see what there was here, and this capital was convinced that the time ripening very rapidly when the needed live stock to make a proper cencould be had and undertook the task of getting the property outright. What followed? The close of this purchase is known to all in the word's financial panic of '93-94, but with the tenacity that can only be evinced by of wonderful resource the stock yards and packing house were kept running when old institutions falling over one another in their haste

to break up. These people never intended operating the packing house, believing that proper parties to operate packing uses were those with an already established trade and with capital to branch out and acquire new fields, and just as soon as money got a little bit again they have accomplished their desire. While packers generally conceded that the largest volume of business in their line was in the South yet a hesitancy to enter into new undertakings by those already having large operations to control had to be overcome, and today one of the largest concerns in the country has secured the packing house, and with a million dollars at their command the surplus from present operation, they will put ough to operate the house to its to the state than it is possible for us to describe or your readers to compre-

'It is the intention of the president of the stock yards, Mr. C. W. Simpson, who engineeered this deal to take up lines for the purpose of bringing an-other packing house here as quickly as possible, which he feels can be accomplished very shortly.

"When we point to Omaha and Kan-sas City as the most recently made live stock and packing centers their rapid growth and immense development into metropolitan cities, some idea can be had of what this means to Fort Worth and the state

THE COW STILL HERE. This is the age of invention, and to the many marvels already conceived and invented by man's ingenuity and skill, man is still adding. With steam and electricity as articles of locomotion, the cry now is, that for many purposes the day of the horse is past. But while electricity and the bicycle are in so large a measure supplanting the horse, the cow yet remains with rival, and beyond the power of man's wonderful genius to invent one. The genile, patient cow, furnishing us milk. butter, cheese, and many good things obtainable only by use of her products. Long may she queen of the green pasture and the babbling brook. But, setting aside poetical fancies, we look upon the cow as one of the main sources of profit to the average farmer; and to insure this profit we must first select our stock with care. If for the home dairy, where milk is converted into butter. choose either Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey, pure stock, as they cannot be improved by breeding with other bloods. While these breeds do not equal others in quantity, yet they are unequaled by others in richness and quality of milk making butter. The Ayrshire is also a good butter cow, giving a large flow of milk and fairly rich in butter. If keeping cows to produce milk for mar-ket, either for the creamery or home milkman, the Holstein ranks among the best, giving a large quantity of milk, also valuable for cheese making. Having chosen our stock in reference to the particular line of dairying we wish to follow, the next thing is to properly care for and feed them—even the best cannot be profitable without proper care and feeding. Warm, clean, well-ventilated stables for winter, and for cold, stormy spring and fall as well, abundant clean pasture for summer with plenty of good water at all times, are absolute necessities. Provide for summer shrinkage by a liberal sowing of oats and corn, peas and millet. winter, in addition to clean, well-cured hay, feed grain with mangels twice a day. There is profit in winter dairying f cows are well housed, well fed and watered often, and by taking proper care of the milk, keeping not too warm, or too cold, one can make good colored butter without the use of any coloring matter, that will readily market at

good prices. So much has ben said about cleanliness in handling milk and butter that every practical dairyman and dairywoman thoroughly understands and practices this, and certainly none can be too particular. The setting of milk where no odors or dust can reach it, keeping sweet and clean all cans, palls, strainers, and the like, removing the cream at the proper time, these should receive our careful attention. has a good spring of cold water not far from the house a good plan is to build a milk house in connection with it where milk may be kept and churning done away from other household work.

English dalrywomen are, many of them, so particular that they will not allow the men who carry the milk from the yard to enter the daily house. It is poured into a receiver outside, and conducted in through a pipe, reand conducted in through a pipe, regularly scalded each time used and covered tight from dust. While all have not the means to provide for the cows as well as T. B. Ferry and others, yet we can all observe this absolute cleanliness and make the most of the educations. the advantages vithin our reach. Have an ice house connected with the milk house. This has become quite a necessity since the practice of setting milk in cans has come into vogue. Mill in cans set in water kept at a tempera ture of 40 or 50 decrees Fabrenheit skimmed after standing twenty-four hours, churned at a temperature of 62 degrees in winter and as degrees in summer, gathered by reducing to 54 degrees, washed with pure cold water salted using one ounce of salt to the pound, thoroughly worked, set away for about 12 hours, then reworked and give them a live stock center that would put the state on a basis with to give good satisfaction, and it is no northern states that have centers of this description, and I am glad of this opportunity to give your readers a ways getting a good article to pay con-

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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 CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Ta ke no other. Sold by all druggists

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NEW YORK CITY.

siderably more than the regular market price. Now in regard to those who keep cows for the purpose of sell-ing milk. While some large farmers already possessed of abundant means may be doing well, yet to my mind the average small farmer is not getting rich in his line. A man, for instance, keeps twelve or fifteen cows, takes his milk from one-half to three miles to creamery, where he receives from 13-4 to 23-4 cents per quart, and frequently spends the best part of the forenoon at the store or postoffice, neglecting important farm work, such as fixing fence, subduing weeds, cultivating growing crops, etc., getting poorer with each succeeding year, till at last, in many cases, he is forced to sell his cows to pay his store bill, and some even leave the farm to seek other employment. Time was when the farmer kept cows, made butter and cheese, raised calves and pigs, lived within his means and became well-to-do, with no "separator" but the old fashioned tin pan and dasher churn. er of today either makes his butter by machinery or takes his milk to a creamery, buys his butter and puts on as much style as the millionaire. While we would not advocate a return to all old methods, yet we believe with all our modern mechanism, no better butter is made than in our grandmother's when done by hand labor .- Practical Farmer.

E. W. CAVE TO GOVERNOR CUL-BERSON.

Excerpts From an Open Letter from: Mr. Cave to Gov. Culberson.

In an open letter in the Dallas News of last Sunday from Major E. W. Cave, an old citizen of Texas, to Governor Culberson, in which he commends the views of the governor on the tariff question, we make the following ex-

It seems apparent that under the present system it is not practicable to produce such an amount of customs revenues as is necessary for the support of the government. Exorbitant protective tariffs like the McKinley bill reduce imports and thus reduce revenues. Reasonable reduction in tariff rates will not increase imports in such as to afford greatly increased revenues. Receipts from customs must continue to be, as they always have been, the chief source of revenues. Internal revenues, like those from customs, are likely to be depleted by more onerous taxation, and collection defeated by an effort to extend that system, the annoyance and cost of the people. The decrease in the last fiscal year is \$3,543,000. The decrease in the three months of 1895 ending September is \$20,300,930. The necessity for a return to the Democratic policy of a "tariff for revenue" seems equally ap-

Upon what Democratic ground can "free raw material" for manufactures be maintained? Unless it can be claimed that government should be operated and the people taxed for the benefit of manufacturers, "free raw material" can only be defended on the same grounds as the doctrine of protection. The argument that our manufacturers should have free raw material in or- 1871 5.43 der to build up our manufactures, enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers, give employment to our labor, and ultimately cheapen the cost of goods to our people, is all that Mr. McKinley or Mr. Reed would urge in

behalf of a high protective tariff 'Free raw material" is the additional discriminating protection given the American manufacturer, as against the foreign manufacturer and importer, who pays a duty, not only upon the cost of manufacturing, but also upon the material of which the articles are

composed. It is a mooted question who pays the tax on imported goods-the consumer or the foreign manufacturer. There is no doubt as to who pays the tax on "free raw material" imported. The people pay it, to recoup the government in the lost revenue donated to the manufacturer. Commerce must be maintained and defended. Navies, ministers, consuls, government, must

be supported. Why should the government not have collected a duty on the 100,000 bales Egyptian and other cotton imported free last year and especially when its importation at 93-5 cents average per pound is middling, uplands and other long staple cotton in the south. These cottons are fostered by foreign capital and practically produced by semi-slave labor. The imports have grown from 6650 bales in 1879, at an invoice value of 16 3-5 cents, to the above figures. The northern and eastern manufacturer who thus ignores the southern planter is pro-tected in the class of goods for which they are used, and in mixture with other good middling cottons by duties ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. Every product of northern and eastern ag-riculture from a green apple to pre-served water mellon rind, from a bush bean to a bushel of wheat, from a dozen of eggs to a dressed gobbler, is protected by a tariff duty. Why should our southern staple be discriminated against, and especially when the government needs the revenue? These imports are increasing. In the eight months of 1895 there were imported 73,600 bales, an increase over the previous eight months of 21,200 bales. These cottons will now take the benefit of our short crop.

Take the item of hides and skins, f which \$26,000,000 were imported last fiscal year, free of duty. Hides and skins paid an average duty in 1871 per cent. What benefit is de-by the masses of the people discrimination against the CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISERS OF TEXAS.

for the benefit of the cattle and sheep raisers of Europe, South America and Australia, and for the enrichment of great leather trust, capitalized at While our cattle and slaughtered meats, as well as our salted meats, are excluded or prejudiced under the pretense of the public health, we are adding value to the cattle, sheep

and hogs of Europe by admitting their skins and hides duty free. The quota skins and hides duty free. The quotations for dry salted hides in the Houston market for April, 1893, 1894 and 1895, has been 5@5 1-2c; October 30, 6@7c. The price of leather has been diotated by the trust, and prices have been advanced largely until in the last few months discord has broke combinations and competitive influence has advanced prices of our hides. This may end in a week and prices be governed by the same dictation. It seems folly for the government to longer sacrifice its revenues under the illusive idea that shoes and harness can be thus cheapened. Even if the leather trust is circumvented, the leather manufacturer is protected by from 10 to 20 per cent and the manufacturer of boots and shoes by from 20 to 40 per cent. Meanwhile the free import increases, reaching 200,000, 000 pounds in the eight months of the year ending August, an increase of 160

Free wool! This extraordinady concession to the woolen manufacturing interests of the country must rest upon the same argument as that free raw material" generally. True, wool en-ters largely into the uses of the people, but at the same time it amounts to a discrimination against the producers of the country in favor of the wool pro-ducers of foreign countries. The question of direct benefit to the people of this country will probably be found, as in the case of other "free raw material," so finely drawn as not to be demonstrable. What the foreign wool grower or manufacturer does not take to himself will be difficult to find to find in a wool shirt or a blanket, Besides, WOOL IS THE COMPETITOR OF COTTON

in American manufactures. In propor tion as it is cheapened or fills the mar cotton inevitably must be displaced. Every additional thread of wool substituted for cotton in a mixture lessens the demand for that much cotton The man who sleeps under a blanket doesn't sleep under a quilt. Cheap wool means cheap cotton. Our people might as well understand this now, as the vast product of the world's sheep is tending to our markets. In 1871 the imports of wool into the United States were 68,000,000 pounds. Of this, 50,174, 000 pounds entered into consumption. Of this the wool of class 3, valued at 12 cents per pound or less, and dutiable at 3 cents per pound, was 19,658,000 pounds, at average invoice value of 10 1-2 cents per pound. Upland cotton was then worth in New York, lowest price, 15 cents per pound, and it did not get below 11 cents until 1877. The imports wool in the first fiscal year were 206,134,906 pounds, at an average value of 12.4 cents per pound. The increased imports over 1894 were 151,000,000 pounds. Of this 105,500,000 pounds had an average invoice value of but 9 cents per pound. For the eight months of 1895 the imports are 179 521,000 pounds pound. For the eight months of an increase of 135,000,000 pounds of which there are 65,000,000 pounds of class 3 wools free, with an average voice value of 9.47 cents per pound, 160,449,000 pounds of clothing wool free, with an average invoice of 15.6 cents per pound. Our consumption per capita: Year.

Wool, Cotton. 10 18897.11

it has been practically held in check since. The interests of the wool growers and cotton planters of Texas are alike jeopardized by free wool and free

THE CAPACITY TO SUPPLY WOOL is only practically measured by a profitable demand. The production in 1891, exclusive of the United States, was 2,-149.673,000 pounds. The increase from 1870 to 1880, was 1,030,673,000 pounds. The ncrease from 1880 to 1891 was 656,673.000 pounds. Our imports last year 156,770,000 pounds greater than in 1870.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

STATE ASSOCIATION OF WOOL GROWERS

In Annual Session at San Angelo-Pro-ceedings and Address of the President.
The annual session of the State As-

sociation of Wool Growers was held at San Angelo November 7, 1895, the attendance being large and more than usual interest manifested in the meet-

ing.
After the address of the president, the following were had: PROCEEDINGS.

The call of the National Wool Growers' association for theoir meeting in Washington, D. C., on December 1 next was read. The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously

Whereas, the price of Texas wool has declined from 7 to 12 cents per pound, a deprecation of not less than one-half since the inauguration of the free wool policy by the present ad-ministration of our government, and, Whereas, the number of sheep in our whereas, the number of sheep in our state has decreased from about 4,000.-000 in 1893, when this free wool policy was announced, to about 2,500,000 at the present time, with a 50 per cent decrease in our annual wool output of not less than \$8,000,000; and

Whereas, the wool growing interests of Texas, without adequate protection at the hands of congress, will suffer still further injury until the business will in a short time be virtually annihi-lated, or we must cease herding and prepare our stock for the fat markets;

Whereas, the United States tariff bill, placing wool upon the free list, while retaining upon other raw materials, so-called, was unequivocally condemned by President Cleveland as a rank injustice to and discrimination against the farmer and flockmasters of our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the wool growers of Texas, in convention assembled, do demand from our national government a full recognition of our rights, and that an adequate import duty shall be levied upon all foreign-grown wools importedd to the United States; therefore, be it Resolved, that we demand that our

senators and representatives in con-gress cast their votes in favor of the dutiable list at such rate of import duty as the farmers of these United States declare to be necessary in order to enable them to grow wool profit-

Your committee further reports that, in our opinion, the annual loss to sheep-men and cattlemen from the ravages of coyotes, wolves and other wild animals is annually increasing and, in our opinion, it is absolutely necessary that some steps be taken to diminish the loss in this respect. For this rea-son we earnestly ask for the passage of an offective scalp law by the next legislature of this state. The extermination of wild animals in this state would result in a saving to the stockmen of Texas of from 5 to 20 per cent of their live stock annually, and also a saving of not less than 60 per cent in the care and labor of taking care of sheep and goats, and from 5 to 20 per cent in cattle, according to locality. The scalp law passed by the Twenty-second legislature proved inadequate because the appropriation was not sufficient. While this association believes that it is the duty of the state to appropriate a sufficient sum to rid the state of these pests, still, if this is not done, we ask the next legislature the passage of a wild animal bounty law, compelling the county commissioners of the various counties to levy a tax on all taxable values in the said county to be used exclusively for the payment of wild animal scalps. The legislature should regulate the amount of the levy to be assessed f We also recommend that this law authorize the county commissioncourts to offer a bounty for coyotes of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per scalp; for panthers and lobos not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, and for wild cats not less than 50 cents nor more than \$1 per scalp. We also ask of senators and representatives in congress to labor for the establishment of a bureau for the destruction of wild animals in the various states, this bureau to be under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture. We also request all live stock associations in the state to co-operate with us in se-curing needed legislation looking to the

extermination of wild animals.

Whereas, the scab laws that now exist in this state are practically inoperate, although they seem to be as good as can be prepared under existing cireumstances, and

Whereas, as there are good prospects that an effective scalp law will be passed by our next legislature, there-

Resolved, That no effort be made to revise the present scab laws until they be fully tried in connection with an efficient scalp law, as it is well known that wild animals are largely responsible for the spreading of scab. R. L. Croush, Pearsall, chairman: G.

R. Gordon, Junction City; J. Kennedy, Fort McKavitt; Geo. E. Webb, San An-V. P. Brown, San Antonio; James gelo; V. P. Brown, San Antonio; James Weddell, Christoval; Dr. G. B. Taylor, San Antonio; C. W. Hobbs, San Angelo A. A. DeBerry, San Angelo; Joseph Tweedy, Knickerbocker, committee on

Captain B. 2. Crouch of Frio county, formerly one of the most extensive wool growers of Texas, took an active part in the proceedings of the convention, and short talks were made by number of the delegates present.

Upon motion, Captain B. F. Crouch Frio county and Mr. Joseph Tweedy of Tom Green county were appointed delegates to bepresent Texas wool growers at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' association at Washington, D. C., December 4 next. By a unanimous vote of the conven-tion the Texas Stockman and Farmer of San Antonio was made the official organ of the association.

The election of officers followed.

Dr. G. B. Taylor of San Antonio.

present incumbent, was re-elected president for the ensuing year by ac-clamation; John Kennedy of Fort Mc-Kavitt, vice-president; Geo. Richardson of San Angelo, secretary, and Geo. Webb of San Angelo, treasurer. The convention then adjourned to time and place to be named by officers

of the association.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Wool Growers' asyou here today. It is encouraging and an indication that we are beginning to realize the fact that the Bord helps those who help themselves; and, gentelmen, the time has surely come when we must help ourselves or gof to the wall as wool growers. For we know by this time "from sad experience" that not a man will fight our battle for us; not even our representative in congress can we trust to look after our interests, for did not the very men whom we helped to elect to office turn against us and prove to be the most bitter opponents to our interests during the last session of congress? Not until last fall did we make any effort to assert our rights and by a little united work—how easy it was, to—showed the country what we could lo if we tried. Let us keep up this go 'd work. Let us throw aside all party prejudices and work for the old sheen, whether our man be a Democrat, a Republican or a Populist

HE MUST BE A PROTECTIONIST. We have suffered long and sorely. It is now time for us to act. Is there, I ask you, another industry on the face of the earth of such great magnitude as the one we represent whose very existence could be imperiled and threatened with exter mination without finding one voice saised in its defense?

Gentlemen, when that iniquitous Wilson-Gorman free wool bill was passed and became a law without the president's signature, was there a Texas man who said nay? No; but they sent telegrams and letters of congratulation to their constituents and predicted the greatest prosperity to them for the future as a result of it. They assured us of high prices for wool, and the manu-facturers of lower prices. Were those men honest in making such predic-tions? About as honest as they were when they read letters in the house from so-called representative sheepmen from Texas who earnestly re quested trade in free wool, and made statements as to the amount of the production of wool which they should have known were false. So far as we know, there was not a representative sheepman in Texas who wrote any such letter to his congressman.

Now that about two years have passed under the Wilson-Gorman free wool bill-taking into consideration nearly a year that our manufactu-rers anticipated the law-is there a man among us who believes that he can raise wool in this country to compete with foreign countries as we are

now situated? When Great Britain perceived that Australia could be made one of the greatest woll-growing countries in the world, what did she and her colonies do? They furnished such protection as we have clamored for in vain, such as might make free wool with us a possibility. They passed the wisest and most rigid scab laws that ever existed, so that in the whole of Australia not a sinngle case of scab has has been found since 1877.

They afterwards passed a wild ani-mal law of such stringency that not an animal that preys upon sheep has beeen seen in that country in years. Is it at all surprising that they can raise a better quality of woool and at lower prices than their American rivals? If we would turn our sheep out in our pastures with the cattle and only round them up at shearing time it would certainly reduce the cost of

producing wool. Is there a fairer country on the face of the globe, with more nutricious grasses or better water than is found in Western Texas? Can we not lease lands as cheaply? About 4 per cent per acre is the price paid by our Australian rivals, while we pay in Western Texas from 3 to 4 cents per

Only two or three years ago the United States furnished about onesixth of the entire wool output of the world. How much does she furnish today? Statistics show that the value of the sheep of the United States has been reduced in two years about one-half, or from \$125,000,000 in 1893 to \$66,-000,000 in 1895. That shows a terrible 000,000 in 1895. That shows a terrible shrinkage; more than war, flood, famine, fire, disease or anything else has ever produced, and if we fold our hands and let things "go as they please" much longer, where will they be in two years longer? The flock of the ancient and oft quoted Mary will be large as compared to ours.

SHEEP ARE THE PIONEERS of all the new countries. They prepare it for cattle, who in turn prepare it for the man with the hoe, who, in his frugality, brings the sheep back again. A vast part of the territory of Western Texas is especially adapted to the raising of sheep, and without them the land will bring little or no revenue to the owners. So that reducing our flocks means working great hardship on the owners of land, whether it be

individuals or the state.

It is only a short time since our grazing lands were selling at from \$1 to \$2 per acre. What would such lands per acre. What would such lands bring today if placed upon the market? The owners of these lands are now the poor men and the state's orphans are beginning to lament and go uneducated as a result of the loss of revenue. Happy is he and dreamless his sleep who leases instead of owning land who leases instead of owning land. Happier, yet, perhaps, is he who does neither, but lets his sheeep graze off the grass of his neighbor. Times are not now as they were with our fore-fathers, Abraham and Jacob, and some others of whom we read in the Bible, who, when their neighbors encroached upon their domain, moved further away and digged themselves new wells, thereby avoiding discords and conten-tion. We have gotten into the way of disregarding the example set by these ancient fathers, and defending our possessions. I would like to see the Devil's River sheep man who would be forced away from his well and range by such means. No, gentlemen, we must never allow our flocks to decrease, but let us regain what we have lost, otherwise cattle will replace sheep on our ranges, thereby causing an overproduction of sheep and consequent hardship.

Let us go to our legislature this winter and demand and obtain our rights, and let us do it in such a man-ner that hereafter and for all time the politician will know better than to in-terfere with one of the greatest industries of the world.

Probably few of our law makers and

tariff tinkers realize the fact that there are about as many people engaged in the wool industry directly and indirectly in this state as there are engaged in the raising of cotton. pose they would pass a law to reduce the price of cotton 60 per cent, how long would their political lives last

Sheepmen, let it not be said another year that wool is the only raw ma-terial on the free list. I am sure that none of us ever expected to see the day when wool would sell for less than cotton. But we have seen it, and are seeing it now, right in the streets of San Antonio, as well as all over Tex-as. Some few sales of wool have already been made, I am told. at from 7 to 8 cents per pound; last fall, from 6 to 7; a year ago last spring, from 4 to 6. Can we keep up this lick much longer and live? I think we will all agree that it is time to act and that further delay will be ruin absolute. We have a com-munication before us today from Judge Lawrence of Obio, the president of the National Wool Growers' association. It is a call to arms and I hope you will give it careful conisderation.

THERE IS ANOTHER MATTER

of vital importance to use which I wish to call your attention. I have before me a statement from the honorable commissioners of interstate commerce in reference to freight rates on wool, giv reference to freight rates on wool, giv-ing a comparative statement of the Texas, California, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon, Montana and Idaho rates. I will read a part of this to you, with your permission. We will take wool in the grease first: From princi-pal points in California to New York, all rail, 80 cents; from principal points in Oregon to New York, rail and water 11.10 to \$1.90; Washington to New York, rail and water, \$1.90 to \$2.09; Idaho to New York, rail and water, \$2.10; Montana, Wyoming and Utah to New York, rail stigs.

all rail, \$1.98.

Texas Points—San Antonio to New York, all rail, \$1.42; San Angelo to New York, all rail, \$1.42; Abilene to New York, all rail, \$1.42: the same points by rail and water, \$1.35.

Scoured Wool-San Antonio to Boston rail and water, \$1.88; California to Boston, all rail, \$1.80.

A surprising fact is discovered that the rate on wool in grease from Call-fornia to Boston, all rail, is 80 cents per hundred pounds, while wool in grease from San Angelo to Boston, all rail, is \$1.60 per hundred pounds, or just double what the Californians have to pay. what the Californians have to have the Why should there be such a discrimination as this against us? This statemation as this against us? This statemation as the from foreign

nation as this against us? This statement contains no rate from foreign paris, but I understand that the rate from the seaboard of Australia to Boston is 50 cents per hundred.

About a month ago I saw our railroad commissioners in Austin, and knowing that about such rates existed. I called their attention to it, and they

assured me that when they had proof before them of such facts they would take the matter up and felt quite sure that they could give us some relief in that direction. As a rule the railroad men express themselves as willing to make lower rates rather than lose the

business altogether.

I believe that with a little effort we may obtain such freight rates as will place us on nearly an equal footing with California, though we may never expect to get our own products into our own market as cheaply as will the

The Cow as a Source of Food.

There has been much discussion over the matter of food supply as furnished the human race through the consumption of animal matter-meat-and its cost, and some curious figures are thus obtained. It has been asserted that the food required to make a pound of beef in a good steer, if fed to a good dairy cow, would result in a pound of butter and with this difference, the first would be worth 4 cents live weight, and the other one year with another, 25 cents. This is disputed; but the dispute only raises another and stronger proof of ts correctness, for with each pound of butter produced, there are two pounds of solids created with it quite as valuable for food, and all of these three pounds are entirely digestible, and to the highest degree nutritious, while the pound of beef-live weight-first dress-es 61 per cent. as fit and suited for food, and when we come to cook this 61 per cent. there is a further loss of 18 per cent, there is a further loss of 18 per cent, and is not inclusive of twelve pounds of bone to each 100 pounds of beef. To put this in another form, dry digestible matter; the steer that weighs 1000 pounds, will only furnish 240 pounds of edible dry food matter, and the cow that gives 6000 pounds of 13 per cent. milk, supplies in one year 780 pounds of dry food matter, all digestible, more than two-thirds of the weight of the steer, age unknown. Prof. Jordan of Maine, who is making most thorough study of this matter of food supply and digestion, has found in the case of one of the cows at the Main Station, that in the year 1894, this cow produced in the year as much human food as is contained in the carcases of four 1000-pound steers. Then figured on the double basis of food required to be fed to produce in the form of edible meat—dry solids—a pound of digestible dry matter, it required 5.55 pounds of digestible grains and grasses to produce a pound of milk solids, the most perfect food known, 7.50 pounds of digestible solids to produce a pound of edible swine solids, and thirty pounds of digestible food to produce a pound of edible solids in the case of the steer. Taken as the meat hangs on the hooks in the market, what will produce six and one-half pounds of butter will give eight and one-third pounds of beef; but the butter contains only about 15 per cent. of water, and the beef steak 60 per cent. Taking all the figures and estimates, the professor found that 100 pounds of digestible cattle food would in butter give almost threat times as much human food as if three times as much human food as if fed to steers. Here is an offset. Cows go dry part of the year, and there is an element of labor and skill in taking care of this cow and making the mills into food, if not consumed as milk, that does not belong to steer feeding, but it takes good management to keep a steer gaining two pounds a day for a year. Of course the steer when killed is all utilized, not as food wholly, but for a variety of things, and a certain amount is purchased back to fertilize the land. is purchased back to fertilize the land. Figured from strictly the butter standpoint, and beef as it hangs in the market, it may not be true that the ration that makes a pound of beef, will also make a pound of butter, but figured from the standpoint of human food, then the cow has a clear field we think riod of production. Was the original

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

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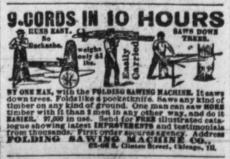
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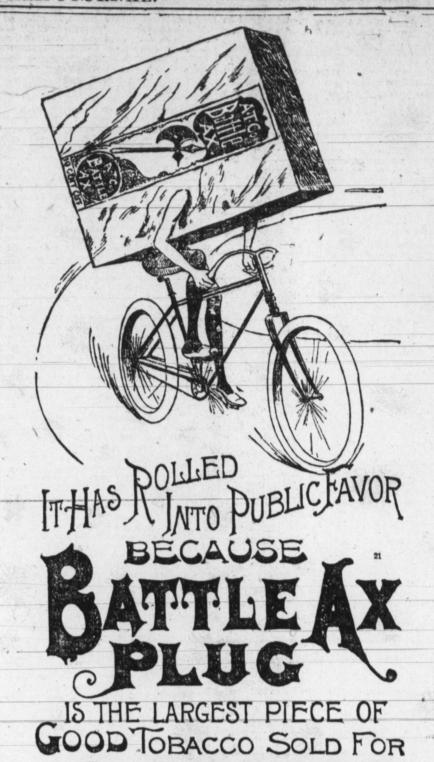
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Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with

ginners and large feeders. N. G. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind.

At Atlanta Exposition. In the Transportation and Implement B'id'g at Column D 1384.

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 quuble daily trains from New Orleans and Memphis through to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Jacksonville and all Florida points; Washington Philadelphia, New York, Chicago ton, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and all points North and East. Pullman sleeping car service through. Specially low rates made vice through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States exposition. For particulars as to rates and through car

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

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ONE DOLLAR

a year. Reaches more Hunt county farmers than any paper in the county. The advertiser's friend. Advertising Rates-

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LIGHTNING STUMP PULLER





THE PRIDE OF THE ADIRONDACKS. The new Park Fence, 20 miles long. Elk high, Buffalo strong, Fawn tight, 10 rods between tree-posts, roughest ground ever fenced. Built by

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian. Mich. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex. GREAT ROUTE

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

IT IS THE

ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Lon't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining

UNITED STATES PAINT M'FG. Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufac-turers of the United States Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fence and all iron work, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc., also manufacture tents awnings, tar-paulins and wagon covers, Twenty-second street, near Strand, Galveston, Texas. Please mention this paper.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

PU_LISHE) EVERY FRIDAY -BY-

The Stock Journal Publishing Co. GEO. B. LOVING Pres. and M'g'r.

A. J. SANDEGARD.....Treasurer. H. L. OLDHAM....Secretary Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel. FORT WORTH, - TEXAS

RALPH R. McKEE, Special Eastern Representative,

47 Times Building, New York City.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 A YEAR

Heavy rains have fallen over nearly all the northwestern portion of Texas. Not only Fort Worth, but all Texas, will be greatly benefited in the success of the packing house.

Texas is a grand state, and the homeseeker who cannot find such a ocation as he wants had better not try heaven.

We sometimes doubt if our cattle, hog and sheepmen realize the importance of a packing house at home. Can any one thing benefit them as much?

Let Texas build packing houses and secure deep water and the financial question will settle itself, and our people can live at home.

The Vernon Guard says the corn cribs of the Panhandle are full, and there is no fear of suffering either for man or beast, and that section is on the high road to prosperity.

From all parts of the West traders are shipping horses to the East and trading for cattle to place in the empty Western pastures and ranges. After awhile the question will be, "Where can we get a horse?"

An opportunity will likely be afforded the members of the Texas Live Stock association, which meets in San Antonio on the 14th of January, to take a cheap trip to the city of Mexico. Don't fail to be at the meeting.

Prairie fires have recently destroyed considerable grass near Colorado City. People are generally too careless about throwing matches and leaving camp fires, and it is only a wonder that the destruction is not greater.

This writer has placed himself under lasting obligations to Messrs. Simpson and Skinner, of the Union Stock yards, for courtesies shown him and now that "we" are "theirs" we shall feel at liberty to call on them at any time.

Many Hall county farmers are mixing stock with farming, and find it regulations, etc., and at the meetings pays. When our western farmers make stock farming a specialty, they will become prosperous. All of the western stock raisers, whether of cattle, horses, here will offer some substantial adpart of Texas is adapted to stock farming.

No other enterprise is of as much importance to Fort Worth and the cattle, hog and sheep men of Texas as the packing house, and the new company that has just purchased the plant intend to put all the energy and capital into the concern that it needs.

The Chicago and Fort Worth Packing company, which has just purchased the Fort Worth Packing house. have plenty of capital and experience. Mr. Dee, the president, is at the head of one of the largest concerns in the United States, and in purchasing and improving the plant here he hopes to be only first, but not alone, in the packing business in Texas.

A party named Tom Brandt has just returned to Waco from the Northwestern states and territories. He says that he is glad to be at home again where he can order a "steak" and get cow instead of horse flesh. Where he has been, especially in Idaho and Oregon, he says that horse flesh is all the go, and becoming more popular all the time. Horses there are very cheap. and he declares it is dufficult to get any other than horse meat for the table.

Fort Worth is already the live stock center of Texas, but with the facilities of the new packing house company, and the push and vim of Mr. Simpson, the president, and Mr. Skinner, the manager of the Union Stock yards, the live stock, industry will take on new life. The packing and live stock interests built up Omaha, and Fort Worth possesses decided advantages over Omaha. She has shipping facilities for surpassing Omaha, and is in the midst of the cattle, hog and sheep raising section.

There is a sort of a reciprocity growing up between the cattlemen of the United States and those of the Mexican republic, says an authority. We have been buying so many cattle from Mexico that their supply is well nigh exhausted. The only thing remaining to do if the reciprocity is to continue is for Mexico to grow more cattle. This she is evidently preparing to do, and developments indicate that the new erop will be far superior to the skin and bones which have cumbered f.e hillsides and valleys thus far.

Secretary Loving of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas has received a communication from Inspector George R. Doshler, with headquarters at Clarendon, stating that the inspector thinks that he has a troublesome cattle thief under arrest. The duty of the inspector is to watch and guard the safety of the cattle of the members of the assoplation, Saturday Mr. Doshier found a carload of cattle in the possession of

by the inspector, Doshler, and placed in jail at Clarendon on the charge of cattle theft. The inspector thinks that he is a member of a Greer county gang of thieves that have been gilving cattlemen considerable trouble. S. H. Cowan of this city, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association, went up Sunday to prosecute the case. Mr. Doshier claims to have a good case against the man, as the catlte were ound in his possession.

The largest single shipment of bulls ever made in the United States is on its way to Mexico now. A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., told of the arrival there on the Santa Fe of a train of eighteen cars of Hereford bulls. These bulls wil be distributed from El Paso to various parts of the republic. Most of them, however, will go, to the big Follensby ranch in the western part of the state of Chihuahua. These bulls were bought at Crestone, Col., and the breeder claims it is the largest shipment ever made.

AMARILLO NOTES.

G. R. Finley, who has been in Amarillo for the past three weeks arranging to dispose of his sheep in Deaf Smith county, sold them this week to Mr. Miller, who is buying up sheep to fatten for market. Mr. Finley has been absent from the Panhandle for about two years. He is surprised and pleased at the appearance and condition of the country, and says that it is bound to have a big beom again soon, and that hundreds would go there if it was known abroad just what a grand opportunity and opening there is there for stock farming.

John Hollicott, manager of the LX ranch, sold to Captain Todd 998 head of steers, which were afterwards sold by the later to Kansas City speculators, who shipped the same day.

W. D. Johnson, Joe Long, O. C. Mc-Whorten, Lewis Lester and several other Hale county cattlemen drove into Amarillo a mixed herd of about 1000 fat cattle for shipment.

James Bros. and Brown have shipped from Amarillo 700 head of cattle, Paul Handy of Bailey county shipped 1500 head from that place and D. F. White shipped 800 steers.

It now seems settled that some stockmen think that the various railroads will soon put in operation the proposed change of charging for hauling cattle by weight in place of by the carload as now. It is estimated that the change will increase the earnings of the railroads over \$500,000 annually. Some stockmen are favor of the change while others are not.

Janes Bros. & Brown of Amarillo. Tex., marketed in St. Louis Saturday a train of cattle, steers at \$2.65 and cows at \$2.25. They were in the native division.

THE TWO ASSOCIATIONS.

The Texas Live Stock association and the Texas Cattle Raisers' association are two distinct and separate organizations, but not rivals in any sense. The Texas Live Stock association partakes more of a social nature, but looks after legislative matters, quara itinine sheep, goats or hogs, may join and become interested. The cost of membership in this association amounting to only a small membership fee and difes. The Texas Cattle Raisers' association partakes more of a protective nature, its purposes being to ferret out, run down and punish any one who unlawfully handles the stock of members of the association, and with this object in view it has regularly employed a corps of inspectors and a general attorney, who put in their whole time looking after and protecting the interests of the members. To defray these expenses the members are assessed according to the number of cattle they own, and of course the cost of membership must necessarily be greater in this than in the other organization, and more than the raisers of some classes of stock could afford to pay out for the sake of membership, consequently the importance of the two associations arises. But all cattle and horse men can well afford to join and pay for the protection the Texas Cattle Raisers' association throws around their herds. It is exceedingly seldom that the thief escapes the vigilant eye of this association, as is evidenced by the many convictions since the organization of this body. They are doing a good work not only for themsleves but for their land and county.

The two associations in no manner conflict, and every man interested in any kind of stock should belong to the Texas Live Stock association, and all cattle and horsemen should belong to the Texas Stock Raisers' association.

The next meeting of the Texas Live Stock association is to convene in San Antonio on the 14th of January next and will in all probability develop more interest /than has been taken in a stockman's meeting since the palmy days of yore. Probably on adjournment an excursion to the Gry of Mexico will be made up, and if so the trip will be made at a very small cost. Let us all lay aside our business and be at the meeting in January.

CHICAGO AND FORT WORTH JOIN HANDS.

Texas and Fort Worth Already Joined The Links Have Been Soldered—
The Deal Closed, and the New
Owners in Charge of the Chicago and
Fort Worth Packing House,

The deal which has been on foot for some time between the Chicago Packing and Provision company and the Fort Worth Packing company and the Fort Worth Packing company has at last been consummated, the transfer having been made last Wednesday. Do the people of Fort Worth conceive the importance to them of this great enterprise? Do the stockmen realize the herefits to them?

the benefits to them?

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal believes that all Texas is awakening to the great necessity of establishing packing houses at home. For several years the subject has been discussed and experiments made, but not until G. W. Simpson took hold of the Fort the benefits to them? that are alleged to have been stolen from W. A. Morse of Greer county and driven to that point in the night for shipment, Smedley was arrested to the caperlenets paid expenses. Under the experienced management of Mr. Simpson and Mr. W. E. Skinner it has been demonstrated that packing houses can be operated more successfully in Texas than in any other part of the Union, Worth Packing house have any of the

and as Fort Worth is in the very heart of the cattle, hog and sheep raising districts, with already superior shipping facilities, no better point could have been selected for opening up such an enterprise. Now, let no jealousies between our cities and sections arise and stand in the way, or in any man ner jeopardize the success of the Chi-cago and Fort Worth Packing com-

The Chicago Packing and Provision company, which has bought the pack-ing house, is an institution with unlimited capital at its back. Such men as B. P. Hutchinson ("Old Hutch"), S. A. Kent and Henry Botsford were interested in its establishment and development. Now Mr. Wm. J. Dee, a known capitalist of Chicago, at the head of it. The house has a branch institution at Nebraska City Neb., and between the two it slaughters five thousand hogs a day, to say nothing of the caue and of the sheep or the by-products which it manufactures. It was organized in 1872 and has been doing business ever since, until now it is among the leading establishments of Chicago.

Mr Dee, the president of the company, is in Fort Worth now, taking stock and starting the business on its new legs, so to speak. His stay will temporary, however. Mr. Frank L Burdick, who is also here, will be the general manager. The latter has been till now the manager of the branch house at Nebraska City. The business here will be done under the name of the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing company

Mr. Dee was seen and spoke in substance as follows: "Considered in its relations to Fort Worth alone, the packing house is a great boon, but when its possibilities are considered for the live stock interests of Texas and the Southwest, its benefits will be incalculable.

"The packing house at a low estimate will consume about 300,000 hogs a year, or an average of about 1000 for each working day. As hogs now go, \$10 each will be a fair price for them. This represents an annual expenditure for hogs alone of \$3,000,000. People are going to come here with these hogs, they will have to spend money here. and so a good percentage of this pur-chase money will be left in the city.

"The company also expects within a short time to be consuming 1000 head of cattle a week. For these the average price will probably be \$25 a head, representing a yearly expenditure for cattle of \$1,300,000. Fort Worth will likewise get something out of this. Besides this they will handle a quantity of sheep, so that their annual ex-penditure for raw material will fall little short of four million dollars. From the mere fact that this immense sum is expended in the city by one house will spring many and far-reach-

ing benefits. The number of employes at the packing house will be about three hundred. Averaging them all around, \$12 a week is a fair sum for each employe to receive, so the weekly pay roll of the company will be \$3600 or nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year. Every dollar of this will be spent in

Worth. 'The receipts for the manufactured products will be bought here, and a fair share of the money left here for taxes, insurance, permanent improvements, and other expenses besides

"Included in the work of the packing house will be the making up of the byproducts of the slaughter pen. Nothing will be lost. The blood and tankwill be made up into fertilizer; part of the hair will go to fertilizers and the rest to mattresses; fertilizer can be made from the hoofs, and it is antici pated that ere long the hides will be tanned here. All of the hogs will be saved except the squeals, and they may be made up into whistles for Fort The packing house intends to pay

vantages to the people of Texas, which in money will amount to thousands of dollars saved. It now costs \$72 to ship a car load of hogs to Kansas City, or 40 cents a head. Shrinkage in flesh amounts to 25

cents a head and the death rate on the trip runs the costs up still higher. All in all, it costs nearly 70 cents to ship a hog from Fort Worth to Kansas City. The packing house here will pay within 15 to 25 cents of Kansas City prices for each hog. Fifty cents saved on each hog amounts to \$150,000 saved to producers of 300,000 head a year. 'A prime fact to be considered in this connection is that hogs cannot be

shipped north from Texas in the summer at all on acount of the enormous death rate in hot weather, consequently Texas has no market that is open all the year round. The Fo market any time the hogs are ready, whether it be January or July, they will find a ready sale here, and there is no fear of death, because the haul will be comparatively short. This will be incalculable benefit to your people.
"The establishment has unlimited capacity, and no car of cattle or horse will be shipped here which cannot be

"Several carloads of material are on the way now to enlarge the refriger-ator capacity. If twenty thousand hogs a week are presented, they can be handled. The company will establish agencies all over Texas and push their ducts everywhere. They have all the money at hand they want, and they will keep the business constantly at the top notch, buying all that good goods and great energy will enable them to sell. If present facilities should be

strained, they will be increased.
"The effect of having such an estabfishment in Fort Worth will be quickly seen in the stimulation it will be to the hog raising industry, and also to the raising of cattle. The grower will have a nearer market, he can ship all the year round, and he will save on each animal shipped. A new channel is opened up for the energies of your people, greater possibilities stretch be-

activity is visible at stock yards and around the packing house. North Fort Worth expects to be a city of 5000 population within the next

Sald Mr. Simpson "The stock yards can now accom-modate 5000 cattle and 3000 hogs under shelter, and can increase the capmacity on very short notice.

'Other packing house men have their Fort Worth and are in correspondence with some of our citizens. Just as soon as enough hogs and cattle show up here another packing house will be put in. This may be stated as a certainty. So certain do the proprietors of the stock yards feel of this that they have reserved a large tract.
of land for the new enterprise.

"All this will lead to new and kind-red enterprises being established in Fort Worth. A cotton seed mill will naturally follow, as will soap factories and tanneries." Mr. Simpson also expects grain ele-

vators to be established here. So one thing leads to another. A well known horse and mule man is in north Fort Worth now arranging to establish a market for those animals here. He believes this ought to be done on account of the great advantages Texas possesses for the raising of horses and mules. This in connection with the fact that Mr. A. J. Thompson of Toronto, Canada, is also there to look into the advisability of sending buyers here to buy all export cattle of Texas is very significant. Mr. Thompson was the first exporter who ever loaded livestock on a steamship,

and he stands near the head of the business. Mr. Skinner said: "Fort Worth is amply able to handle Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gor't Report

Baking

the entire livestock product of Texas, and she proposes to offer inducements to do it. As it is now 90 per cent. of the export cattle and hogs of Texas pass through this city. The Chicago and Fort Worth packing company want to see not only 90 per cent, but all Texas livestock brought to this place and sold here, and in accomplishing this object not only Fort Worth, but all Texas will be immeasurably

"In a few years Fort Worth will be the third largest livestock market in the United States. Eleven years ago South Omaha was an old water soaked very small beginning the way of a packing house was made and now there are 15,000 people living where that old field was."

DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition. It opened on September 18 and will not close until December 31, 1895. The 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 eyer 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 their tickets read into Atlanta via the Southern Pacific railway company. Connections with all lines from the west are perfect and it is the only line entering the exposition grounds.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for

Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year..... Texas Stock and Farm Journal and

Louis Semi-Weekly Republic one year..... Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer one

Texas Stock and Farm Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World one

ers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journai, Fort Worth, Tex. We have much pleasure in calling attention to the commencement of the

session of the Ontario veterinary college, which opened on October 16, with a good attendance of students who came from all parts of the North American continent. This excellent in-stitution, in consequence of the efficiency of its teachers, continues to maintain its well-known reputation. SEEING IS SELIEVING.
The verdict of all who have used the

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

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 Crescent route.

Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed institer, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full information.

MORE MIRACLES AT FORT WORTP.

VESTERDAY WAS ANOTHER DAY OF MIRACLES AND JOY AMONG THE SICK AND AFFLICT-ED AT VENO'S PARLORS, HOTEL WORTH.

A Continual Stream of Crippled, Sick and Diseased People Thronged Out and In of Veno's Parlors to Be Supplied With His Medicines, Many Blessing the Great Healer for the Cures His Medicines Had Wrought Among the Sick.

H. W. Williams, Wholesale Druggist, Ordered a Large Supply of Veno's Remedies, Which Will Soon Be sold by Every Druggist in Texas. The Veno Drug Co. Will Return the Money If They Fail to Cure.

Fort Worth Mail-Telegram, Oct. 17.



No man ever came to performed such extraordinary cures as has Veno, the great foreign healer. The cures are the topic of conversation everywhere and the doctors are dumb ed. Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid are remedies used. Holloway's wife, known in Fort Worth, who was suffering terribly from sciatica, used Veno's Electric Fluid with the result that the pain was instantly removed, and and she has had no trouble since, and to

vords, the doctor must discovered something very have remarkable. Moses S. Powers, No. 109 Gounah street, has been cured of spinal trouble and rheu-matism after having suffered since the war. John Moore, No. 1307 Main street, was cured of rheumatism and paralysis after having been turned out of the city hospital. These are facts, and none will deny the remarkable power of Veno's Remedies in the face of such evidence. The Veno Drug company will return the money if the medicines fail. Suffering peo-ple can order them through the drug stores. They are sold as follows: VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (50c a

bottle) is the quickest cure in the world for malarial fever, dyspepsia, constipation nervousness, sleeplessness, live VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID (50c a bottie) will cure the worst and most despersciatica, neuralgia, stiff joints and all uches and pains. Ask your druggist to get these remedies for you. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



FARMS AND LAND-We will sell fine tracts of unimproved sandy post-oak timber lands in Tarrant county, of 160 acres each, at \$7.00 per acre. Unim-proved black waxy prairie land at from \$15.00 to \$19.00 per acre. This is the very best in the state. Sandy land farms at from \$17.50 to \$25.00 per acre. All kinds of terms given and any sized tract of land for sale. Huffman & Co.,

FOR SALE-25 Hereford bulls from 7 to 14 months old; 40 head of yearling Hereford heifers; 30 head of 2-year-old Hereford heifers, bred to thoroughbred Hereford bulls. These heifers are all high grades, running from seven-eighths up. Good individuals. For prices and further particulars address Jno. B. Egger & Bro, Appleton City,

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. Absolute 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, onethird 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. W. A. IRVIN, El Paso, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE. We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale, including feeding steers, yearlings for spring de-livery, and she stock of all ages. In addition we have several stocks of cattle above and below the line. We can fit up anyone wanting cattle, and to those meaning business will be glad to submit prices

To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If you have anything to sell for immediate or future delivery, correspond with GRAHAM & LOVING

Commission Dealers in cattle, 506 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE

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

RAMSEY BROS. Bluffton, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand beeves, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised, well graded to Durham and Hereford; every steer full fat now. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, delivered on cars at Beeville, at \$25 per head. trouble to show cattle to purchasers. Will sell on ninety days' time to responsible parties to feed. Geo. W. 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 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.-I have 54 sections of land suitable for grazing 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.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery. I D DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm MARSHALL, TEX.

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

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Borkshires. 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. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

FINE BLOODE Catl Sneep
Higs, Pourtry, Spoting logs,
end stamps for ca alogues, 15
engravings. N. P. Boyen &

INISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pligames have been bred turn by me for II eats. . rig nel sto k im ories. . write for prices. T. A. EVANS, hutto, 1ex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kau. WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDI-GREED POLAND CHINA and Errkshire Swine upon one farm in the United States.

POLAND. GHINAS

BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compart on with other herds as to quality and reeding, Especially do we take pleasure showing to visitors, whether they are to purchase or not, our herd of HEREFORD GATTLE

Consisting of over 200 Head.

Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

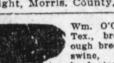
Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century.

Any correspondence addressed to Me. Any correspondence addressed to Mr. ross, President of the First National ank, or to myself, will receive most areful attention. H. L. LEIBSRIED, MANAGER.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweep-stakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and hei'ers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys, W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten doi!ars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old.
freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs
from registered stock and
pedigree furnished with

each pig. Money to accompany order
H. S. DAY. Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.



Tex., breeder of thorough bred Peland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$_0 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry.-Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every 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.

W.T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo.

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

Carload of yearling buils; carload bull calves, and carload of cows and

heifers for sale. A. W. THEMANSON, Wathens, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 18471.

R. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved —CHESTER WHITE— SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

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Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be-breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred DurocJersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-POR PRICES WRITH TO P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas. FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brah-

mouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots,

Black Langshans, Barred Ply-

Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corre-spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit. J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-

the world, having taken first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe. \$10 WIL KES \$10

Angus. These cattle now stand at the

head of all beef preeds. The best in

\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; 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, Koase, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

Elne Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN 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 Geess, Pekin Ducks, Barred Piymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.

J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine, All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale. ROCK QUARRY HERD OF POland 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.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

On the Other Side-

We go our ways in life too much alone, We hold ourselves too far from all Too often we are dead to sigh and Too often to the weak and helpless

Too often where distress and want We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth and By footsteps passing idly all the day; Where lies the bruised ones that faint

Is seldom more than an untrodden Our selfish hearts are for our feet the They lead us by upon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to Into the bleeding wounds of stricken

To take the smitten and the sick and And bear them where a stream of

blessing runs, Instead we look about—the way is wide And so we pass upon the other side. O friends and brothers, gliding down

the years, Humanity is calling each and all In tender accents, born of grief and

I pray you, listen to the hrilling You cannot in your cold and selfish Pass guiltlessly upon the other side. -Buffalo News.

Is the form above? We go our ways in life too much alone. We hold ourselves too far from our kind. What a beautiful world we could make this if we each lived up to the best in us, and understood and appreciated each fully. Every natural heart longs for love, friendship, companionship—all. No matter how supreme the love, friendship has its place, and companionship well. It is natural and right. But, alas! the many who go through life because they walk "too much starved for sympathy, for appreciation, because they hold them-selves too far from all their kind. Af-ter a quiet moment of reflection the mistakes we make in life seems overpoweringly distressing. Our blindness, with eyes wide open, is pitiful. We seek happiness, peace, content, with a fervor which fast burns out the short candle of life, and too often, oh, far too often, find it not; while if we would but turn and pass on the "other side" from the way we have been selfishly going these would find us. To pour our oil and wine into the wounds of stricken ones; to do for the smitten, the sick sore is often a thankless task in life. After the oil and wine have heated the wounds, after the stricken neated the wounds, after the stricken are well too often they turn without gratitude or appreciation and go out "upon the other side." Then is experienced the full knowledge of virtue being its own reward. And there is no deeper pleasure or peace to be found in life than this of virtue's reward. It takes away the sting of ingratifude, the cut of thanklessness, the pain of misunderstanding; and in no way can virtue bring such reward as by turning from desire, face duty and follow it "upon the other side."

I was most happy to receive a letter from Macaria from ber mountain home. As to why there is one code of morals for man, another for woman, not even the New Woman can answer, neither can she change the one code or the other. I do not believe women are as severe with their sex as they are reputed to be. There is a general idea that women are hard on each other, unhelpful to the Magdalenes.

ungenerous to faults, uncharitable and as a general thing woman is just in judgment of her sex. Here I may appear to contradict myself, for I wish to say personally I have very little patience or sympathy with a woman who needs a lenient judgment of her code of morals. I do not contradict myself because I believe this is just. cannot comprehend the kind of love in the heart of woman that causes her to sin—unpardonably. It is not love. There are a dozen different things it may be, but it is not love. No leniency of judgment is required where love dwells. Love is pure. It never pollutes; never tears down the temple in

which it dwells:
When it is said such and such a life was ruined through love, the real truth is not stated. It was something coarser than love. The ruined life de-serves charity and pity and help, of course. But there was never a life rulned, polluted, dragged down by real love. A poet has said, "Love gives itself. It is not sent or bought." And sometimes we know it goes where it should not. Two people love where marriage is impossible. In such a case true love never thinks of anything but how it can best bear its pain and live the dreary years. A woman suffering from evil doing deserves charity, pity, help, but not sym-pathy, and I must add, though you think me narrow and unkind-not too

Every man and woman know by the seeds they sow what they may expect to reap in life. Woman seems to reap more bitterly than man, because she is instely nobler and finer than man.

I acho your wish "Macaria," that there were no neglected or treated children, or people in this worm—no brutes, but the four-legged ones. Ah, yes, if we have no burdens of our own the burdens of others will cast their shadows over us. I am tempted to tell the Household a true story while we are on the subject of women. It is a case of woman's kind-ness and timely help saving not only the reputation of another woman, but she snatched her soul from the very gaping jaws of everlasting ruin—and the woman she saved was her enemy. I guess the story is too long for this time—perhaps too long to ever be told in the Household. The object in telling it would be to prove women are not uncharitable. uncharitable to each other. 4 women would unite in disproving wish women would unite in displaying this. I remember I have said there are times when to withhold sympathy are times when to withhold sympathy and patience is just. But charity and pity for the unfortunate always. Another letter from "Saria" this week. She will be glad to read that a new member, "Pansy," knows "Dew"

"Lillian" will be grateful to "Pansy" for suggestions for making gifts. We are glad, indeed, to have "Pansy" join us. Will some one kindly give her information regarding her quotation?

Another new member is a "Texas Girl." Texas girls are always wel-

come, always sweet and lovable.

Another most welcome member is "A Happy Wife." Happy wives make happy husbands. Am glad, indeed, she did not resist the temptation to hecome a member, but has added her portion to the piersure and help of the Household. Indeed, home would be a dreary place without the good husband and happy children. In fact, there is no place that would not be dreary without the men and children—the salt of the earth. come, always sweet and lovable. the salt of the earth.

Pleasant Home, Tex., Nov. 5.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a careful reader of the Household for several months and admire it so much that I

cannot resist the temptation of asking to be numbered with its members, and to be numbered with its members, and hope I will be welcome. I am a dear lover of good reading, and must say that I live to read good novels. Well, as Lillian has expressed her opinion on the new woman subject I will do the same. I am of her opinion entirely. Oh, what a disgusting thing it is to see a woman try to take the place of a mon. I would almost feel that I had committed a crime to be seen riding a committed a crime to be seen riding a bicycle. Now I hope no one will think me very forward in expressing myself to be admitted. My only hobby is my dear husband and children. Don't you think that is one of the best hobbies we could have; for what is a married woman's home without a dear good hus-band and children to keep it alive as well? As I have made my letter so long I fear I will be cast in the waste basket. Can some one tell me how to keep butter fresh for winter use? They will greatly oblige

A HAPPY WIFE.

Buckholts, Tex., Nov. 5.-Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I would like to step in and talk awhile with the Household members. I'll promise you not to stay long. Summer has come and gone and aut-umn is upon us once more. Gay Aut-umn wearied lays her scepter down and lingers in the changing wood, while time with ruthless hand weaves winter's hoary crown. By hill and dale the fallen leaves lie strewn, all crimson stained like the unnumbered dead. Through the boughs the night winds sob and moan whispering low that autumn's joys are fled. Isabelle, I admired your letter very much and Rix's letter was just splendid. Well, I had better close for I think I can see Mrs. B. staring at me now. So au revoir till later.

TEXAS GIRL.

Mathis, Tex., Nov. 5 .- Dear Mrs. B. Reading the letters of the Household in your last issue caused me to take up my pen and entreat admittance to your charmed circle. In reply to Lillian's charmed circle. In reply to Lillian's inquiry I could give many suggestions for making gifts, but lest I take up too much space I will only mention a few. A nice gift for a girl friend is a sew-ing apron. It can be made of a good quality of gingham, embroidered with linen thread or some pretty shade of woolen goods decorated by sprays of flewers, either painted or embroidered. Harmonizing shades of ribbons add to the effect. Make it the desired length and then double back the length for two huge pockets, stitching between to make the division. Two small pockets above will be found handy for spools, thimble, buttons, hooks and eyes, braids and other little things that are so easily lost. The bottom pockets are convenient for small bits of cloth, braids, stays, patterns, etc. while a loop on the belt will hold the scissors

ready for each little snip. A pretty receptacle for letters or cards may be made by cutting out a piece of card board by a large plate, cover with some pretty cloth, to this sew another piece cut in the shape of a crescent, covered with a pretty harmonizing shade, finish with cord and tassels or ribbon. On the crescent either paint or embroider the word "Letters" or "Cards" adding a spray of flowers for further decoration if desir-ed. Blue and pink, old gold and old rose or garnet velvets with cord to

match is very pretty. Pincushions, handkerchief and glove ases, bookmarks, coat and hat marks, photograph cases, frames, etc., afford a theme for many unique and pretty ideas, which carried out make a most desirable gift.

Saria, I can tell you where "Dew Drer" is as I see her every day. She is now in school and is quite busy with her lessons, music and painting. Will some one tell me the author of the quotation "There are times in life when the heart is so full of emotion that a single drop causes it to overow." What is the correct quotation? With a fond adieu to the Household

band I retire.

Near Breckenrideg, Tex., Nov., 1895 .-Dear Mrs. B.: As my letter did not reach the waste basket, I will try and write again. I started to school to-day; think I will like my teacher. I think every scholar ought to love their teacher and obey his rules, that is what I am going to try to do. There is seven of our family that goes to school. We have about three miles and a half to go. Hurrah for Rix! He is one boy that don't make fun of the house-hold; that's right! Another rew mem-The household has lots of mem-

Well, I must tell you about our home. We live a hundred and fifty yards from the bank of Hubard creek. I think we live on a beautiful place in the sum-mer, when it rained so much we could look out of the door and see a sheet of water before us. Lots of pecans on our land. You ought to come and help us eat them. Well, I am making my letter too long; it will go to the waste basket if I don't watch, and then I have another lesson to get. Good night.

Mountain Home, Nov., 1895.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Thank you for your words of kindness. I am afraid however, I am neither mellowed or broad-ened. I often feel both bitter and most weak. I think you must be very much like another Mrs. Buchanan I know (except reverse of initials) not only in name, but in mind and heart. She too, has a position like yours on a pa-per in your neighboring city. She was

my friend in may darkest hour and hers I am proud to say, I know her I reread Mrs. Purdham's poem in your late papers. When I was quite a young girl, we lived just seven miles from Mrs. Purdham and she and I had mutual friend, and I know her to be the noble woman one would imagine

from those verses. As to why there is one code of morals for men and another for women, she answers the question. She says other women make it and she is not alto-gether wrong. We know cases where a young girl through her great love yields to such persuasion and temptation as we can not know who have never experienced it. A mother will then forbid her daugnters noticing this girl in any way. She may have re-pented, lived an open and pure life since; it makes her no less an outcast. His daughter may accept the attention of the man, though he sinned and sinned again. Wouldn't you call him the dangerous one? It looks like open encouragement of evil to me.

I am not saying treat the girl as be Jam not saying treat the girl as before. That wouldn't do; but I do say treat them alike or let the one who sinned most sufter most, and I further say, a few words of kindness and encouragement will de us no harm and may save her from despair and a life of sin. Christ didn't condemn her. Are we better than our Saviour? The purishment is sure and there will always be those who will ray the hard things. Do you all read "Bab's" letters? Some times she is so hard on her sisters. I almost get angry with her, but let one almost get angry with her, but let one be in trouble and "Bab" is a minist ing angel. A few weeks ago she wrote a most pathetic tale of a child and later of a girl lured to ruin and das by a rich and hardsome man. Bab had by a rich and hardsome man. Bab had never spoken to the girl in her hours of beauty and happiness, but on this night when she in her great misery is hunting her destroyer, while he, not far off, is giving a supper to friends and announces his engagement to a society belle. Bab offers the poor victim help and even asks her home with her. That night the girl killed herself, and I am glad Bab was kind to her. And for that and her loving kindness to the little child I wish, I wish I could thank her. I wish, too,

treated children, or brutes. Many will think as I do of this; others will say, let woman be pure. I say so too. But if she is unfortunate, I am sorry for her, and for the man, too, if he is. I've lost all my dear earthly ties (please do not think I'm complaining), and now "the sorrows of others throw their shadows over me." I want all to be happy. MACRARIA.

FOR DYSPEPTICS. Never eat a meal when you are tired. Either sit down or lie down ten or fifteen minutes to rest before eating, if you have been walking or doing anything of an exciting nature. Half of the cases of dyspepsia are due to nervous debility. Eggs, if eaten three times a day for any length of time, will produce billiousness and often dyspepsia. Never go to bed with cold feet. Gentle exercise before retiring is conducive of sweet slumber and a healthy digestion Exercise a little be-fore breakfast and never eat oatmeal with sour cream. Avoid stimulants, for they only give a false appetite and

Wee brother has a warm bath, but none of the other children are allowed theirs more than the temperature of the hand. The sponge is dipped into quite cool water at the last minute and the body sponged off. There is a hot towel on the fender, with which they are rubbed till they glow, and the children love their cold sponge. Mamma was horrified at first, but now she is thankful that sore throats and heavy colds are unknown in her nursery.-Harper's Bazar.

T. H. É.—White kid gloves can be worn with any costume in the evening. Alice-Ladies are always served first the table, the guests being given the preference Dissatisfaction-You can darken your

hair with walnut stain. It is not dangerous and can be procured at any Rose—If you are going out with a man friend it would be proper for you to set the hour in which you expect him to arrive and when you will be

sewing machines which have been sold with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal have given entire satisfaction, and we expect to supply a large number of homes with these machines this winter, and have concluded give this splendid machine and the Texas Stock and Farm Jou 1 the exceedingly low price of \$20. are sure there is no better machine than this on the market.

Why will people pay \$50 and \$60 for sewing machines when they can buy one just as good from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, with the paper thrown in, for \$20f We give it up, un-less the answer is that they are sorry for the agents and just want to give

POULTRY.

Better results can be obtained by giving a warm feed in the morning and warm water to drink.

Did you ever see a hen's teeth? If not, look for them in the gizzard when next you kill a fowl. You will find them in the form of gravel and grit. Don't refuse your fowls a good supply 'teeth.'

Now is a good time to fumigate the hen house by closing the house and burning sulphur within. Use coal oil freely about all the perches, nests and crevices, and spread lime and ashes about house and in the nests.

When a cat is caught in the act of catching your chickens you can cure her effectively by tying one around her neck and making her wear it for two or three days. She will never again have use for or touch a chicken.

An exchange says that Dr. Green of Long Island has \$120,000 invested in the poultry business, and \$115,000 represents the accumulated returns from an original investment of about \$1000. He has 15,000 hens and 4000 ducks. Governor Morton of New York has \$60,000 invested in the poultry business.

The farmer looks for lice and finds He then ascribes the difficulty to the food, tries many experiments. improvement is shown on the part of the hens. Now, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the hens are attcked by large lice on the heads, and as no one searches close to the skin to detect their presence, the hens secure no relief, although a few drops of lard or sweet oil would restore them At this season never omit to search closely on the skin of the heads and necks of both adults and chicks.

DRESSING POULTRY FOR MAR-

Farm and Home. Poultry should be kept without food for twenty-four hours. Full crops in-jure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur lower prices must be expected than choice stock will bring. Never kill poultry by ringing the neck. To dress chickens, kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins in the neck. Hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on, and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly done. For scalding chickens, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding. Hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb mersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eye a shrunken app r-ance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick. The feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately, very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water quite early boiling hot, and then put immediately into cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. To dry pick cnickens prop-erly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding. Do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin. In dressing turkeys observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys when dry picked always sel! best, and command better prices than scalled

A practical poultry raiser in New York gives his experience as follows: York gives his experience as follows:

"As a rule, after a fowl has laid three years she should be killed. For instance, a pullet hatched May, 1894, will begin to lay in February, 1895. She will lay well through 1896 and 1897, and in the autumn of 1897, off with her head; or, if she be exceedingly good, keep her one year longer.

"I do not regard the B. P. rocks and black langshans as differing much in the number of eggs laid, weight of eggs or of body. They will both get fat and lazy, if put in small runs and stuffed with rich food. I have a pen of langshans that I make profitable by using their eggs in my family. The

THE HEN STOCK.

nine hens will lay just about 1000 oggs, worth in the market, at least \$20. The cost of their feed, outside of table scraps, is \$5 a year, giving me a profit of \$1.66 to each hen, oesides their droppings, which fertalize two village lots: when killed their flesh is exceedingly good. A leghorn will lay in three years from 35 to 50 eggs more than a langshan or plymouth rock, but is not superior when killed and eaten; so the two breeds balance each other quite closely.

"I get eggs all through the cold weather, and here in Montgomery county, Pa., in seven winters have never failed to fill my egg basket. I will let the readers of the Rural New Yorker into the secret of my success. The main part of it is, baked bones. The bones are placed in the oven and when sufficiently baked, or taken out and crushed with a hammer or common bone mill. I feed them every day one-half ounce to each fowl, and this does away with the expensive green bone mills, as I regard the baked bone superior to the raw and better egg

Never eat in a hurry. Avoid quick of light and warmth, no ventilators, lunches. Exercise moderately every day in the open air and healthy digestion will drive away dyspepsia. Selected. Hen houses should face the south brought about by scattering wheat in the straw is another secret of my winter yield of eggs. This and the baked bone, are the main spring of my 'good

A FINE EXHIBIT.

There was a splendid collection of poultry at the Dallas fair, higher in quality than any previous year, and great in number. The premium-takers all regard the show as a grand success, while those who were entirely shut out are not so enthusiastic in their opin-

Poultry raisers all very frankly admit that the business has a disposition to make them, say just a little bit erratic, though the effect is oftener termed cranky. Certain it is that there are more small jealousies and bickerings among raisers of blooded and pedigreed poultry than any other class of competitors on earth, and the poultry that department of the state of the try department of the state fair, in common with other institutions of its class which have run as long, is the subject for some vituperation and oppostion. There may have been some mismanagement in past days, but there is no disputing the fact that the poultry department of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition has been a valuable help in educating the people up to the beauty, interest and profit of raising pure-bred poultry. Quite a number of people who are now numbered among the "cranks" got their first touch of the fever at the Dallas fair and it is but in the control of the control of the fever at the Dallas fair, and it is but just that the institu-tion should have the credit that is its

It was intended that the list of premium winners at the Dallas show would be published in this column, but its great length, coupled with the fact that raisers of poultry in Texas, with a few exceptions do not want to sell eggs or birds to anybody by fanciers. If they do, it is not shown in the distribution of their advertising patronage. Be it not understood that this is anything like a filing at the poultry fournals, as every raiser of fine birds should contribut something to the paper published in his interest even though he never gets an inquiry. It is safe to say that the information he gets from each issue is well worth the price of a year's subscription. And, too, he may get some business, but if he will stop to think he will see that the man not already in the business, ten chances to one, does not know that there is such a thing as an exclusive ultry paper in existence. These are the people who need to be cultivated, but they cannot be reached through poultry papers.

The secretary of the North Texas Poultry association which is slated to hold a show at Fort Worth in December, reports progress, and says that the catalogue and premium list will be ready for mailing in a very short time He looks for a big show.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agricul-ture has issued Bulletin No. 8, entitled, "Investigations Concerning fectious Diseases Among Poultry," written by Theobald Smith, Ph., B., M. D., and Verahus A. Moore, B. S., M. D., under the direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau. In the letter of transmittal, Dr. Salmon says: "The investigations, of which an account is presented in this bulletin, open up a new field for scientific inquiry. While the work which has been accomplished is but the first step, it reveals how little has been known and how much is to be learned in regard to the diseases of birds. The greater part of the losses from infectious diseases in the poultry yard may probably be prevented by the intelligent application of proper sanitary measures." The trouble is, according to Dr. Salmon, that the people do not know. This bulletin is a very valuable contribution to poultry literature. It contribution to poultry literature. It is splendidly illustrated and should be in the hands of every poultry raiser in minutes is about the time required in minutes is about the minutes in the the the United States.

FEED FOR MOULTING HENS. The hen that begins to moult is usually fat. She has stored up flesh for the purpose of maintaining her vigor while producing a new coat of feathers. No fat-forming food should be given the moulting hens, as she uses up part of the fat on her body. In-stead she should have plenty of nutritious food. There is none better than whole wheat for this purpose, with occasional variations of ground or sliced bone. By hastening the moulting the hens may be got to laying be-fore severe cold weather. If they don't the moulting will probably continue all winter, and the egg production will only begin when eggs are low in price.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic

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year..... 1 bo This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first-class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has 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

DAIRY.

Now that your potato and pea vines must be either utilized or wasted, just feed them to your cows. They will do them good.

Two dairymen got into a dispute about feeding bran to cows, one claiming that wet bran would physic them, and they endeavored to settle the matter between them. They need not trouble themselves on this point. Bran may be fed either wet or dry without dangerous results. We have thought it best to dampen the bran just a little best to dampen the bran just a little to keep it from wasting. Bran is a good thing for a horse, cow, hog or

An inquirer in the Prairie Farmer isks: "What is the best general purpose food for milch cows during the winter season?" C. P. Goodrich ans-

wers and says:
"I am at a lost to know just what this correspondent means. If he ...eans what single article of food would be best for a milch cow during the entire winter, I must answer Yankee fashion, by asking another question: 'What single article of food would you choose for yourself to eat if you could have but one kind for six months or ore?" He would not doubt say: 'I vould not live that way; I need variety.' Then I say your cow needs variety just much, if you wish her to do well. It is true some men do feed their cows without giving a variety, but they are always complaining that 'cows don't pay,' and sometimes even go so far as to dispute the fact that others make any profit out of cows in winter. could have only one kind of 'eed for the entire winter, I would take ciever -early cut-either hay or in the form of ensilage. Clover contains, in about the right proportions, nearly all the essential elements for milk production.
If I could have two articles of food I would take corn ensilage and wheat bran. If I could not have the ensilage I would take clover hay instead. If I could have just such food as I wanted I would have corn ensilage, clover hay, and a little good oat straw for the coarse food; and ground oats (now that they are cheap), good wheat bran, and a little oil meal, cotton seed meal, or gluten meal for the grain part of the ration. If the ensilage had not much corn in it I would put some corn meal

daily ration by weight would be of the grain or concentrated food. I would find out by trials and experiments what proportion of the different kinds of the concentrated foods suited the needs of do her best in milk production. Now, in Texas, we don't raise clover, but have millet, Colorado grass, sorghum and prairie hay, which may be used just as well. This writer has used cotton seed, bran and sorghum with splendid results.

in the grain ration. I would feed them so that about one-third part of their

CHURNING-THREE PARTS.

Part 2. Prepare the churn by first scalding with hot water, then by rinsing with cold water. THE KIND OF CHURN.

It makes but little difference what kind of a churn is used, only that it has no paddles, floats or shafts inside. There should be nothing inside of a churn at the time of starting but cream. It should be made of good, sound sweet wood-hard wood of course preferred-smoothly finished, especially on the inside, and so constructed that it can be easily kept clean. There can hardly be anything better than an oak

package.
MUST NOT BE HALF FULL. half full of cream, to insure which it should not be quite half full before starting, for after a few revolutions he cream swells to the extent of considerably increasing its bulk.

CONCUSSION, NOT FRICTION As indicated by kind of churn here ecommended, the agent employed to produce separation, or to "bring the utter'.' should be concussion, not friction, as would, to a certain extent be the case were paddles or floats driven through the cream. Even in the old fashioned dash churn the agent employed in churning is mainly concus-sion, and the grain of the butter is less likely to be broken in that kind of a churn than one having inertnal parts that grind, or, as might be said, rub it. With the cream properly temamount in the churn, churning may be-

SPEED REQUIRED. If a revolving churn is used—for instance a barrel churn, one revolving endwise—the revolutions must not be too rapid, say from sixty to sixty-five per minute; for very thick cream, less speed will answer. The motion giving greatest concussion is the correct one; it can be determined by the ear of the operator, and varied according to the condition of the cream. condition of the cream

TIME REQUIRED. churning, to produce most satisfactory results in quantity and quality. WHEN TO STOP.

The operation of churning should go

no farther than to bring and leave the butter in granular form. In most bar-rel churns that revolve endwise a small, round pane of glass is inserted in the cover. Before separation begins the cream will adhere to and cover this glass. When the churning is well advanced it will begin to part so as to show some of the glass clean, and when entirely clear, stop.

GRANULAR BUTTER — HOW HANDLED

DLED.

If instructions of last paragraph are followed, the butter wil be in granuules—about the size of weat kernals. Draw off the buttermilk, and with a dipper pour a pail of cold water over the butter, letting it run through it and out of the churn. This hardens the granules of butter and prevents their massing together. Next, cover the butter with cold water, and move the churn back and forth a few times, the churn back and forth a few times. draw off the water and repeat until the water runs from the churn clear. At this stage it is recommended and practiced by many to cover the butter with a strong brine, (which can be kept for this purpose and repeatedly used by occasional scalding pure), with hardens the grains and more perfectly liberates the buttermilk, giving the butter a brighter appear-

complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of from 50 to 60 per cent, is what is predicted in the November Cosmopolitan.

The plan proposes using light and inspections of the company of the compan expensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported on poles from a cross-arm—the whole sys-tem involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling stock is equally simple and comparatively in-expensive. Continuous lines of chinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadruple track railway. would constitute a sort of grain-pipe line. The Cosmopolitan also points out the probable abolition of street cars be-fore the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on as-phalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil and interest of not more than

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

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DICKINSON, TEX.

First-class mile track, fast horses, large purses and good premiums in all

Bicycle track according to the Louis Me specifications; good races provided

Special attractions for each day from

Houston, Galveston and the coast coun-

Correspondence for the sale and as-signment of privileges on the grounds For premium lists, entry blanks or

further information apply to the sec-

FREDERICK W. MALLY, HULEN, TEX.

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ARE ON SALE TO

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GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

ONLY LINE

OFFERING A CHOICE OF ROUTES
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THROUGH CARS TO

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AND MEMPHIS.
For Tickets and further information
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ager, GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Dallas, Tex.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Snort Line From Texas to Colorado

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

TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease River valleys, the imest wheat, corn and cotton productes country in the world.

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and B. C., My

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free

The Quickest Time Setween North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-Galveston and St. Louis.

SIO ADAY No wish to apply the best of the second of the se

INCOME	SAVED	FOR	INVESTMENT
	IN	1804.	

IN 1894,	
EQUITABLE	\$16,243,243
Mutual	14,877,638
New York	12,343,884
Northwestern	8,785,132
Mutual Benefit	2,192 565
Connecticut Mutual	
Ætna	1,689 380
P nn Mutual	2 098.393
Prov. Life and Trust	2,191,993
New England Mutual	769,743

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YE ARS. 1885-'04.

12 11109	74.
EQUITABLE	\$127,173,189
Mutual	100,194,322
New York	103.551,792
Northwestern	50,750,484
Mutual Benefit	17,049,069
Connectidut Mutual	8.801,432
Ætna	12,219,441
Penn Mutual	15,251,383
Prov. Life and Trust	17,891,778
New England Mutual	7,172,342

INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN TEN YEARS-1885 TO 1894.

EQUITABLE	\$ 27.017,995	
Mutual	16,652 664	
New York	14,883.707	
Northwestern	10,593 993	
Mutual Benefit	722,365	
Connecticut Mutual	3,553.853	
Ætna	1 890,053	
Penn Mutual	1,052,549	
Prov. Life and Tru t	1,761 370	
New England Mutual	453,790	
(Decrease.)		

INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCE DI 10 YEARS-1885-'94.

	EQUITABLE	604,147,562
	Mutual	502,921,476
	New York	583 911.574
-	Northwestern	241,903,587
	Mutual Benefit	73,525,985
	Connecticut Mutual	4.456,186
	Ætus	51.244,205
	Penn Mutual	82,557.215
	Prov. Life and Trust	61,980,155
	New England Mutual.	31,239,591

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEPRS	S
EQUITABLE\$46 259,50) (
Mutual 41,384,12	2
New York 33,993,40) {
Northwestern 21,098 95	
Mutual Benefit 14,798,90)
Connecticut Mutual 15 502 40	
Ætns 8.266 01	1
Penn Mutual 6,843,54	1
Prov Life and Trust 5,527.51	1
New England Mutual. 4,904,63	3

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILI-

TIES, DEC. 31, 1894.		
	Per cen	
EQUITABLE	125 4	
Mutual	1125	
New York	115.3	
Northwestern	123 8	
Mutual Benefit	107 4	
Connecticut Mutual	114 2	
Ætna	119 5	
Penn Mutual	110.3	
Prov. Life and Trust	113 93	
New England Mutual	109 2	

RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILI-T.ES, DEC. 31, 1894.

	Per	cent
EQUITABLE		
Mutual		
New York		15 30
Northwestern		23 83
Mutual Benefit		7.46
Connecticut Mutual		
Ætna		19.55
Penn Mutual		10.34
Prov. Life and Trust		13 93
New England Mutual		9 23

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEQ 31, 1894.

The second secon	
EQUITABLE	\$913,556,733
Mutual	854,710,761
New York	813.294 160
Northwestern	340,697.569
Mutual Benefit	209,369.528
Connecticul Mutual	156 686,871
Ætna	185 907.796
Penn Mutual	126 537,075
Prov Life and Trust	103 671,924
New England Mutual	93 868,887

GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894 EQUITABLE..... \$87,481.069 Mutual 22,729,570 New York 21,576,751 North western 14,100,876 Mutual Benefit..... 8,862,742 Connecticut Mutual ... 7,768 270 Ætna 6,859 919 Penn Mutual 2,334,600

SURPLUS EARNED IN 1894.

Prov. Life and Trust... 8,805,334 New England Mutual.. 2,049'607

EQUITABLE	8 181 088
Mutual	
New York	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA
Northwesteru	4,003,745
Mutual Benefit	1,933,648
Connecticut Mutual	1,816,234
Ætna	1,165,679
Penn Mutual	1'008.160
Prov. Life and Trust	1,142.404
New England Mutual	
CASH DIVIDENDS PAID	IN 1894.

EQUITABLE.....\$2,139,735 Mutual Benefit 1,674,264 Connecticul Mutual....1,265 415 Æma..... 806,859

New England Mutual... 530,588

Penn Mutual..... 750,281 Prov. Life and Trust.... 644 68

	INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME
	IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94,
	EQUITABLE\$24,007 601
	Mutual 22,272,905
	New York 18,452,028
	Northwestern 9 381,890
	Mutuai Benefit 3,278,187
ņ	Connecticut Mutual 29,465
	(Decrease.)
	20145.094

Penn Mutual..... 3 564 967 Prov. Life and Trust... 2,509,757 New England Mutual.. 1,075,849

INCREASLE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEAR5-1880-'94.

EQUITABLE.....\$4 658,645 Mutual...... 3,882 785 New York..... 4,176,360 Northwestern 2,215,320 Mutual Benefit 991,896 Connecticut Mutual.... 431,179 Ætna..... 534.458 Penn Mutual..... 692.894 Prov. Life and Trust... 851,761 New England Matual. 281,648

THE BEST OF ALL

IN ALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

There are many GOOD life insurance companies, but among them all there must be one BEST. THE BEST is THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for. 1; the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the state of New York on the examination of The Equitable; 2. for actual results of maturing policies, 3, for statement of death claims paid in 194. Then you will know the three great reasons of The Equitable's supremacy: 1st, its financial stability; 2d, its great profits and advantages to living policy holders; 3d, the promptness of its payments and liberality of its settlements.

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't. OF THE UNITED STATES.

For information in reference to insurance, or agencies, apply to

H. W. FITCH, Cashier, A. A. GREEN, Jr., Manager,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Assets, \$185,044,310.

Surplus, \$37,481,069.

INCREASE IN TOTAL IN INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1835-'94.

E	QUITABLE	\$28 666,246
M	Iutual	26,661,211
N	ew York	22,650,56
N	orthwestern	11,610.159
	Iutual Benefit	
	onnecticut Mutual	404 56
A	Etna	2,578 97
P	enn Mutual	4 239 84
P	rov. Life and Trust	
N	ew England Mutual	1,936 99

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POL-ICY HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.

EQUITABLE\$	12,278,566
Mutual	7.166 195
New York	8.930,048
Northwes ern	2,665,193
Mutual Benefit	2,619,123
Connecticut Mutual	687,506
Æ na	1.142.909
Pepn Mutual	2,068.353
Prov. Life and Trust	1,726 518
New England Mutual	652 042

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN TEN YEARS, 1883-'04.

H. B HYDE. President

		941	
EQU	ITABLE	.\$126 000 761	
M t	ual	. 91 621 748	
New	York	. 97,643,828	
Nort	bwestern	. 48,421,138	
Mut	ual Benefit	. 16,775,122	
	ecticut Mutual.		
Æin	A	. 11.838 533	
Penn	Mutual	. 15,001,784	
	Life and Trust.		
	England Mutus		

PERSONAL.

J. P. White, manager of the L F D ranch in Eastern New Mexico, is the

Palo Pinto county, was in the city the first of the week. Charles Goodnight, the well known

J. M. Connaster, a cattle dealer of

Panhandle cattleman, was here Sat-arday, en route to Kansas City. P. R. Clark of Comanche spent one or two days the past week circulating among the Fort Worth cattlemen."

Don Bell of Abilene was in the Fort this week, and while he had nothing to give away, he appeared like he was on a hot trail. T. F. Smith of Crockett was here last

Friday, en route to the Territory, where he went to ship a few loads of beef to market. George J. Simmons of Weatherford was here Tuesday, and went to central

Texas, looking for a string of yearlings for spring delivery. W. L. Gatlin, formerly of Abilene but now a full fledged citizen of Fort Worth, went west on the Texas & Pa-

cific yesterday. Wm. Hunter, Texas manager of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Live Stock Commission company, left on a business trip to St. Louis Thursday.

J. W. Corn of Weatherford was in town Wednesday. Mr. Corn is feeding 2000 beeves and says they are in good shape to commence with

Texas cattlemen are in the saddle again, and they know too much to ever overstock their pastures and ranges again, but will not run empty again soon.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene was in the Fort this week. Mr. Daugherty has recently made some large cattle deals. J. M. is the kind of a man that always gots there.

The Climax Manufacturing company, Columbus, O., want to employ a few bright men and women to sell Climax Dish Washers. See their ad. and write them if you want work.

Colonel W. L. McGaughey and John McGaughey, his son, dropped in on the Stock and Farm Journal. They are preparing to stock their pasture in county and make stock farming a specialty.

Attention is directed to the ad. in swother column under the head, "Farms and Land," which Messrs. Huffman & Co. of this city have for sale. They are in a position to offer good bargains.

John B. Egger & Gro., Appleton City, Mo., have an ad. in this paper offering "For Sale" a fine lot of Herefords, bulls and helfers, and by writing them buy-ers of fine stock would likely find something to please.

Tom Atkinson came down from Henrietta last week and made hearly a week's visit here. He has shipped out and sold everything he had and will now begin to buy up something for next year's work next year's work.

H. W. McCoy of Oshkosh, Wis., was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. McCoy is largely interested in Texas cattle ranches, from which he has made several hundred thousand dollars during the past fifteen years.

was in Fort Worth Wednesday. This Worth Stock yards which is, the Journal is glad to say, doing a good

A. B. Urmston, a cattleman from Old Mexico, came in from a trip to the Panhandle Tuesday night and went on west Wednesday. He will probably move a good string of cattle to Texas this year.

A. J. Parker, one of the Journal's subscribers at Vashti, Tex., in renewing his subscription says: "Don't see how I could do without the Journal. Think it the best agricultural paper I have ever seen."

Graham & Loving of this city have an ad in this issue, to which your attention is directed. They have a large number of cattle of all classes for sale, and parties wanting cattle will do well

Messrs. D. O. Lively, C. C. French and S. P. Stone have taken the road for the Union Stock Yards company, who have a contract to furnish the Packing House company. Our hog raisers can dispose of all their hogs at good prices at home. This is as it

W. I. Cook, a prominent cattle feeder of Honey Grove, was in Fort Worth yesetrday, en route to the Waggoner where he goes to receive and ship 1000 feeders recently purchased from D. Waggoner & Son.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Union Stock yards, is running a little farm in his office, and he don't plant all cotton, all corn, or all in any other one thing, but diversifies his crops. Of course he farms paper, but does

Eugene Miller of Aledo, an erstwhile cattleman, passed through Fort Worth Monday, en route to some point in the Territory. 'Gene says if the railroads will continue to build a few miles of track every year and give him a share of the contracting that he will never touch a steer again.

Jim Newman of Sweetwater was in the Fort this week. Mr. Newman puts in his spare time from his stock interests in holding down the sheriff's office, but he has made it so warm for law breakers in his county that it no longer requires a "bad man from Bitter Creek" to be sheriff there.

D. O. Lively, formerly with Texas Stock and Farm Journal, has severed his connection with the Journal and accepted the position of traveling agent for the Fort Worth Stocy yards. The Journal regrets the loss of Mr. Lively's valuable services and congratulates the stock-yards company on the selection they have made.

Colonel William R. Curtis of Henrietta, manager of the Diamond Tail spent a part of the week here attending to business and meeting the boys who happened in. Colonel Curtis reported a herd of the "D Z" steers, 1200 in number, as being on the way to the railroad, and said he would ship them to market as they were ex-

The Chicago House Wrecking com-The Chicago House Wrecking company, purchasers of the World's fair buildings, have an ad, in this paper headed "World's Fair Material," in which they offer great bargains in second-hand material. They can furnish anything in the second-hand building line at prices much below cost of new. Write them when anything in that line is wanted.

Arthur Tisdall, formerly manager of W. A. Sansom, manager of the the "J A" ranch in the Panhandle, but Standard Commission Co., of Chicago, now in charge of the Fell ranch, New

pany have a branch house at the Fort Worth, meeting old friends and telling about what a fine country and herd he now has. Mr. Tisdall has just shipped his beeves to market, and while not elated at the prices realized still does not complain very loudly Mr. Tisdall is yet interested with Mr. Tisdall is yet interested with Tom Montgomery in the steer business in Crosby county.

> W. T. Way, who looks after the interest of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Live Stock Commission company in southern Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Way make his head-quarters at Şan Antonio.

> E. B. Carver's many friends will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly re-covering from his recent illness and will soon be himself again. Mr. Car-ver is one of the largest operators in the state and by his fair, liberal dealhas made many friends among the cattlemen.

> Chas, L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, is, the Journal is glad to say, entirely recovered from his recent illness and is again looking after the interests the Panhandle route among the cattle-

The Equivable Life Assurance Society of the United States have a half-page ad in this issue of our paper giving reasons why you should place your insurance there. The Equitable is one of the largest and strongest institutions of the kind in the world, and was the insurance of the touting system. the inaugurator of the tontine system in the United States, and has outgrown the expectations of its man-agers. The Equitable is ably handled in this part of Texas by A. A. Green, Jr., manager, and H. W. Fitch, cashier,

Thomas Trammel of Sweetwater was at the Hotel Worth Monday night, en route home from his New Mexico ranch. Mr. Trammel says the grass is as fine as it can be on the ranch, but the cattle are not fat. He thinks they have had too much rain. Mr. Trammel is a believer in the future of the section in which he lives, the Abilene country, and says he thinks from now on the country will build up in a substantial way, that is, by settlers instead of speculators.

Brooks Lee, one of the pioneers of Brown county, but now a well-to-do citizen of Midland, spent Saturday with his many Fort Worth friends. Brooks was one of the first settlers of Brown county and in speaking of the many changes that have taken place in Western Texas within his recollection he claims that many of the places in Coleman and Brown county now occupied by large many testing the state of the places. occupied by large mountains were sink holes when he first settled in that section. This may be a little exaggerated, but at all events Brooks is an oldtimer and very popular with those who knew him during the early settlement of the Texas frontier.

J. Thompson, Torento, Canada, who has for many years been a cattle exporter, has been in Fort Worth this week, and it was our privilege to meet him last Wednesday. Mr. Thompson is in Texas looking into the possibility is in Texas looking into the possible of shipping Texas cattle to England, and is now out looking at some cattle and is now out looking at some cattle and will go to Galveston and investi-gate the shipping facilities. He is much pleased with the outlook, and thinks that he can make the business profitable. He was out at the pack-ing house, and says he sees no reason why Texas with all her cattle, sheep and hogs should not become independ-ent when she gets her packing houses and water ways opened up. After an experience in shipping for twenty-five experience in shipping for twelty-five years, he is prepared to say that the shrinkage from Texas to our present markets amounts to 5 per cent at least. With a home market the shrinkage would amount to nothing.

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 institu-

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. 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 first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth,

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

Our Guarantee Goes With It,

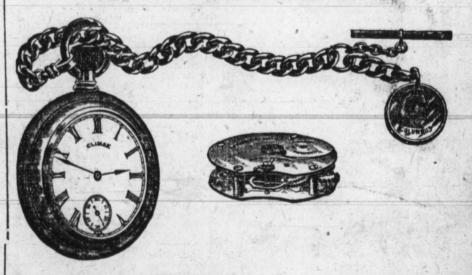
An American Stem-Winder

A DUPLICATE IN QUALITY,

APPEARANCE, SIZE, ETC:

Of any American Watch sold for less than \$10.00.

THE CLIMAX



THIS IS THE CLIMAX up to date. It represents the most important step taken in Watch evolution in many years. It describes a line beyond which nothing radical will pass for years, not only in the matter of price, but quality. The movement comprises many original patented features, and has been for many years the subject of constant labor by one of the foremost of experts and inventors.

DESCRIPTION:

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MOVEMENT.

Two styles, plain and imitation engraved. Two finishes, solid gilt and nickel. Two dials, Roman and Arabic, Snap back. Heavy bevel crystal. Reg-ular stem wind. Inside stem set. Reg-18 size case. Chains assorted in

Regular American lever, lantern pinion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs thirty hours to one winding; dust cap over movement. Fully timed and regulated and fully guaranteed for one year, the same as a Waltham or Elgin.

The Cheapest Stem-Winding Watch Ever Freduced.

OUR OFFER-We will send you one postpaid for \$2.00, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.50, or watch free for seven subscribers to the Journal for 12 months. If the watch is not exactly as represented return it to us and we

TEXAS FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. The stock yards have been alive this week, and things presented business

The Chicago Provision and Packing The Chicago Provision and Packing Company, having bought out the present company, took charge of the packing house and contemplate killing 200) hogs and 500 cattle a day.

Receipts of hogs have been quite liberal, as well as cattle. Hogs averaging 200 pounds and up selling \$3.10@ 3.20; 250 pounds and up, selling \$3.25@ 3.30. Good fat cows in demand at \$2.00@.225.

\$2.00@2.25. The following sales were representa-tive of the week's market, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commis-

sion Company: Hogs. ********** ************ ****** *******

Following sales made by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., for the week ending November 13.:

...... 146 102 134 244 201 cows 815 3.15 2 bulls cows1008 37 cows bull1550 64 cows 790

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers\$ 3 00

Common to fair shipping steers 2 50@ 2 75 Choice fat cows 2 20@ 2 30 ; Choice to fair cows 1 90@ 2 10 Choice yeal calves 3 50 Common to fair yeal calves 2 50@ 3 00
 Bulls
 1 50@ 1 75

 Stags
 1 50@ 1 75

 Yearlings
 10 00@12 00

 Mileb covers
 25 00@10 00
 Anything fat brings ready sale; mar-Ret good. CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Last week's re-ceipts of Texas cattle were 9500, of which 7000 were received in quarantine division. This number was not sufficlent to cause any disturbance in the trade, yet on account of a marked slump in native cattle Texans have shown about 10c decline. The demand been fairly good, but sellers had little cause to complain of the dullness in the trade. A year ago last week 6500 cattle arrived from Texas, and two years ago 19,500. We do not look for much improvement in the trade in the near future, for available supplies of both Texans and natives

western eattle will soon be shut off entirely, and even now receipts have been very much reduced. However, packers seem to have so much fresh meat on hand that this reduction may not avail much.

Sales of the week included No. Kind. cows..... 374 cows..... 360 cows......1002 333 cows.....1047 145 cows..... 877 392 cows..... 386 cows..... calves..... 250 323 cows..... 334 cows..... 332 cows......1029 cows......1011 322 cows......1022 144 cows...... 870 2.35 188 cows..... 2.55, 2.60 162 cows..... 293 cows......1073 344 cows...... 980 290 cows..... 320 cows..... 340 cows......1050 278 cows......1036 322 cows.....

The Sheep market has sunk to the lowest level of the year and as low as at the werst time a year ago. During the season of big runs the export and feeding demand buoyed up the trade, but they have ceased to such an extent that values have declined to a very low point. Native sheep sell at \$1.25@ 3.00; Westerns, \$1.50@2.80; lambs, \$2.50@

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1895. Dear Sir: The receipts of all classes of fair to good cattle continues light; fair to good beeves, good cows and heifers rule firm and fairly active; calves and yearlings are strong and in demand. The supply left on hand is mostly poor Mississippi and Louislana stock. Texas cattle of all classes meet with ready sale, not many of that class are comto this market.

Hogs in fair supply and selling slow-No inquiry for sheep. All lump-jawed cattle are being con demned by the live stock and meat in-spectors here. Shippers should not send that class of cattle to this mar-

CATTLE. Good fat beeves, per lb. gross, 3 1-4@

Fair fat beeves, per lb. gross, 2 1-4@ 2 3-4c. Thin and rough old beeves per tb. Good fat cows and heifers, per 1b.

gross, 2 1-2@3. Fur fat cows, per lb. gross, 2@2 1-2. Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00

Bulls, per lb. gross, 1 1-4@1 3-4. Good fat calves, each, \$9.00@10.50. Fair fat calves each, \$7.00@8.50. Tair lat calves each, \$7.00@8.50.
Thin calves, each, \$4.00@5.50.
Good fat yearlings, each, \$11.50@13.50.
Fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.50@10.00.
Thin yearlings, \$5.00@6.00.
Good milch cows, \$27.50@35.00.
Common to fair, \$15.00@22.50.
Springers, \$17.50@25.00.

HOGS.
Good fat confed, per lb. gross,4@ mon to fair, per lb. gross, 3 1-2@

Good fat sheep, per lb. gross, 2 3-4@ Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.50.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Limited.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Nov. 13.-Cattle-Receipts were light today, about 17,000 head. Among these were 4000 Western rangs and 2000 Texans.

middling, 8 3-8c; sales, none; receipts, 4869; shipments, 3887; stock, 37,420. The demand was good on a basis of

\$3.10@3.90 for common to extra choice native dressed beef and shipping steers, good cattle also \$4.00 and up-wards, and the supply was pretty well taken. There was an improvement for stockers and feeders, and prices were

stronger and in some instances 200 higher than at the close of last week with sales large at \$2.60@3.00 Butch ers and canners' stuff showed an ad vance. Cows and heifers sold at \$1.80 @2.80; bulls, \$1.75@3.35, and calves at \$3.00@4.00. Texas cows and bulls sold at \$2.00@2.60, while fed steers went as

high as \$3.40. Hogs—Receipts today were about 45. 000, a large increase over yesterday's run. Demand was good and prices ruled stronger, with a larger proportion of the sales at \$3.75@3.80 than on yesterday. Sales were within a range of 40c common to choice hogs, selling at \$3.40@3.80. Fewer pigs are arriving and good lots are active at

\$3.40@3.65. Only about 11,000 sheep came in to day. The market was active and prices higher. Inferior to choice native sneep sold at \$1.40@3.50; Westerns, \$1.90@ sold at \$1.40@3.50; Westerns, \$1.90@3.50; Westerns, \$1.90\%3.50; Westerns, \$1.90\%3.50; Western 3.15, and lambs brought \$3.00@4.00

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.-Cattle-Receipts, 2800; shipments, 500; market steady to strong for all grades. Native shipping, \$3.50@4.75; dressed beef and good butchers, \$2.80@4.40; bulk of sales, \$3.00 @4.00; steers under 1000, \$2.30@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.20@3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.85@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00 @2.75; bulls, mostly, \$1.75@2.40; canning cows, \$1.25@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.60@3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75@

2.75; Western, \$2.65@4.00 Hogs-Receipts, 7800; shipments, 700; market strong; some grades better. Heavy, \$3.50@3.60; packers, \$3.40@3.60;

Sheep-Receipts, 2100: none; market firm; native, \$2.40@3.00; stockers, \$1.75@2.15; lambs, \$3.00@4.50; Southern sheep, \$2.00@2.25.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Nov. 13.-Cattle-Receipts, 7400; shipments, 4000. Market steady; Texas steers, \$2.35@3.55; Texas

cows, \$1.50@2.35; beef steers, \$2.75@3.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; native cows, \$1.25@2.15; bulls, \$1.30@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 15.600; shipments 200. Market steady to strong. Bulk of sales, \$3.45@3.60; heavy, \$3.10@3.67 1-2; packers, \$3.45@3.67 1-2; mixed, \$3.40@3.60; lights, \$3.85@3.85; yorkers, \$3.45@3.65;

pigs, \$3.10@3.40. Sheep-Receipts, 3100; shipments 2000. Market steady; lambs, \$2.65@4.25; muttons, \$2.00@3.25.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Receipts, 311,300; exports, 98,000 bushels. Spot firmer, No. 2 red 67c; No. 1 hard,

Options opened steady but lost 1-4c under liquidation and big receipts, rallied on foreign buying and was generally strong all day, influenced by a export demand, rumors of diminishing spring wheat movement, local covering and bad news from winter wheat belt, closed 1-4@3-8c higher. No. 2 red May, 67 1-2@68 1-16c, closed 67 7-8c.

Hides—Dull. Leather—Steady. Wool-Quiet; domestic fleece 16@23c; pulled, 19@22c.

Cotton seed oil closed firm on scant offerings, butter grades 31@32c; off summer yellow, 28@29 1-2c.

Coffee-Options opened steady at an advance of 5@15 points on foreign buy-ing orders, ruled fairly active, partly on local coverings, sellers scarce all day. Closed steady at 12@14 points net advance; sales 15,100 bags including January, 14.00; February, 14.15; March, 14.00@14.10; May, 13.70; July, 13.05; November, 14.60; December, 14.40@14.55. Spot coffee—Rio quiet, No. 7 15 1-2c. Mild quiet, cordova, 18 3-4c. Sugar—Raw, easier. Sugar-Raw, easier.

New York, Nov. 13.-The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 5 points on near and 8@10 points on late months. Then followed a break of 15@21 points with the market finally showing a net loss of 18 points on October and 8@10 points on other months. Higher cables for spot and futures led to the early rise. Selling orders sent in later however, and the market turn-ed weak. There was a rapid decline, and at times the market was almost demoralized. New Orleans was an ear buyer, but later in the day sold freely. Local sentiment was very bearish at the close on indications of interior stock accumulations and absence of support from exporters and

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Nov. 13 .- Cotton futures quiet and steady; sales 91,700. November, 8.05@8.07; December, 8.06@8.07; ber, 8.05@8.07; December, 8.06@8.07; January, 8.10@8.11; February, 8.14@ 8.15; March, 8.18; April, 8.21@8.23; May 8.24@8.25: June.8.28@8.30: July. 8.32

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Nov. 13 .- Cotton-Spot active demand, large business, prices higher. American middling fair, 45-32d; good middling, 48-4d; American middling, 45-8d; low middling, 417-32d; good ordinary, 413-32d; ordinary, 47-32d. The sales of the day were 15,-000 bales, of which 1500 were for speculation and export and included 13,700 American. Receipts, 20,000 including 8300 American.

Futures opened firm on Neills' estimate of the crop but later reacted and closed barely steady. American middling L. M. C., November, 4.30; November-December, 4.29@4.30; DecemberJanuary, 4.22@4.30; January-February, 4.30; February-March, 4.31; March-April, June-July, 4.35@4.36; July-August, 4.36 24.37. The tenders of today's deliveries were 400 bales new dockets.

New York, Nov. 13 .- Cotton easy, middling, 8 5-8c; net receipts, none; gross, 7458; forwarded, 2108; sales, 859, all spinners; stock, 185,635.

Total today—Net receipts, 32,100; ex-

ports to Great Britain, none; continent, 8726; stock, 947,968.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 142,355; exports to Great Britain, 35,191; to France,

17,833; to continent, 23,805. Total since September 1.—Net receipts, 1,936,956; exports to Great Britain, 464,372; France, 121,990; to continent, 407,688.

New York Cotton.

New York, Nov. 13 .- Spot cotton closed easy, unchanged; middling uplands, 8 5-8c; middling gulf, 8 7-8c. Sales 859 bales.

Futures closed steady; sales 286,700 bales. January, 8.29; February, 8.34; March, 8.38; April, 8.43; May, 8.47; June, 8.51; July, 8.54; August, 8.57; October, 8.18; November, 8.23; December, 8.24.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, Nov. 13.—Cotton easy; middling, 8 1-4c; low middling, 8c; good ordinary, 7 11-16c; net receipts, 12.479; gross, 13.075; exports continent, 7733; coastwise, 3387; sales, 5000; stock, 338,-

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Nov. 13.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 1974; middling, 8 3-16c; receipts, 6108; exports, none; stock, 126,-351.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Nov. 13.-Cotton quiet,

COTTON.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Nov. 13.—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 red, 56 1-2@57 1-2c; No. 2 red, nominally 61@63c; No. 2 spring, 53 1-2@54 1-2c; No. 2 spring, spring, 53 1-2@54 1-2c; No. 2 spr 51@52c; rejected, nominally 40@50c Corn irregular; offerings small; No. 2 mixed, 22 1-4@23 1-2e; No. 2 white,

Oats active; slightly higher; No. 2 mixed, nominally 16c; No. 2 white, mixed. 18 1-2@19c.

18 1-2@19c.
Rye—No. 2, 33 3-4c.
Hay—Good grades, firm; timothy,
\$8 50@11.00; prairie, \$6.00@7.50.
Butter—Choice dairy, scarce; creamery, 17@20c; dairy, 14@15c.
Eggs firm; strictly fresh, 17c
Receipts—Wheat, 23,400; corn, 25,300;

Shipments-Wheat, 83,000; corn and

St. Louis Produce.

Louis, Nov. 13.-Flour unchanged. Wheat opened firm but with light speculation; the market was more or less strong all day, closing 1-2@3-4c above yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 53 7-8; 62 7-8c asked.

Corn advanced and was strong all the session up to the close, which was 1-8@1-2c higher than yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 25c bid; December, 25c bid; January, 24 3-4c bid; May, 26 1-2@

Oats stronger and higher, but scarcity scarcity of sellers restricted trade in futures. Spot firm; No. 2 cash, 17 5-8c; December, 18c; May, 20 3-8c usked. Rye dull; quiet; No. 2 regular, 34 1-4c

Barley steady. Corn meal firmer at \$1.40@1.50. Bran, 53c, east track, for sacked. Flaxseed steady; saleable at 87c. Timothy seed, \$3.10@3.50.

Hay-Choice grades timothy and prairie scarce and in demand at higher prices, Prairie, \$6.00@9.00; timothy, \$6.50@14.50, this side. Whisky, \$1.22.

Butter, eggs, cotton ties and bag-

ging, unchanged. -Standard mess, \$8.50@8.62 1-2. Lard-Prime steam, \$5.42 1-2; choice, Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$5.25; longs, \$5.12 1-2; ribs, \$5.25; shorts, \$5.37 1-2. Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 37,000;

corn, 41,000; oats, 19,000. Shipments—Flour, 7000; wheat, 18,000; corn, 45,000; oats, 8000.

New Orleans Sugar.

New Orleans, Nov. 13 .- Sugar-Open kettle steady, fully fair, 2 9-16c; good fair, 2 5-16@2 3-8c; good common, 2 1-4 @2 5-16c; common, 2 1-8c. 2 5-16c; cemmon, 2 1-8c.

Centrifugal—Strong; choice white,
3 13-16c; off white, 3 5-8@3 11-16c; gray
white, 3 7-16@3 1-2c; choice yellow clarified, 3 7-16@3 1-2c; prime do, 3 3-8c; off
do, 3 1-8@3 1-4c; seconds, 2 5-16@3c.

Molasses—Steady; none of the grades
offering. One heattle grad common to

offering. Open kettle, good common to good prime, 20@29c.
Centrifugal—Good common to strictly prime, 7@17c; syrup, 19@20c.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Nov. 13 .- The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:
Notwithstanding the occurrence of election day with its usual tendency to distinct attention from business, there has been more general inquiry than at any previous week since the middle of

No better proof is needed of the inherent strength of the general market for the staple than that afforded by the failure of the recent quiet but persistent attempts to depress it.

The sales in New York, Boston and Philadelphia during the past week have amounted to 6,571,122 pounds of which 3,442,700 were domestic and the remainder foreign. In Boston sales this week have amounted to 2,240,000 pounds domestic and 1,662,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 3.903,040 pounds against a total of 2,270,850 for the previous week and a total of 2,770,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 181,120,870 pounds against 127,864,585

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Nov. 13 .- Mail orders for moderate quantities of seasonable stuffs to meet current wants returned a good volume of sales as they were quite general for winter stuffs. With more buyers in the market and more inquiry succeeding, the market re-flected a better tone, and though it was supported by transactions of importance, they are certain to follow as the various branches of the distributing trade are alive to the fact that many kinds of desirable goods are very

scarce.
Printing cloths quiet at 3 5-16c, though no business was done in them and only moderate dealings in order

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2 1-2d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s

Futures opened dull 1-4d higher. December, 5s 2 3-4d; January, 5s 3d; February, 5s 3 1-2d; March, 5s 4d; April, 59 4 1-40 Corn-Spot steady; American mixed

Corn—Spot steady, American new, 3s 5 3-4d. Futures, 1-4d lower. November, 5s 5 1-2d; December, 3s 5d; January, Feb-ruary, March and April, 3s 3d. Flour firm, demand fair, freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

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SALT BOXES.

Every one concedes the need of supply of salt free of access to cattle at all times. If an open box is used three difficulties are found: The salt is thrown out and wasted by the stock, it is moistened by showers and dries into a hard cake, and dissolves and wastes in wet weather. To remedy this the box must be ketp covered, and still it must be so arranged that stock can be be the measure at any time.

it must be so arranged that stock can help themselves at any time.

The maker of a patent salt box called on the writer some three years ago and offered to sell a box that he recommended highly. It is a common looking affair, and the offer was not accepted. Then he wanted to leave one and let us write for the paper a fair description of it after trial, this to be the pay. There could be no objections to that, and the box was set up and tried, and it is a success. All that is necessary is to dump in a measure of

salt occasionally and it stays there until all consumed by stock.

But one of our boys made an unpatented box the other day that is exactly as good, so far as appears, and it costs nothing for the patent. It is simply a box built like a school boy's desk. It can be any desired size, to hold from a peck to a bushel, according to the size of the herd. Having a cover, the salt stays in the box. The cover has an incline or slight pitch, so no water can run in. It is hinged at the upper side, and when an animal wishes a taste of salt it raises the lid and helps itself.

To teach it to raise the lid there is a crescent-shaped aperature cut out of the top of the front side piece, large enough to stick the tongue and tip of nose into it. The salt is filled up flush so it can lick some through this hole. Once having tasted they know where to find salt and shows all the others, and they will tilt up the lid and help themselves freely. The lid The lid drops again as soon as the nose is withdrawn, and preserves the salt, for all that the writer can see, just as well as the patent box, and it costs but a few cents to make it .- Epitomist.

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 Teyes Stock and letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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SWINE.

GOOD BACON. Farm News. This country is fast becoming a nation of bacon eaters, and the demand for bacon is very much greater now than it was only a few years ago. This demand leads to a well-defined call for bacon breeds and those which are the departed on to reduce much the leads to the second that the leads to the second that the leads to the second that the leads to th can be depended on to produce m at well streaked with lean have a prospect becoming very popular. The bacon made in America has hitherto been too fat in America has hitherto been too lat to meet with great favor in the markets of the world. In Europe Danish bacon has first place, while that of Canada it taken in preference to that from this country. This is because of the greater amount of lean meat in the product of these countries as compared with ours pared with ours.

pared with ours.

The American swine breeder has been paying most of his attention to producing weight without regard to what their weight was made up of, and as a consequence American pork is largely pure fat, and it is not uncomis largely pure fat, and it is not uncommon to find American side pork that has no lean at all in it. The favorite breeds in America have been bred to this weight ideal until they are largely fat producers, and very few of them are good bacon hogs; and he who desires to produce first-class bacon must choose his breed carefully. A few years ago the Berkshire breed produced good bacon, but the rage for great weight and the habit of getting this by feeding heavily on corn to the this by feeding heavily on corn to the exclusion of more nutritious foods has made this breed a fat producer instead

of a good bacon breed.

It is altogether possible to breed back to the old-time qualities, but this is a work of time, and to meet the present demand other breeds must be looked for. The Yorkshires are a first-class bacon breed and promise to obtain a popularity that they have not had because of this disposition to produce well-streaked bacon. The Tamworths are also of good breed for this purpose and are largely bred in England for bacon, but in this country they have not been as widely introduced

have not been as widely introduced as the Yorkshires.

Feeding has something to do with producing bacon, and if the farmers of the country will feed more nitrogenous foods and not so much corn, they will go a long way toward making good bacon with the breeds now found on the farms of the country. While corn will probably remain the standard food for hogs, they should be given wheat or middlings, bran, oats, grass, milk and other lean-making foods, and receive less corn in their rations. If a hog is well fed—and by that we mean properly fed—so as to make size with-out being made fat, it can be finished on corn and make a very fair article fattened on a diet that is almost exclusively corn, it can never be made to produce first-class bacon.

HOG CHOLERA.

There is a widespread complaint of cholera or swine plague, and farmers in many sections are hurrying hogs to market for fear the disease will get into their herds. A bulletin just issued by the Indiana experiment station says that if the whole state has suffered as severely as the north western portion, the total loss this fall will probably exceed \$830,000. In some pounties it will reach \$25,000.

The bulletin referred to above gives some excellent hints on prevention. Cholera and swine plague differ in some respects, but are alike in others Both are germ diseases, and the germs must be introduced through the food water or air. They are not carried water or air. They are not carried through the air any great distance. Hence isolation, pure food and water, and clean, healthy surroundings will prevent. If the disease is on any farm in the neighborhood, don't visit that farm, and if possible allow no comfarm, and it possible allow no com-munication between rour farm and the one infected. The germs can be car-ried on the boots. A stream of water infected will carry the germs to every farm through which it flows. The water supply should come from deep wells Have no filthy wallows. Give pure food and change it often. Use air-slacked lime freely in pens and lots. Treatment of sick hogs is not usually satisfactory. The bureau of animal industry gives the following formula as the best of any known prevention or remedy:

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Give a table spoonful once a day to a 150-pound hog. Give it in

sloppy feeds.

If a hog takes sick, remove all the well ones to new ground some distance away, and leave the sick hog where it is. As soon as a hog dies bury it deep. Keep your hogs off the highway or any place where other hogs have been driven. Ol serve all these precautions and feed your hogs to full weight and market them when you get ready. -Ohio Farmer.

SWINE PALSY.

Wm. L. Brown of Farnam, Neb., writes: "Can you tell me a cure for pigs that seem to get lame in hind parts, and small bunches come on their hind legs. They eat heartily and continue to do well, but stand up very little of the lime. If you have a clime. little of the time. If you have a clipping from any past issue of your pa-per telling what will cure such a dis-ease I will be very thankful if you send me same."

The trouble with Mr. Brown's pigs is undoubtedly swine Jalsy The diffi-culty may be due to what is commonly called kidney worm. There is a great diversity of opinion as regards the etiology of this swine palsy. In our own experience we have never found any very effectual remedy; usually they get better in a few weeks, but the lump on the inside of hind legs re-mains, and afterwards the pig is never as straight and as well developed in hindquarters. The usual treatment is spirits of turpentine inwardly, a tea-spoonful at a dose, once a day. Do not

Long-lasting

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm ma-chinery also. If you can't find it, waite to WACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

feed to sows in pig, as it will make them abort. Also use turpentine freely in outward application over the af-fected parts. Give tonic of ginger, pulin outward applied to the control of ginger, pur-fected parts. Give tonic of ginger, pur-verized gentian and iron, dose accord-ing to size and age of the pig. Place those affected in dry, clean quarters and omit corn diet until well. W. M. LAMBING.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS. For the first few weeks of the pig's life it is to be fed wholly through the dam, and it must always be rigidly borne in mind by the feeder that when he is feeding the dam he is feeding the pigs. It is very often a thoughtless in-difference upon this point that is the cause of one of the most vexatious troubles with young pigs. Scours is not considered a very dangerous all-ment It is a much more costly thing to the farmer than all the other all-ments combined, as it goes through the litter. The trouble does not arise per-haps from getting too strong a flow of milk over an extended period of time, but rather from too much at one time, and too little at another, caused by spurts in feeding or by sudden changes in the character of the milk caused by feeding the wrong thing. However, the worst phase of the matter is not simply that the pigs are afflicted with a disorder somewhat difficult to cure, but that it stunts growth permanently. The pig that has the scours never will make the animal that it might have made had it escaped the trouble. The fact may as well be set down as set-tled. Hence the man who would make the most on his pigs must avoid the scours. This he can only do by properly feeding the dam while the pigs are

The Daily Standard of Boston, Mass., the home of G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Packing and Stock Yards company, publishes the account of the recent sale of the Fort Worth packing house, given below. It also makes some interesting comments on the future packing prospects of Fort Worth and the cattle industry of Tex-as, as follows:

as, as follows:

An important deal has just been closed by Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yard company.

By it the packing houses owned by the Stock Yards company pass into the hands of the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing company, a corporation formed and owned by the Chicago Packing and Provision company and

having the same directors.

Aside from the magnitude of the interests involved the affair is significant as marking another step in the decentralization of the packing interests of Chicago, and moving them to the great cattle and hog raising states.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards company was incorporated two years ago last May, with a capital stock of \$1,000,-000, and bonded for \$250,000. The company had been controlled by Boston ians from the start and almost every dollar's worth of the stock and bonds

is owned by Boston capitalists.
Greenleaf W. Simpson, L. V. Niles,
S. P. Hibbard and George W. Fisk are the heaviest holders of its securi-

The old Fort Worth yards and packing houses, built by John R. Hoxie of Chicago, at a cost of \$750,000, \$450,000 of the amount having been put in tippacking houses, were purchased. An additional 250-acres were bought, and

extensive improvements will be made The company decided that it could not operate both the yards and packing houses, as other packers would begard them as competitors, and this would keep them from locating at their

It was determined to dispose of the plant, so that its management would be independent of the Stock Yards company, and the negotiations looking toward this end have just been The Chicago Packing and Provision

company, through its new corporation, must operate the plant to its full capacity for a term of three years, when it becomes theirs absoluely. They put in a working capital of \$300,000:

The present capacity of the packing houses is 250 cattle and 1500 hogs daily. This will be largely increased at once. There are 10 buildings, 9 of them substantial stone structures, and they are equipped with all the modern appli-ances for handling cattle, sheep and hogs. They have a refrigerating plant, with a 25-ton ice machine.

Of course this arrangement will largely increase the receipts at the stock yards and increase their earnings proportionately. And it is here that the money in the deal for the

Stock Yards company lies.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards company will continue to operate the yards, which are now being improved

and added to.

A belt railroad, connecting them with the nine railroads which center in Fort Worth, is in process of construction. Other concerns are already figuring on building plants in Fort Worth, and so through Boston brains, pluck and capital Texas will probably become a great packing state, as well as one of the largest cattle and hog

producing sections in the country.

Texas is the greatest of the cattle feeding states, and this year will probably rank second among the hog rais-New York from Fort Worth, via Memphis and Cincinnati, it is claimed, in four days, and at a saving of about \$3 per head over the route via Kansas

President Simpson says that Texas has been rapidly coming to the front of late as a shipper of fat cattle, instead of the long horns which she used to market. Cottonseed meal and the abundance and cheapness of grain make it possible to fatten a bullock there in less time and about one-half the cost of the operation in Illinois. From the fact that others have several large packing houses within two hours' ride of Chicago, which are lying idle and could be easily and cheaply secured, it is evident that the Chicago Packing and Provision company was impressed with these facts when it decided to locate its new venture in Texas.

"KATY FLYER."

On October 6, the popular M., K. & T. railway company will put into ser-vice between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple. Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesbo-ro and Denison, trains numbers 5 and 6, which will be called the "Katy

Flyer."

The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m, arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m.

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

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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 turough to this great market center Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river soints, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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-		Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hor-es and Mules Cars.
	Official Receipts for 1894		-,		,
	Slaughtered in Kansas City		2,050,784 11,496		
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