

THE FARM.

Perhaps lying out in the weather uses up as many tools as the wear and tear. Put the tools under a shelter.

Several farmers who have experimented with Mexican June corn this year are very well pleased with it, and say it makes a most excellent roasting ear.

A man who flatters himself he is too brainy to be a farmer does not read the signs of the times right. There is no calling in which brains can be used to better advantage.

Nine out of every ten farm women have to work drudgery to do. They wear out before they have reached middle life. Inventive genius has been much busier in lightening the outside farm work than in devising labor-saving ways for the kitchen and general household.

Plant more nut trees. There is no good reason why nut trees should not be used largely wherever shade is needed. As far as possible it is well to combine pleasure with utility and to get the most out of every acre.

The healthfulness of farm life is one of its greatest advantages over other occupations, and one which cannot be measured nor valued by money. If you are sometimes inclined to complain at poor crops or low prices, it is a good idea to stop and think about the compensating features. There are a good many of them. If you will only take time to consider them,—Coleman's Rural World.

The prevailing impression is that where there is an abundant crop one season, he it fruit, grain or vegetables, the next will be a season of scarcity. Having this thought in mind the forward-looking farmer does well to see to it that his oats and corn are neither hastily or carelessly sown, but rather than closely housed and carefully used and saved. The days may come when an even greater drought may make their value two or three times what they now are. We never hear of produce discounted or a carefully husbanding of one's resources laughed at with impunity.

A land roller of suitable make could be made to render most excellent service in giving the soil increased power to retain its moisture, and more essential to the growth of water. Soil grain is getting its hold upon the soil. Every farmer knows how greatly important it is to have the crops start quickly and also work. The use of the roller at the time of sowing will help to give the newly sown crops just such a start, unless when there is an abundance of moisture in the soil.

The Atlanta Journal says: "We have heard of a number of this year's college graduates who intend to make farming their life work. The idea that a professional life or a commercial career is the natural destiny of our college bred men has caused the waste of an untold amount of energy and the wreck of many lives. It is a temptation something for which he was not suited or went down in the maelstrom of fast city life. There is no farming crop that is so valuable, none which requires better quality of soil, none which affords a more useful life. A boy should think over his mind to leave the farm and make his fortune of his fame in town."

W. R. Nelson, writing to the Cuero Bulletin, says that the best time to prepare will prevent weevils from eating up your corn: "Take one bushel common, coarse salt, put in a kettle with twenty-five gallons of water, boil half an hour, stirring frequently, then add a quarter of a pound of saltpeter, when dissolved take it off, pour it into a barrel and put just inside your crib door; clean, wash and dry the shucks, old corn, etc., and when you throw in your first load of new corn level it and sprinkle it with the solution during the day. This will keep the weevils out, but you will season the shucks and husk so that the horse will eat every particle. All who try this method will find weevils can bring their corn to me and I will pay for it."

The American farm of the future will be the small farm. Large farms will no longer pay. Change is written on every rural industry; change of methods, of implements, of modes of packing and distribution. The farm of thirty years ago is becoming a back number. It is a change from primitive culture in the direction of scientific farming, from a territory and a method of cultivation from very low yields, from waste to economy, irrigation and clean culture. It has been a slow movement and is only yet beginning, but its indications are numerous and somewhat marked. The revolution of mechanism in agriculture has been as constant and active as in locomotion by bicycling. The implements and machines of today are superseded by different and improved forms almost before they have time to rust.—Field and Farm.

No kind of farming pays as large profits as truck farming. All men are not cut out for that line, though, and of course all cannot follow it, and it is well that they cannot. The Beeville Bee has this to say of Lon C. Hill's operations in that section: "He is shipping snap beans to northern markets as fast as a large force of Mexicans can gather and pack them. He is realizing about \$3.10 per bushel on beans, and has steady demand for them. He has about forty acres in beans, mostly frijoles, which, by the way, makes a good snap table bean. In addition, to this crop Mr. Hill has several acres in tomatoes, and a few in cabbage which will be marketable in January. He has received advance orders for all classes of stock hogs in the market and he is very successful in this section, and his experience would indicate that he is correct."

SWEET POTATOES FOR STOCK. The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin treating of sweet potatoes and their uses. Only in localities favored with transportation facilities and good markets is the sweet potato a sale crop. But as a food for stock it is highly valuable. It should be extensively grown in regions where it is not. The roots have been successfully fed to hogs, cattle and horses. For cattle and horses it is better to slice the roots, and for hogs to use the whole. Sweet potato vines are usually left to decay in the field where they are grown. However, they may be used as food for cattle. An analysis of suc-

culent sweet potato vines, grown in Texas, show them to be practically identical in chemical composition with succulent cow pea vines, of which the feeding value is well established. Vines of five varieties were analyzed at the Georgia station and showed considerable differences in composition. It is claimed that the vines of the so-called vineless variety, which stand up well, can be cut with a mowing machine, but to permit of this it will be necessary to cultivate nearly level. The vines are better suited for feeding green than for curing into hay. In the silo they are said to become slimy. A writer says he weighed a heavy crop of green vines, and found that the weight was five and one-sixth tons per acre. At the Texas experiment station the yield of green vines was much greater.

The sweet potato is a valuable crop. They are worth raising for stock feed alone, but sometimes it happens that there is a good local demand at very remunerative prices. The market for it has a large yield when the general crop is poor usually gets good pay for his efforts. If prices are unsatisfactory it would pay to experiment with the feeding to stock.

Below we produce an article from Oklahoma on Kaffir Corn, and its successful trial in that territory. The many inquiries about this valuable product justifies the Journal in giving it much attention:

The Oklahoma farmer who six months ago felt that want was staring him in the face is today happy and contented, with an abundance in the granary and a surplus in the market. He is not contented over his good luck, but is selfish about it, but is desirous of telling everybody he meets of the secret of his success and to urge all others to cultivate it. For it is a crop that the great drought of last spring has been the means of bringing to light a new product that effectually solves the question of successful farming in the semi-arid or drought-afflicted regions of the American continent.

This new product is Kaffir corn, first introduced into this country eight or ten years ago, but until the last two years planted only as an experiment or a novelty, and so unknown to a large majority of the people of the United States. First planted here, and there as a curiosity, it was found to always grow rapidly and mature a crop in the driest weather, even the hot winds not affecting it. Soon it was cultivated to a good effect, and it was wet or dry, hot or cold, this new product would thrive on any kind of soil and with almost no after care or cultivation. It makes a crop of grain under any conditions. It will grow luxuriantly on newly-broken soil, produce fine crops either on bottom or upland, and needs but one or two thorough cultivations during the season.

It can be planted in this latitude any time from the middle of March until the middle of July, and will show no difference in yield except that in the case of early planting the matured heads can be cut off in August or September, and the stalks, which heads will form, but perfect, thus insuring two crops in a season. Though slow in sprouting, it requires no rain whatever and once established it grows as fast as wheat, along in all kinds of weather—wet or dry, hot or cold, hot winds or northers—producing and maturing an absolute surplus crop. The stalks look somewhat like an ordinary stalk, but usually growing from four to six feet in height, with the grain forming in a head at the extreme top point, a field of ripe corn looking like a forest of great white or red plumes standing proudly erect.

The heads are about as thick as an ordinary ear of corn and from six to twelve inches in length, the grain round, a little larger than a grain of rice and resembling wheat in interior structure. There are two kinds, the white and the yellow, the difference being in the color of the grain. The grains of the white variety are in appearance very much like the maize sent to the children of Israel, and coming to the people of the great Southwest, as it does, following the great drought, it is not surprising that it seems much like manna again sent by the God of Israel.

Though planted in many parts of the country in an experimental way for several years, it was not until the present season that Kaffir corn became a prominent crop. When the drought of last spring killed the wheat and oats and seemed almost certain to wipe out the corn, those who had planted the new grain heretofore or knew of its excellent qualities began to advise their neighbors to plant largely of Kaffir corn, as it would grow in a dry season, and they could thus at least secure feed for their stock. The newspapers all over the West took up the advice, and soon every farmer was planting Kaffir corn, and the ground where his wheat and oats had failed and filling up his sod patches and spots where the early corn had already burned out. The planting was not done until well along in August, the acreage being in many sections greater than had ever been devoted to a single crop, and every bit of it grew and thrived, and before the season was over the farmers began to wonder what they would do with the immense crop of the new grain, for there was not enough in the territory and the neighboring states to consume it all, and it was yet such a new thing as not to be recognized in the general markets.

Experience has already developed the fact that it made a most admirable feed to winter stock and to fatten them for market, and dairymen soon discovered that cows fed on it would give more and richer milk than on bran and hay. Both horses and cattle like grain and fodder and will eat up every bit of the stalk, and horses fed on both the fodder and grain are fat, strong and usually sleek-looking. When it came to feeding hogs, it was found that they gained flesh more rapidly than when fed on ordinary corn, and poultrymen found the Kaffir corn an admirable egg producer. Somebody discovered that it would pop as well as the best of popcorn, and women in the country found the grain an excellent substitute for hominy, the best rice and eaten with cream and sugar it was excellent, and also when mashed into a pulpy mass it made an admirable

Still there was so much of it that the people wondered what they would do with it all. A miller of Medicine Lodge ran some of the grain through his meal machine and produced an excellent quality of meal, but not of the quality, this he rigged up a special set of burrs and soon produced a new product that it likely to produce a revolution in the food supply of the world—Kaffir flour. Some of the flour was taken by Mrs. I. W. Stout of that place and made into bread which was fully as white as bread made from second-grade wheat flour and as sweet and palatable. Samples of the bread were sent to various towns and was everywhere pronounced excellent, many preferring it to Graham bread, which it resembles in color, but

is more palatable and makes a loaf of finer texture. There was demand for the flour at once, and the Medicine Lodge mill did not begin to supply it. The word went forth and the people began to ask for the new flour, and already half the mills in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are turning out Kaffir flour and meal.

The flour makes admirable bread and biscuits and does fairly well in cakes and pies; the meal alone makes excellent corn cakes, and when mixed with a mixture of one-third flour and two-thirds meal makes cakes superior to most grades of buckwheat. These are some of the uses discovered for this wonderful new product that marks a new era in farming in the Southwest, and in every house and on every farm are experiments being made daily with increasing success and satisfaction on every side.

With its wonderful and manifold uses, with a profitable use for every portion of the crop, with a change for two crops a year, with an assured yield of corn of from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, what more can be desired by a farmer in any portion of the nation? Kaffir corn has to stay, and the farmer who fails to make use of this wonderful new factor in successful tilling of the soils, will find himself in the rear ranks of the march of progress.

THE WORK TEAM. Of all stock on the farm the work teams need the most care. If they are to perform the most work and wear the longest they must be kept in the best condition possible. After the season's work is finished up it is often the case that they are turned into the pastures and left to take care of themselves. It is a matter of considerable benefit, to make the most of it, they should have a light feed of grain daily. When at work they should have a ration of feed consisting of three times a day; to change entirely and give no grain at all is not the best plan of management. It is important that the horses be in good condition before cold weather sets in. While the weather is moderately cool it will be much easier to get them in a good condition than later. It is as easy as possible, and especially with those that are not to be at work. In fact one of the best plans of management is to have a team of horses in good condition before cold weather sets in. Two teams, as may be necessary to do the farm work and keep them especially to do the work. Less grain will then be needed for the other horses, and the little extra feed in providing comfortable quarters and plenty of good roughness very little grain is needed. Unthreshed oats, if run through a cutting machine, make a quantity of grain which is added, makes a first-class feed and is economical as well; in fact where oats are raised as a part of the farm crops led in this way, but to avoid waste and make the most of them they should be run through a cutting machine and have a quantity of bran mixed with them. Plenty of good fodder or good hay with a very little grain will keep the horses that are not at work in a good condition if they are properly fed grain daily and all reasonable care be taken to keep in a good condition.—Exchange.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED. If any tendency is more marked than another in latter day agriculture it is for the farmer to confine his operations to a restricted number of acres. No matter how large a farm or how many acres he may own, he can fail to see that the best profits made in these days grow out of concentration of culture on reduced areas. There are large numbers of farmers who are running up into the hundreds of dollars, but these people are in every case operating on a contracted acreage. The hop grower in New York, the fruit grower in California, the celery grower, the potato grower and small fruit grower in many other parts of the country, are examples of this. The farmer who is not concentrated. The old idea of it being necessary for a successful farmer to own all the lands adjoining him has exploded, and it is demonstrating beyond a question that the best kind of agricultural poverty is to be land poor. Thousands of men are land poor today, too, who would make money by selling their land and concentrating on a few acres.

CONCHO COUNTY NOTES. D. E. Sims bought five head of hogs from J. H. Draper for \$12 a head. Bill Steadman bought from C. C. F. Miller a pair of Ballingens, fifty-three head of yearlings for \$12 a head. Col. Ed Miller was absent from court this week on account of having a lot of sheep on the table. The price of hogs is still rolling in—although the price has dropped some. John Norman will handle several car loads this season. Tom Mall raised over 700 bushels of corn and as many bushels of oats this year, and more milho maize and cane than he knows what to do with. He has been raising a farm and calculating to put in some wheat this fall.

Robert Roberts had a beet at the Angelo fair which was grown in his garden in that territory and brought two pounds. This beet was grown in a dry land garden and did not have its full growth when he pulled up to carry it to the fair.

It has been raining a great deal lately, and it looks very much like good times are coming for everybody. We have had several frosts but no damage done. Everybody has plenty of feed and it will probably be needed this winter.

Several nights past a large coon invaded the premises at Ed Zoizer's to steal himself a chicken, but finding the chickens all housed up contented himself by taking Ed's "yaller dog" by the back of the neck and walked off with the coon. He had been nearly drowned. Ed hearing the noise went to the assistance of his dog, jumped in the creek and pulled the coon off and killed him. He has the next time you see Ed look at his dog.

The following item, though not stock or farm news, may interest either the stockman or the farmer, and we rob an exchange of it for their benefit: Mr. Crenechaw gives us the following remedy for the bite of a snake or the sting of bees, wasps, ants and other poisonous bites and stings. He says take vinegar in a vessel and soda until it quits boiling and hold the portion bitten or stung in the solution and it will effect a certain cure. He informs us he has seen it tried on a snake bite, and has tried it himself on the stings of ants, bees and wasps. If the bite or sting is where it cannot be held in the solution just apply the soda and then pour vinegar on it and let it boil and relief will be had immediately. The remedy is simple and can easily be tried.

HORSES AND MULES.

Azote is now in the care of a Chicago veterinarian.

Samour Wilkes, 2:08 1-2, by Guy Wilkes, has gone lame.

Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S., has passed her 30th birthday.

The pacer, Jack Bowers, 2:09 1-2, by Kibbick Tom, has been shipped to England.

It is said that Baron Wilkes and his get netted Col. R. G. Stoner nearly \$75,000 this year.

Merry Monarch, the sire of Belle P., 2:24 1-4, is the first son of Nelson, 2:09, to become a speed sire.

Whoso raiseth and traineth a horse for the Lord is counted in the number of those who give alms day and night, in private as well as public. He will find his reward.—Arab Proverb.

A brother to Azote, 2:04 3-4, was driven in Washington by President Cleveland of seven years ago. The gelding is now owned by Nathan Strauss, New York, who thinks he may do to race another year.

J. D. Martin, who campaigned the Texas two-year-old trotter Electrophel, 2:21 1-2, has resigned his position with the Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas, Tex., and will be succeeded by a man carrying the Champion Mediums of W. H. Gray, Brockville, Pa.

Mr. H. L. Asher, the proprietor of Highland Farm, Lexington, Ky., formerly belonging to the Messrs. France & Son, has six yearlings that have shown quarters to a high wheeled sulky, at a horse, hoofs and hair, are of the best. One of these is by Alfred G., 2:19 3-4, out of a mare by Happy Medium.

In England the law makes the exhibition of horseless carriages impossible on the public highways. The law says that any carriage not drawn by horses must be preceded by a man carrying a red flag and that it must not travel faster than two miles an hour. This law was evidently framed with an eye towards the crushing steam roller; nevertheless, it prevents any exhibitions of the new vehicles.

J. B. Chandler has a good performer in the five-year-old stallion Dick Hubbard, that he is racing in Texas. Within a month this horse has won four races, two third moneys and a fourth. He is owned by J. B. Chandler, out of Sally Brass, 2:36 1-2, by George Wilkes, a mare once famous as one of Major Dickinson's fast team in New York.

When the time for record breaking arrives in 1896 it will surprise many horsemen to find that the fastest horse in the world is not a horse, but a man. Joe Patchen of John R. Gentry is found leading the pacing brigade. These three great performers have taken part in so many heart-breaking contests that they are not likely to be ever again defeated. The new candidate for free-for-all honors that another season is quite sure to produce.

Salt should on no account be neglected in the food ration. It is the only earthly constituent in which forage seems to be deficient. The deficiency is essential to the animal economy, as shown by the fact that in the wild state all grass feeding animals travel long distances to reach the "salt licks." It is not always the case that the horse, if not regularly fed in small quantities with his food.

Sunlight is necessary for both horse and man. In his wild state the horse keeps much in the sunlight. Horse owners should all see that their animals have in the stable plenty of sunlight and abundance of light. Many stables are very dark, and therefore more or less unhealthy. Sunlight is a splendid disinfectant. If you want your horse to be full of life and in the best of health, look out for plenty of sunlight in your stable.—Exchange.

Animals cannot thrive their best when food is given them at any time of day or night which happens to suit the convenience of the feeder. Irregular feeding disturbs and deranges the organs of digestion and assimilation, so that they fall to make the most out of the food supplied. If food is given before its regular time there is overloading of the organs and put it away before they have recovered from the previous meal. If delayed, the animal is apt to eat too much and too rapidly; there is poor mastication and digestion and, therefore, is lost and barn.

Ventilating the stable is a problem in the winter season. It is an easy matter to get plenty of fresh air into the stable, but it is difficult to avoid cold draughts on the animals. No system for proper ventilation can be suggested as the plan of the stable, the direction of the wind and the mode of ventilation are to be considered. Much warmth is lost in winter by too much ventilation. If the stable is not lathed and plastered, plenty of fresh air will find its way in. In fact, it will be more difficult to keep it out than to let it in.

An English breeder notices the fact that American horses are being sold in London at prices less than they can be raised in that country. He asks the neighbors some advice in the London Live Stock Journal as follows: "As surely as we sow, so does the American rear. We have seen our very best seed in the shape of Shires and Clydesdales to the Americans, and in due course they gather in their harvest and send us back the produce. Poor unsuspecting 'John Bull'! He no sooner finds temporary relief from his depression than he has to face a new difficulty, one that is the natural, but unlooked-for result of that fleeting relief. Horses of the vanner and light lorry stamp are now being sent across the water to supply the London market, and they find there a ready sale at what is probably a remunerative price. The fact that horses can be sold to pay in London goes to prove at what an absurdly cheap rate they can be reared on the American ranches; consequently the English farmer to try and compete with any chance of success."

Christian Keogh, a butcher of Perth Amboy, N. J., announced recently that competition in the beef trade was so keen he could not make a living by the old methods, and therefore would begin handling horse meat, and no other. Keogh now has been in the horse meat business about three weeks, and says that his success is assured. He already has a good trade and is confident of his ability to increase it. Keogh is a Dane. He declares that in Denmark he sold the meat of thousands of horses which he killed and dressed. He is shipping a large part of the meat he now kills to France and Germany. The meat is salted and put down in barrels by him and his assistants. The local health officials will watch closely

the animals which Keogh kills, as the stock is not of the best kind. Keogh quickly gets only wornout horses from the farms and slays many of the neighborhood. He says that they are all in good condition, and defies anybody to attempt to stop his new business.

In one case a mare, that was in the pasture, claimed a calf as her own and drove the mother away. My brother on the next place raised a fine male out of a cow, and now has a Percheron colt sucking a cow that owns it, and they seem as happy together as less addled couples usually are.—Jersey Bulletin.

A man who knows tells the Philadelphia Record that a concern in Philadelphia makes a profit of \$24 on the carcass of every horse. In the first place, the hide is valuable, and the leather known as cordovan is taken from the skin over the rump. The other leather is soft and is used mostly for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hair from the tail and mane is made into hair-cloths by the hair-dressers. The hair from the hoofs of the horse is extracted, and the bony substance is sold to comb manufacturers. The leg bones are used for knife handles. The ribs and head are burned to make boneblack after the glue has been extracted. By various processes phosphorus, carbonate of ammonia, cyanide of potassium and prussic acid are obtained, and sometimes the meat is canned and shipped to Europe.

A London paper contains the following item: The horse flesh trade in London gives employment to thirty wholesalers and over 1000 retailers. Not a single portion of the carcass of a horse that ends his days at the knacker's yard is, it appears, treated as valueless; but on the contrary, the flesh, the hide, the hoofs and hair are all refined into valuable commodities, and realize a considerable profit for the purchaser after the cost of the beast, which ranges from \$75 to \$100, is deducted. On the subject of horseflesh it is not without interest to note that there are no less than 13,440 meals for our feline and canine pets in one ton of horse flesh. The horse is a creature that is "patched" every month, and that it takes a half-ton of wood cut into skewers to provide for a single day's consumption of cat's meat.

The horse will continue to be a prime favorite as long as men and women want something beautiful and elegant to ride—and to ride. The Kansas City Star does not believe the horse is to go to the packery. It holds that "the horse, so far from being a relic of the past, is to illustrate the survival of the fittest. He may be released from the burdens he has borne in former ages, but he will be refined and elevated by that civility of the future. His destiny is not the glue factory or the sausage mill or the tannery. The most magnificent of animals, whose beauty is held by excellent judges to be both to rank next to that of fairest woman, is not to be lost or deposed from man's honor and affection. The wild horse of the plains disappears, but the civilized and enlightened horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse "fit to ride for a man's life" holds a place in the world's esteem with human heroes. As time advances the world will be in the world more good and great horses, and the "golden age," which is certainly before and not behind us, will be signalized by the presence of a great number of men and women riding and driving perfect horses."

The American trotters that have style, bone, substance, knee action and size can outclass all others as carriage horses for general use, says the American Sportsman. They have more speed than the French Hackney horse, more speed than the Hackney, and can be bred to a type with greater uniformity. The highest priced carriage horse of today, and the most successful in the show ring, are trotting bred. While the big galloped trotter of the Wilkes tribe will never fill the place of the civilized and enlightened horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse "fit to ride for a man's life" holds a place in the world's esteem with human heroes. As time advances the world will be in the world more good and great horses, and the "golden age," which is certainly before and not behind us, will be signalized by the presence of a great number of men and women riding and driving perfect horses."

The recent disclosure regarding the sale of horse meat in Chicago has stirred up the health department to a realization of the necessity of doing something in regard to throwing safety about the practice. A few days ago the department transmitted to Alderman Stanwood, chairman of the draft council committee on health, the draft council ordinance which, if passed, will be almost prohibitory in its effect. It is proposed to license the establishments where horses are slaughtered so highly, and make the provision of the ordinance so exacting that there will be no longer a profit in it.

Alderman Stanwood, who is fathering the ordinance, says: "The ordinance has been drafted by the law department of the city and I am frank to say, will end the killing of horses for food in Chicago. Under the system of inspection provided for, not even the wealthiest packer will find a profit in buying horses for food purposes. As it is now, diseased horses, costing from \$2 to \$5, can be purchased for the slaughter houses in existence and a profit be made out of them. But good, sound, healthy horses cannot be purchased for such money, and they will have to be purchased if any horse flesh is disposed of under this ordinance. I do not see the slightest reason why the ordinance should not go through. It is demanded by the health department and public safety. I shall present an amendment to it, that is that the mayor shall not issue a license for any such slaughtering place except upon the recommendation of the health department."

THE HORSE NOT A BACK NUMBER. The success of the great horse show in New York city in its triumphant reputation of the idea that the horse is becoming a "back number," that he has lost his usefulness, or his place in the esteem of man, his master, says the Kansas City Star. The horse show, it will be understood, is not a horse race; it is an exhibition of horses of all classes, conditions and varieties; a "show" of the horse, not as a pure winner, but merely as a horse, and yet from a limited area of our great coun-

try, 1200 horses, each remarkable for something that should distinguish a horse as beauty, size, speed or breeding, are brought together for the admiration of one and all, by discriminating and appreciative people.

This testimonial, as it may be called to the horse, shows how baseless is the notion that the horse is a creature inferior to man. The horse has been cheap of late in some sections of the country, and because machines propelled by steam and electricity now do in the world some of the work once done literally by discriminating and appreciative people.

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The horse, so far from being doomed to extinction, is to illustrate the "survival of the fittest." He may be released from the burdens he has borne in former ages, but he will be refined and elevated by that circumstance. His destiny is not the glue factory or the sausage mill or the tannery. The most magnificent of animals, whose beauty is held by excellent judges to be both to rank next to that of fairest woman, is not to be lost or deposed from man's honor and affection. The wild horse of the plains disappears, but the civilized and enlightened horse waxes in numbers and value. The horse "fit to ride for a man's life" holds a place in the world's esteem with human heroes. As time advances there will be in the world more and more good and great horses, and the "golden age," which is certainly before and not behind us, will be signalized by the presence of a glorified race of men and women riding and driving perfect horses.

THE COLT'S TEETH. In the colt the incisor and the first three molars on each jaw are always temporary and replaced by permanent teeth, sometime during the animal's life. The last three molars are permanent and are never replaced. The teeth make their appearance as follows: The two middle incisors and the first three molars appear at birth, the first laterals four or six weeks after birth, second laterals, or corner teeth, six or nine months after birth, the fourth molar (the canine teeth) is cut at from ten to twelve months of age.

At two and one-half years, the middle incisors and the first and second molars are replaced. At the same time the fifth molar is cut. At three and one-half the first lateral incisors and the third molar are replaced. At four and one-half the corner teeth are replaced, and the sixth molar is cut. In case of a male the canine teeth are also replaced at four and one-half.

THE HORSE AND HIS COMPETITOR.

The horse stands for ambition in the animal kingdom. He is not hard to handle, but says Robert Lew Seymour, in The Chauquaugan for November, he prefers to carry more weight than the good old lady who slaps the lines on his back and the nervous old man who uses the whip on his flanks when he refuses to lift his head. He inclines the horse to run away; but then the horse was no more intended for the kind old lady or the nervous old gentleman, but he was intended to receive a collegiate education. The horse is man's own animal. Rightly handled he never refuses to pull to the last ounce of his strength, neither will he run away at trifling things generally. He is not afraid of bullets, cannon balls, or rapid-fire guns. He has been the firm companion of some bargainers in the market, and Bicycles, electric cars, and horseless carriages may come and go but they will never destroy the horse, we have today the finest horse raised in the world, and we fancy it will be many a day before any ball bearing pneumatic tire contrivances will take their place. No matter how useful they may become in the market of trade, the horse will always retain his place in the hearts of healthy, vigorous mankind.

MITCHELL COUNTY NOTES. J. D. Earnest of Iatan was seen here a day or so the first of the week. He has recently sold a nice bunch of cattle to J. D. Mitchell of the Square and Commerce ranch.

B. E. Waggoner, manager of the Triangle ranch, was in town Wednesday. He had been at Iatan several days waiting for an arrival of about 6000 head of cattle being shipped in by Captain Bush for his ranch. He says 4000 have been received already. That makes 10,000 belonging to Bush, and they will pasture about 4000 belonging to other parties.

W. T. Scott, who has been absent about a month in old Mexico looking for some bargain in the market, returned the first of the week with a full face of beard, looking very different from what he did when he left, and hardly recognizable by his friends. He bought all the cattle he wanted, enough to fill the contract he had, some 3500 head, and quite a nice lot for his own ranch. Some heavy cows are already on the other, about 1750 head, will be in soon. Says Gus O'Keefe, who went with him, will likely buy 4000 or 5000 head, and will be in the last of the week.

Albert Dean, who has charge of the sanitary inspection work of the bureau of animal industry for the West and Southwest, with headquarters in Kansas City, is visiting Arizona with a view of making a personal investigation of the circumstances leading to the quarantine of the thoroughbred cattle recently shipped into the territory by D. H. Snyder, manager of the H. Wittbeck Land and Cattle company, from Mitchell county, Texas. The visit of Mr. Dean is fraught with importance to the stock interests, and this journal will publish the result of the visit.—Southwestern Stockman.

The Big Springs Pantagraph says L. S. McDowell sold four hogs which weighed 1200 pounds, and which were fattened on mast entirely. Good mast hogs, these.



CATTLE.

The Register reports cattle in Reno county going into winter in fine condition.

The Phoenix Stockman says the San Simon Cattle company recently shipped a train load of cattle to their Texas ranges for feeding purposes.

The Devils River News says in the last three years the cattle men have been moving to the northern country at a rapid rate and at present the country is well stocked with well graded cattle.

Secretary J. C. Loving, while full of thankfulness today, said: "This has been a good year for cowmen and they should feel thankful. They have made money this season and conditions are favorable for their making more."

Every well informed stockman knows that the one great object in feeding stock is to keep up the internal heat and that just in proportion as the internal heat exceeds the requirements of the animal it will be turned into fat.

When feeding cattle on dry sorghum it is very essential that the stock should have free access to plenty of water and salt, and a failure to see to this will result in death of many head of stock.

An Austin dispatch of the 24th inst. says: Messrs. Kieberg of Alice and Tullis of Quanah, members of the Texas Live Stock sanitary commission, met here last night with Governor Culberson for the purpose of considering a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Morton, threatening to quarantine the entire state of Texas unless the national cattle quarantine rules and boundaries are adopted in Texas.

Breeding cattle with pedigrees do not bring the prices they once did, but recent developments hint a revival of interest and a possible return to something like the activity of nearly two decades ago.

A good beef animal is that peculiar breed best head of the breed in which it is to be raised. It is well understood that a certain breed of cattle may prove eminently successful in one locality and may prove an egregious failure in another.

Northern stock journals and northern buyers have begun to feel fusillades of talk and writings against the big steer. They argue that 1000-pound yearlings is every way more desirable and profitable than a 1600-pounder.

quality of course taken into consideration. He no longer cares to handle the great heavy carcasses with its big percentage of fat and offal, but wants the animal of light or medium weight that at twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months is perfectly matured, compact and evenly built.

The danger of competition in the cattle trade from the Argentine Republic is greater than from Australia, although as yet the former country is not making much of an attempt in this line, and in all probability it will be a number of years before they do.

The local receipts of live stock yesterday fell off slightly from the day before but some good stuff came in. The market was hardly as active or strong but a few sales were reported at fair prices and quotations were practically unchanged.

The packing house was not in active operation yesterday, not having enough stuff on hand for slaughter to keep the force busy.

W. White, a Waco cattle man, was in the city yesterday. Mr. White has watched closely the cattle market for a number of years and especially during the present year during which unusual conditions in some respects have prevailed.

Mr. White accounts for the low price of cattle, the year in the hard times that have prevailed which have compelled so many to abandon higher priced beef and eat poultry.

Mr. S. White of Weatherford was in the city on business yesterday. He has some cattle near Childress, and says that grass is fine there and prospects are good for wintering cattle well.

The business of exporting live cattle from Australia to England is not likely to reach proportions sufficiently large to constitute it a menace to the already established trade of the United States.

The first large consignment of live cattle from Australia has recently arrived in Liverpool. They were shipped from Sidney, N. S. W., and were of Cape Horn, as it was feared that the intense heat of the Red Sea route would be productive of great loss.

ful, notwithstanding the fact that the cattle are supposed to have cost only \$20 per head at Sidney. Taking the most favorable view of the case, the cattle cost laid down over \$75 per head.

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It is unfortunate that the trade of this country in live cattle with Germany and the United States has been assumed by gratifying proportions. As it is plainly apparent that the excuses offered by these governments are made up of mere verbiage.

A. C. True, in a letter to the Dallas News, says: "The buyers will remember having seen in these columns a few weeks ago an account of a new scheme for feeding cattle that had been conceived and was being introduced by an American at San Antonio."

"Cost of cotton seed, hulls and meal per head for 110 days \$7.68, cost cotton seed hulls, meal and molasses for same time per head \$3.47, for 110 days 25.25 pounds, on steers fed on his food in same time 23.33 pounds, an increase of nearly 25 pounds per steer."

The molasses from beet sugar factories is being used in the feeding of cattle. Attempts have been made to utilize it in making a molasses feed, which can be shipped in bags and readily mixed with other feeds.

W. L. McCauley of Maverick will feed about 200 steers at his ranch on the Concho with a load of pecans Wednesday.

Several cattle buyers have been in town this week offering \$3 for yearlings. Pecans by the wagon load from the San Antonio river were noticed on the streets.

The grass continues to grow in Texas. Cotton continues to roll in. Several cars of eastern cattle were shipped in last week.

BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals.

CHILDRESS COUNTY DOTS. Four good rains during the month of October put our land in good fix for plowing, and our farmers have been enabled to put their wheat lands in good shape.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year \$1.10. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year \$1.50.

Mr. Stocke Yarde, "Ten millions is a bit steep, Baron Blase, as a marriage settlement for my daughter." Baron Blase: "Ah, my dear sir! You forget how very old my daughter is."

Strange. The last notes of the piano were lost in thunders of applause. "Nevertheless, muttered the critic, savagely, 'I don't regret it as true art. You don't make me believe that hair is his own.'"

T. V. MUNSON & SON DENISON, TEXAS. MAIL & HANDSOME ST AND BEST Nursery Catalogue issued in Texas. Free Apply quick to get a copy.

FRUIT GROWERS. Do you wish to plant large, vigorous and healthy fruit trees and grow fine and valuable varieties? Then send your orders direct to McKinney Nurseries.

Galveston Nursery & Orchard Co., Hulon, Galveston County, Texas. For pear, peach and plum trees guaranteed free from disease or injurious insects.

COON'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. "Junction" North, Main and Delaware Streets, Kansas City, Mo. Three courses, Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy. THREE MONTHS AND GRADUATES IN GOOD POSITIONS.

World's Fair Material. Galvanized No. 24 iron roofing at \$2.50 per square. Steel No. 24 iron roofing at \$2.00 per square.

\$500.00 REWARD will be paid for any case of Spillitis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies will cure.

Why not Purchase our Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds - From - Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co., LIMITED, PATTERSON, LA.

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

TEXAS BREWING CO. North and Northeast If you have any intention of going to the North or East this fall or winter you should advise yourself of the best route from the South and West.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. Send for Special Introduction. FREIGHT BY RAIL. MOSELEY & PITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

TRANSIT HOUSE L. E. HOWARD, Manager. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Time Table Effective June 25, 1898.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run every day.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. ONCE MORE in harmony with the world's opinion completely cured men are singing happy praises for this medicine.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. ONCE MORE in harmony with the world's opinion completely cured men are singing happy praises for this medicine.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. ONCE MORE in harmony with the world's opinion completely cured men are singing happy praises for this medicine.

Sherman Commercial Nursery, 21st Year. THE BEST of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door.

Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and intermediate points. All shipments on this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments.



SWINE.

The old-time question of feeding potatoes to stock is again to the front this year, because many run away with the idea of growing them to many tubers. Potatoes boiled and mashed and mixed with corn meal, oatmeal, or barley meal, make an excellent, clean and profitable food, but putting on fat will not compare with corn.

We would refer hog raisers to the formula sent out by the bureau of animal industry as a preventive and of benefit in sickness, and perhaps as good a medicine and the result of a careful experimentation as any. They say the most efficacious formula which has been tried is the following: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hypophosphite, 2 pounds; iron sulphate, 1 pound; antimony, sulphide, 1 pound. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose one large tablespoonful to each 200 pound weight of hog.

PIGS FOR PORK.

Any good, thrifty pig will feed himself in the woods from June to November. If it be an average woods, and by the middle of December can be fed up to 200 pounds, which is quite heavy enough for the production of good bacon. Neither does he need to be a "razor back" to thus thrive upon such fare.

Scours in young pigs is the most costly of all ailments to the farmer's pocket, and it apt to go through a litter. It stunts growth permanently, and one thus affected will never make bacon. The production of good pigs can be avoided only by carefully feeding the dam, feeding her regularly and the right thing.

Mix salt with the food of the growing pig, and give him a box of ashes, into which a little sulphur is thrown. This prevents the loss of power in the hind legs, so common in highly fed swine. Feed just right, they should reach their 200 pounds in six months, and be sold, for it will then pay better to give your feed to younger pigs.

SWINE BREEDING.

Every farmer should keep a few hogs. This statement should be qualified, and neutralized by the other: No man should keep hogs who are unwilling to give them constant, careful, thoughtful attention. It is a common belief that hogs require less attention than any other live stock. Hence, when any form of sickness affects a herd, the owner too often regards it as a contagious pestilence that is floating in the air, and as being a plague that he is utterly powerless to thwart.

Many are diligent in their efforts to maintain healthful quarters, but fall in some essentials. A good number of breeders are successful during nine seasons out of ten in maintaining good health in their herds. Usually in the tenth season the trouble, if it comes, is from the neglect which over-confidence and a usual success permits to come in, at the very time that precaution was so much required.

Sound food of mixed varieties, with abundance of grazing in summer and autumn, as well as cooling vegetable diet in part, during the winter and spring, as well as during a dearth of grazing, in summer, are the means which do so much to maintaining the hogs in good health.

Cooking and steaming the vegetables as well as the old and dry hardened grain, has many commendable uses. Warm stoves not permitted to sour are helpful in cold weather, particularly with the young things.

Pure water, and sunshine all have their part. The sun admitted in full force clears a hog house of a great quantity of disease germs. Surface water is pregnant with danger to hogs that drink it.

The prime essential is sound health and constitution in the parentage. Next to this is exercise and judicious feeding of pigs during the early months of their lives. Under this head may be urged the worth of supplementary food and condiments. The old process line-seed cake was bright, in small quantities at first, and gradually increased to a part ration with oats, corn, barley, or rye, comes in for a share of the portion in a proper ration.

Various treatments administered in due proportions at first and the amount increased with the growth of the youngsters aids materially in forming strong bones and in giving strength to the frame-work.

Attention to all details, and discrimination search for advice by reading and consultation with experienced breeders is the young man's reliance.

HOGS VS. COTTON.

W. E. Skinner, of the Fort Worth Union stock yards, in conversation with a Dallas News reporter, speaking of hog raising, said:

"It might be considered by some that a motive actuated by personal gain would cause what I am going to say to you, but as I have preached 'hog' in the past and will continue to in the future, I want to say that if hogs were selling for 5 cents per pound on the market there would be no happier man in Texas than the undersigned, as then we would know that the increased production and fattening of hogs would be assured. Various conditions in the northern states which have been accounted for as cholera is some and immediate financial requirements in other cases has caused excessive shipments of hogs to the northern markets in the past ninety days, which any one observing in watching the daily press reports, must have realized, would of necessity depress the market price, and it is on this line that I want to lead the people's thoughts.

"If any one could foresee that a certain commodity would bring an excessive price at maturity and would put their whole farm into that article his farm would prove a gold mine to him, but as long as we can not see so far ahead as the law of supply and demand governs the prices obtained for products that is more natural than that you should hedge. Any one who is at all observant may have noticed that when the price of one article is high other staple productions are correspondingly low, in other words, every farmer putting his entire farm in cotton makes 5 cent cotton, while corn will be selling for 30 or 40 cents a bushel and the most reliable information I have gives the cheapest cost of production in Texas to corn, while on the other hand, if the farm were parcelled off into the production of the diversified products that nature demands for the sustenance of human and animal life, the demand for the entire production and thus save any chance of overproduction.

"In figuring the cost of producing cotton the farmer is the family help at nothing. The laborer is worthy of his hire. And when cotton advances in price do not abandon all else and go to raising cotton. Keep it at the advance by keeping down the production as in these days of electricity the visible supply is known the world over very quickly. But keep on producing the other articles necessary to the world's sustenance and thus hold the supply of all only adequate to the demand and keep up prices generally.

"Hogs are low this year from causes that are plain to all. Next year they will be selling at 4-1-2 or 5 cent a pound. If you abandon them as unprofitable you will not have any to reap the benefit from. Remember you are a unit in this world's population and if you jump into one thing one season and into another next season you are always just one year late in catching up with the big price. Where, when, and how to buy some article you can not make at home, have something you can sell or

barter for it. Do not ask your dealers to carry you until you sell your cotton or your hogs or your corn, as you then have the entire planetary system of units on the earth as they at once become a part of your financial world, by requiring to figure you in their calculation.

The hog the same amount of care, and attention you bestow on any other article you are producing and he will prove a financial help to you being very productive itself, but putting on a little will be the winning card of the farm.

"A hog can be fully matured and fattened to weigh 250 pounds in ten months properly cared, and every farmer could raise a carload twice a year with very little additional cost to the general expense of running the farm. Try it one year with another and be convinced.

SHELTER FOR HOGS.

Not only in maintaining health, but as economizing feed, a comfortable shelter through the winter will pay for its investment. There is no occasion for having the shelter costly, the principal point is to secure necessary warmth and have the quarters dry.

As hogs sleep all in a bed together there is more need for ventilation and less need to have extra warm than with almost any other class of stock. While it is best to have a tight feeding floor on which to feed grain, in nearly all cases a warmer bed and one easier kept clean can be secured with a dry dirt floor. It will help considerably in this if dirt is hauled and filled in until it is at least four or five inches higher than the outside.

Clay is the best kind of soil when it can be secured as it packs and does not make dust as rapidly as a loamy soil. It is an item in arranging the feeding floor to have so that it can be readily cleaned, as it is not good economy to allow the hogs to eat filth and to do this the floor must be cleaned regularly. Then the bedding in the sleeping quarters should be changed sufficiently often, say every week or ten days as may be necessary to secure proper cleanliness. If there is any opening, if it can be arranged conveniently it should be on the south side.

It is important to have the roof tight. A dirt floor is warmer than a raised board floor and with care in having a tight and good drainage, a dry bed can be provided.

It will pay to have the quarters warm as so much less feed is required to keep the hogs in the winter, and the ability for profit with hogs is to maintain a steady growth from birth to maturity.

CURING HAMS.

Please give me directions for curing and pickling hams. Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Meridian, Miss.

When ham with a slight saline taste is preferred, two pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar water and an ounce of saltpeter made into a brine by using sufficient water for twenty-five pounds of what will cure it in five weeks. The brine is prepared in the usual way, and the hams kept beneath it and turned over twice a week. The hams may be kept in the pickle all summer by scalding it occasionally and adding salt. They are ready to drain and cure as previously stated. A very good pickle for 100 pounds of pork is made by dissolving in three gallons of water five pounds of sugar, eight pounds of rock salt and four ounces of saltpeter, and the ingredients to boil over a slow fire, skimming off the impurities. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the statement that the brine should be used when cold, as this is an accepted fact with curers of pork. The majority make a practice of rubbing the meat thoroughly with pulverized saltpeter before packing, and the next day immersing in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Two ounces of saltpeter will be more than sufficient for the cure, and should be added at the rate of one cent a pound of ham.

A good deal of sugar is used in curing causes a smoky atmosphere when the meat is frying, unless attendance is constant, and molasses has a like effect. A pint of molasses is the equivalent of a pound of sugar. What is termed dry salting is said to induce a more delicate flavor than the cure. This is a compromise for the time devoted to the curing process. One pound of salt and one ounce of saltpeter is moistened with water and rubbed with salt. The hams are laid on and every day for six weeks the paste which runs off is again laid on. A mixture of sugar and salt daily rubbed on hams will preserve them. It is a protracted process, but effectual.

THE "NEW" STEER AND THE "NEW" HOG. Live Stock Report. In the category of "new" things which the latter part of the nineteenth century is producing, let the "new steer" and the "new hog" be prominent which is their due. The new steer is that handy weight, blocky, compact built, squarely standing, early maturing, hardy constitution, and that at thirty-six months has reached his full development and contains the highest percentage of meat, in both yield and quality to the lowest percentage of offal. He is not the one the butcher when other types are neglected. In him, at present, lay all the law and the profits of the cattle business—at least in the market of man-made food. This steer is born as well as made, and great care should be used in selecting the right class of cattle to feed. Those which should be avoided are the large rough fellows who matured is a slow process, and who at three years are still far from perfect condition and must weigh upward of 1600 pounds before they show in a finished state. Get the blocky, small-boned fellows of tender age, in whom quality and early maturity is distinctly a trinity of constitution, feeding quality and early maturity is distinctly shown, and then by judicious handling and systematic feeding bring out those qualities and work them up to their highest standard.

So with the hog. Every feeder knows that with a 400 pound porker the last 200 pounds is of slower growth and of lower quality than the first. The "new" hog has no need of the last 200 pounds, for the demand now is for the choice light and medium weight, the heavy animal retaining no longer the prestige he so long held. Never was this more strongly known than during the past few months, when the best demand has been for good medium weight and prime bacon hogs from both packers and shippers. These must be crowded into the animal plenty of meat and as little offal as possible. That we have been gradually but steadily working toward a lighter class of hog, and without anything in the matter of quality, is shown by the fact that in the decade 1870 to 1880 the winter packing showed by returns the average weight of hogs slaughtered was 270 pounds; from 1880 to 1890 it was 257 pounds, and from 1890 to 1895 it was 240 pounds. Thus far in the season of 1896-97 the average weight has been 230 pounds. That the yield of product remains as high may be learned when it is stated that the 270 pound hog of 1873 yielded 13 per cent of its gross weight in lard, and the 250 pound hog of 1895 yielded 14 per cent, the former producing 35 pounds, and the latter 33-5 pounds. No longer does the "fat back" command the premium. He has no yield precedence to the well-matured meat in weight and the prime bacon grade. The latter have been in especially good demand, and in the face of a liberal ration, the yield of lard during the cholera scare held up in value remarkably well, their decline being no greater in comparison than heavier grades.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In this year of great crops Texas wanted to provide something peculiarly its own, and so comes forward with 10,000,000 pounds of pecans. There is no finer nut and Texas, by the way, also grows the largest and most ambrosial pecan in the world outside of Spain.—Globe-Democrat.

The car of Pecos valley fruits, vegetable honey and grapes received a diploma for best general exhibit at the Illinois state fair. The members of the board, as well as Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, Governor Altgeld and others were in unison in the expression that the fruit was the finest, both in appearance and flavor, exhibited at the fair.—Ex.

Can pecans be transplanted successfully, or should the nuts be planted where they grow? It is generally better about the paper shell pecan; are they superior to the common kind, and where can they be procured? When should the nuts be planted? Should they be planted in the woods and transplanted? M. C. Fuller, Stranger, Tex.

The pecan can be successfully transplanted, but it is generally better to plant the nuts when the cultivation is undertaken on a large scale. The paper shell variety is considered superior to the ordinary plant. Pecan growers and seed dealers. The nuts should be planted in the fall. It is not advisable to transplant trees growing wild, if the west wind from the north is to be cultivated, however, might make them equal to the regular orchard variety.

INFLUENCE OF EXPOSURE.

A Georgia farmer during the winter of 1880 planted an orchard of peaches around a hill, the rows extending from the west to the east. The exposure of those that have a southern exposure only one remains alive, while very few have died upon the northern exposure. All except one having either a southern or southeastern exposure have died.

Grapes were planted in alternate rows around the hill. While many of those having a southern exposure are still living, they are neither so vigorous nor so productive as those of the same variety on the north side. During the last summer those on the south side were much more seriously affected with black rot, and mildew was confined to those with southern exposure.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN THE FALL.

For several years we have tried setting strawberry plants late in the fall, and after thoroughly testing this method we believe there is no better time. However, plants set in the fall cannot as a rule be depended on to produce fruit the following season unless set very early. Our only object in setting plants in the fall is to save time in the spring. Last season we set 1000 plants late in November, only a few days before the ground froze. They were shovelled once, the plants were covered with straw, and only a few very few plants were missing. It is not necessary to mulch plants set in this way. As they are not expected to fruit the first year, they may be cultivated exactly the same as though set in the spring. The mulching would only be in the way.

In selecting the ground for the new strawberry plants, it should be taken to procure ground that is as free as possible from weed seed. This makes a great difference in caring for the plants and keeping them clean. Avoid plants with a low and round, or any which is known to be infested with the common white grub which is the chief enemy of the strawberry grower and the next year the next year the setting plants on old ground that has been thoroughly cultivated for several seasons. Ground that has grown potatoes or corn the previous season will be well plowed and fitted, then mark out in rows about three and a half feet apart. A good corn marker made similar to that with narrow runners may be used for marking.

This should be arranged so as to mark two rows at a time, making furrows about two inches wide and three inches apart. After the rows are marked in these furrows, they should be set about fifteen inches apart in the rows. Press the soil firmly about the roots of the plants, and avoid plants with a trowel and line as some writers recommend. Having the rows marked is faster and more satisfactory, besides it does away with both trowel and line. The ground should be irrigated when the plants are set. Early in spring the plants should be cultivated and hoed and cared for the same as though set in spring.

PRUNING.

One trouble in pruning is that, in many cases, the work is put off from time to time and then too much is done at once, and the result is injury to the tree is the result. It would be much better in every way to do a little at a time and do the work often, and check the growth of the branches here and there wherever it seems needed. The first and most important pruning must be given when the tree is first transplanted. Then the tops should be checked and pruned, and the roots and it is at this time that the general shape or form of the tree should be decided. So far as the spreading of the branches is concerned, spreading overhead that will admit air and sunshine all through the tree is best. In securing this another benefit is derived, that is, the trunk of the tree is shaded and this affords some protection, and to some extent at least, lessens the liability to their being infested with the borer. This pest largely attacks the trunk of the tree, and if not thoroughly will in a great measure avoid this.—Journal of Agriculture.

MEAT AND MUSIC.

A North Tenth street butcher has instituted a startling innovation in advertising methods for tradesmen of his class. For some time past this enterprising butcher has been displaying the quality of his profits. Customers were not as plentiful as he would have liked, and so he set about hunting up a scheme to drum up trade, says a Philadelphia Daily.

Finally one day he hit upon what he conceived a splendid experiment and proceeded at once to put it into execution. He went down town to do a little shopping. Late that afternoon the neighbors were somewhat surprised to see a wagon draw up in front of the butcher shop with a handsome upright piano. The musical instrument was carefully moved into the shop and placed in position near the meat block. The next morning when the shop opened the first customer was greeted with a melodious serenade by a colored man who sat at the piano and rattled his ebony fingers over the ivory keys.

The musical advertisement and diversification made a big hit, and now the butcher is kept busy cutting off roasts and steaks to the accompaniment of popular airs.

UNCLE SAM'S SEED GARDEN.

Back of the seed barn of the department of agriculture is a very funny little garden. It covers about half an acre, which is divided up into many little rectangular patches. Of the latter there are 450 in all, which are sown with good demand, and in the face of a liberal ration, the yield of lard during the cholera scare held up in value remarkably well, their decline being no greater in comparison than heavier grades.

them to send samples. In fact, they come from all over the world and the purpose of the garden described is to collect the entire planetary exhibit of the grasses of all lands.

Included among the 450 species are various kinds of forage plants. The purpose of this novel establishment, with Prof. Scribner, the agronomist recently engaged by the department of agriculture. When all of the plants are fully developed, along toward autumn, the garden will be very pretty to look upon. There will be bamboos, which belong to the family of grasses. Adjoining the garden is L. O. Howard's insect rearing establishment, in which bugs of multitudinous varieties are bred under glasses. The latter gentleman jocularly threatened to let out his bugs to browse upon Prof. Scribner's grasses, not to mention the plants of different kinds which Prof. Wiley is cultivating in the immediate vicinity.

Prof. Wiley has an outfit of a very unique kind, and the informed with a glass roof, out from under which run a series of parallel railway tracks for a distance of 60 to 70 feet. On the rails are miniature flat cars, which are run by hand, and are used to transport in each tub. In each tub is a growing plant. There are a number of specimens of each kind of plant—potato, pea or what two—growing in a different kind of soil. The purpose in view is to find out just how much available food is contained in various soils. The soils employed have previously been analyzed, and the quality of the food in the soil may not determine its usefulness for producing crops. Having ascertained by analysis just how much food is contained in each kind of soil, Prof. Wiley wants to know how much of it is assimilated in the process of vegetable growth. The soils experimented with are from all parts of the United States, and the information obtained is expected to be of much use to farmers. The days of farming by guess work have nearly passed by, and the future is a scientific pursuit.

The rails and cars enable Prof. Wiley to run his plants under shelter when it rains. Rain water contains nitrogen, which, being added in undetermined quantity, makes it impossible to determine the accuracy of his experiments. Only distilled water is furnished to the plants.

The department of agriculture raises each year on its farm many thousands of plants for distribution to members of congress and to applicants generally. This season it will take 55,000 cuttings of grape vines, comprising twenty-five varieties. Of course, the grape vines were grown out of doors. Twenty-two varieties of olives will be grown under glass for the same purpose to be distributed in the South.

Of the 2000 set produced, some varieties being best for oil and others most suitable for pickles. Out of doors will be grown thirty varieties of figs, which, perhaps, 1500 cuttings will be taken. To the list will be added 100,000 strawberry plants of forty varieties; also 5000 camphor plants raised from seed, and pineapples, guavas, oranges and lemons. The plants are distributed only south of North Carolina, camphor plants south of Savannah, and pineapples in southeastern Florida, the latter being best for the climatic conditions suitable for the raising of these products.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

Fall is an excellent time for planting trees and shrubs and plants, if properly done, and hardy kinds should be planted. If you do the work carelessly and plant stock which is not hardy and of a delicate nature, and consequently will not stand the winter, it is better to please do not secure the nurseryman who tendered you the advice, or condemn hardy stock and fall planting in general. If you scattered palm seed upon your lawn, you would expect to expect to raise a fine crop of these delicate beauties, for they are not raised in that way, and so if you select delicate plants and shrubs, and put stick them in the ground in a careless, shiftless way in order to get rid of them as quickly as possible, and then expect them to produce fruits and flowers, you are asking for trouble, which is unreasonable and preposterous. You may say that you do not think any one would reason like that of nurserymen, but in a very recent position to learn and see just such an instance. 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The total cattle receipts at Chicago, reported last week, were 400,000 behind last year's receipts.

Texas people are not all asleep at the hour of midnight. They are awake to the importance of doing something for themselves.

The Williamson County Poultry association is making preparations to show its birds at Taylor, commencing today, and continuing for three days.

Deep water on the Texas coast means much to the stockman and farmer of Texas. It will provide markets for products that shallow water was a bar to.

The fair at Tyler was not as well attended as it deserved to be, and on this account the full program was not completed. The other fairs, as far as heard from, have been quite successful.

Texas corn is finding a market in Cuba just now. One hundred thousand bushels were exported in one shipment from Galveston last week. Perhaps the scraps over there will do somebody a good turn.

It will not be many years until the stockmen of Texas can keep a rooster on their front gate posts all the time. A market at home, the Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other markets, and a market across the deep blue sea will justify this.

The fruit growers of the Pecan valley have organized a horticultural society, and its object is to promote fruit growing in the irrigated portion of the Pecan valley. Texas will astonish the natives when her capabilities in the fruit industry are tested. This writer has had a little experience with Texas fruit, and for size and flavor we would hardly know where to look for anything better.

New life has entered into every kind of the stock industry in Texas, except perhaps the horse raising. With better prices of cattle, and plenty of grass the cowman has split in his hands and taken a fresh hold, and with better prices for mutton and wool, and fresh grazing grounds, the sheepman feels like there is something in the breeze yet, and with the increasing demand for hogs our people generally are giving more attention to hog raising. The horseman should not lose heart. This writer has a few horses, and he intends to hold on to them and improve them. There always will be somebody who wants a good horse and a good mule.

Those "flabbergasted," long-bellied, type-setting machines are some mistakes in the last issue of the Journal. We believe the things are Dutch, anyhow, and besides they stutter. In the first column of the editorial page they repeated four different paragraphs nearly as often as a fellow's wife does when he starts down town and she wants him to bring something back. Again the fool thing said "condensed" meal was not good for sheep, just as though somebody had said it was. Now, they do say that "cotton seed meal" is not good for lambs. In another place this headline appeared: "Sheep and Wool 6 theta, taebnoh Notes." If the "intelligent compositor" was still in existence we would know what to do, but with these big iron things we know not what to do.

In Illinois the board of health requires that it be made the duty of dairymen to keep the premises where cows are housed in perfectly sanitary condition, and to pay strict attention to the cleanliness of all vessels and utensils used in the business. Any case of bovine infection must at once be reported to the secretary of the state board of health by the owner of the affected animals, and also the appearance of any zymotic disease of any kind in his own family. Any person convicted of watering milk will be subjected, on conviction, to a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each and every offense. Such regulations should be promulgated by the boards of health of every state. In Texas, perhaps, too little attention has been paid to such things. But it is to the interest of the dairymen, as well as to their patrons that their premises should be kept clean and their products pure.

A very lively blizzard struck Texas last Monday morning, covering a large scope of country. The following places report the fall of snow: Abilene, Taylor county; Colorado, Mitchell county; Baird, Callahan county; Albany, Shackelford county; Cisco, Eastland county; Goldthwaite, Mills Co.; Lampasas, Lampasas Co.; Hillsboro, Hill county; Ennis, Ellis county; Granbury, Hood county; Terrell, Kaufman county; Wichita Falls, Wichita county; Henrietta, Clay county; Sherman, Grayson county, and several other places. This shows the territory covered. There was also rain and sleet in most of the places. While it was very cold it is not thought any material damage will result. It was unusually early for such an extensive blizzard in Texas.

The executive committee of the Texas Division of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association of the United States met in Waco last Tuesday.

Hector D. Lane of Alabama, the president, said: "The effect of the work begun by the national association at Jackson and taken up at the New Orleans meeting and subsequently at the Waco meeting last March was a great reduction in acreage. I agree with Mr. H. H. Neill, the statistician of New Orleans, that the present crop will fall under 6,000,000 bales. When we met at Jackson, Miss., last January we were confronted with 4-cent cotton, which was the result of the biggest overproduction ever occurring in the history of cotton. The crop last year was 9,700,000. We reduced it 3,000,000 bales and brought the price to 8 cents on the present crop. The bears are telling in the markets that the improved farming facilities, abundance of grain and feed and cheap horses and mules in the South will result in a Texas crop of 4,000,000 bales and a national crop of 11,000,000 bales next year. This talk is being used to bear the present crop, which they see is running out. The object of our meeting tomorrow and the meeting that will follow is to prevent overproduction next year and the pauper prices that will result from such overproduction. We will issue addresses and keep it up and surely keep the planters in remembrance of the indisputable result of overproduction. "I think the South has in cotton a splendid endowment of the Creator which if supported in the right manner will bring the plenty and comfortable. Theorists' promise through methods which can ever be realized. Overproduction changes cotton to a curse to the sunny land that yields it, while keeping the production in bounds will make its growers prosperous and happy."

KAFFIR CORN. Captain H. L. Scott of the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Sill, O. T., writes to the Journal, saying that he is much interested in the question of Kaffir corn for semi-arid lands, and that he would like to learn something of its nutritive value for horses and mules. Kaffir corn and milo maize are the same, or nearly the same, thing. So is Egyptian corn. In West and Northwest Texas the milo maize variety has been tried for several years, and the present year an immense crop has been raised, and this writer has been feeding it to horses, cows, hogs and chickens, and we believe that it is fully equal to any feed we ever used. The grain is softer than corn, and fully as strong. It may be crushed or fed in the whole grain. If fed in the head it is better to pull the heads to pieces when feeding to horses or cattle, as by doing this there will be less waste, and the heads being close they will catch some dust and perhaps insects, which will be knocked out by the pulling to pieces.

The yield this year has ranged from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre. Captain Scott is referred to an article in another column written from his own section, headed "Kaffir Corn."

CANAIGRE. Canaigre is a wild plant which has been discovered in the West in the last few years, or, we might say, its valuable tannin qualities. The tannin is in the roots, which grows in clusters of four or five on each plant. These roots are dug and dried and shipped to markets where there are extracting works, and the tannin matter is there extracted. It is said that one ton of these roots possess as much tannic acid as five tons of oak bark. A few years ago a Canadian found it in New Mexico, and believing that he could make it profitable working purchased the right to dig it from 150,000 acres and put men at work digging it. He shipped it to Europe and Canada and was so much encouraged that he concluded to improve it, if possible, by cultivation, and came to Texas and planted the seed on 225 acres near Hockley, in Harris county. This was three years ago. Since then something like a thousand acres have been planted in the Pecos valley. If cultivation improves it, and it thrives as it is believed it will, extracting works will be established wherever it grows, and then tanneries will follow. If we have the tannin and the hides, why can't we make the leather? And if we can make the leather why not also make the shoes and other things as we make of leather? The result of these experiments are being watched with much interest.

LISTEN! Because of the frequent mention of several Fort Worth enterprises in the last few issues of this Journal there may be some who will conclude that the Journal has become a local paper. We have heard of no such charge, however, and we do not desire to create that impression in the mind of any one. The Journal is and has always been a state paper, and whatever has seemed good for the stock and farm interests of Texas it has approved. It is the mouth piece of no town or city in Texas, or elsewhere. But wherever there is an enterprise on foot calculated to in any manner benefit the stock and farm interests the Journal will back it with all its strength. Texas needs packing houses, canning establishments, etc., and there is no good reason why she can't have them. With the building of these will come other benefits, such as the building of more roads, the cheapening of freights and the opening of deep water ports along the coast. All these things are in sight. But, men who put money into these enterprises generally do it for the money there is in it. They do not put millions of dollars in enterprises without faith in its success, and if they are men who made the money thus invested they surely have foresight sufficient to see that if they can not compete with concerns of this kind outside the state they cannot succeed. Business is business wherever you go, and the tub that cannot sit on its own bottom is worthless.

THE CHRISTMAS HORSEMAN. To the Horseman must be granted the credit of having originated the practice, now general among turf journals, of giving to their readers and the public each Christmas a holiday edition. This season the Christmas Horseman will be issued December 5, and will be a fitting companion to the long series of souvenir numbers published by that enterprising and progressive journal. As usual, the Christmas Horseman will be a genuine storehouse of useful information relating to the race horse, its literary matter being from the pens of the foremost authorities in their special lines, and the statistical matter deals with phases of the breeding problem not hitherto exploited. Always famous for its magnificent illustrations, the Horseman's best previous efforts will be eclipsed in its coming holiday edition. Admirable portraits, the work of the best artists, who makes the delineation of the horse a specialty, of the world-famous stallions in the light-harness breed will be presented, and other full-page illustrations of celebrated campaigners will be found among the many pages of amusing, entertaining and instructive reading matter. With these features the Christmas Horseman of 1895 will be treasured in home, library, club and office; in short, for its beautifully appropriate lithographed cover in colors to its last page it will show that neither labor nor expense has been spared by its publishers to make it what every souvenir number should be—a valuable work of reference as well as an entertaining and instructive periodical.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION. The last quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was held in the office of Secretary and General Manager Loving last Monday. It was an important meeting, but on account of the bad spell of weather only four of the committee were present. They were C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, A. G. Boyce of Channing and J. C. Loving of Fort Worth. The applications of fifty-odd cattlemen who want to become members were favorably acted upon. The rest was private business that the association does not wish published. The next meeting will be at the annual round-up here in March. The most important feature of the day so far as Texas cattlemen are concerned was the proposition by W. E. Skinner. It is not generally known, but there is an embargo on Texas cattle that prevents exportation direct via Southern ports except between the dates of December 1 and January 15. During the remainder of the year all cattle that go to England must come from north of the quarantine line. This necessarily works a hardship on the cattle industry of this state. But England treats Texas only with American laws. This fact is due to an act of the American congress. Texas cowmen have long been kicking against any such unjust discrimination, especially when their stock is as free from infectious diseases as those of Illinois and Iowa. A concerted action is now to be made to have this embargo removed entirely and forever. Colonel Skinner's proposition is as follows: For the association to send one of its leading representatives with representatives of the Fort Worth packing house and stock yards to Washington for the purpose of gaining an audience with Secretary of Agriculture Morton and presenting the facts in the embargo case to him in their true light, with the hope that he will act favorably. The proposition met with great favor from the executive committee, and it is very probable that they will accede to the request. For the packing house and stock yards President G. W. Simpson will go. The cattle raisers will send R. J. Kleberg, president of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, to represent their part of the program, and Colonel A. J. Thompson, the big exporter, will make the third man. They mean to use every persuasive tongue on Secretary Morton, and are of the opinion their words will have effect. If congress removes its restrictions, it is thought that England will immediately follow suit. Then a Texas steer can be shipped from New Orleans or Galveston at all times of the year, and cow raising in Texas will have received its greatest impetus.

LETTER TO SHEEPMEN. Chicago, Ills., Nov. 25, 1895. To the Sheep Trade: In conditions surrounding the sheep stock of all ages, and rounding the sheep market is so marked and satisfactory in every way that we find pleasure in acquainting the trade with the change, feeling such information will not only be of use to our friends, but to ourselves. The importance of this market as a sheep slaughtering and distributing center has become so pronounced that the supplies are not equal to the demands. We have more sheep buyers on this market now than ever before; and this, with the receipts of about 170,000 head over last year, is certainly very good evidence that the growth is not only rapid but permanent. Supported as we are by increased slaughtering and local butchering requirements, with a strong interior feeder demand, we sincerely hope those interested will look us up before marketing sheep. We give preference to consideration to this department as we do to every other department of the business, being perfectly equipped with salesmen and assistants to enable us to give each shipment, whether large or small, prompt, personal attention. All sales are made under the personal supervision of a member of the company. Consignments cannot be too small—nor too large—to receive the very best disposition at our command. Our system of "Market Reports" is most complete, and sheep handlers will find their interests being our information and facilities. If you need information on sheep, all that is necessary is to drop us a line, telling what you have, indicating the price and weight, and we will respond promptly, giving you our ideas of values and other information that will be of value to you. Give us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors who are in the sheep trade—we will put them on our list. Our "Market Reporter," published here also as regular Market Letters, furnished free on application. Telegraphic advice supplied on request. Correspondence invited. If you can use us, command us. We offer the trade every advantage consistent with profitable results. We extend large annual benefits to patrons in the way of unequalled service and absolute safety. Respectfully, EVANS-SIDER-BUEL CO.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Fort Worth Weekly Gazette for one year.....\$1 10 Texas Farm Journal and Dallas or Galveston Semi-Weekly News for one year.....1 50 Texas Stock and Farm Journal and St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic for one year.....1 50 Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer for one year.....1 10 Texas Stock Journal and New York Tri-Weekly World for one year.....1 50 This offer enables the Journal's readers to supply themselves with all the first class newspapers they may want at an exceedingly small cost. Send your orders promptly to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

DECEMBER 11, "TEXAS DAY," AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION. December 11 has been named "Texas Day" by the Atlanta Exposition management, and the Hon. Chas. A. Culbertson, governor, and staff have been invited to be present and take part in the exercises on that great day, and the auditorium has been reserved for the governor from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. December 11. We hope that the people of Texas will turn out and do credit to their state as the people of other states have done. We understand the Cotton Belt Route will make a very cheap rate on this day, selling tickets on December 9 and 10, limited to ten days from date of sale for return.

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 routes. Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed matter, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full information. Dozens of Texas Stock and Farm Journal sewing machines have found their way into Texas homes, and the auditorium has been reserved for a purchaser. This is a pretty good record, and if in need of a sewing machine, the best made for the least money can be obtained. Address a letter of inquiry to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Perry: I see that at a wedding in Quincy, Ill., the man promised to obey instead of the woman. I wonder how the match will turn out? Mrs. Perry: Oh, about like any other marriage. I don't suppose he meant it any more than the woman does when she says it—Cincinnati Enquirer. "Professor" said a graduate, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray do not mention such a trifle," was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Making Oat Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

moved Wm. T. McCutcheon, followed by three groomsmen bold, bent on seeing this thing out if it took all winter. Under the outer arch, as by a natural law of gravitation, they came together, wheeled into line at point-face to the crowd. The man of God then moved up on to the right of the line of groomsmen, and as he faced the high contracting paragon a fine specimen of manhood, he was dressed in a stylish suit of black with beautiful tan, spiked shoes, and in a solemn tone pronounced the words that made them man and wife. There was another woman changed her name, a man had won a wife, and they fled out of church arm in arm; a father's frame was shaken with sobs to lose his baby girl. On the 1st inst. we went to the infirmary, where were gathered a number of relatives and friends to greet the pair with a rich dinner as only a Texas farmer can get up. The poultry yard sent three big gobblers, the packery contributed of their nicest hams, Kentucky sent the apples, while California sent the oranges from Florida, bananas from Honduras, coffee from Brazil, while cakes of every kind and sort were passed, with these contributions from the west and pickles from St. Louis, the company was a merry one for the happy pair, who start on life journey with every prospect of a life of usefulness spread out before them. We have known the groom from infancy watched his first efforts to stand alone saw him grow up in the pride of his young manhood, saw him lead his bride to the altar, and hope long life and usefulness will bless their lives.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. FOR SALE—100 well-bred and good-sized mares from two to seven years old, in fine fix. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle. Address S. Cross, Odessa, Texas.

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. Unimproved black waxy prairie land at \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. This is the very best in the state. Sandy land farms at from \$10 to \$15 per acre; black waxy farms at from \$17.50 to \$25 per acre. All kinds of terms given and any sized tract of land for sale. Huffman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

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

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses, mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE. We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale, including feeding steers, yearlings for spring delivery, and the 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 mean business will be glad to submit prices. WE WANT To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If you have anything to sell for immediate future delivery, correspond with us, and we will find you a buyer. GRAHAM & LOVING, Commission Dealers in cattle, 506 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

I HAVE FOR SALE five thousand beavers, 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 the prairie at \$25 per head. No trouble to show cattle to live and sell. 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 Hunt county on Palo Duro creek. Ever watered grass land, a good 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—CATTLE TO PASTURE.—I have 64 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 City, Mo.

FOR SALE—200 good 3 and 4-year-old steers. Will take \$20 per head. They are in good fix. Will weigh 900 pounds. John Dennis, Cisco, Tex.

BERKSHIRES finely bred, Aug. Sept. and Oct. pigs to have too many to price. Write for bargains. B. F. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS of best strains from large, prolific sows and silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for sale. S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.

ED L. OLIVER, BREEDER OF Large English Berkshire Swine, Black Prince II, 33,342, at head to herd, winner of first and sweepstakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 3093, the champion of the breed at the World's Fair, Cooper, Delta County, Texas.

I am booking orders for pigs from Prince II.

HOGS! More Hogs! Better Hogs! Whinery's Swine Advocate. A 16 page monthly devoted to the interests of breeders and feeders of swine. Especially adapted to the wants of farmers and young breeders. Subscription price \$2.00 per year. 16 mos. trial free. Sample copy FREE. Whinery's Swine Advocate, Salem, O.

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

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Also other full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's Fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. SUNNY SLOPE FARM. C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan. WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDIGREE POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE upon one farm in the United States. POLAND CHINAS. No expense has been spared in producing four-breed stock of the best and most fashionable strains. INDIVIDUAL MERIT backed by good breeding and a well known pedigree has been always insisted upon.

BERKSHIRES. We respectfully solicit a comparison with other herds as to quality and breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, who give their care to purchase or not, our herd of HEREFORD GATTLE. Consisting of over 200 head. Incidentally 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 than a quarter of a century. Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIFRIED, Manager.

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

O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten dollars 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.

Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire of my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 23 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.

W. T. CLAY, Pottsburg, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS. Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and price.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of pure bred Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. FOR PRICES WRITE TO F. C. WELBORN, Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahms, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$2 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. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

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

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

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm. MARSHALL, TEX. Blue ribbon herd of Berkshires at the great Texas State Fair, 1895. Our motto: Breed and sell only the best. M. LOTHROP, Owner.

Blue 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 prices.

Hereford Park Stock Farm. Rhome, Wiswell, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family. Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahms, 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; none Black U. S. Wilkes and Tecumseh pigs. Best 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 Madison street, Fort. Worth, Tex.

TOO LATE.

What use for the rope? If it be not... Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock... What help is a comrade's bugle blast...

—Margaret J. Preston.

THE SADDEST WORDS.

A favorite poet in a favorite poem has said, "Of all sad words, of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, 'It might have been.'" But to my mind the saddest of all words are these, "Too late."

Now, our letters, Mrs. K. gives some ideas on fancy work which are most acceptable at this time. But I am most interested in what she says about her hobby. Her ideas are most excellent.

Anyone not having a stamping outfit will find this way useful, as you can take pretty patterns from wallpapers, backs of books, I found on a Kansas girl sack a pretty green pattern for a tray cloth.

edges under and hem down on net, then cross the squares with yecda silk and you have a lay affair.

Second dollie hemstitch, then stamp butterfly right on the edge of corner; on the hole stitch outer edge, on the line veins of wing work the dots over and over; they cut out the back part of butterfly, which should be in the corners, then open hem and fringe; very pretty.

Third stamp small will rose in each corner, second in the center, draw zig zag lines from one rose to another, and work in the same way by the star author. The books can be gotten in Fort Worth. A nice series of histories to read with the little ones before they take up history in school are the ones by Mrs. Helen W. Pursons.

It seems that most of the girls are more fortunate in getting what they want than I am. I believe we are more choice than some. To me marrying is a very serious affair, and I am very choosy when it comes to taking a life-time partner.

Auburn, Tex., Nov. 25.—Dear Household: Since your departure has grown so interesting, another admirer asks admittance for a short time.

Hellandville, Tex., Nov. 17.—Dear Mrs. E. S. and Household: I have been an interested reader of the Household for about a year and have at last decided to write and ask if I may be permitted to enter the "shamed circle."

been on our farm a few weeks, so you may imagine our home is fast from my ideal. But we have the future before us in which to beautify it. I do so like farm life. I am always up early to see the sun rise and the dew on the grass. These fall mornings, how many of the Household see the sun rise every morning?

Archer County, Nov. 1895.—Mrs. Buchanan: "I have been a reader of this household for some time. I enjoy reading the household very much. I am a little girl only 14 years old, but I hope my letter will not find its way to the waste basket."

USES TO WHICH BROKEN GLASS AND OLD BONES MAY BE PUT. New York Times.—When a tumbler or other glass vessel is broken do you think its usefulness is gone? It is not by any means.

Old tins are cut into strips punched, washed and varnished, and used to strengthen cheap trunks and boxes. While old iron is remelted and appears in fresh new form.

WHITENING TANNED HANDS. One of the most agreeable creams for whitening the hands is made of almond oil and other ingredients. Procure from the druggist two ounces of almond oil, half an ounce of white wax.

GAME FOR YOUNG FOLKS. Now that the evenings are getting longer and the small folks have to come into the house earlier, it will be interesting to them to play a game to interest them in that called "animal life."

TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS. Perhaps the most convenient method is to have a sponge just large enough to fill the globe when expanded, fixed to a slender stick.

fell in love with the dusky maid for other reason, as he admitted, than that she bore the same complexion as the off mule, and they decided to wed. Scipio wanted to do the thing up right and give the bride a present, so he went one day to the mill and purchased two hoop-skirts and took them to the girl. She was delighted, but pretty soon she said:

TO OUR LADY READERS.—A SHORT TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT. There are a few households in this country that do not number among the possessions a piece of machinery and it is the hope of every household who does not soon remedy the defect.

As near as fifteen years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for families in the country to own a sewing machine. This writer remembers well when the first machine was brought to the farm-house and what an object of interest it was, not alone to the family, but to the neighbors.

At first it was slow work. The publishers knew that they could not afford to take hold of anything that would afford a savor of fraud, and raised up to believe that there were only about three machines of any account, they did not have confidence in the new venture.

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We believe that no lady or gentleman who ever read the Journal would pass it in the category spoken of above. We are so disposed to speak of it as a simple business proposition, we could not afford it. One person deceived and hundreds would hear the story; confidence would be lost, and our reputation and excellence, and we go further, and prove our own belief in what we say by guaranteeing it for five years.

To remove rust, lay the rusted article in kerosene and let it remain covered for some time. The rust will loosen the rust so that it will come off.

THE OLD RELIABLE. The oldest 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 into style, but for solid, hearty, good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

Test it any way you like. MEASURE IT WEIGH IT CHEW IT AND YOU WILL FIND BATTLEAX PLUG IS THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO ever sold for 10¢

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY. MORGAN JONES, Receiver. Short Line From Texas to Colorado. CHANGE OF TIME. Sept. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 7:50 p. m., passing through TRINIDAD, PUEBLO, and the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pense River valleys, the best wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. For further information address D. H. KEEFER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C. R'y Fort Worth, Texas. RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED. THE SANTA FE. Fullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis. AS USUAL. WILL SELL EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE SOUTHEAST AT ONE FARE For the Round Trip, DECEMBER 20, 21 and 22, 1895, Limited for Return 30 DAYS From Date of Sale. For Tickets and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or L. S. THORNE, Third Vice President and General Manager. GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, DALLAS, TEX.



INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 1894. Table with columns for company name and amount.

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894. Table with columns for company name and percentage.

RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894. Table with columns for company name and percentage.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEC. 31, 1894. Table with columns for company name and amount.

GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN TEN YEARS—1885 to 1894. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCE IN 10 YEARS—1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN TEN YEARS, 1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS—1885-'94. Table with columns for company name and amount.

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.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't. OF THE UNITED STATES. H. B. HYDE, President. 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.

PERSONAL. A. H. Moore of Comanche was here this week. J. McGregor of Ballinger was in the Fort Wednesday.

ers have learned a valuable lesson. They have learned that it pays to make a steer fat. Prices now are good and from all I can learn I see nothing to prevent the bulls from getting even better control of the markets.

BUYING LIFE INSURANCE. The Equitable Life Insurance Society Would Appear to Believe It Pays to Submit Facts and Figures Through the Medium of Newspaper Advertising for the Decision of the Public.

SHEEP AND WOOL. The United States exported 37,945 head of sheep in August last, against 27,794 head in the same month last year.

to the demand, and it is reasonable to suppose that in a few years prices will have reached a point where the business will be as profitable to the range sheepman as it has been in the past.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions.



MARKETS.

Business has been fairly good about the stock yards this week. The following sales representative of the week's market, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commission company:

Table with columns: Hogs, Ave. Price, and various livestock categories like Cattle, Sheep, and Poultry.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Nov. 26.—Dear Sir: The receipts of all classes of cattle continue nominal, but the market yesterday and today ruled slow and unsatisfactory.

CATTLE.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27.—Common to strictly native prime dressed beef and shipping steers were in demand at \$13.00 to \$14.00.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4800; market active; market shade off within the range.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 2700. Market slow to steady.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Nov. 27.—At the wool auction sales today, 7950 bales were offered, of which 600 were withdrawn.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Wheat quiet; spot demand poor; No. 2 red, winter; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted.

DAIRY.

Milk is good, and so is water, but they both have a better flavor when taken separately.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat opened a shade better, but closed 1-4c under yesterday.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 27.—Wheat receipts, 274,000; exports, 109,500; spot market weaker and closed unsettled.

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE.

Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Wheat active; slightly higher. No. 2 hard, 54¢; No. 2 red, 52¢.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Cotton—Good business done; prices firmer. American middling, 42-23d.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Cotton futures quiet and steady; sales, 75,000.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Cotton firm; middling, 8-16; sales, 50; receipts, 3794.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

New York, Nov. 27.—A quietness as if it was a national holiday pervaded the market, and the demand was only for small quantities.

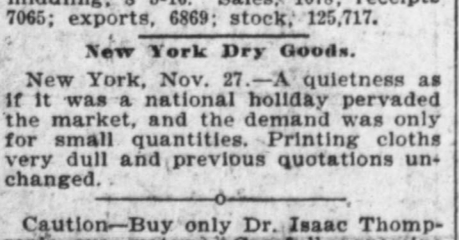
A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now.

THE ART OF MILKING.

Mr. D. W. Vogles gives his views of milking in the Breeder's Gazette. He says the common opinion that rapid and complete milking by gentle methods is essential, that the cow should have absolute quietude, and that is best secured when her appetite is satisfied.

ALL GENUINE SPOONER HORSE COLLARS HAVE THIS TRADE MARK.



There is no better food to make a large quantity of good milk than wheat bran. It should be made into soup with tepid water for cows that have recently calved.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas during the month of November, 1895.

BULLS.

Lothrop Poggi, 3214—Mrs. E. M. Mirick to J. N. Garrett, Sullivan.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Ann Clark, 8217—W. M. Stewart to D. M. Weatherford, Terrell.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP, and when used with Veno's Electric Fluid will positively cure the Worst and Most Desperate Cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Stiff Joints.

MALARIA.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, NEURVOSISM and Blood Diseases Permanently Cured by Veno's Curative Syrup.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, (Box 684) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FEED MILLS.

Crush our corn and grind it up for you, or mill it for you, at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired.

JOHN MUNFORD.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, (Box 684) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. A. CARTER & CO.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558.

A. P. NORMAN.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock, Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Liv stock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO.

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

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SCALING & TAMBLYN.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, (Box 684) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. Limited.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558.

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A. J. SAUNDERS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corrier North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La.



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

POULTRY. It is said that breeds that feather rapidly are not very strong, as feather making taxes the system so heavily that some birds cannot stand the strain.

One who has experience says that eggs from hens that are kept separate from the male birds keep better than others, and the hens lay better and keep in better condition.

Is it advisable to feed ground bones to chickens? K. K. Cawthorn, Marfa, Texas. HENS FOR PROFIT. Southern Stock Farm.

There is no industry offering greater opportunities for a live, energetic, painstaking man or woman than this of egg production. The demand is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply.

Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the small breeds, or if eggs and broilers are wanted a cross between some of the larger and smaller breeds. Hatch your chickens early and sure, and keep them as soon as possible; feed your pullets for eggs, keep them growing, and if you can get enough of them would sell off all the old stock early in the fall.

Feed three times a day; in the winter at 7:30 a. m., a warm mash and into this mash we put equal parts of chop and coarse and fine middlings and salt about as for our own food. The chicken kettle is put on the stove as soon as we have a fire and into this kettle is put all the table scraps, corn meal and turnip parings, all pot liquor, etc., and if not parings enough to fill out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured into a large tub or ground feed and thoroughly stirred. Do not have it too wet, but of a crumbling consistency. At 11 o'clock a light feed of corn meal, bran, and a little meal of wheat or corn alternated once or twice a week with buckwheat. The morning feed is put in troughs; all the grains are scattered in straw which covers the floor. The drinking vessels are scrubbed out every morning and a pail of warmed water and another of warmed milk are given them as soon as may be after the morning feed.

THE GUINEA FOWL. Poultry Monthly. We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order—merits which are just beginning to be appreciated.

Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses in a marked degree its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an enclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nest in some secluded, fat-away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers. Young Guinea fowls are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in the great open.

POULTRY POINTERS. Feeding cayenne pepper too liberally is apt to produce liver troubles. Now is a good time to begin marketing the surplus stock of cockerels. If you were wise you sent the old hens to market before they began to moult.

Do you tolerate the cross fowl in the flock? One fighting hen will torment the whole lot. Never dump the grain down to the fowls. Broadcast it, so that all will have an equal chance. You can find no better market for some of your wheat than to feed it to your hens. Wheat is the egg food. See that your houses have fresh dirt in them for the winter. It will pay to haul a load of road dust in each pen.

HOW TO CANDLE EGGS. Have a room as dark as you can or use a box 12 by 16 inches in size painted black inside. Stand on its end and open one side 8 inches closed, set box with this open side toward you and set the light in it. Nail a piece to bottom, under front edge, with the top of box back, this will enable you to see better. This box

can be used in any place, though it is better in a dark place. Take such light as you have; the best candles use common candles. Take two or three eggs in left hand and the eggs you candle in right hand, and hold sideways between you and the light, as close to the light as you can, and let it rub against one of the eggs in left hand; some are quick practice about this, some are quiet. Rub the egg through each other; turn the egg round until you are satisfied you have tested it. Take a strictly fresh egg as a standard to judge by. If a place like the vacuum in a mason's spirit level appears on the upper side as you turn the egg, it is not strictly fresh; though if this vacuum is small and the egg is all right otherwise it may be comparatively fresh. A dark or black spot indicates a poor egg; the white of stale eggs also looks bold and watery. Remember dark-shelled eggs are thicker-shelled and do not candle as easily as white ones. You can only learn by breaking a few such ones, and it requires much practice to excel.—Charles W. McQueen in Farm and Home.

MAKE THEM SCRATCH. It is now getting to be the time of the year when the industrious poultryman will be thinking about how to make the hen house warm during the cold days that are to come. My plan for this is to go down to the woods, after seeing to the house that all cracks are stopped tight, and get some leaves from the trees and brush after they fall. Then place them in boxes and barrels, being sure to pack them down tight so as to give plenty of room for you will want a great number.

Put some of the leaves on the floor (half foot deep will do), and then scatter all the grain you give your hen in this litter which will cause the birds to do a great amount of work keeping them warm and healthy. I never could see any virtue in using stoves when this method is so cheap and profitable. You should not give the hens in the morning more than half a breakfast, which should be given warm, so that they will have a cold meal. Scatter the seed and grains in the leaves on the floor. To illustrate how this works go in a cold room without fire and cold wraps and eat a cold meal. You will get cold. But suppose you and some friends go to eating in the same room, and instead of sitting down you room pretending to try to keep the other from eating some certain thing. Then your blood will flow faster making you warm and healthy.

By giving them a full meal at night they will have a very comfortable meal and be up early for their breakfast. But other conditions must be seen to such as lice and keeping the house clean. You may not believe me, but I tell you that that ventilator is not what you want as it is not needed in a well kept house. Exercising is my method of keeping birds warm, instead of using a heating apparatus.—Indiana Poultryman.

CHOLERA. How often do we hear of some one whose flock has been greatly diminished, and when this is sufficiently "obvious" when really it was some other disease? Mr. Jacobs, a poultryman of much experience, says that he has not seen a real case of cholera for over ten years, and that he has visited many so-called cases which prove to be nothing but indigestion. If your hens get the cholera you will have long to doctor them, for the will either die or get well in a few hours. It is very contagious and destructive to fowls. My remedy would be to use a sharp hatchet and bury or burn the carcass. You should be sure that it is the cholera before giving them such sharp medicine.

EGG-BOUND. Egg-bound is caused by the hen being too fat, by the attentions of a heavy cock, by jumping from a high roost, or by injury of some kind, but overfeeding is the main cause. It may be known by the appearance of the hen from the rear. If the egg gets broken it will usually prove fatal to the hen, and for that reason care should be exercised in treating. The first step is to oil the vent with pure olive oil; also inject a little into the egg passage. If that does not give relief within an hour repeat the injection, bath the parts with something warm and moist. The food should be soft, and but a small quantity given until the egg passes.

GRIND THE GRAIN FEED. The best authorities claim that practical feeding tests with corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats are proof enough that the best results cannot be had unless they are run through the farm mill. Many tests have been made of feeding wheat soaked in water, as well as whole, with the result of their passing with poor digestion. Many experiments with ground feed arrive at the same conclusion—viz. that the same number of pounds of grain fed in meal have uniformly made more pounds of flesh and fat than when fed whole. It is reasonable, says Professor Armsby, that if the digestive organs are taxed to perform the work of the mill in crushing the hard grain and releasing the nutrients from the woody fiber there must be so much waste of food tissue and waste of grain as well, which is often seen undigested in the excrement of the animal. There are various forms of machinery on the market, designed to overcome this waste by chopping, splitting and grinding.

FATTENING TURKEYS. Taking for granted that the turkeys you wish to turn off pretty soon have been under proper feed for the last two months, it is now time to give them the finishing touches. Every pound of fat that can be laid on the bird is profit at the present price of grain. Shut up those that you wish to keep over or until later in the season, and let those to be fattened have free range (turkeys often grow poor in confinement though they have heaps of food before them) and feed them three or four times a day with potatoes cooked with corn meal, or corn meal mush with milk, and at night give all the whole corn they will eat.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO. Competitive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders. SEND IN YOUR CATTLE.

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

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes. Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market. Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER, President, General Manager. THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

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

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

J. THAYER, JOHN B. SHERMAN, E. J. MARTYN, President, Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr., 2nd Vice Pres. J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY, Sec'y and Treas., Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST. And second largest in the world. The entire railway system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	519,555	44,297	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Old to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,739		
Soled in Kansas City in 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	603,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel. NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED. J. F. MCRIE, V.P. & Gen. Mgr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILDE, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

WHY SOME POULTRY DON'T PAY. They are lousy. They are overcrowded. They have poor quarters. The hens are too old. They have no sharp grit. The flocks are too large. They are not fed regularly. Their quarters are never clean. They are fed too much corn. The pullets were hatched too late. They are not fed regularly. They are denied fresh water daily. The houses are not warm in winter. Old and young are kept in one flock. There are too many drones in the flock. They are exposed to all sorts of weather.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FIG. It is strange that this delicious fruit is not more extensively planted. The hardy varieties, if given winter protection, have a wider geographical range than is generally supposed, the Celestial fruiting as far north as North Carolina and Virginia, according to a correspondent of the Florida Fruit Grower, who writes: Figs have certain features that should strongly recommend them to all who value fruit for food or as a money crop. The tree has no insect enemies, and those who plant figs will have at least one kind of fruit tree that will be sure to yield them something to eat, and not the usual annual crop of disappointment, that is the too common fruitage of those brightly pictured trees so glowingly described and so temptingly illustrated by the traveling fruit tree man. A dozen trees planted near the house can be depended upon to supply a family with an abundance of fresh figs, besides all that are needed for preserves and marmalades. The mocking birds will levy a small tax upon the fruit, which they more than repay by the destruction of insect pests in the garden. Plant a few extra trees to offset the loss by the birds. After a fig tree has arrived at the bearing age it will stand a very low temperature without any injury whatever.

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA. Miss S. H. Green of Philadelphia, Pa., sends the Inter Ocean the following, which may be worthy the attention of physicians, nurseries and patients: Reading of the ravages which diphtheria is making in your city, I am moved to send for publication in your paper a prescription which has been published and is known to have been successful in instances where the sufferer has been given up as incurable. Take a spoonful each of turpentine and liquid tar; put them in a tin pan or cup and set fire to the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the flames. A dense resinous smoke arises making the room dark. The patient immediately experiences relief, the choking stops, and the spread falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous members soon become detached and the patient coughs up mucus, which when caught in a glass may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days the patient entirely recovers. Before using the ingredients named it is well to cover up closely any article in the room that will be injured by the thick smoke.

San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railway Company. Live Stock Express Route. From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., which will cheerfully answer all questions.

C. G. CLOSE, Prop'r. Only first-class trade accommodated. HOTEL RICHHELIEU FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Centrally located. Rates \$2.00. Special rates to day boarders. Telegraphic service in office. J. D. Cunningham, R. P. Eubank, CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to collections.

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