

THE FARM.

If the manure is spread as fast as it can be, it will be better than if it is plowed deep the previous fall or winter.

Farming, like other things, requires skill and attention—a personal supervision to command success.

The details of managements must be largely determined by the condition under which the work is being done.

The farmer who "holds for a rise" does not always get it. He loses a double interest, for the farmer who has money in hand can save twice the legal interest by buying winter supplies in bulk and paying cash for them. After stock is ready for market there is a probability that the added cost of feeding will offset any increase in value.

FARMERS AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton has just issued a bulletin on agricultural experiment stations and their value to farmers. It is lengthy, and we do not deem it necessary to publish it in full, but extract from it the following parts:

History of the Stations.—About 100 years have elapsed since scientific men began to give attention to the problems of agriculture, but it is less than fifty years since the first regularly organized experiment station was established in the little German village of Moeckern. In this country the first station was begun at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, in 1837. The first agricultural experiment station was established in the little German village of Moeckern. In this country the first station was begun at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, in 1837. The first agricultural experiment station was established in the little German village of Moeckern. In this country the first station was begun at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, in 1837.

chemical work. Botanical studies occur more or less of the attention of about thirty stations. These include investigations in systematic and physiological botany, with especial reference to the diseases of plants, testing of seeds with reference to their vitality and purity, classification of weeds and methods for their eradication. Forty-three stations work to a greater or less extent in horticulture, testing varieties of vegetables and large and small fruits and making studies of their improvement and synonymy. Several stations have begun operations in forestry. Thirty-one stations investigate injurious insects and their restriction or destruction. Sixteen stations study and treat animal diseases or perform such operations as dehorning animals. At least seven stations are engaged in bee culture and three in experiments with poultry.

A million dollars is now annually expended in the United States in the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations. Three-quarters of this large sum comes from the national treasury. While this is a much larger expenditure for this purpose than has ever been made by any other nation, it involves the use of only 30 cents for each \$1000 of our agricultural product. An attempt to improve the quality and quantity of that product from this point of view the resources of the stations can not be deemed unreasonable, especially when we consider the wide diversification of our agriculture even under present conditions and the great need for more rational and profitable methods of farming. On the other hand, the annual expenditure of so vast a sum from the national treasury cannot be justified unless the institutions conducted under this grant show keen appreciation of their responsibility to the public and economical use of the funds entrusted to them by the people.

FARMING A BUSINESS.

It is a remarkable fact, but none the less true, that the successful farmers are readers of agricultural papers and agricultural literature of all kinds. They make a study of their business, and by keeping posted on what others are doing in the farming line, are always able to take advantage of improved methods. They are market farmers who honestly think that they are not to blame because their cows do not yield more than 150 pounds of butter a year, and other crops in like proportion. Because they know that they have done their full duty, and when they realize that they are continually running behind, become discouraged, and say they are not in farming. True, and there never will be for those farmers. In the commercial world a large percentage of the business men fail, largely due to incapacity. It takes just as much, if not more ability, to successfully run a farm as a commercial business. There are many farmers, a time ago, who were successful, but that time has passed never to return. In times of general depression the business of farming is not so profitable as in former years. There is money in farming for the brave, but there always will be. There is profit in a fruit orchard that returns \$100 per acre, but unless a man knows how to care for his fruit, he knows that they will yield good, clean fruit, there will be no money in it for him and according to the old saying, "no money in the business."

THE TROUBLE IS NOT THAT FARMING IS NOT TO BE DONE, BUT THAT IT IS NOT TO BE DONE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS NOW BEING DONE.

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FARM OWNERSHIP.

It does not require the compilation of figures to show that there is a chance of gradually working a large part of the ownership of farm lands. It is a fact open to general observation that the farms of the country are gradually dropping into the hands of tenants, and in our opinion it is that much worse for the country. No one will dispute that the farmer has many advantages in working land owned by himself that can never accrue to him while the land is owned by another. One of the leading causes to be assigned for this state of things is the fact of a desire to overreach one's self in the possession of lands. To make use of a significant Western expression, it comes of biting off more than one can "chaw." We have long advocated as the best policy for farmers to pursue in this matter that of cutting down their possessions in lands rather than that of extending them. When a farmer makes up his mind to this order of things, it will be some time before the sheriff closes him out. In the course of the next ten years we look for a stronger pressure than ever before brought to bear upon the farmer of reducing the size of the farm. A new style of farming is gradually coming into vogue that will necessitate the extension of irrigation systems and the growth and expansion of the subsiding idea are destined to lead in the direction of intensive farming in the West. We are aware that it is unwise to be fashionable in applying one's self over a large area in his farming operations with a view of reducing the cost of production of crops. This day has passed. Things have changed and if the farmer of today expects to continue to own his own land he must give more attention to each individual acre and see that it does its share.—Nebraska Farmer.

TO COTTON GROWERS.

President Peters of the Texas division of the American Cotton Growers' association has issued the following address:

Headquarters American Cotton Growers' Protective Association of Texas, Waco, Tex., Dec. 4.—It is our purpose to hold a meeting during the first month in the approaching year at which meeting we will deliver to the cotton growers of Texas the results of investigations by Hector D. Lane of Alabama, our national president, and the Texas state officers of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association, recently made in this state. We will be able to show that there was great reduction in acreage during the year 1895, which is just coming to a close, and that the diminution of acreage together with the worm and other favorable seasons in some portions of the cotton growing region of the United States lowered the yield largely, compared with previous crops and advanced prices to a figure which actually afforded the producer enough profit from his labor to pay for supplies for the next crop. We are making up our figures and hope to be able to give

an interesting report of work accomplished. In the meantime I have written letters to the pork packers and grain shippers setting forth our purposes and asking them to suggest a suitable date for our meeting, one that will enable them to meet with us and take part in our deliberations. We address the pork packers and grain shippers particularly because our experience in restricting cotton acreage has taught us that the purchase of hogs and grain can have a very strong influence in inducing cotton planters to put fewer acres in cotton. I have more than 1000 names of cotton farmers who complain of want of market for hogs and corn. I am sure that the packers and shippers of hogs and hog products and the shippers of grain, who are the sole buyers of a great many more hogs and much more corn than they now handle.

I have lately read in the newspapers of the American provision and grain in the West Indies and in other new fields. All these things we want the hog and grain dealers to set forth and explain to the cotton farmers who are buying cotton. They will have assurance of a market for other things, such as hogs and grain for the raising of which their lands are eminently suited. As soon as we have replies from the cotton planters and the pork packers and the handlers of Texas grain and hogs, and an agreement is reached respecting the date of our meeting, our call for the annual meeting in 1896 of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association of Texas, which will be called for the purpose of organizing a plan under which all those signing agreeing to keep their acreage down to the limit of the present year, and in this compact we hope to include the cotton growers of white and black in the state of Texas.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The editor of the Minneapolis Market Record presents some views relating to wheat interests which are especially interesting to our readers. He says: "Higher prices for breadstuffs, although not hopelessly lost, presents discouraging features. The market is not so bright as it was some time ago. Some are even ready to believe it will not rise and that it may go even lower. What seems to be needed most is more speculative activity. There is no lack of demand for wheat, but it is not so great in this section as at other late seasons. The prospect does not encourage a hope that Eastern storage wheat will be sold at a profit. The interest of millers. They will be forced to pay all rail freights on shipments throughout the winter to meet the demand. In the face of all this cash demand, the price of wheat futures sell moderately and are too depressed to compare well with the demand for real property. It is true that the price of wheat is not so high as it was some time ago, but it is not so low as it was some time ago. There are those who believe and depend upon the price of wheat. There are those who believe and depend upon the price of wheat. There are those who believe and depend upon the price of wheat. There are those who believe and depend upon the price of wheat.

AS TO SORGHUM HAY.

Sorghum makes good hay at any stage of its growth, but the greatest profit is obtained when it is cut before its full growth before cutting, say when the heads are fully out. It is somewhat easier to handle if cut earlier, as it is then not so long, but when cut later it is larger than three or four hundred pounds, but when cut in this way it will be easier to let it stand two or three weeks before being used for a silage or hay-crop of some kind. It is very juicy and the juice very sticky. When over it breaks the stalks and the dust and dirt adhere to it. True, cattle will eat it, dirt and all, it is so good, but it is compelling them to eat an unnecessary amount of dirt. There is no advantage gained in letting it stand before feeding except that it is a little more easily handled. Sorghum is the complete hay crop of the country. We already grow it by the hundreds of acres. If you want to know anything more about it ask me.

The farmers of Jones county are going out of 1895 and entering into the coming year with better prospects ahead than they have ever had since this year has been settled. They have made good crops of corn, cotton and all kinds of food crops and their own meat. Such a thing as this has not happened to these people since the farmer began to plant and turn the soil; and more than all this the soil now has an abundance of moisture to almost insure a crop of wheat or corn for the next year. We think these matters are very encouraging not only to the farmers but to all classes in the West. The prosperity that has maintained this year is a large encouragement to the man in the East who either wants to invest or who wants to look for a home in the developing West. We are encouraged to believe that the West is now fast beginning to enter upon a period of prosperity such as has not been seen in this country before, and one from which there will be no retreat in the future. Much has been learned by the people here of the management and use of the soil and climate here by experience that most precious of all schools, and we have great hope now that we will never again hear the wail of the discontented, but that our own course will be ever onward and upward in degrees of prosperity.—Anson West.

POULTRY.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The North Texas Poultry Association Now in Session.

The North Texas Poultry Association opened its first exhibit in Fort Worth last Tuesday. Those who have seen this and other poultry shows say this is the finest exhibit ever made in Texas.

Some of the birds are beauties. Among the number is a cage of lovely white pigeons, whose exquisite plumage makes them appear to have been carved out of Parisian marble. Another interesting feature of the show is a pen of Guinea pigs and rabbits of exhibition and prize entries so far exceeded expectations that there were not coops enough and more had to be manufactured.

Some of the following are the exhibitors and entries:

G. G. Nolen, Dallas, five light Brahmas, two Plymouth Rocks, two Brown Leghorns, two White Wyandottes, five black Minorcas, two golden Wyandottes.

J. S. Dowell, McKinney, seven light Brahmas, four white Wyandottes, six silver laced Wyandottes, six Cockerels, Mrs. J. W. Martin, first, 92; A. G. Fowler, second, 90; Pullet, Savage Bros., first, 91-1; Savage Bros., second, 92-1; A. G. Fowler, third, 92; Hen, Savage Bros., first, 93-1; A. G. Fowler and Savage Bros., second, 92; A. G. Fowler, third, 91-2; Pen, Savage Bros., first, 94-1; A. G. Fowler, second, 93-2; Breeding yard, A. G. Fowler, first, 150.

Indian games: Cocker, Savage Bros., first, 95-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., second, 96-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., third, 97-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fourth, 98-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifth, 99-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixth, 100-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventh, 101-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., eighth, 102-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., ninth, 103-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., tenth, 104-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., eleventh, 105-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twelfth, 106-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirteenth, 107-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fourteenth, 108-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifteenth, 109-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixteenth, 110-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventeenth, 111-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., eighteenth, 112-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., nineteenth, 113-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twentieth, 114-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-first, 115-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-second, 116-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-third, 117-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-fourth, 118-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-fifth, 119-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-sixth, 120-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-seventh, 121-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-eighth, 122-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., twenty-ninth, 123-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirtieth, 124-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-first, 125-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-second, 126-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-third, 127-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-fourth, 128-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-fifth, 129-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-sixth, 130-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-seventh, 131-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-eighth, 132-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., thirty-ninth, 133-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fortieth, 134-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-first, 135-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-second, 136-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-third, 137-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-fourth, 138-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-fifth, 139-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-sixth, 140-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-seventh, 141-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-eighth, 142-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., forty-ninth, 143-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fiftieth, 144-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-first, 145-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-second, 146-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-third, 147-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-fourth, 148-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-fifth, 149-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-sixth, 150-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-seventh, 151-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-eighth, 152-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., fifty-ninth, 153-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixtieth, 154-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-first, 155-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-second, 156-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-third, 157-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-fourth, 158-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-fifth, 159-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-sixth, 160-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-seventh, 161-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-eighth, 162-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., sixty-ninth, 163-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventieth, 164-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventy-first, 165-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventy-second, 166-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventy-third, 167-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., seventy-fourth, 168-1; 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Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and sixth, 191-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and seventh, 192-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and eighth, 193-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and ninth, 194-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and tenth, 195-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and eleventh, 196-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and twelfth, 197-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and thirteenth, 198-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and fourteenth, 199-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and fifteenth, 200-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and sixteenth, 201-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and seventeenth, 202-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and eighteenth, 203-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and nineteenth, 204-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and twentieth, 205-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and twenty-first, 206-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and twenty-second, 207-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and twenty-third, 208-1; 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Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and eighteenth, 294-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and nineteenth, 295-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twentieth, 296-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-first, 297-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-second, 298-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-third, 299-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fourth, 300-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fifth, 301-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-sixth, 302-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-seventh, 303-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eighth, 304-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and twenty-ninth, 305-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and thirtieth, 306-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and thirty-first, 307-1; 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Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixtieth, 336-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-first, 337-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-second, 338-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-third, 339-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth, 340-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth, 341-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth, 342-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh, 343-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth, 344-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth, 345-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and seventieth, 346-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and seventy-first, 347-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and seventy-second, 348-1; Cocker, Savage Bros., one hundred and one hundred and seventy-third, 349-1; 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SHEEP AND WOOL

Never undertake to care for more sheep than you have facilities for.

There is a decidedly better feeling in the sheep industry today than a year ago.

The San Antonio Standard reports the sale of the G. S. Long clip of wool -130,000 pounds.

Sheep suffer less in a drought than any other crop whether animal or vegetable, while they are always good scavengers.

The larger the animal the larger must be the sustenance ration, which must be deducted from the feed before the profit begins.

There is hardly any question but that with proper management sheep can be raised as cheaply in this country as in any other.

If you go out of sheep raising can you enter into any other vocation that will yield you a better profit at the present time?

Sheep are surely increasing in numbers in the Northwest. The Dakotas are being filled up quiterapidly with some very good sheep, and we look for a large wool-clip next spring as a result.

Claud B. Hudspeth of Ozona says that Carmichael, Ferner & Co. have been offered 5 cents a pound for all their wool stored at Comstock. The offer was refused and the wool will probably be shipped to San Antonio.

John Fleming, a well-known sheepman, figures the mutton output of Northern Montana this season at 225,000 head, with the probability of its exceeding that number. This beats the record of any previous season.

The National Sheep Breeders of England believe the importation of sheep from countries in which sheep scab is prevalent constitutes a great danger to the sheep breeding and grazing industry of the kingdom, and should only be permitted under the strictest supervision to those imposed in respect of the importation of cattle.

The Edwards County Rustler says wolves are playing havoc with sheep in the Devil's River and Concho countries. As the state will not afford relief, it seems in order that a lobo hunt on a large scale should be inaugurated by the stockmen of the infested districts.

Our friend Claridge of the San Antonio Stock Farmer, is getting somewhat critical in his old age. He says "The Wool Association of Texas, or as it used to be called, the Texas Wool Growers' association, never did amount to a great deal, even when one in 500 of the wool growers of Texas attended its sessions. And now that it has dwindled down to a tolerably small mutual admiration society, with an 'official' organ edited by a rank trader, it would seem about time to rub it out and begin over."

A Washington special says if as reported from London, Great Britain intends to prohibit after January the importation of American sheep, it is quite probable that there will be a vigorous protest from this government. The agricultural department has as yet received official notification of the proposed prohibition, but the subject has been informally discussed by the officials. Four or five years ago this government, through its representatives of the department of agriculture, succeeded in getting the English government to remove the restrictions which required the killing of American sheep when they landed at the docks in Great Britain, and they were then permitted to be taken inland and fed for killing. The industry, which was then very small, has grown to large proportions, the exportations during the fiscal year 1914 reaching 80,000 head, and in 1915 350,000 head. The reason given for the prohibition is the prevalence of scab disease in the sheep, but this disease, Dr. Salmon, the chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, says does not exist wherever sheep are found, and corresponds to mange or itch. All sheep that were sent from this country were thoroughly inspected, and if any were found infested they were refused shipment.

ALGERIAN SHEEP. The Algerian farmers are at it again against the mother country for the high-handed manner their sheep are treated when landed at Marseilles. A cargo of 3500 sheep have recently been condemned because five were found to have rot; the animals were all sent to the sanatorium, and later sold for what could be obtained. There was a loss on each animal of 5 to 6 francs. In Algeria a sheep sells for 18 to 20 francs; on arriving in Paris they fetch 25 to 30 francs; the difference, say 10 francs, is to pay for transport across the Mediterranean to Marseilles and rail to Paris - a considerable net gain. The sheep are sheared by means of a knife, shears are unknown, or more generally with the scythe blade that mows the corn. One Frenchman made a fortune by hiring the sheep after being clipped by the natives; then he had the animals shorn by shears, and obtained per head about 3-4 to 1 pound of wool.—Exchange.

FEEDING SHEEP FOR MARKET. From a paper by S. C. Wilson before the sheep convention held in South Dakota last summer:

"Perhaps there is no question of more importance to us at the present time than this. I am thoroughly convinced that there is no more danger in feeding a bunch of sheep than a bunch of hogs or steers, and it is a much more enjoyable task. The first question is, what

science Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout.

In other emulsions you are liable to get the oil separated either an hour or under one. Scott's Emulsion has a salmon-colored wrapper.

SWINE

Would it not be a good plan to dig a pond once in awhile? It is not highly probable that ponds which have been the wallowing place of hogs for years and into which has been drained all manner of washing is a disease-prone for man and beast?—Ex.

Hog raisers within a radius of 100 miles are suffering from the deprivations of some unknown parties. As many as four meat hogs have been "lifted" from a single pasture in one night. The modus operandi seems to be the same in every case. Indications show that the hogs are first tied, and then lifted into a wagon and carted away.—Rock Springs Rustler.

FATTENING PIGS. We speak of fattening the pigs, because all hogs sent to market now are pigs in age and weight compared with the sent to market a few years ago. Just now the interest of the pig grower centers about the lot of fattening pigs, and the main point of solicitation is how they can be kept healthy. The practical and scientific feeder has but little fear on his own account in regard to this matter relative to his own escape. Formerly it was thought that a poor management of others are liable at any time to start disease that soon takes the form of cholera, from which he knows there is no certainty of escape. Formerly it was thought that a hog must be kept quiet and in close confinement to get him to lay on fat at a profitable rate. Now it is recognized as one of the necessities that a pig must have access to some fresh air. It has also been learned that exercise aids digestion, and consequently the animal makes a more rapid growth.

We know no better range for the feeding of hogs than the clover field. If the frost does not destroy all green growth, the hogs will get many crowns of plants and root that will aid them in assimilating the heavy feeds of corn. But this clover field should be one intended for the plow next year, as the hogs will destroy much of the clover. If they are fed in the field, as is the custom with just growers, they are given opportunity of changing feeding places often, that their feed may always be clean, which is a strong point in favor of health. Care should be taken if it is an average of good, many think this is hardly possible when the hog is once tempered to his feed, but when corn is laying by him all the time he is overfed. He will not eat as well when the feed is always before him as when he only has at each feeding what he will clean up before he is fed again. The point of securing a steady and regular appetite is the key to the success of the grower. With an irregular appetite there cannot be the best gain made. It is better to have a hog squeal for his feed than to have to drive him out of his nest to get his feed.

Another great aid in securing an appetite for the pig is to have good salt to keep ashes and salt before them. When once accustomed to the salt there is no danger of overdoing the matter in this direction. Another point as comfortable, clean nests and good shelter. Protect the nests, if possible, against gales of wind, the driving wind causing them to pile in the nest, and keep the wind from striking his body, he has no incentive to crowd his fellows from the warmest place. The grower always has in mind the matter of how to get the pig to eat. He counts his pigs. In most cases it would be better to have in mind the weight he will have them reach in the shortest possible time, and then to have them know the limit of weight for the most profitable feeding. Experiments show that this is from 175 to 200 pounds. In most cases this should be the point aimed for in a certain market.

There can be some certainty about making the weights at a chosen period. But there is no certainty in choosing a high market in the future. These hams are to be put up, the best time to follow is to get them ready for market as soon as possible, and sell when ready. It is not an unusual occurrence for a farmer to lose the profit of a dozen hams by waiting for a higher market.

JOHN M. JAMISON.

HOW TO CURE HAMS. E. M. Todd of Virginia, whose cured hams have given him a reputation that sells them wherever offered, gives the following description of his method of curing:

1. The hams are placed in a large tub of fine salt, then the flesh surface is sprinkled with finely ground, crude saltpeter, until the hams are as white as though covered by a moderate frost—or may use three parts of the powdered saltpeter to the thousand pounds of green hams.

2. After applying the saltpeter immediately give the hams a fine salt covering well the entire surface. Now pack the hams in bulk, but not in piles more than three feet high. In ordinary weather the hams should remain thus for three days.

3. Next you wash with tepid water until the hams are thoroughly cleaned, and after partially drying rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper.

4. Now the hams should be hung in the smokehouse, and this important operation begun. The smoking should be very gradually and slowly done, lasting thirty or forty days.

5. After the hams are cured and smoked they should be re-peppered to guard against vermin and then bagged. These hams are improved with age, and the Todd hams are in perfection when one year old.

HOG CHOLERA AND A PREVENTION. It is difficult to estimate the loss farmers have sustained from hog cholera and swine plague this year. In some counties it will reach 25,000.

There are two diseases responsible for these heavy losses, hog cholera and swine plague. As they are much alike in symptoms and occur under similar conditions they may be treated as one disease. Both are germ diseases of such fatal character that only a small per cent of the hogs attacked ever recover. Medicinal treatment is not very effectual. Preventive measures are more successful and are the ones to be adopted.

These diseases being due to germs cannot exist without the germs being present under the conditions in which with the food, water and air. The closer the animals come in contact, the greater the possibilities of spreading; hence healthy and diseased animals should be separated as soon as the disease is recognized. The healthy hogs should be taken from the sick and not the sick from the well, as in the latter

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case the excrement and secretions containing the contagious principles are left in the pen on the ground, straw and troughs. During the outbreak it is better to have the herd divided in bunches of about fifteen, in small pastures, rather than a large herd in a large field.

The hogs should not have access to ponds or wallows, as this affords favorable conditions for the germs. The drinking water should be from deep wells, the food should be clean and often changed. If a hog has been separated from the herd and recovers, it should not be returned to the herd for several weeks, as it is capable of giving the disease to others, although it may appear to be perfectly well. Hogs should not be placed in pens where the disease has been for three months. All dead animals should be burned or buried deeply in a place where the hogs will not graze for a year. Diseased hogs should not be driven through lanes or other public highways. The healthy hogs should be cared for first, then the diseased. There should be no disease-bearing material may be conveyed to the healthy. Clean the pens; use plenty of air-slack lime on the floors before using again. The following are available from the Bureau of Animal Industry as an efficacious as anything known as a preventive and remedy. It has given fair results:

1. 100 lbs. of calcium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphite, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound; and 100 lbs. of water. Give to a 150-pound hog. Give in sloppy feeds, as bran, middlings, crushed oats, etc. It will cost about \$1 to have it filled.

A. W. BITTING.

HOG RAISING. The 50,000,000 bushels of wheat fed to hogs the past season proved a profitable experiment in that it produced more than all corn fed hogs. It is better for the hog, in variety of feed and quality of growth, and for the production of lean meat.

A liberal feeding of oil meal to swine is as profitable as corn when fed to other stock. Especially when fed upon dry corn do they become feverish and constipated and need just such remedies as the market affords. Many contend that this is due to the stoppage of the great ravages of hog cholera.

Any good thrifty shoat will feed him in the woods from June until he is fat at the time he is sold, 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.

There is a constantly growing divergence between the old siphoned methods of fattening hogs, which may have been profitable in their time, and the more conservative methods of the present day under hot competition and upon the highest priced lands in the best agricultural states of the Union.

Until pigs are six or eight months old there should be no other thought in connection with the raising of them than how to make them grow. Any surplus fat at this time is a waste of money. They must first have developed bone and muscle, size and good constitution, and this development should be regular and even. No enthusiasm by sportsmen in young pigs is the secret of the success of all ailments to the farmer's pockets and is apt to go through a litter. It stunts growth permanently, and the pig it otherwise would. This can be avoided only by carefully feeding the dam, feeding her regularly and the right thing.

While we have the best hogs in the world, we market too many large, heavy ones, which gives a profit than when younger, and the small, plump hogs of 10 to 15 pounds are most in demand and command the highest price, while no one wants to buy a 30 pound ham, even if it is a cent or two cheaper.—Southern Stock Farmer.

PREVENTING THE RAVAGES OF HOG CHOLERA. E. G. Fowler.

Very much has been written on the subject of hog cholera. The matter has been studied by government commissions, by veterinarians, by swine growers and by others generally interested in the welfare of the swine. It is of little practical value to the farmer of a remedy or remedies. The writer is one who is very firmly of the opinion that preventive methods are the only ones to be adopted.

The foolishness and unsatisfactory methods of growers are and have been largely, if not exclusively, responsible for the ravages of this disease in the swine herds of the west and south. The corn feeding and unsanitary surroundings have made our swine peculiarly susceptible to disease. We believe it is impossible to rear and fatten a hog on an exclusively corn diet and have him healthy. Then again, the breeders have thus given us an animal which is not robust or in a condition to resist disease. He is simply a mass of obesity, lacking in muscular development and constitutional vigor,—a ready prey for any contagion to which he may be exposed. If the low price of wheat and the comparatively high price of corn will continue another year, the swine raising practice of feeding more wheat and less corn, it will be a blessing in disguise to the swine grower. We believe that it is an easy problem to solve the problem of avoiding disease if preventive hygienic methods are used. Give hogs range in summer, grass and water, more wheat and other cereals, with less of corn, and we shall have two generations of hogs that have practically wiped out this scourge. The normal condition of our domestic animals is health, and if we care for them in a proper manner they will not get sick, but it is useless to violate nature's laws and hope to escape the penalty.

THE SWINE PLAGUE. The department of agriculture recommends for disinfection in premises have been infected by swine plague:

Slacked lime in the proportion of 10 lbs. per cent. (one-half pound of lime to a gallon of water).

Equal volumes of crude carbolic acid and ordinary sulphuric acid, mixed together, and then added to water in the proportion of two ounces to a gallon of water.

Sulphuric acid added to water in the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water. Boiling water.

It should be borne in mind that sulphuric acid and corrosive sublimate attract metals, and that the solutions should be made in wooden pails. As corrosive sublimate is highly poisonous, the solution must not be made stronger than indicated above. The lime is the cheapest, but as it may not be desirable to use it everywhere, one of the other disinfectants may be substituted. Each of the solutions recommended is more or less strong enough to kill both hog cholera and swine plague bacteria.—Exchange.

Considerable interest is manifested in swine culture in the West. The Midland Gazette has this to say on the efforts in that industry in Midland: "There is a movement now on hand to organize a joint stock company to purchase and put into operation a large tract of land in the state of Texas. The company will be limited to forty shares of one hundred each, making a total of \$4000. With this money it is expected to improve the land by putting in a well and other machinery to improve the land. It is hoped that all the shares will be sold in Midland, and a board of direc-

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tors elected and maintained on the ground. The shares can be taken up in one-fourth shares, which will be sold at \$25. We hope the property-holders will consider this a personal matter, for when the work commences it will have an effect to induce others to come to our city. At least one-half of this money will be spent for the midst for labor. The grape culture is a profitable business, and Midland people are the proper ones to start the ball rolling. Let everyone take hold and push this enterprise. Four thousand dollars spent now in this direction will break the ice and open up a new and profitable enterprise that will be worth millions to the town of Midland.

Granbury, Tex., Dec. 12.—Editor Journal: I send you the name of J. C. Archer, who wants the Journal. He is a practical and substantial farmer of this county and an old settler. The Journal is becoming more and more popular in demand daily in these parts. It tells the farmer and stockman what they want to know, and so far as my knowledge extends, is regarded, all told, as the best journal in Texas. It gives all the necessary market reports, and is, therefore, reliable.

L. J. CARAWAY.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a cack med line. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

J. P. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

TRANSIT HOUSE. L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cartmen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.

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

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HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 314 Maccon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

WOMAN'S RECORD.

Woman's Record. Some heart is glad to have it so; Then blow it east or blow it west. The wind that blows, that wind is best. My little craft sails not alone; A thousand fleets from every zone Are put upon a thousand seas; And what for me weaves a favoring breeze? Night-dash another, with the shock of doom, upon some hidden rock. And so I do not dare to pray For winds to wait me on my way. But leave it to the breeze to blow; To stay or speed me—trusting still That all is well, and sure that he Who launched my bark will sail with me. Through calm and storm and will not fall. Whatever breezes may prevail. To land me—every perturbation Within his sheltering haven at last. Then whatsoever wind doth blow, Some heart is glad to have it so, And blow it east or blow it west. The wind that blows, that wind is best.

OUR LETTER.

Janette has a vivid imagination when she sees me frowning at the length of her letters. All letters like Janette's might be as long again and then read with pleasure. Don't call Isabelle an old maid. Perhaps she is sensitive on that point. She has assured us repeatedly that she is not an old maid. Describe yourself to us, Isabelle. Tell us your age, then we can judge if you are an old maid. I do not believe you are. To my mind you present the picture of a most interesting young woman. What has become of A Reader? I think I will have to have a roll call, as has been suggested. All the letters this week are from new members. They are most welcome. "May" has a most interesting letter. Also one from Minnie Ragsdale.

Will our member who wanted subscribers for the Ladies' Home Journal please send me her full address. She is going to reap some good from being a member of our Household. Ah! we are a happy and helpful Household. No one has sent me a receipt for my hominy yet. I am surprised that Macaria's suggestion of exchanging books has not been acted upon. Write to some of those members of the Household have been anxious to get. It is a most excellent plan.

Bransford, Tex., Nov. 28.—Dear Mrs. B. and household: I will take the pleasure this fair eve in making a short call and tell you that I enjoy reading the letters that are written in the Household. I wish more girls and boys would write. It was very cold here yesterday. The ground was covered with snow, but it is all melted away today. Mr. Circle Don't come again and write more next time. I enjoyed reading your letter. I hope all the writers of the Household are Christians. If they are not I hope they will be some day. Well, this is my first one, and I will come again if Mrs. B. will let me. Good bye. MINNIE RAGSDALE.

November 24, 1895.—Good morning, Mrs. B. and dear household: I will for the first time take my pen this morning and ask or admission. I have been an admirer of your Household since quite a while and have enjoyed the many interesting letters therein. I enjoyed Nellie Hugh Hampton's letter ever so much. O, if we only could, each and every one of us take that good advice home to ourselves. If we would only be more particular in painting the picture of our girlhood days we could make our lives more useful and more beautiful. I sadly dream of the might have been, The might of beens of my youth; The opportunities spurned, When I was a child, and Lessons of great truth.

I am a farmer's daughter and enjoy living on the farm; think it the nicest life a person can live, but am a milliner by trade. I enjoy riding on my horse and enjoy horseback riding so much. I ride a great deal in the spring and summer. I think it is healthy sport. Who was it insulted the old maid of our household? I think it is quite honorable for a maid rather than some fool man's broken hearted wife. I see Mrs. B. frowning at me for staying so long, so I will go. Good bye. JANETTE.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: After long postponing I will contribute my share. We silent members of the Household are inclined to be quiet and allow the working members to do all the entertaining by their pleasant converse. It requires no small effort for a busy mother to lay down every thing and write letters. It is too much like rest. Rarely is there ever rest for a tired mother. Mrs. Thomas writes such soothing letters. It is a comfort to read them. I like her, am a lover of nature. She can express what she sees. I can only see them. How often have I paused after a busy day and with deep admiration watched the fading glory of the departing sun, longing for the genius of a painter that I might catch and hold the splendor on canvas, and the beauty of the woods, nature's own sweet retreat from care. I never could explain the reason why the quiet calm that steals over me while straying there until I read Mrs. Thomas' lines. On every hand are beauty and calm, my mind away and give us thought. To the attentive eyes everything is beautiful. I have seen which has braved the storm for ages. It is denied of its bark, its limbs are broken, yet time has not robbed it of its grandeur, for it stands majestic towering above its neighbors of later growth and holding aloft its broken arms as if in innate supplication; wild vines have decorated its rough trunk and lovingly cling and twine around it as if speaking of the past into the present. Rusty and broken arrow heads have been found embedded in its sides. Farther on is an old time worn path, winding in and out. Knap a path the Indian trail. The scene, along the stream is grand and a continuous line of wooded hills, with ragged points of rocks projecting at many of their summits. Near the quartz bridge one can see a creek that would look like the painting of a creek were it only on its summit. Huge pieces of rock twenty-five feet square have broken loose from the projecting rocks above and have fallen, partly burying themselves in the sides of the hill in a perpendicular position under the growth. Other growth has grown up around them, presenting a picturesque view as the leaves change in the autumn to every color of the rainbow. Cold springs are at its base. It is the favorite resort for moonlight picnics. Truly we are blessed with living in the country, for being always face to face with nature we are at all times in sympathy with her. The sigh of the night winds as it comes to us is like the whisper of angels of the soft lullaby of a brook. All have a meaning—perhaps 'tis the voice of God, and we must interpret it. Excuse me, dear Household, for staying so long. I forgot I was writing to you—living only in thought. Before I say good bye, I have a suggestion to make. Let us have a roll and Mrs. B. call it. So often we could send in our "present" on

a postal card, and it would be so nice to know all of the old members still are with us. The contributors of our page change so frequently we wonder if all old members are still with us. Then, again, all interested ladies and gentlemen could drop a card bearing name and "present" in answer to the roll call, even though not working members. Perhaps we might then hear from Rustic Admiree, her distant home. Even our poetess might answer present if she survived her last effort at poetry. What think you, sisters of admitting a crusty old sour bachelorette to our circle? Perhaps Mrs. Rose has reason for admiring the cowboys so much. Good by for this time. MAY.

HELPFUL HINTS.

A common mistake made in mending gloves is that of using silk to do it with. As the desire is undoubtedly to make the glove look exactly as it did before the unfortunate ripping took place the work should be done with linen thread in the same shade as that used in the original stitching. Sprinkle the inside of damp gloves with violet powder. A ball of cold water will purify the air of a room. Common alum melted in an iron spoon over hot coals forms a very strong cement for joinings. A delightful mixture for perfuming clothes that are packed away and which is said to keep out moths is made as follows: Pound to a powder cloves, mace, cinnamon and Tonquin beans, respectively, and as muchorris roots will equal the weight of the foregoing ingredients put together. Little bags of muslin should be filled with this mixture and placed among the garments. The colored Japanese straw matting which are so generally used as floor coverings, are best kept sweet and clean by washing them with a solution of salt and water after the weekly sweeping.

Place a strip of wood back of the door where knob hits the paper in opening. Sew a strip of chair webbing two inches wide tightly on the side of a rug close to the edge to prevent it from curling up. Steel knives used at table or for cutting bread, meat or anything for which a knife is needed should never be used for stirring or cooking anything in hot grease, as it makes them very dull. Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will cleanse them quickly. Coffee roasted on a hot shovel, sugar burned on hot coals or vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor are excellent deodorizers.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES. Through the kindness of Mrs. Thomas I am able to give the recipe for breadsticks. It is the following: Boil a pint of milk. Add a teaspoonful of warm water. Now stir in sufficient whole-wheat flour to make a stiff dough. Turn it out on the board, knead it in the hands, cover and free from stickiness. Place in a bowl, brush the top lightly with butter, and stand aside for three hours. Then turn on a griddle, heat the griddle and roll it out under the hand about ten inches long and twice the thickness of a lead pencil. Place in greased pans, bake aside one hour, and bake in a quick oven ten minutes. Special pans come for these sticks, but they are not necessary, as they will bake in any bread pan.

How to Make White Cake.—Beat 1 1/2 cups of sugar and a scant half cupful of butter to a cream, one-half cup of milk, a full cup of flour, one egg, and a teaspoonful of baking powder have been sifted. Lastly, add the whites of 4 eggs, whipped into a stiff froth. Flavor with lemon. This will make a pound of cake. Spread with jelly, making a nice jelly cake when this is preferred, or it may be baked in little tins and frosted.

TO OUR LADY READERS—A SHORT TALK ON A LIVE SUBJECT. There are few households in this country that do not number among their possessions a sewing machine. It is the hope of every housewife who does not to soon renounce her needle. It goes without saying that she needs it, and no man who cares for his wife or daughters—if he is able to buy labor-saving devices—will deny them this necessity.

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

One of the greatest drawbacks toward buying a machine heretofore has been their cost, and even today the most of those who buy pay twice and sometimes three times as much as they should. This is a sense in the kind of a proceeding, and the man who pays out \$40 to \$60 for a sewing machine is virtually throwing away \$20 and \$40 respectively. When it was discovered that the cost of manufacturing these sewing machines were piling up for times so fast, numerous new factories were built, but in order to compete with those already established, they were compelled to take less profit than those who had such a start in the public's favor. They knew that if they had to establish branch offices in every city of any size in the country, to maintain an army of agents and state managers, and besides teams and other expenses, there would be little use in them competing. As necessity is the mother of invention, expert workmen incentive to method, and the new manufacturers hit upon the plan of having the newspapers of the country offer them as premiums.

At first it was slow work. The publishers knew they could not afford to take hold of anything that would save 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. In a few instances it was necessary to take publishers right to the factory and show them that the cost of manufacturing was only about one-third of that of the agents and the other expense of selling was the principal item. Little by little they got the knowledge out and today we see the result. An estimate of the money saved by the people of this country every year by the papers offering sewing machines as premiums would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this method as there are for \$40 to \$60 through gut-tongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, and these are the ones that would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this method as there are for \$40 to \$60 through gut-tongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, and these are the ones that would be too big to believe. It is a sober fact, nevertheless, that there are as good machines being sold today for from \$20 to \$25 through this method as there are for \$40 to \$60 through gut-tongued and designing agents. Of course there are a few publications that palm off cheap, worthless machines on their readers, and these are the ones that would be too big to believe. 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PERSONAL.

M. C. Hancock of Segymour, was in the Fort Monday.

W. B. Hayes of Adair, I. T., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

L. D. Watkins of Knox county was in the Fort this week.

B. T. Jones of Wichita Falls was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. F. Crowley, a Midland cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week.

J. W. Hinton of Knox county was in Fort Worth Thursday, and called on the Journal.

E. P. Keach of Texas Farmer, Dallas, paid his respects to the Journal Wednesday. He is attending the poultry exhibit.

W. F. Henderson of Franklin brought in a car of cattle to the stock yards here this week.

Wash Fields of the Texas Commission company was in the Fort from San Angelo Thursday.

Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche was in Fort Worth Monday to pick up a bunch of hogs to feed.

H. E. Siders, an inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, A. Amrillo, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Secretary Loving of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association is spending a little time on his ranch in Ask county.

Don Bell of Abilene was in the Fort this week and promised to call at the Journal office, which he promptly failed to do.

Tom Martin, a prominent cattleman of Midland, and formerly a member of the state sanitary commission, was in the Fort Tuesday.

John Shawver of Baylor county was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route home from Kansas City, and was in the Journal office on biz.

Geo. B. Loving & Co. are after 'em this week. Mr. Loving is in southern Texas and Mr. Wall in the west. Look out for reports of some good cattle deals.

J. S. Johnson of Pecos paid the Journal a pleasant visit Tuesday. Mr. Johnson is largely interested in the Pecos valley, and reports conditions good in that section.

J. S. Eads of Palo Pinto paid the Journal a business visit Tuesday. He reports everything in splendid shape in his section, and says the grass is better than he ever saw it there.

C. C. Daly of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company is back from a trip to Waco. He reports that outside of the 2000 head of cattle being fed at that place by Swift & Co., nothing but rather small bunches are on feed there.

Geo. T. Keith of this county was in the Journal office this week looking for an ad. of an incubator. He takes the Journal, but found no ad. He says he wants to try hatching chicks on a different plan from the old way.

John S. Kerr, the Sherman nurseryman, paid the Journal office a visit this week. Mr. Kerr has furnished the Journal some valuable information in times past, and we shall expect to hear from him again.

W. J. Jordan of Quanah, United States quarantine inspector at that place, is in the city. Mr. Jordan reports that the movement of cattle from the Panhandle country to market will soon cease.

Max Hans, proprietor of the Fulton market at Dallas, was at the yards Monday. Mr. Hans is seeking to encourage the butchers by offering \$125 in prizes in a killing contest, points and time to be considered.

J. M. Barkley, one of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here Monday en route to the Territory with a witness whom he was carrying from Mills county to testify in a case in one of the Territory courts.

W. E. Skinner of the Fort Worth stock yards returned this week from Chicago, where he had been attending the meeting of the National Live Stock exchange, of which he was an executive committee member, of which he was made one of the vice-presidents at this meeting.

D. O. Lively dropped in on the Journal this week, and the visitor is not being at his post at the time. Mr. Lively is turning lots of hogs towards the Fort Worth stock yards, and says there are more hogs in Texas than is generally supposed.

S. H. Bromley is back from Chicago, where he went with a recent shipment of fourteen loads of 6666 grass cattle. The cattle arrived there the day of the remarkably large receipts, but not so many as the receipts of \$2.25, topping the market for the day over everything by 40 cents. They averaged 1237 pounds.

W. H. Easton of Stuart, Iowa, and N. L. Easton of Greenfield, Iowa, paid the Journal a visit Thursday and subscribed. These gentlemen are prospecting, and have found a place near Fort Worth which they will probably buy. They are tired of so much cold and are seeking a more congenial climate. They will find a hearty welcome.

Mark Alfred Carleton of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., was in the office. He is looking after plant diseases, and especially to ascertain whether rust in wheat lives through the winter. If he finds anything of importance in this line he has promised to furnish the Journal an article on it.

The National Sewing Machine company of Belvidere, Ill., have placed in the Journal office one of their beautiful show cards, the beauty of which is a reminder of their beautiful sewing machines and bicycles, and as it hangs above his desk our cashier looks at it and wishes that his best girl were only half so beautiful.

F. G. Pay, general agent of the Hicks Stock-Car company, who has been absent from Fort Worth for six months, has returned. He says his company who has been absent from Fort Worth for six months, has returned. He says his company has not been able to furnish all the cars that were wanted in the Northwest this fall, but that they will have plenty for the Texas and Territory business this winter and next spring.

D. F. Gay was in Fort Worth Tuesday, having just returned from Chicago. He will go to Cleburne to receive and put on feed 2000 head of cattle that are to come from the Live Oak ranch. Mr. Gay does not see anything in the north or in Cleburne to be alarmed at, and believes that it will reassume a stronger tone and fully recover from the decline occasioned by too heavy receipts.

J. J. Caraway of Granbury called on the Journal the other day, and in a conversation we gathered a few points

era which we have stored. Mr. Caraway is a fast friend of the Journal, and paid it a high compliment in saying that it was the best and most graceful of all the farm and stock papers he took, and that it forms the only substantial link between the stockman and the farmer. Mr. C. says he regards the packing house at this place of more importance than any other one thing, because it gives us a home market. He also says that in the High-tower Valley, in the lower end of Parker county, an abundance of corn has been raised, and buyers are wanted, or perhaps feeders could make profitable deals for feeding there.

It will be noticed that our advertising columns contain the advertisement of "Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke," manufactured by E. Krauser & Bros., of Milton, Pa. This article is highly recommended by those who use it, and their common testimony is that it is an indispensable article in every family who smoke their own meat; also to meat curers, as it will preserve good meat and keep it solid and free from insects, skippers and mould, and give it a good, wholesome, smoky flavor, far better than you can obtain from wood, as Liquid Extract of Smoke is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless on meat. It is wholesome, as it contains the constituent properties of wood and bark in a concentrated form. Consequently you have no further use for a smoke house, or burning wood, bark, or cobs, endangering your life and property, and your finest of being burned up or stolen, as you can hang it in the garret—a more secure place than in the smokehouse.

M. C. Caulfield was in Fort Worth Tuesday and a train load of Mexican cattle that he was carrying to the northern market from Colorado City, where they have been grazed. It is stated that Mr. Caulfield would have marketed about three carloads of them here, had it not been for the fact that the cost of switching them from the depot to the yards would have been 25 per car or about 20 cents per head, which he thought too much. They will be offered on the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. Mr. Caulfield thinks that the total number of Mexican cattle brought into the United States for this year will not be more than 100,000 most of which came from Sonora and Chihuahua. Mr. Caulfield's stuff came from the former state, where he and his associates have a ranch, and are imported through Biabe.

George Pemberton of Midland was in the Fort Monday on his way home from St. Louis, and it was the pleasure of this scribe to meet him. We first met Mr. Pemberton on Oak Creek in Runtels county in the spring of 1880, when he was just recovering from a shock given him the fall before by a slice of our outfit striking came to rest in a few miles of his and turning loose on the range a lot of cattle bearing the same brand that he was running. There was no bloodshed, but on the other hand a warm friendship sprang up which has lasted, and will last, we hope, until the end of time. We are glad that he has been successful.

T. C. Slaughter of Prosper was on the market Thursday with a choice lot of hogs, and topped the market at \$2.25, which is very near the Kansas City market. Mr. Slaughter is a breeder of "voice hogs" and takes great pride in always having the best, and will undoubtedly be a close competitor for the one hundred dollar prize on the 18th.

Geo. H. Stahl of Quinev, Ill., advertises the Excelsior Incubator in this issue of the Journal.

G. S. White of Weatherford was in the Fort Wednesday en route to Childress county.

Geo. Eitel & Co. of Quiney, Ill., have placed an ad. of their Victor Incubator in this issue of the Journal.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest.

It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions. The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Mister, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English; Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Mister and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Cooke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position. It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor. The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

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

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Having everything in readiness, the process of budding may be described under six heads.

1. Across the upper end of the incision a short, horizontal one is made. The usual way for the latter is at right angles, but it will be found better to make it obliquely, in which case the tying material cannot get into the upper incision, but must cross it, as is best.

2. The bark is then raised by pressing the thin piece of ivory (or the rounded point of the knife) against the cut edges with a kind of lifting movement, beginning at the upper end of the incision and proceeding to the lower end, one side at a time. In this operation special care is required to avoid touching the layer of soft, new wood under the bark. To touch this soft, new wood checks the growing process, which fastens the bud to the stalk, and this check renders success very uncertain.

3. A bud is now cut from the prepared scion, the knife entering about half an inch below the footstalk and coming out through the upper end, an inch or more above it, taking as thin a slice of the wood with it as may be. The practice of some is to remove this thin piece of wood, but it would be spotted, while success is not endangered in the least by allowing the wood to remain.

4. The bud is now taken by the piece of footstalk left for the purpose, placed under the bark at the upper end of the incision and pushed gently down to the greatest care the bud will be spotted, while success is not endangered in the least by allowing the wood to remain.

5. Tying is the next thing in order. This is done by passing a string around to exclude air and moisture. It should be done at once, beginning at the lower end of the incision and covering every part of it, but leaving out the footstalk and the point of the bud.

6. The work is now complete. If the stalk is growing rapidly the tying may be done in the wood before the bud adheres to it. If it should occur, the tie is to be removed and immediately replaced, but not so tight. In three weeks from the insertion of the tying may be removed permanently.

Ten days or so after budding, it may be known that the operation is successful by a piece of footstalk dropping off on being touched. If instead of this it has dried and sticks fast, the work has failed. But if the bark still peels freely, the budding may be repeated, selecting a new place on the stalk.

Most of the hardy roses can be budded on each other. The wild running rose, Michigan rose—makes a pretty stalk, but the best for this purpose is the Manetti rose, a vigorous growing kind brought from Como, Italy, half a century ago. It is a fine state of culture, readily by cuttings. In advance of budding, the spines should be rubbed off the inch or two where the bud is to be inserted.—The Examiner.

Mr. J. H. Hale, one of the greatest peach-growers of the United States, in speaking of the manner in which he makes a success of the business is reported as saying that one must thin by hand. He puts stepladders under the trees and puts boys on them whose bumps of destructiveness are large, and tell them to go on cutting. He begins when the peaches are three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and takes every thing that is curculio-stung and diseased. These he carts away and burns. The rest of the crop is left on the trees.

In the future, he says, 3 or 4-year-old peach trees should have over 250 peaches; 4 or 5-year-old trees over 300, and full-grown trees not over 500. That means six inches apart; 500 peaches on a tree will make six or eight baskets of fancy fruit. Three thousand peaches to a tree won't make more, or sell for more money, and the trees are ruined.

Peach trees are planted on good ordinary corn or wheat land in fair state of fertility. The holes for the trees are dug about twice as large as necessary, and receive a top bed of a handful of fine ground bone scattered at the bottom of the hole and two or three more on the dirt, and that is worked in. The hole is then put on marlate of potash. The next year is broadcasted from 100 to 1500 pounds of fine ground bone, and from 400 to 800 pounds of muriate of potash, or its equivalent. This is kept up every year whether the trees bear or not. It is pretty liberal feeding, but "peaches" to be liberal with trees," says Mr. Hale.

TRIMMING HEDGES.

A neatly trimmed hedge is an ornament to any place, and there are many different styles of pruning. One of the prettiest is exemplified on the grounds of the National Live Stock exchange, a sketch of which forms the subject of a California privet and the question of a hedge. The owner says: "While struck me to see something of the idea kind. To make arches, a fine top bed is best. When pruning, I measured 4 feet, cut out the space and left enough heads together and in the center with string. The two gateways were arched in the same way and look very general he says. Pruning is done here after the wood becomes hard, say in August, then again in the fall after the hedge is done growing. This is the general rule for established hedges. Hedges intended to be cut away back should be done in the spring.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.

Apparently the most valuable pears for general culture that have been introduced for years are the Le Conte and Kieffer. The Le Conte is the money producing pear of the South, but the Kieffer, which is steadily gaining favor in the central and northern markets, succeeds even north of the cotton belt. As late fall pear, there is no variety which gives such general satisfaction, or such profitable and sure returns, in the Southern states. It evidently ranks with the Concord grape in point of popularity. It does very well for preserving purposes and its attractive yellow appearance has greatly aided in creating an unprecedented demand for it. The trees are early bearers, and produce from two to three bushels of fruit the fourth year after setting them in the orchard.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Dec. 3.—On the 28th we boarded the cars for Alpine. Leaving our black lands, we soon reached Round Rock, noted as the place where Sam Bell and Sabine and to Del Rio. Grimes laid down his life in protection of the community from the great outlaw. We moved on south, skirting the foothills of the Colorado mountains. We soon reached Austin, our state capital, where our legislators meet and enact our laws for the protection

GEO. B. LOVING & CO. (INCORPORATED.)

Commission Dealers in CATTLE AND RANCHES. OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are in correspondence with a large number of both buyers and sellers, and are therefore in position to render efficient, prompt and satisfactory service to those who may wish to buy or sell any number or class of cattle or cattle ranches.

We do not under any circumstances buy or sell on our own account, but do an exclusive commission business, thus giving our clients the full benefit of any advance in the market.

In all our transactions we invariably represent the seller who is, in the event of sale through us, expected to pay the usual commission, which should always be included in any price quoted, and is due and payable when contract is closed and earnest money paid.

Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale. We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that they should by all means examine our list before buying. Respectfully, GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

FEED MILLS, THE IDEAL! For Horse or Steam Power. Write TEXAS MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED. The new night train on THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis. Half-Fare Tickets

from all H. & T. C. stations, December 29, 2 and 22, to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, etc., and return. Tickets good thirty days. Enormous new engines to pull big trains with through coaches via Houston and New Orleans. Get ready and go with us on this big excursion. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, Gen. P. & T. Agt. C. D. LUSK, Houston, Texas. W. T. ORTON, Ticket Agents, FORT WORTH, TEX.

A message to the Corpus Christi Call-er from Sinton, San Patricio county, says: "Colonel John Willacy, well and favorably known throughout Southwest Texas as a popular and far-seeing business man, has filed two statements with the county clerk of this (San Patricio) county for the construction of two dams across the Neches river, one to be built at the Herrickson place, the other dam to be built two miles below Hearne's ferry. It is proposed to construct a canal to run from the last named dam to Portland on the north side of the Neches bay. The dam near the mouth of the river will be under the control and management of the Neches Bay and Irrigation Canal company, and the other under the management of the Neches Valley and Irrigation Canal company.

tection of our homes, and get much cursing for doing some things and leaving some undone. Anyway, we went to the south again, leaving the Colorado behind, with its cedar-clad mountains, and still on the roughs to the west, while on the east lay a beautiful prairie, under a fine state of cultivation, and dotted with many homes, till night shut out our vision. On the train we met King, of Taylor, with Marshall, the irrigation crank of the Farm and Ranch. We had on board our train a friend—a man of much experience in this world, who had seen the cattle trail from one end to the other, and all the larger cities, and shook hands with the president and traveled much. He said the Southern hotel was the place to go when we stopped in San Antonio. We took a bus and rattled away and after awhile it backed up to a building. We looked out and said, "here is the Southern." The door of the bus was opened by a sister of charity, clad in the garb of her order. We stepped out. Away went the bus. We walked in the office and called for the register and about this time it dawned on the mind of our friend that he had made a mistake. He asked, "Is the Southern hotel?" "Oh, no; this is Santa Rosa hospital." A laugh all round. A telephone for a bus, another dollar for fare. We landed all o. k. at the Southern, where we were supplied with comfortable, nice, clean beds. An early breakfast and away to the west. We left the Alamo city on the Southern Pacific, and soon ran into a stockman's paradise. The country is largely covered with mesquite and nutritious grasses, making a fine stock range, and too dry to farm, the typical two-saloons and store, and plenty of stock pens making a show not to be forgotten. On we went by Uvalde, Sabine and to Del Rio. Here the scene began to change. Up the valley of the Rio Grande, sometimes on the river's brink, up to the mouth of Devil river, winding and out of canyons, with great columns of stone cut by force of the elements to all the shapes imaginable. It carries one back to fable lore, to castle, stone and battlements—a country wild, rough and uncanny, only fit for tourists and antelope. Across the Devils river and away to the Pecos. Over a high, rolling, mountainous country, with very little grass in sight, but many of the mountains covered with satol, a species of bear grass, or Spanish dagger, of which many conflicting claims are made.

This is one of the world's wonders. Plenty of water there, but how cattle can get to it I don't know. Here, at Langtry, was a saloon sign: "Jersey Lily Saloon; Beer On Ice; No Law West of Pecos. Took its sign from a trial. Roy Bean, its owner, was at one time a magistrate; a man on trial for murder; a new county attorney to prosecute; many authorities on law were read, but Bean said: "It seems the general statutes of the federal laws are against this man. Yet I know of no law west of Pecos to punish a man for killing a greaser." He acquitted the man, and got a saloon sign.

On from here west till night shut us in. At 12:40 we landed at Alpine, a nice little town with some fine buildings, two dry goods stores, two saloons, one drug store and a number of other men located here. Among them are McCutcheon Bros., who have a fine ranch property about forty miles north of Alpine. Here I met Capt. Gillett, and old ex-ranger and sheriff. Is now a stockman, with some fine stock, crick-shank and shorthorns, also Holstein cattle. He has a fine lot of carrier pigeons, some of which have made wonderful flights over a mile a minute. He also has White Wyandotts and Black Langshan fowls. A fine man with a taste for fine things.

On my return I met J. W. Jackson, a shipper of cattle and a friend of the Journal; also Bascomb Tyall, of Sabinal, who wants a car load of grade Durham bulls, 25 and 28, next spring. Who of the readers of the Journal can put them up for him? I also met Felix Mann, of Menardville, on his return from Mexico, where he had been to buy cattle. He has had a wide experience as a cattle shipper. Says there is no danger to Texas trade by Mexican cattle, for they have no more cattle than they need, and it takes two years in Texas to fatten one. He has 250 acres under irrigation in Menard county, and promised to write us a letter on practical irrigation. He is a grand, good man, and a friend to the Journal.

I am also glad to give favorable mention to W. A. Shafer, conductor on the Southern Pacific railway, whom I found to be a nice, courteous gentleman, no different from the old curmudgeon of the same run as we went out. On asking him to see my mother-in-law's trunk put off at Alpine, he said it was none of his business—to see the baggage man. But there are men and men you know.

Landed back all o. k., except a lame back; caught cold and am lame, but am off for Journal work again.

T. A. EVANS, P. E.—C. S. Mulches wants 2000 or 3000 ewes. Let some Journal reader put them up for him. Address Vanhorn, Texas.

MARKETS.

The receipts during the past week have been larger than ever before...

Table with columns: Hogs, Av. Price, and various market data for hogs and cattle.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Dear Sir: Receipts continue to rule slow and weak...

The Wool Market.

Boston, Dec. 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade...

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; shipments, 200...

DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition. It opened on September 15 and will not close until December 31, 1895...

DANISH INSPECTION OF FOOD ANIMALS.

The cattle, sheep and swine of Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination both before and after they are slaughtered...

whether it is English, foreign or colonial meat his unscrupulous butcher passes off the best English at the best English prices...

RUNNELS COUNTY NOTES. W. E. Odum says that wild turkeys are plentiful in the neighborhood of his ranch...

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northland railroad is the shortest and best line...

SPRAY THEM FOR VERMIN. Kerosem emulsion can most easily be applied to stock to destroy lice...

Hector D. Lane is putting in some good work for the cotton growers. He has been attending an executive conference with the good to be achieved...

At the annual meeting of the stockholders and board of directors of the American Short Horn Breeders' association...

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At the annual meeting of the stockholders and board of directors of the American Short Horn Breeders' association...

Money in. Vacuum Leather Oil for your harness and shoes. Get a can at a harness or shoe-store...

take to discourage the decrease of the cotton acreage plan by the argument that by so doing we will stimulate the production of foreign cotton...

MILK MAIZE. As there is so much interest just now in milk maize the Journal will watch it...

The regular fall meeting of the Stockmen's Protective Association of Southwest Texas was held at Houston last Friday afternoon...

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School, were also included in the basis of the book. Rule of entry No. 2 was so changed that beginning with Vol. 41, bulls will be numbered as accepted for record...

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT ST. LOUIS. Signs an Affidavit Sworn to Before Him by Wm. Hess, who had been crippled and disabled for years...

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DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000.

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ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La.

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

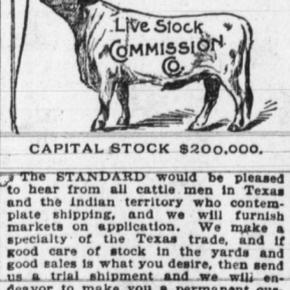
J. A. CARTER & CO. Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers. Reference, City National Bank. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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



I walk without my cane and will go to work next Monday. I have had ten doctors trying to cure me. They all failed...

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Rutz, salesman...



ANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 172, New Exchange building; U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. Sold on merit. Send for Special Introduction. FRESH PAID BY US. MOSELEY & PITCHARD.

HORSES AND MULES.

Maud S. is barren. Nancy Hanks 2:04 is in foal to Arion, 2:07 3-4. Joe Patchen, 2:04, will winter at Lexington, Ky. Martha Wilkes, 2:08, will be bred to Delmar, 2:11. Breeding stock is very slow sale at present. Good time to get good blood at a bargain price. Speed for the road is selling a little better than anything else just now, unless it is speed for the races. Fido, 2:14 3-4, has won twenty-one races out of twenty-seven starts during the past two years. It is said that the skeleton of Ethan Allen is in the museum at Lawrence, Kan. Josephine Young, dam of Joe Patchen, 2:04, has been bought by A. H. Moore of Philadelphia. Feed the colts or shoot them. A starved weanling will not bring enough when older to pay for the feed he eats. A 3-year-old by Atlantic won \$7500 on the European turf during the past season. He was bred in Italy, where Atlantic is now owned. For three years a horse called Domino, by Harry Pulling, was hawked around Lawrence, Kan., in a vain effort to sell him for \$75, without success; finally Mr. Frank Channing, his owner, came down here and sold him to Charley Whitney of the Columbus Buggy company for \$100, who in less than a week sold him to Nathan Strauss, the noted New York dealer, for \$350. He was shipped to New York and one year of city life, after having his tail docked and broken thoroughly to lead a tandem under the new name of Meteor, he brought \$2500.—Kansas City-World.

THE FUTURE OF HORSE GROWING.

One of those who yet have faith in horses is Henry Wallace, formerly of the Iowa Homestead, but now editor of the Farmer and Dairyman. He writes in the latter the following, which will interest our friend who lately inquired for opinions on this subject: There is a common belief among farmers that the business of raising horses has been destroyed for ten or fifteen years to come. Acting upon this conviction most farmers stopped breeding horses, and the result was that riding one hundred miles last summer through the state of Iowa one would see very few young colts. To a less extent it was so the year before. We learn from our exchanges that this condition of things prevails all over the United States. In fact the Western farmers had driven the eastern farmers out of the business of growing draft horses before the decline had fairly set in. A draft horse could be bred in the west, shipped to the east, and sold to the farmer cheaper than the farmer could raise it himself, hence the eastern farmer confines himself to growing trotting and roadster horses if he grows any at all. When any business does not pay the stock and sale begins to dry up, farmers are disgusted with it, and cease to give it proper care, concluding there is no money in it anyhow, and the stock decreases very rapidly. Great numbers of worthless inferior horses have been killed by their owners the last year or two to save their feed. Others have been sold to men who buy them for their hide and use of large numbers have been packed and their meat shipped to Europe. The annual death rate through wear and tear has been going on as before. Cities were out of horses of every kind at a fast rate. There has been a very brisk export demand during the last year and many thousands have gone to England, France, Scotland and Germany. Under these conditions it is only a question of time and not a long time at that, until the right kind of horses will be in demand. We therefore advise our farmers who have the opportunity to buy good young colts at private or public sale at current prices to take them in. We know of no stock that gives promise of greater profit. After a horse is one year old it is difficult to keep it than it will a steer, especially where the farmer has plenty of blue grass pasture or corn stalks and second crop clover. When the right kind of horse can be bought at private or public sale for less than it costs to grow them it is perfectly safe to buy them if you have the feed and money, or, we had almost said, the credit. However, we do not advise buying anything but the best kind of horses. "Kinds," we say. There are a number of kinds of horses of the right kind, not pay for their salt, much less their feed. It will not pay to buy colts to sell for streeters, for the streeter is no more. Electricity has taken its place and it is a good thing that it has done so. It never did pay to grow that class of horses and the sooner the business is killed the better for the farmers. It will not pay to grow trotting horses, horses that have defective wind or eyesight, or that are spavined, or badly curbed. It will not pay to grow inferior trotting horses even though standard bred. The world has no use for them. It will pay to buy good, sound, large, heavy draft colts. These will always pay, and while there may be years such as the last two or three in which there is but little profit, they are seldom or never grown at a loss. These horses, however, cannot be grown successfully except on our best lands and must have plenty of feed and of the right kind. Omnibus horses, or what the English call vanners, or what are sometimes called light draft horses, will pay. It pays the farmer who has a taste for training horses to grow coaches. There never has been enough first-class coach horses to supply the market. Now and then there is a farmer who has a taste for training trotting horses, and where this taste and ability exist together it is safe to breed them. The average farmer, however, would do better to confine himself to heavy draft and omnibus, or light draft, horses. Heavy draft horses should weigh when matured from 1600 to 2000 pounds. It will pay every man who has an eye to the future profit in the horse business to select either from his own herds or from those of his neighbors the very best brood mares. If he has them of his own so much the better, if not he can buy them now for a good deal less than they will be worth a year or two from now, and if these are mated with the best kind of draft sires and the colts properly cared for, there will be no trouble in making of good money in the transaction. We have been preaching this doctrine for two years now and urging farmers to grow horses for the year 1900. Most of our readers have been incredulous, but the time is coming when they will wish they had taken our advice. The quickest and easiest way to lay the foundation for future profits is to buy the best class of colts that are offered in the next few months.

TRAINING COLTS.

The usefulness of a horse depends upon its early training. The first part of this training should be completed before the colt is a year old. During this early period its disposition is formed and its future character is fixed. It will be docile, tractable and gentle precisely as it has been raised during the first few months of its life; and whatever vices it may develop in the future will be due to errors made now. The education of the young colt should be such as to teach it subjection to its owner from the first. This is done by using it to the halter, to lead and by tied up, and by the gentlest treatment, firmness and force gently used is needed, but punishment in anger is to be strictly avoided. If necessary a "bit" may be given to a colt, but never so hard as to be painful. The whip should be discarded in all cases. A willful colt may be brought to subjection in other ways. It may be hampered down by means of straps and laid down on a bed of straw and then handled gently until all fear is allayed, and in this manner it may be taught that its owner is its master, and that it may be used to the bit, to a saddle and to carry light loads on its back; to carry a child while it is led and thus to become familiar with its future work. A small light harness should be kept where colts are reared, and a light vehicle of some kind in which light loads can be drawn as soon as the young animal is a year old. Patience and judicious teaching are all that may be necessary to bring the colt to its business when it is a year old. Such training displaces the usual breaking by forcible and cruel treatment by which viciousness is developed and horses are made fearful and are terror stricken when anything unusual happens afterward.

COST OF RAISING HORSES.

In reply to inquiries sent out by the National Stockman and Farmer as to the cost of raising horses, the following responses were made. They are produced in the Journal that a comparison may be made with the cost in Texas: What it cost me to raise a four-year-old horse on my farm: Breed, French (coach or draft). Service fee, \$12; keep first year, \$25; pasture three years, \$22.50; wintering three years, \$54; breaking, \$5; total cost, \$118.50. When the horse spoken of is broken to work double and single and in good flesh the market is our door. T. J. CRANLEY, Marion county, Ohio. In answering a request in your paper of the 14th to pencil out the cost of raising a colt to four years old, I must confess I am surprised at it myself. I commence with the insurance. Some of my neighbors ride a pair of colts (a Shire horse and pay \$20 for the use of horse. I charge the colt with \$20 for extra feed and care till it is weaned. I feed three quarters of a bushel a day for eight months, which equals 45 2-3 bushels, which at 25 cents per bushel is \$11.42, plus one ton hay at \$12. Total, \$33.42. This is the cost at one year. I charge \$1 per month for six months pasture, \$6; oats for six months, 33 3-4 bushels at 25 cents, \$8.41; hay, winter, \$12. Total, \$54.41. This is the cost of the second year. I will charge for the third year six months pasture, \$9; oats, \$4.41; hay, \$18; total, \$35.41. This completes the cost third year. I will charge the colt for fourth year the same as for last year, \$35.41. All added together amounts to \$138.65 for growing a colt four years old. This is what the average farmer will feed a colt. It would cost me more. I always feed grain three times a day. The above amount will cover the cost of the average draft colt. My colts should be extra or I would lose money on every colt. When horses are in good demand we could work our colts at three years, now we have more horses than we need, and they are 1 1/2 years old before they can work through a collar. Farmers are offering their colts at \$20 and cannot find a buyer. E. S. RUFF, Westmoreland county, Pa.

EDISON ON HORSELESS VEHICLES.

A New York World reporter recently interviewed Mr. Edison, and reports a part of the interview as follows: "Talking of horseless vehicles, by the way," said Mr. Edison, "suggests to my mind that the horse is doomed, yet this animal shows a greater economy of force than man, for 75 per cent of the energy of the horse is available for work. But the horseless vehicle is the coming wonder. The bicycle, which ten years ago was a curiosity, is now a necessity. It is found everywhere. Ten years from now you will be able to buy a horseless vehicle for what you would have paid for a wagon and a pair of horses. The money spent in the keep of the horse will be saved, and the danger of life will be much reduced. "Will these vehicles be run by electricity?" "I don't think so," said Mr. Edison. "As it looks at present it seems more economical, but at present a gasoline or naphtha motor of some kind it is quite possible, however, that an electrical storage battery will prove more economical, but at present a gasoline or naphtha motor looks more promising. It is only a question of a short time when the carriages and trucks of every large city will be run with motors. The expense of keeping and feeding horses in a great city like New York is very great, and all this will be done away with, just as the cable and trolley cars have dispensed with horses."

HILL STOCK FARM PREMIUM WINNERS.

The following horses belonging to W. M. C. Hill secured premiums at the recent Texas State Fair, to-wit: Wm. H. Hill 13,288, winner of first premium for standard bred stallions, five years old and upwards, over a field of twelve entries. Wm. H. Hill 13,288, winner of first premium for roadster stallions, five years old and upwards. Lady Helen, 2:22, winner of first premium for best brood mare with suckling colt. Possessum, Pie (dam of Lena Hill, 2 years, 2:12 3-4; Judge Hurt, 3 years, 2:09 1-4, and George Campbell, 3 years, 2:17), winner of second premium for best brood mare with suckling colt. Judge Hurt, 2:09 1-4, winner of second premium for best stallion three years and under four. Miss Helen Hill, winner of second premium for best filly one year and under two. Beamy Hill, winner of first premium in a roadster class, for two year olds and under three. Lady Helen, 2:22, winner of first premium for best brood mare showing two or more of her produce. HOW TO TREAT A JACK. First, make a lot of an acre or more, the more grass the better, as it is very essential for them to have plenty of health and feed ready for business. Curry once or twice a day and never let lice get at him. Always tease the mare with a horse, and be sure she is in good heat before letting the colt to her. Never whip a Jack, as it will make him timid.—Southern Stock Farmer.

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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 speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best 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.

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Table with 5 columns: Official Receipts for 1894, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses and Mules.

CHARGES—YARDAGE: CATT 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, \$.60 per bushel.

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THOUGHTS ABOUT SHOEHING.

Dr. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., in his recent work, gives the following practical information in regard to proper shoeing: "The cheap wisdom of the amateur is often expressed in the remark: 'The shoe should be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.' Like many other dogmatic statements, this is only the unqualified assertion of half a truth. Foot and shoe have to be fitted to each other. There are very few horses whose feet do not require considerable alteration before a shoe can be properly fitted to them. As a rule, when a horse arrives at the forge the feet are overgrown and quite out of proportion. In a few cases—as when a shoe has been lost on a journey—the feet are deficient in horn. In either instance the farrier has to make alterations in the hoof to obtain the best bearing surface before he fits a shoe. He maintains that the general principle to be followed is to remove superfluous horn to obtain a good bearing surface for a shoe, and to bring all parts of the hoof equally into proportion. A good foot so prepared, when the horse is standing on level ground, should show when looked at from the front both sides of the wall of equal height; the transverse line of the coronet should be parallel with the line of the lower border of the hoof, and the perpendicular line of the leg should cut the lines on at right angles. When looked at from the side, the height of the heels and the toe should be proportionate. When looked at from behind, the frog should be seen touching the ground. On lifting the foot a level bearing surface wider than the wall should be presented, extending from heel to toe, all around the circumference of the hoof; within this level border the sole should be concave, strong, and rough.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES.

Always water your horses the first thing in the morning, and do not let the water be too cold. If it is too cold you will probably have a case of colic. Water is best when about ten degrees warmer than the outside air in winter, and as much cooler in summer. Give the hay before the grain, so that the stomach may be partially filled before the concentrated food gets into it. Better still, feed chopped feed. Mix the ground grain with dampened hay or fodder, and give the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to digest it. Put any food for the mules or horses made when the horse is at rest.

ALL GENUINE SPOONER HORSE COLLARS HAVE THIS TRADE MARK.

All others are imitations and of inferior quality. A NEW BOOK. Sent Free to Catarrh Patients for a Short Time—A Holiday Gift. Everybody interested in the subject of catarrh and other winter diseases will be glad to learn that the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, is sending free of charge an illustrated book of sixty-four pages on the subject of catarrh. This book contains illustrations showing the brain, nasal passages, throat, lungs, trachea, bronchial tubes, stomach, liver, middle ear, etc. There are four full-page illustrations, showing the circulation, nervous system, glandular system and the vital organs. The book is a complete guide to the prevention and cure of chronic catarrh and all diseases of winter. Colds, coughs, consumption, dyspepsia, influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia are described and treated. Diseases of the kidneys, liver, lungs, ear, eyes and pelvic organs are illustrated, explained and the treatment given. Every family ought to have a copy of this book at once. Thousands of dollars and thousands of lives can be saved by studying it and practicing what it teaches. It will teach mothers how to take care of themselves and shield their families from disease. Write name and address plainly. Be sure to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na in the house, as the cold weather is already upon us. This remedy, wisely used, will prevent colds, coughs, and other ills of cold weather, and is the greatest catarrh remedy of the age.

HEADS UP.

If a horse's head be raised up when the fore part of the body is weighed, the weight on the fore legs will be found to be carrying over twenty pounds less weight than if the head were dependent. The practical application of this fact is obvious—buy horses that carry their heads properly, and keep a stumber well in hand. It may be added that, as a horse's head weighs about forty and fifty pounds, the position in which he maintains it is of importance. The fore limbs, which are generally the first to give way and the most severely taxed, should be re-

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