NO. 15 .-- VOL. 16.

#### THE FARM.

TROUBLE FROM KAFFIR CORN. In a recent communication to the Breeder's Gazette, Frank E. Barnhart, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, gives

of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, gives his experience with sorghum cane and Kaffir corn. He says:

"I sowed two hog lots in cane last spring. In one I let the hogs and two bull calves run and pasture. When they had eaten the pasture down I mowed the other lot and fed them all they would eat. I cut it just as I fed it. By the time I got over the patch which I first mowed the cane was about it. By the time I got over the patch which I first mowed the cane was about fourteen inches high, and I mowed it again, and continued to recut and feed it till the frost entirely killed it. I think I cut it four times during the summer. I fed it green; I fed it wet with dew; I fed it when there was no dew, and I fed it when wet with rain—always fresh cut, and all they would gat, with no other feed. The calves were weaned when three months old. were weaned when three months old, and all they had all summer was green sorghum and good spring water to run to, and I never had calves to grow any

faster and do any better.
"After I read Secretary Coburn's article on the death of those cattle in Sedgwick county, this state, I cut the cane once more after it had had a light cane once more after it had had a light frost, with no bad results, and I was of the belief that it was only a case of bloat with the other fellow's cattle, and I thought that such articles regarding sorghum and Kaffir corn would do an injury to what I still believe to be the greatest feeds for this Western country or any other country— sorghum and Kaffir corn, either green or cured for fodder; and I intended to write my opinion to the Gazette then,

but now I am glad I did not.
"Now for my experience feeding
Kaffir corn. I sowed in drills last spring one-quarter of an acre of white Kaffir corn. I never raised any before. I cut it after a light frost—not enough to damage it—let it stand in shock about a month, hen put in the barn, and am feeding it now with the best results. When I removed the Kaffin corn to the barn the second growth was about four to six inches high and was killed by a frost a night or two before. The next morning after hauling the Kaffir corn I turned in two cows heavy with calf, and the two calves that had lived on sorghum all summer, like the other fellows did, to eat the aftermath. In less than twenty minutes I went to see if eating the second growth was killing my cattle, and, to my surprise, one of the calves was down and the other was reeling like a drunken man. The two cows showed no effects of eating it. I drove out the cows and calf that could walk and got the other calf on his feet, but after two or three steps he fell like he was shot and would not try to get up any more at that time. One of my neighbors, who is a great hand to bleed calves for 'black leg,' happened along at that time and sug-gested bleeding the one that was still on his feet, as he thought the other could not be saved, so I told him to bleed him. By that time the other could hardly stand and did fall before we could get the cord around his neck. We made the string as tight as we could draw it, but could not raise the vein, but the neighbor lanced him six or seven times where the vein should be, but failed to get one drop of blood. We then tried to bleed the other calf, but could not, which I think proved

that there was not much circulation. As I found they coul went to the house and fixed up two separate doses of tincture of aconite, one teaspoonful in a pint of warm water to each calf; gave it to them in drenching bottle, and they got all of it. In less than twenty minutes after giving the aconite both calves were on their feet, and we drove them about forty rods to the barn, where I also gave them a physic of lard and molasses. Today both calves are running in stalk field, fat and well and apparently none the worse for their illness, but I will never pasture secondgrowth sorghum or Kaffir corn again. The calves never showed any signs of bloating; they laid flat on their sides

with their eyes rolled up, a little froth at the mouth and breathing short.
"In looking over the stubble I noticed on the ends of each stalk a sap, and also noticed that the cattle had eaten the ends off of the same, and I thought that there was the poison, if it is poison (and I believe it is), instead of the second growth. But I think some of our professors will be able to locate it this year, and I, also believe that tincture of aconite will save such

MORE ABOUT MILO-MAIZE. "He who makes two blades of grass grow where one has grown before is a public benefactor." The same can be said of the person who first introduced mile-maize, the great West Texas plant, into this country. His name should became a housely throughout the land. oduced and gave the people a substitute for corn and hominy, but he gave them their bread, their meat, their milk and butter; in fact, their living. The plant was first introduced from Mexico into the drouth-stricken dis-Mexico into the drouth-stricken dis-tricts of West Texas. It is an excellent substitute for wheat or corn and defle a dry season. For stock feed, to either cattle, horses or sheep, it cannot be surpassed. To cattle it has as great fattening qualities as the cotton hulls and meal, and if anything they like it better; for horses, it is equal to corn or oats; hogs fatten faster and can be grown larger than anything else that can be fed them; sheep vill hat it and fatten faster than they would on a green patch of weeds.

even this is not all that can be aid about milo-maize—the half has not yet been told. It is excellent bread tuff; makes second-grade flour, and by mixing with it a small quantity of wheat it cannot be told from wheat

Mr. W. J. Miller, owner of the Balinger flouring mills, has the following to say about milo-maize, which was sublished in the Coke County Rustler. It answer to a letter from parties of

Boke county:
"We have no milo-maize flour on "We have no mile-maize flour on hand at present; will have some as toon as a new crop is threshed. We read in to be good for bread; for meal well as flour. Of course, the flour is not as good as wheat flour, and we got expect to put it in competition with wheat flour, but by mixing a little wheat flour with the mile-maize—say the-fourth wheat flour—it makes a bread that anybody will eat for pure wheat bread. I think all farmers will wheat bread. I think all farmers will so well in taking good care of their millo-maize. Thrash it properly; don't break it up too much in threshing. It is good for bread; good feed for hogs and cattle. In grinding it makes one-third flour, one-thir meal and one-third bran and offal.

What we will give in exchange for It will be owing to the value of it in the market. We are going to try to 2) t a market for it.
"No farmer in West Texas will starve

he will plant milo-maize. It will we bread, hog, hominy and milk, as is good feed for cows." Sterling county has at the lowest

its borders this year, and taking an average yield, which is fifty bushels per acre, there will be 50,000 bushels, which, at its present price, 40 cents per bushel, would be worth \$20,000. This is no small item, and the parties raising it, after having laid by enough for their bread stuff, should manage to have the balance fed to stock in the county .- Concho Valley News.

ENSILAGE.
The general verdict of those who have tried it is that ensilage always gives a greater return than the actual feeding value ascribed it by the chemists. The explanation lies in the palatability of this food and its peculiar influence in milk secretion in connection with its succulence. Its superiority over dry fodder as a substitute for green grass is unquestioned, even by those who are least disposed to approve of its use on the ground that fermented food must necessarily be unwholesome.

But the prejudice against ensilage is

fast disappearing. Experience has shown that good ensilage will produce milk and butter equal to that produced by any other feed, and that the health of the animals is quite unaffected by its use. The strongest argument in its favor is the fact that the number of silos is rapidly increasing and many of the condensed milk factories that formerly prohibited its use are now permit-tig it. It has been found that even though it is possible for some people at times to detect a faint suggestion of ensilage in the milk of cows that have from dry feed to fresh pasture is plainly discernible in the spring milk, yet this sMght flavor is regarded rather as an improvement than otherwise. The proof of this lies in the fact that the milk and the butter supplied to our millionaires come from ensilage-fed

By reason of its large yield, great feeding value and the many different climates and conditions under which it can be profitably produced, been, and always will be, the favorite ensilage crop, as it is the great roughage crop of the United States. While all the other forage plants can be made into ensilage, there is more labor and less profit in the work. It is an excel-lent feed not only during winter, but in summer, when a season of abundance is often followed by a drouth and

the pastures are burned up.

Valuable as ensilage is, it will not pay to build a silo for less than seven or eight cows. The farmer who keeps a less number will find it impossible to use the ensilage pit economically. He will have to employ fodder; but he may greatly increase its value if he will permit it to nearly reach the stage for ripening ears, just as he would if des-tining it for the silo, and, after allow-ing it to become dry to the hand, cure it properly by stacking in well-laid heaps with ventilators through them to let in air and carry off the heat gen-erated by the curing fodder. Besides the fodder, a supply of carrots and parsnips should be raised to furnish the necessary succulence to maintain the cows in good milk flow.

THRESHING SORGHUM SEED. Kimball, Tex., July 29. Editor Journal:

Replying to the request of Mr. Nye of Cotulla for plans of a machine that will thresh sorghum seed, I herewith submit the following for one, which, properly constructed, will answer his purpose, especially in cane of the early amber variety. It will thresh the heavy e-headed varieties, but not so clean as those varieties that sprangle out like broom corm, provided the heads have not been cut and thrown down in the field and slightly decayed. If this instead of shelling out, the small stump

breaks and leaves the seed in bunches. The seed should be well matured. Make two round heads, twelve inches in diameter, two inches thick; saw into each nine notches two inches apart; saw nine pieces 2x2 inches, two feet in length, out of good tough wood, something sixteen-penny nails will not split; good pine will do. See that each plece is as near the same weight you can well get it. Lay these nine pleces on a table side by side, ends even. Number from 1 to 9 inclusive, now rule lines 1-2 inch apart across them, leaving three inches at each end. Take 2x2 No. 1 and drive a 16d wire nail in the first line 1-2 inch from the edge, then in the fourth line (not counting the line the first nail driven into) 1-2 inch from the other edge drive another nall, etc., until you have driven a nall in every fourth line, skipping from edge to edge with each nail. Never drive a nail unless you have a fourth line to drive in from the last nail driven, and always in the opposite edge from the last nail, as this saves splitting the timber take 2x2 No. 2, drive a 16d nail in the second line; in the fourth line from this 1-2 inch from the opposite edge drive another nail, and so on as in 2x2 No. 1. Take 2x2 No. 3, commence in the third line and proceed as in Nos. 1 and 2. Then take 2x2 No. 4 and commence in the fourth line and proceed as in the Now you have a tooth every Now take 2x2 No. 5 and drive the first nail in the same line as you did in 2x2 No. 1. Do No. 6 as you did No. 2; No. 7 as No. 3; No. 8 as No. 4, and No. 9 as No. 1.

After you have finished driving all your nails, take your twelve-inch heads which have notches sawed and chiseled for the 2x2 pieces; nail them in with 10 or 12d nails; then take a No. 14 or 15 wire and wrap each head three times and staple in each 2x2. Then put in your shaft; a square one is best, and fasten the drum to it securely. inch pulley on the shaft and run 300 to 400 revolutions per minute is plenty fast. In making the frame for the cylinder have an opening 2 or 2 1-2 inches wide, not large enough to let the teeth touch the hand, and even with the top of the cylinder (not the nails). The cylinder must turn over from you, never under. The opening is the place to feed from. Put eight to twelve heads of cane through this opening and hold until all the seed are off, which will be about as quick as you can put it in and pull it out, giving it a slight turn while against the cylinder. One can use for this power to run this machine an engine if he has it, or any old press or well drilling power attaching a pulley to the tumbling rod large enough to run the cylinder tumbling 300 to 400 revolutions per minute. An old gin makes a fine frame and one can use the shaft boxes and pulley. If this is done one would be com-pelled to make the cylinder some longer and put in a middle head, but would not have to put nails from one end to the other unless he wanted use two men for feeding. A table should be made at one end of the machine and the corn heads bunched for the feeder. This machine will thresh broom corn to perfection. The best cane thresher is a wheat thresher on a full concave. Some people thresh corn

as they would oats, on a half concave, which leaves seeds very trashy, RALPH OGDEN. Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompsen's eye water. Carefully examine the ortaid wrapper. None other genu-

#### IRRIGATION.

BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION. The science of irrigation solves the mystery of modern farming. In every section of the United States irrigation will become practicable because of its necessity and superior advantages. The farmer who depends on rainfall cannot produce as large crops nor inspects the quality of his correction.

prove the quality of his cereals or fruits except through expensive fertilizing methods. Irrigation is a fertlizer of great value and of but little cost. The successful agriculturist or horti-culturist of the future will be he who adopts systematic—irrigation even in the rain belt sections. The irrigation farmer is independent of drouths and maged by excessive wet He has no occasion to growl is not damaged seasons. He has no occasion to growl about the weather, but controls the soil, moisture and atmospheric temper-

ature on his own domain.

Irrigation saves the fruit trees from he death blight caused by drouth, because it furnishes moisture at the proper time. A proper use of water by irrigation prevents grasses and cereals fom dying and insurés a permanent measurement of annual results. The surplus pools of stagnant water are carried away by the irrigation ditches, and an artificial drainage is thereby effected. No mlasma ever spreads in an irrigated country. The motion of the water destroys the poisonous effects of decaying vegetation and the atmosphere is purified. The evil effects of drouths are unknown where water is applied by artificial means to the growing crops. Irrigation is nature's eavenger and the physician of pros-

In sections of the country where the rainfall is great irrigation canals can be used for carrying away surplus water. The laterals used for irrigating meadows will keep the field drained and crops will not suffer from excessive water. The roads can be drained of mud pools by proper grading and the construction of irrigation mains. Artificial ponds may be built to catch the waste water from the fields in summe and be used for ice ponds in winter. These pools can be surrounded by thrifty trees and will make splendid private summer fishing and picnic re-sorts. They will act as shelter and shade for cattle and thereby save extra

feed and barns.

The benefits of irrigation are so many that every farmer should have some system in vogue upon his premises. A windmill to raise water from wells, cisterns, springs, creeks, ponds or other places and distribute it over the land. Furrow irrigation is the best method and will accomplish the most good. If streams are near at hand ditches can be constructed on proper grades from the creek or river and used for carrying water over the land. It matters not how wet the sea-son may be the ditches should be kept clean and water made to flow through them. People who have laughed at irrigation should try it one season and learn its benefits. A trial will convince the most skeptical that the benefits of irrigation have not all been explained in this short article.—Joel Shoemaker, in Western America.

HINTS ON FIELD IRRIGATION. It may be said of all crops of which the seed is planted, if there is not enough moisture in the soil to insure planted, it should be irrigated long enough before planting to allow the ground to regain a suitable working condition. Great care should be taken, especially in clay soils, not to work the ground when too wet. If stirred at this time there is danger of pud-dling, that is, of destroying the tilth by driving out the air which is held between the soil particles. This is an argument in favor of fall irrigation, the ground being thoroughly soaked the crops have been harvested. If the ground is plowed as soon as it becomes dry enough to work, there will usually be a sufficient amount of moisture retained to supply the early growth of crops in the spring. Wheat needs the most water during its early period of growth. Just before heading, if the ground does not contain enough moisture to last until the crop will mature, it should be irrigated, as water applied after the heads are formed is likely to induce rust. Oats best in cool, moist and will stand more water than other cereals. To insure heavy crops they should be well supplied with moisture

Around Greeley, where potatoes are so successfully raised, though they may appear to need water, the farmers are carefuly not to irrigate them until after the young tubers are set. The reason of this is obvious. When irrigated immediately before setting a greater number of potatoes will be formed than the plant can properly support, few of them becoming large enough for market. When the tubers are allowed to form first and irrigated afterwards, fewer p tatoes will form in each hill, but a large crop of mar-

ketable tubers is the result.

Keeping the ground mellow by thorough and deep cultivation is important. If the ground is dry irrigate some time before beginning to set. If kept too wet a large amount of tops and few potatoes will be produced. Turnips, beets, carrots, etc., may be irrigated at any time, the only care necessary being to keep the ground mellow and in good lilth. Sugar beets should not be Frigated late in the season, as supplying water at that time will lower the per cent. of sugar which they contain. Onlons need a moist, rich soil with plenty surface cultivation and should never be too wet close to the bulbs.

Cabbage and cauliflower need a large amount of water, and should be irri-gated often during the season. Celery is also grateful for large amounts water. It is said to continually need wet feet. Nearly all vegetables need more water than cereals and potatoes, considerable judgment must be used in applying it. Pumpkins, melons and the like should be irrigated more or less often, depending upon the character of the soil. To ripen tomatoes as early as possible after the fruit is set, they should not be supplied with more water than is neces-sary to keep them alive.—Field and

WIND MILL CAPACITY. Of corse the deeper the water is be-low the surface, the greater is the pow-required to raise it. Consequently a windmill of a given strength will raise less water and irrigate less land when the water has to be raised 200 feet than when it has to be raised 100 feet. A twelve-foot windmilf is usually reck-oned capable of doing the following, provided a suitable reservir is attached:

Water 200 feet below the surface, with areservior 30x90 and six feeet deep will water one acre of garden. Water 150 in depth with reservior 50x100, two acres.

Water 50 feeet in depth and reservior 60x120, four acres. Where the soil is free from rocks and wel points can be easily driven, and well points can be easily driven, it will always pay to put up a windmill,

demand for garden truck and where the necessary water cannot be obtained by any cheaper method. Usually arid land near enough to town can be obtained for a very small sum and as the total cost of a windmill and reservoir wil not exceed \$250 it is like buy ing four acres of irrigated land for this amount, plus the value of the land in its arid state. -Southwestern Farm and Orchard.

A telegraph special says, Laredo, Tex., is to have, in all probability, one of the biggest irrigation industries in existence. Captain Wm. Anderson has at last succeeded in enlisting capitalists in New York and Chicago in the enterprise. Mr. R. Walker, who has been operating the coal mines under a lease, sold out his entire interest to those people, they paying him \$11,000 for his unexpired lease. The new or-ganization has arranged to purchase the entire Santo Tomas tract, consisting of 43,000 acres of rich coal fields. Preparations for irrigating these lands in connection with mining are now being made. Captain Anderson left for the north a few days since, and before leaving he said that on his return the people may look for active work in the development of this new enterprise.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE PEACH IN TEXAS. By request of the Galveston News, E. L. Huffman, secretary of the State Horticultural society, wrote the fol-

The origin of the peach is in doubt. Those inclined to evolution claim that the peach was derived from the altold by Moses is sufficient to account for the existence of the peach so far as facts are known. The peach was brought from Persia

Rome, but was perhaps first cultivated in China.

This fruit was brought to America

seeds were first planted in Florida and the Red Indian peach is a relict of this seed distribution.

Peach culture in Texas has been progressive. It was early learned that the tree would thrive here, but efforts to grow the best known varieties were not successful. The tree had but few enemies then, and the failures were eaused by trying to grow varieties. were caused by trying to grow varieties not suited to our soils or climate. Seed-ling trees grew well, and as now and then a valuable new variety would appear, it became a settled opinion that the failures were caused by the mode of propagation. Now we have all the common enemies to the peach tree and we know that the life of the tree is not

Peach trees are propagated, as a rule, by that mode of graftage known as budding. There is no way to retain or reproduce a variety except by grafting. It is also well established grafting. It is also well established that grafting does not affect the life of the tree or the quality of the fruit. These facts have been well discussed and demonstrated by both Profs. A. A.

Crozier and L. H. Bailey.

The peach season in Texas opens about May 10 and closes in November, generally about the 16th. The first to ripen is of the Amsden strain. began to appear in this market in 1894, der down through all the ducts, small May 13, and in 1895, May 27. They and great, to the teat. Then, if all lasted this year until July 8. They goes on well and the cow is in her

The second was Early Rivers and the third Amelia. Now we have St. John. Crawford's Early, Chinese Cling and many seedlings, names not known. With the exception of 1890 there has been a full peach crop in Texas each year since 1888, and there was a half crop in 1890. This is the best peach record I know of. The crop sells for about \$2,000,000 annually and for more than the entire hay crop of the state. The Texas peach sells readily in the markets and ranks high on points of

The peach is well distributed over Texas and can be successfully grown in most portions of the state. The largest peach grown in Texas is the Chinese Cling. It grows to weigh over two pounds each near Tyler. is not an extra rating peach and is not good for shipping. It, however, is the parent of all of our best varities. In peach culture it occupies the same place as Hambletonian to the trotting horse or Bryarlies Turk to the The peach has many insect enemies and some diseases. The yellows and rosette, which have devastated the

peach growing districts of Maryland, etc., have never appeared in Texas. The borer and root rot, which have destroyed peach orchards in Illinois, are We also have some scales, root knot, root gall and other similar ene mies and diseases.

Peach culture in Texas can be made a leading industry and of vast importance to the state. It is a sure crop, fine for feeding hogs, ready sale in the markets and tickles the small boy so as to make him love home and his native land all the days of his life. At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural society at Bowle July 31 to August 2 the peach will be largely considered. The enemies and diseases of the peach tree will be fully explained and remedies for some given The principal varieties of value will

The principal varieties of value will be on display and the best mode of propogation shown. The peach crop of Texas should sell for over \$10,000,000 annually, and it will never sell for that sum until the people master these subjects. Space does not permit me explaining them here, and hence I advise every farmer in Texas to attend this meeting and inform himself on the subject of peach growing. on the subject of peach growing. There is not one farmer in ten in the state that has a peach orchard, and now come up like men and do justice to the women and babes. Prepare to plant a peach orchard. E. L. HUFFMAN.

P. S.—Doctors say the peach should be peeled; that the fuzz contains spores and fungl. The Mexicans and Indians about Ysleta live to be over 100 years old. They eat their peaches with the peeling on. See?

FALL FLORAL SHOW. A special to the Dallas News from Sherman Wednesday says: At the regular meeting of the Grayson County Floral and Horticultural society held yesterday in J. F. Evans' office, it was decided to hold the second annual fall society in October 16 and 17. Commit-tees were appointed to work the matter

up and consummate all necessary

rangements, entire county is desired. The society, numbering over 100 members, has for its objects, first, the advancement of horticulture, and second, to cherish the hope of bringing about the building of a city floral park conveniently located and easy of ac-The funds accumulated are expected to be dedicated as a nucleus a fund for this purpose, quite a start having already been made.

The co-operation of the

having already been made.
Interest is evinced in the state horticultural meeting and fair to be held at Bowie, July 31 to August 2. A number of delegates were selected and requested to attend the Bowie meeting.

Some exhibits are being collected for this show. A nomber of members will also attend the fruit palace at Tyler. The railroad fair on account of the

neeting at Bowie, we learn, is to be one fare for the round trip to Fort Worth and on the Rock Island and Worth and on the Rock Island and Fort Worth and Denver 2 cents a mile for the round trip. To the fruit palace the fare is lower still. Thanks to the railroads. Horticulture may flourish yet more and more, and will largely increase the number of cars of produce, blessing both the growers and transportation companies. portation companies

JOHN S. KERR.

Irrigation in the Market Garden.— The Late J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, a veritable prince among gardeners (with a princely income from his gardens, too,) used to speak enthusiastic-ally in favor of irrigation by steam or wind power. Another prince among gardeners, W. W. Rawson, of Massachusetts, has the following to say about the same subject (American Agriculturist): "I have three irrigation plants, and cannot afford to be without them. One sufficient for ten acres in the Eastern and Central states will the Eastern and Central states will cost \$1000. For twenty acres it will cost \$1500. A steam engine of fifteen or twenty horse power is far better than a windmill, and the pump should be able to throw 200 gallons per minute. The main distributing pipe should be three inches to allegaters and the be three inches in diameter, and the other pipes two inches. The increase of the first crop will pay for the whole plant almost any year."

#### DAIRY.

HOLDING UP MILK. I have made several experiments with the udders of cows, in milking condition, that have been slaughtered, and on one occassion had the oppor-tunity of examining the udder of a cow accidentally killed on a railroad when gonlg home to be milked, when by the priests and the seeds distributed are would have given the usual ten among the Indians, and its existence in quarts. In all these cases the udder this country preceded civilization. The contained no milk, except a very small quantity that drained from the divided tissue when it was cut across, microscope showed these m of the tissue swollen and distended, but only a small quantity of milk was in the ducts, not enough to flow, only adhering to the surfaces. Now let us consider what happens when one sits down to milk a cow, says a writer in an exchange. The milker gently rubs the udder and gently handles the teats, and thus the maternal instinct which, as mothers and physicians know, causes the milk to flow for the infant. There is what is called an erectile action of the muscles of the milk organs, the previously soft and loose condition of the teats changes to rigidity, and in a very short time the milk flows, and continues until the glandular tissue is exhausted. udder, previously hard and tense, becomes soft and loose.
We perceive that the functions of

the cow is wholly nervous in its ac-tion, as indeed every other function of an animal is, and that if the due no functional action. It is wholly due to the right influence on the nerves that the milk is produced, and flows from every ultimate lobule of the ud-der down through all the ducts, small were very fine and embrace many natural easily excited nervous condition, as soon as the milker begins to different in variety. the milk—that is, she does not ex-ert herself to oppose the action of the nerves of the mammilary glands, But let the milker become boisterous and ill-use the cow, or let the cow for cause be stupid and wilful, and this necessary motherly influence on the nerves be prevented in any way, there is no milk. The udder may remain as tense and full apparently but not a drop of milk can be drawn until the current of the cow's mind (and the cow has a mind of her own as well as the milker) is turned suc cessfully to the material desire.
When it has been the habit to re-

move the calf from the cow before it has sucked the dam, beginning with the helfer with the first call, this ma-ternal instinct is at first weakened, and, in the end, after a few genera-tions it may be practically extin-guished. Then the milker is to the cow what the calf would have been, and at touch of the gentle hand of the milker and the satisfied condition of the cow the maternal instinct is evoked,

with the natural results.

All this goes to show that a cow can hold up her milk, and will, if the due course of nature is interfered with in any way, and that if the cow won't she won't, and you can't help it, except by coaxing or removing the obstacle which causes her wilfulness.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending July 23, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Hemingway, secretary: BULLS.

BULLS.
Charminn's Prince, 40,919—B. Andrews
to R. L. Gaither, McKinney.
Lord Burnap, 40,871—I. Johnson to
W. A. Hill, Manor. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Cricket's Patti, 105,853—Estate of H. Matthews to J. G. Wessendorf, Bell-Cricket's Trilby, 105,855—Estate of H. Matthews to J. G. Wessendorf, Bell-

Georgie Duffey, 84,236-J. D. Gray to

A. A. Simmons, Rusk. Irene Lewis, 85,039—P. Wipprecht to J. Henderson, Seguin. J. Henderson, Seguin.

Jewel Hardin, 100,574—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to K. E. Wannsly, Terrell.

Lad's Lassie, 73,319—Terrell & Harris to C. M. Kitchen, Terrell.

Leonette's Rose, 101,864—P. Wipprecht to J. T. Dyer, Richmond.

Little Margary, 90,579—L. H. Royles

Little Margery, 90,579—J. H. Boyles to M. W. Garnett, Houston. Nona of Lone Star, 93,856—F. Bartow to S. W. Parish, Calvert. Royal Evangeline, 64,339-J. Avriett to A. B. Liggett, Tyler.

FRANC ELLIOTT A novel with a purpose, which is also of strong interest from beginning to end, is a rarity. It is but fair to say, however, that Franc Elliott, by Clarence Herbert New, is such a one. The author deals with the evil consequences of secret marriage, and handles New York and Washington society in so realistic a manner as to arouse considerable speculation regarding the family skeletons which served as his models. He has drawn upon his experience as a traveler to give one of the most vivid descriptions ever written of the Matabele campaign in South Airica, and has flavored the story with Bohemian life among the studios as well. The book is published in paper by G. W. Dillingham, New York, and wil appear upon the stands in August. Price, 50 cents.

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

#### POULTRY.

LITTLE THINGS. Think naught of trifles, though they

Sands make the ocean, moments make the year, And trifles life your time to trifles

give, Else you will die ere you have learned to live.

In my former article I endeavored to help out along the line of feed. Something has happened since (wasn't I glad I was not the editor) that induces me to add a little in this article, that is, in following nature as near as possible in an artificial way, don't "strain out the gnat and swallow the "strain out the gnat and swallow the camel." To illustrate: I was once talking to a man—a refined, intelligent man, 54 years old—who had served in official capacities; and does yet—relative to the merits of green bones for fowls. He got cornered on experiment station argument, and, manlike, switched off on something else; i. e., nature, and argued that if green cut bone was necessary for fowls some bone was necessary for fowls some way would have been provided for them to get them. My answer, as near as I remember it, was, "Bless my soul, and I suppose in days gone by the dear Lord came and manipulated those steam cookers you have in your hog yard. He said no more, but in the course of a month wrote me for prices on mills.

Your nature theorists will say, "It is natural for birds to roost high, as a means of self defense." Yes, but see here: Just watch a tree-roosting bird, and see whether she shoots straight down, as she has to in a cramped house, or comes down at an angle, lighting some distance from the start-ing point. Again, get where you can peek through a convenient crack and watch biddie; see her twist, turn and crane her neck from the high perch and debate about getting down. Go to this trouble, and you will, if at all humane, put the roosts low. Again, manage right by making the house light. A strip of muslin even without the oil is better than a dark house; the birds just will not stay in a dark house, much less lay. If she is out in inclement weather it will take all of her time and your feed to keep com-

fortable. Again, save yourself future trouble by raising the birds right. It makes no difference what I am doing, as soon as a bird gets where it has no business I drop it and get right after her. As a consequence I can leave the gate open, as I work between two yards, and no danger of the birds walking out. Don't let them just "grow up" like Topsy, but raise them, and both pleasure and profit is enhanced. The last ten weeks I stayed in Ne-

braska I had the management of some 400 birds. Of the young stock the ma-jority were Cochins and Brahmas. The wner had allowed them to "bunk" their floor until they had become so ot" in their ways that it was next to impossible to do anything with them. As long as the weather was mild it did not matter, but cold nights would-first pile up, then sweat, fol-lowed by a cold and lastly roup. When first want them to roost I begin with a 12-inch board, put up where you want them to roost, scatter straw on it. and set them up for two or three nights, If determined to crowd under the board, put something in front of it. If this don't do, take them seriously in hand, and as soon as bedtime comes switches and, like bad children, switch their legs until glad to go to bed right. Cruel? Yes, but only to be kind. One lesson is generally enough. After they get used to it take down the board and put up a narrower one, So many overlook the healthful-ness as absorbents of trees. The healthlest house I ever used had a walnut tree growing in it. The house was built over it when but six inches high. It grew in the one season until the top bent over on a 7-foot ceiling, and when other houses from various causes, that one was

dry and had a peculiarly pleasant Humor your birds. The Leghornt like to hide their nests, so drape gunny sacks over the front; if a rose bush is in the yard, slip a keg under it. I seldom rob a Leghorn's nest. If I do I put an egg back in early in the morning. I find they are restless, nervous—yes, mad—when I do and sometimes fool around all day and notlay from disturbing their nests. So persistent were my whites that when forced to change their yard they would fly in an open window, go through three doors and two rooms to get to the old nests. It has been a query to town folks how to provide a scratching heap and still keep the yard neat. take a corner and stand a 12-inch board up across it as long as convenient and straw in to put the grain

I believe it was J. K. Felch who wrote: "The best luck I ever had getting winter eggs from Light Brahgetting winter eggs from Light Branmas was one winter, when I had
plenty of eel skins. The head was attached. I gave them a number every
morning. One would swallw until it
came to the head, and before it could
be manipulated another hen would run
up and snatch it out of her mouth. The number of times these eel skins were eaten and disgorged again was s wonder." We can't all have eel skins, but this is next best: Take ribs—beet ribs are best—mangle them so that they hang together by the ligament, and give it to them. It is work for a and give it to them. It is work for a flock and fun for the natives to see them. Keep them busy, happy, contented, healthy. Do to them as you would be done by. It is work, but sure reward. Think and act upon the principle as set forth by the lines at the head, and you will be successful. A word about the coming show: As straws show the way the wind blows, so do shows at least give people ideas. A gentleman said to me today, "I never paid any attention to chickens until I attended the show at Kansas City last winter; since then I can't help but notice every fowl I see and compare it with what I saw there." So, show one, show all. CORA K. HAWKINS.

Whenever a contagious disease appears among fowls it is essential to doctor the yard as well as the henhouse. This may be done cheaply by house. This may be done cheapiy by dissolving one pound of copperas in two gallons of boiling water, and, when cold, adding one pound of sulphuric acid. This mixture may be applied to every portion of the soil by means of a watering-pot.

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#### CATTLE.

Five years ago we dropped the con-tention that the Plains country was an exclusively agricultural country, says the editor of the Crosby County News. We have been on the Plains nearly nine years and have tested the matter. We have never been able to raise a satisfactory crop of garden vegetables without the aid of irrigation from the

No man can make more than a living No man can make more than a living here by farming. Sometimes a year will come when he can raise anything, but the very next may be a failure. What are the principal industries then? Why, stock raising, which includes horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and all sorts of domestic fowls, including geese and ducks. Now, stock and fowls need healthful feed, and on each ranch, whether large or small, one can raise here, any year, without irrigation, sorghum and mho-maize. Experience has taught us that they are about the cheapest and best food we can give our stock. It is also a fact that sorghum and milo-maize are the only field crops that can be depended upon one year with another.

Now, on each farm every man can have a small orchard, vineyard and truck patch, convenient to wells and windmills, and when the rainfall is de-ficient irrigate them, and in this way always have plenty of fruit and vege-tables and dessert material, home made, every year, summer, fall and winter. What more can any one want? Thus we are not pestered with long epells of wet weather and slush, with its chills and fevers, and we have plenty besides and are able to enjoy it. Stock farming as explained above is our principal industry. Let no one be fooled by this year's good seasons. But let every man secure all the stock he can and fix to "farm" on the grass and to live on his truck patches and make money on his stock. This is the

A poor man with only a wagon and team and no money and no stock, de-pending entirely on farming here, will certainly suffer if he persists in it. The time will come, when we get railroads, that this rich soil will be subdivided into small farms and irrigated truck patches, from which, besides its fruit and vegetables, each man will lay up for home use bacon, eggs and poultry and such like, and the cattle will furnish him money, beef, milk and butter. Meantime, a man with a few may hold his own and do well. It is purely that sort of a country, and the best in the world, and in time will

#### CATTLE RAISING.

In cattle raising much of the profit depends upon the skill of the feeder and the maturity of the breed, two points that were formerly never companies that sidered. Feeding then consisted supplying the animal with sufficient food to keep him alive and to fatten him if necessary. The quality of food was not generally considered, nor was there much trouble taken to find out whether it was a suitable ration. The puestion of early maturity was never raised, because unknown, the common stock of the country always matur-

All this is now altered. The various kinds of feed and the best methods of using them have become favorite subjects for discussion and disagreement, while the experiment stations, with their innumerable tables and formular by which to construct a "well-balanced ration" add greatly to the general enlightenment and sometimes to the general bewilderment, for feeding is not and cannot be an exact science, because the matter of price is one of the prime factors in the calculation how to produce the greatest amount at the least possible cost. This is just where the skill of the feeder comes in, and this is where experience counts. He has learned the cheapest kind of feed in his locality and the proportions in which to mix them, and he knows whether it is best to produce of purchase them. He has also realized the value of variety in

The introduction of the improved of early maturity, with which we are all now familiar. The quicker the stock can be fitted for market the greater the profit. Early maturity means the largest proportion of muscle or lean meat for the least food eaten, as well as the attainment of this con dition at the earliest possible age. All growth is made from what is eaten in excess of the amount necessary to support life, and the quicker it reaches the stage best fitted for food not only have cost less per pound, but will have developed the tenderestt and the largest amount of lean meat These two points are the prime considerations of the consumer, and the feeder who caters to them receives the largest returns for his work. This ell recognized that all progressive cattlemen now feed off as early as possible. C. D. BELL.

### THE HORN FLY.

The most satisfactory way of preventing the attacks of the horn fly is to apply to the cattle some substance that serves as a repellant. Clarence M. Weed, entomologist at the New Hampshire agricultural college, writes in a bulletin issued from the experiment station: We have experimented with number of materials, and find that the best results are obtained by the use of a cheap oil—such as fish oil or crude cotton seed oil—to which a small amount of carbolic acid or pine tar has been added. Applied rather lightly to the cattle by means of a wide paint brush, a sponge, or even a woolen cloth, such a combination im-mediately drives off the flies and re-mains on in condition to keep them off for about five days. This is a very simple and effective remedy; it should be applied wherever the flies become troublesome, unless the emulsion described below is used.

Either of the following formulas are recommended for this purpose: 1 .- Crude cottonseed oil or fish oil, three parts; pine tar, one part. 2.-Crude cottonseed oil or fish oil, one hundred parts; crude carbolic acid, three parts. In either case these substance are to mixed and applied as described

We also experimented with a combination of kerosene emulsion and tobacco decoction. The emulsion was prepared by adding two gallons of kerosene to by adding two gallons of kerosene to one gallon of a solution made by dissolving one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon tof boiling water, and churning the mixture by forcing it back into the same vessel through a force-pump with a rather small nozzle until the whole formed a great water. until the whole formed a creamy mass, which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is dded, but of course must not be near

The emulsion thus made was a fire. The emulsion thus made was diluted before using with nine parts water to one part of emulsion. There was then added one gallon of a decoction made by boiling one pound of strong tobacco in a gallon of water. This was sprayed upon the cattle by means of a force-pump and spray nozzle. Whenever the liquid came in contact with the flies it killed them contact with the flies it killed them instantly, and it remained on in condition to act as a repellant for two or three days. In this respect it was not so satisfactory as the oily combina-tion, although the cattle to which it was applied were cleaner and less By spraying with this combination three times a week the cattle can be kept free from the horn fly with very little trouble, and at small expense

WHAT CAUSES SCOURS. The food of the calf and its prepara-tion is the most important factor in the welfare of the animal. If the calf be reared in the most expensive style, that is to say, is allowed to run with its mother in the pasture, and to suck her whenever it feels inclined, it will generally make good progress, but should the cow be heated through running from the flies as the days get long and hot, the calf frequently scours, and not seldom is past recovery before it is observed to be alling.

The same result will often occur
when the animal is housed, not alto-

gether from the same cause, but mainbecause some error has been com mitted in preparing the food. Milk at this season, when produced from quick-grown grass, is liable to turn sour at short notice, and under such conditions is bound to do mischief to calves of tender age. Milk substi-tutes whether home-made or manufactured by experts, are liable to the same defects, and the utmost cleanliness utmost in the feeding utensils must be ob served, or failure will follow. Serious derangement in digestion and fatal attacks of diarrhoea are generally traceable to these causes. They can only be prevented by constant care and watchfulness. Sweet food is as essential to the calf as to the infant.

AVOID PRAIRIE FIRES. Apropos of what this paper said last week of prairie fires, and the advisability of fire guard protection against destruction from that source, the following from the Miles City (Mont.) Stock Growers' Journal fully applies: The spring is the time for "silver lining" editorials in the cattle papers, after that till about this time in the season almost anything that present itself must be seized upon by the "bull' editor to fill his editorial space, but in latter part of July he is granted by the fabled goddess who presides over literary matters a subject as en-during as the "silver lining" matters, and that is—the prairie fire.

At this time of year when the grasses

have made some advance in the matter of curing, and when the foliage has been dried more or less since the June rains, too much care cannot be taken to prevent prairie fires. Beef roundups are working all over the ranges, pleas-ure-seekers are camping out, and excursions from the towns to the country for a day's fishing or outing are of frequent occurrence. Fires to cook by are necessary, and the cigarette fiend, though not necessary, is ever present. A little carelessness may result damage to vast areas of range, which by those interested in the range in-dustry can only be measured in dollars, The grass that cures on the ranges now is the feed that must sup-port through the rigors of our Northwestern winters the thousands of cat-tle, sheep and horses that make the wealth of the range section. If this feed is wiped out by prarie fires the suffering of the stock is much in-creased by the necessity of trave suffering of the travel from accustomed ranges to distant feed grounds, where the demands of nature may be met. These wanderings in search for food so reduce the condition of stock that disaster is invariably the result when feed is short, and these disasters in consequence affect every man, woman and child liv-ing in this range area. Therefore, it s a matter of more than passing im-cortance and every one should exer-ise his share of precaution.

Every roundup captain should see hat the cook fires are thoroughly smothered before camp is broken, and every cowboy who singingly rides every cowboy who singingly rides night herd should be requested to cultivate the indelicate habit of spitting on his cigarette before he shoots the stub through the air, from his thumb and second firger. Cowboys are not the second firger. Cowboys are not the only ones who may be negligent in the matter of fire, and these words of warning apply as well to sheep herders, picnicers or any one who may be traveling through the country. Too much care cannot be exercised in the matter from now till the rains come in the latter part of September, for the grass is as dry as tinder and will easily take fire from a spark. The utmost care and caution is neces sary to preserve for winter feed the

abundance of grass that now covers the Northwestern range. Let all in-terested see to it that proper precau-tions are observed.

### NO CATTLE COMING.

Chairman J. W. Johnson, of the Kan-sas Livestock Sanitary Commission, sas Livestock Sanitary Commission, says the report of 10,000 infected catgoing from Arizona and New lco into Gray county, Kansas, is a tempest in a teapot.

"The cattle in the Panhandle of

Texas, Arizona and New Mexico," said Mr. Johnson, "are perfectly healthy. They are not in what is known as the infected area, and I see no reason for sending inspectors there. I consider it an imposition upon the cattle-men to charge them 2 cents a head. Again, the inspection is a farce, Again, the inspection is a farce, because the cattle are not examined. I know of a certificate of inspection having been sent from Marion, Kas., to the Panhandle of Texas for cattle which the inspector never saw. The report about cattle coming from Arizona and New Mexico to Gray county classing those territories as infected, is all nonsense. They are as healthy as Kansas. The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot, for which there is no rhyme nor reason."-Drovers' Telegram.

TICKS IN THEIR EARS. It may sound foolish and even ridiculous to some good people, but nevertheless there may be some truth nevertheless there may be some truth in it. It is reported that a stockman of Irion county had from forty to fifty sick cattle on his hands a few days ago with what seemed to be the Texas fever. He sent for a veterinary surgeon to treat them. Upon examination it was found that their ear-drums were literally leaded with these. The were literally loaded with ticks. discovery was made from the five for six that had died. A solution of cresylic ointment was and poured in their ears to kill the ticks, and the cattle were

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cured immediately. The information was brought from Irlon county by Mr. C. S. Woodward, who recently returned from a trip to his ranch in that sec-tion. Upon hearing it Mr. J. F. Lusk, whose cow had been sick for several days and expected to die in spite of all the medicine that could be given her, was up and semingly in as good health as even within twelve hours twelve hours ment solution after the Cresylic ointment solution was poured in her ears. This state-ment we got direct from Mr. Lusk. He said the whole thing looked foolish to him, but he was fool enough to try and in consequence cured his valuable cow.-Ballinger Banner-Leader.

PROSPECTS FOR GOOD CATTLE. Range cattle have appeared in mar ket earlier than usual this year, and by the time this is read the annual marketing of these beeves may be said to be fairly under way. Indications point to an ample supply of this class of cattle, while the quality is much better than has been the rule during the past three years. This means that the competition of range cattle with natives will be much closer than usual, and indicates that only such natives as will outclass them in quality and flesh should be sent to market during the range season, if good prices are expected.

The scarcity of corn has not been favorable to the finishing of a large number of cattle for the late summer and early fall markets, and it seems probable that the supply of choice beeves for this period will be so light that prices will be well sustained. Some experienced cattlemen expect an improvement in these grades in the "betwixt and between" season, before "betwixt and between" season, before the cattle which are waiting for the finishing touch of the new crop appear on the market. Only stress of circum-stances should allow cattle that have not been "fed out" to be marketed be-fore they are ready this year. If the prophets are not at fault the outlook for well-finished beeves is such as will amply repay the extra outlay needed to make them first class.—National

THE OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE. The business of rearing cattle is improving and promises to continue to improve for an indefinite period. The day of the long-horned, wild-eyed range steer is about gone and his range has been taken up and fenced in and put to crops by "the man with a and the endless miles of pasture have become definitely limited and are becoming more circumscribed year by year. This is gratifying in more ways than one. The awful suffering of range cattle drifting before the merciless blizzard till stopped by a wire fence, and then piling up there to freeze to death will not be heard of, and the sleek, well-fed steer of a better system will take his place and furnish better beef to the consumer. Every year it is becoming more to the interests of the cattleman to furnish neat, well-ripened steers for the market, and he is quick to respond to the demand. The other day in Chicago we could not help but notice difference between most of the cattle in the yards and those we used to see there a few years ago. the yards were filled with bony, longhorned specimens from the ranges of the Southwest; now they were mostly neat and plump, showing signs of. Hereford, Scotch or Shorthorn ancestry, and they were being soid at a price that must have convinced their owners that the good times had come

It will be a great day for cattlemen when they can sell their cattle at prices that will bring to them some of the oldtime profits and it seems as if the day when this will be done is near at hand. Then the breeding of fine stock will become more common and we will see better cattle and more of them all over the country. The outlook for the cat-tlemen is bright, and in spite of the predictions of a few croakers there is a prospect that is good, and that bids fair to usher in an era of fair prices for fair stock.—Southwestern Stockman.

TEXAS CATTLE SUPPLIES Advices from the great Texas feeding grounds indicate that while there will be no extraordinary increase in

Texas beef cattle shipped to the markets under the encouragement and stimulus of the big prices that have been prevailing, for the reason that under there is not much stock in the state fit for feeders, there is every indication that all the cattle will be fed by feeders and farmers that can be obtained. The corn crop is reported as very large and cotton-seed meal is always a great factor in Texas feeding. There will therefore be no scarcity of feed stuffs, and while heretofore there has been a disposition to rush cattle on the market that are only in a medium-fat condition, feed conditions this season present no temptations to do this. On the contrary, it is the stock to put feedstuffs into that is scarce, and the feedstuffs into that is scarce, and the temptation will be to give feeding cattle all the feed they can profitably consume and to carry the feeding to the most remunerative finish. We think it likely, therefore, that while there will be no increase in Texas beef cattle, all will be fed that are possibly fit and that they will come as the cast of the ca fit, and that they will come on to the market in better condition than heretofore. The corn crop is reported now to be in silk or hard roasting ear and twenty days more, it is thought, will place it beyond the possibility of damage from any source. The large feeders, as a rule, locate their cattle in the vicinity of oil mills, and depend largely upon meal, while the farmers and smaller feeders make more general use of the corn. Among these latter this of the corn. Among these latter this of the corn. Among these latter this use of corn will create a demand for a large number of stock hogs to follow the cattle, and Texas will not be able to supply this demand, but will have to look abroad for hogs to a considerable extent.—Southwestern Stockman.

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#### SWINE.

LEG WEAKNESS.

Owners of pigs are very often troubled by their animals becoming weak on their legs. Some believe it to be hereditary, and this is true in a less or more degree. It would, we think, be nearer the truth to say that under certain circumstances there is a tendency to transmit the disease, brought about originally by lack of exercise and the excessive use of food deficient in such ingredients as phosphate of lime. But the farmer or the pig feeder may, by exercising a little ingenuity, gradually circumscribe if not totally obliterate such a condition of affairs by giving the animals proper exercise, attention and feed. The weakness is largely of the tendons and ligaments, and this may be removed or corrected in whole or in part by using the proper restorative ingredients in medicines or selections of feed. These in turn may be assisted by the application of bandages and liniments to the parts exhibiting weakness. Care should be taken in applying these not to impede the circulation of the blood while they are sufficient to support the parts. America, as every one knows, has become a great pig breeding and feeding country, and in this connection the opinion of one of her leading authorities may not be without interest, especially as it confirms the practice pursued at home. Mr. Shepleading authorities may not be without interest, especially as it confirms the practice pursued at home. Mr. Shepherd, in addressing a meeting of Kansas farmers, said he never had a case of this kind but what was cured at once by feeding a pinch of bone meal with the daily food of swine. He told them of the case of a sow after nursing a large number of pigs that could not stand on her hind feet. A dose of hone meal was mixed with the swill when the sow refused other food at command, and she ate greedily the bone meal left unstirred in the bottom of the dish. This she repeated whenof the dish. This she repeated when-ever the bone meal was placed within her reach, and in a short time she had very greatly mended. We should add, too, that when weakness in the legs makes itself manifest progress towards recovery will be greatly retarded unless the animal has a clean, dry bed It is advisable, in order to prevent weakness of the legs, as well as for other reasons, to have a raised bench In the back of the sty for the pig to rest upon. If this is provided the pig will see that it is kept dry and clean.—Magnus.

#### FEEDING THOROUGHBREDS.

"I am a young farmer and have been raising Poland-China hogs for market ever since I could carry swill. I al-ways used thoroughbred sires and the best sows in the herd. This spring I ordered a pair of pigs, and will try a few recorded pigs for breeders. They are of the best strains and guaranteed good individuals. I would like to have you tell me how to feed them for best results, especially the boar, from time becaused until time of service. I can received until time of service. I can make milk part of the ration. Any help will be appreciated." Our correspondent has opened up a wery large question, one that has been

engaging the attention of the best swine breeders for many years, and will for many years to come. How to feed for the best results can be learned only by actual experience, and the oldest breeder will always be cleaning something new. We can, therefore, deal with the subject only in a general

The first and most important thing for the young breeder is to get a clear idea of the object in view. This is not the production of fat, but of vigor, thrift, of an early-maturing animal, and easily fattened, of fine form, style and finish, and a good looker.

The trouble with most beginners is that they are apt to think that nothing is too good for the pigs that have cost them large money, hence they often feed too much, and of food that fattens rather than promotes growth, and therefore, while their hogs are "just too sweet for anything," to use a femiliar phase they are not profitable. Excessive fat and profitable fecundity are incompatibles. The thoroughbred pigs should, therefore, have good care, but should not be pampered. Give them plenty of room and exercise and muscle-making rather than fattening food. Oats are likely to be abundant this year, and we should give them plenty of them, all the grass they will eat, and all the exercise they will take. Make corn a part of the ration, and more of it in winter than in summer. When oats become too high, fall back on corn, but give about one-sixth as much oil meal as corn. If skim-milk is plenty balance the corn ration with

the skim-milk.

When the boar is received, see that he is not too fat for vigor. Reduce him gradually, if too fat, by putting him in a clover pasture and feeding oats and pumpkins, if the latter are in oats and pumpkins, if the latter are in season. Get him at least a month before you use him, and when you begin using him have him in the highest degree of vigor and gaining in flesh. During the season of service feed him largely on oats, with corn for variety. Keep him out of sight of sows except when in use and then put him back in his own pen. Visit some of the best breeders and note how they do. The principles that govern are, after all, simple; experience alone will show how to apply them. It is all simple to the man that has the "know how," and this can be obtained only by the actual doing of it. The things to be avoided are, on the one hand, over-feeding and doing of it. The things to be avoided are, on the one hand, over-feeding and pampering, feeding for fat rather than for vigor and form, and, on the other hand, thinking that blood will do everything, and treating a thoroughbred as if he were a scrub. Improved hogs require improved conditions, plenty of feed and care and of the right kind. Our correspondent, having first learned to handle hogs for profit, has learned the first lesson. No man who has not thorughly mastered this should undertake the thoroughbred. Having mastered this and keeping in mind the different objects in view, he can easily modify his methods to meet the new requirements. Some of the can easily modify his methods to meet the new requirements. Some of the best hogs are grown by men who seem enreless in the mthods; others who seem to give extra care fail, but it will be found that the men who succeed follow the methods outlined above in a general way. Good blood is essential, muscle-making food is equally essen-tial; the rest is care, thoroughness, pains.—Wallace's Farm and Dairy.

### HOG FEEDING.

From the first week or two after far-rowing until the time of finishing for From the first week or two after farrowing until the time of finishing for
market a mixed diet—shorts, bran and
cornmeal in equal parts, mixed with
milk or water—make a good ration.
The same is true of ground oats and
shorts fed in the proportion of one to
two parts respectively, and mixed in
the same way as the other. Ground
oats and ground peas mixed in equal
parts make a good ration. The dam
should be given nearly all of this she
will take daily, with a little corn in addition. She should be allowed to run
with her pigs in the pasture to secure
green food. In winter green food may
be given in the form of roots.

Pigs should be made to develop as
floon as possible, and should be castrated when three or four weeks old.
The sire should not be selected until
he is four or five months old, and then
he should be put in a suitable pen
After this he may be fed on a ration
in which nitrogenous materials predeminate. He should not do much
fiveled until he is one year old. Usuzily it is best to let the dam wean her
own pigs.

The age at which pigs should be fin-

The age at which pigs should be finished for the market is from five to eight months. This will depend mainly thou the markets, season of the year, the breed, and the number of litters trared in a year. The duration of the

fattening period depends mainly on the breed and the kind of food. The usual time is from six to eight weeks. The pigs rhould be in good condition when the finishing period commences. There are several different ways of fattening them. swine. One way is to allow them to glean in a corn field, but this is wasteful of food. Another way is to confine in pens, where they will not have much chance for exercise. Still another way is to put them in a yard with fattening cattle. The second method

fattening cattle. The second method is probably the best.

At the beginning of the finishing period pigs may be fed green corn two or three times a day, with sufficient slop. Later on they may be fed snapped corn until it becomes too hard; then it should be husked. They may also be fed numbring somewhar and notations. fed pumpkins, squashes and potatoes with advantage. The troughs should always be cleaned before slop is put into them. Enough water may be kept in the troughs through the day to satisfy the wants of the pigs.

The rations that are well adapted to

finishing swine under almost any con-dition are as follows: Oats or shorts and barley in the proportions of one and two parts respectively; wheat bran, peas or corn and barley in the proportions of one, two and three parts respectively; oats or shorts and peas or corn in the proportion of one and two parts respectively. One-half to one pound of oil-meal may be added daily to each of these rations above men-

Rations adapted to winter feeding are practically the same as for autumn feeding, except that roots may be the only green food on hand. In feeding pigs the following rules may be usefully applied: Hogs should be fed all the food that they will eat, but not any more. The fat producing elements should predominate in the ments should predominate in the food given to fattening hogs. Do not feed a large proportion of bulky food, as that is injurious instead of being helpful. The grain fed should be finely ground and soaked for at least ten or twelve hours before fed to the hogs, when the many proportion was the first ten or the food of the hogs. except in warm weather, when it is liable to sour if soaked for so long a period.—From graduating address of Ira C. Meadowcraft, Minnesota school

GOOD HOGS VALUABLE. It is difficult for some farmers to appreciate the true value of good hogs for breeding purposes. This is true as much in the ranks of the well-to-do stock farmers as it is among the poorer grain growers, who tremble to think of investing a cent beyond the intrinsic pork value of breeding swine. In the case of a brood sow that has the fattening quality which all im-proved hogs should have, that trans-mitted to the offspring furnishes the litter of half a dozen with the capacity of early maturity, the superiority should be easily noted. The pig that grows and fattens at 250 days of age grows and fattens at 250 days of age into 250 pounds weight at a total of food equivalent to but four-fifths of the amount fed to an ordinary "good pig" is surely worth searching for. The improved swine of the country comprise a good proportion of vigorous feeders and with disposition to appropriate their food to their growth and to the storing away of fat as well as flesh. With right selection, by the exercise of proper judgment, the hog breeders

with right selection, by the exercise of proper judgment, the hog breeders may produce from a single litter of thoroughbred pigs one-fourth more pork, to say the least, than from the same number of the common sort. The same number of the common sort. The pork, too, sells under all conditions for fully one-tenth more per pound. These results follow, as a rule, the use of a good sire, and with due diligence in procuring the best high grade, or pure bred dams, a better showing can be made

Six litters ordinarily furnish thirty substantial pigs. On the basis of 250 pounds weight at eight months, and one-fifth of this as the result of using a pure bred sire, we should have to his credit fifty pounds per head, or thirty pigs in growth into maturity 1500 pounds additional pork, worth ordinarily \$4 per hundred in the farmer's yard, thus placing to the credit of the improved sire alone \$60.

Added to this conservative estimate the gain which would accrue were both sire and dams of the highest order, and \$100 would be a moderate limit to place on the increased value of the exercise of the herased value of the exercise of brains, and diligent care to get the best, and to do the best in every way on each lot of a half dozen sows, bred in the modern methods of wide-awake, thinking farmers.

Of course, the average farmer will attain the above results on twice the number of litters, if he exercises ordi-nary care. The ordinary increased value of a boar for such results is but \$15. Where sixty mature hogs are grown from the use of a good sire, the profit on this \$25 sire (allowing \$10 for commercial value) where but a specucommercial value) where but a speculation of \$15 is made amounts to eight times, or on but thirty pigs four times the sum ventured. The profit net on the thirty pigs, \$45, will ordinarily pay all the taxes and more on the average farm. It will also pay for more than one acre of the average farm. It thus follows that it pays to think about the hogs. It is more important still to act promptly, and secure good breeding stock before the season is passed for selecting the best.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

POLAND CHINA SALES.
Taylor, Tex., July 27.
Editor Journal:
Dear Sir—I inclose a list of some pland China sales: To G. M. Hibrer, Lawrence, one boar; W. R. Allen, Bowie, one boar; W. J. Trest, Palestine, one boar and sow; L. J. Murchison, Kingsland, one boar and sow; W. A. Storey, Kopperl, one boar; R. M. Bressie, Big Springs, one boar and one sow bred; P. N. Robinson, Taylor, one boar; W. D. Messimer, Strawn, one boar; Sam Lewis, Jonah, one sow bred; T. A. Simms, Franklin, one boar; Harry Harris, Gatesville, one boar and one

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PRESENT CATTLE VALUES WAR-RANTED.

There seems to be little use in urging conservatism in the cattle business since conditions now and for the past year, as well as the outlook for the future, preclude its practice. With rare exceptions, money has been made in every branch of the industry since this time a year ago, and that too under what would ordinarily be termed very adverse conditions. In fact considering the circumstances, the cattle business for the time indicated has been more profitable than, in the palmy days of the early eighties, and everything in connection points to a continued season of prosperity.

It is surprising that under the change in methods which has characterized the business-substituting the feed lot for the range in preparing for market -that more losses have not resulted, and but for the shortage, it is quite likely that the change would have been slower in coming about, and the chance for profit more precarious. Be that as it may, there has been a wonderful transformation in the cattle business in Texas, and until sufficient time has elapsed for the Ferds to be replenished in this and other range states, as well as in the great feed belt of the central states, the outlook is ripe with promise.

The abundant feed crops everywhere this year will result in the feeding of much stock that should be held until another season or used in breeding, to the evident shortening of next years supply of beef, and even with everything available fed, the demand will not be met. The run of range cattle from now until the close of the seacomparitively large, but any effect it may have on the market in forcing it down will necessarily be temporary, and by the opening of another year, without the coming of a panic prices will again be high. Present market prices warrant every cent being asked for cattle for feeding, and while of course those who play the role of plungers can expect to lose, with the low price of feed and the scarcity of cattle, feeders have a healthy asurance, osf resultant profit.

The leattle now being shipped to market are making their owners more money than steers did last year at this time, and although the disposition is strong to hold them for breeding purposes so many are operating on borrowed money that they have to ship and consequently more cows are going out of the country than should. This will seriously curtail the future supply, and have a tendency to make stock cattle high, regardless of the market. A majority of the cattle now being held on the big ranches of Texas are steers, and if this year's prices, together with the use of borrowed capital, serve to draw them out, as it doubltess will, the shortage next year will be enormous. This is from a Texas standpoint, but as Texas has more cattle than any other state, what applies here will cover the case elsewhere, only with more force.

A careful sizing up of the feed prospect as applied to the number of cattle that will be fed, shows that if everything in the state available is put in the feed lots, there will not be more than there were last year, and as said above, the supply of rangers will have been exhausted by the time these cattle are ready to ship. The demand for feeders in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, where a more economical system of feeding is in vogue, thus enabling them to pay good prices, will be another factor in keeping up values, and while present purchases in this state are being made on a basis of what can be secured at the big markets, it need not be unexpected if that standard be lost sight of and more money demanded.

. Corn, wheat, and the other cereals, will always be the staple products of .this country, and the talk indulged in by agricultural oracles about potatoes or any other crop entirely superseding them is rot. Numerous products pay better than the staples under present conditions, but change the order of things and disaster will surely result. The disposition to run everything to extremes, raising an over supply of what is easiest produced, is what brings low prices, and the only remedy is intelligent diversification.

If a small part of the immense amount of water that has found its way to the sea from off the plains this summer had been caught in reservoirs, it would make no difference whether it rained or not for two years to come. Irrigation is a necessity in west Texas, office.

and where it is practicable provisions should be made for its application, instead of going on the plan of the Arkansas Traveller, who could not stop the leaks in his roof when it was raining, and did not need to when it was dry. It is the dry time when irrigation is needed, and now is the time to prepare for it.

The legislature of Texas has been asked on more than one occasion to change the cattle quarantine law to conform with the federal regulations in this respect, but they have persistently refused to grant the request. That this is necessary has been clearly manifested by the recent trouble that has arisen over the conflict in time as prescribed by the two powers, but it is quite likely that unless a different class of legislators are elected they will continue to do nothing in the interests of the cattle industry. Some of these fine days the department of agriculture will quarantine the entire state, and it should not occasion much surprise, when our own representatives refuse to enact measures for the protection of the health of cattle. If there s one thing more than another that is one thing more than another that and valleys, the hoary rocks, all have will give the average Texas legislator their attractions and altogether furthe rabies it is to introduce a measure nish a high type of ornamentation, calculated to benefit what they term cattle barons and syndicates, and until this intollerant spirit is quelled, little encouragement can be expected,

Exhibits of agricultural products at fairs are generally made up of unthey are worth. Take the poorest agricultural country on earth, and by And I state confidently that the special care and coaxing, products can successful flora adapted to Texas is be raised that are as fine as can be ample for all demands as regards utilishown from anywhere, but they do not ty and beauty. tiated statements of the amount prothe intended purpose much better than fruit.

What can surpass our cottenwoods, our wilties. The prize ear of corn, pumpkin, oushel of wheat, peach, or anything else, may have been grown in a small garden patch where special care was given, and is no more a fair indication of what a county or section can do, than is the statement that any one product is the only sure money crop, the truth.

It is regarded high treason to say anything against the big school fund of Texas, but the way the per capita decreases every year indicates that it is either mismanaged or that too many children are going to school. In several states there is not a dollar's permanent school fund, yet the money devoted to the free education of children is several times per head the amount in Texas. It is raised by direct taxation, the founders of the constitutions of those states having correctly assumed that educated parents wil have educlated children, and if the entire school fund of Texas was spent on the education of the present generation, the next generation, with the accrued increase, would be well taken care of in the matter of schooling.

If the Texas land law gives much further trouble it would pay the atrney general to assign one of his assistants to look after that and nothing else. The land commissioner seems all at sea as regards the law, and the attorney general has never made himself perfectly clear on the subject. As a landlord, the state of Texas is a blooming failure, and her majestic permanent school fund brings in less revenue every year.

Where steer cattle can be held, it would be advisable to do so, as all indications point to stiffer values at this time next year. Grass is plentiful and with the great amount of forage in the country, they can be tided over the winter in good shape, and it is doubtful if the money secured for them by shipping now could be invested to an equal advantage. Aged steer cattle wil be so scarce next year, that they will almost be curiosities.

Cotton crop estimates place the yield for Texas this year at two million bales, as against over three million in 1894. It is almost a sure thing that this years crop will bring close to as much as the last big production, with what will be made on the land taken away from cotton almost clear. The people have learned a valuable lesson, and they will never go back to the thralldom of a single crop of any kind.

Applications for the lease of the state's school lands are being made at 3 cents per acre, accompanied by a protest. Lawyers have been engaged and as soon as the fall term of court in Travis county convenes, a test of the law will be made, and it is the consensus of opinion that the original bill which provided for a 2 cent lease rate will be declared valid, and the last enactment killed.

The credit system has been less used by the farmers of Texas this year than for twenty years past. Merchants report a light credit business, with prospects for collections first-class. This is as it should be, but there is still too much of it done, "It is a loose business method, and until the agricultural classes get rid of it altogether, they will be standing in their own light.

There should be pretty good money in feeding yearling steers or heifers this year. The demand for fat young cattle is daily growing stronger, and while more money can be made by holding one or two years longer, there woud be a certain and immediate profit in preparing them for shipment this season:

Texas packing houses will have to be enlarged if they expect to handle the state's hog product this year. Capltal seeking investment could be employed this way, if they manufactured more than the state consumes there is a splendid outlet for to Europe through Texas seaports,

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

REPORT ON ORNAMENTALS. Read by Jno. S. Kerr of Sherman, Tex., before the State Horticultural society at Bowie, Tex.

This report in its broadest scope would cover all the varied forsm of tree and plant life. Truly all tree and plant life are full of interest and beauty in thousands of varied forms. What is more beautiful than the living verdure of our prairies dotted with myriads of wild flowers, or the waving fields of grain and other products of the farm? The home orchard bending under its load of fruits is fraught with suggestions of beauty, peace, puties is most successful. But what is more properly my province as allotted me by the committee placing me on this program, is to deal with those trees and plants usually termed orformed prospector take them for what ding and bulbous plants, are suitable for Texas planting. that

shown from anywhere, but they do not line shade trees, our natural growth deceive anybody. Average specimens with attractively worded and substantiated attackments of the amount prograce of form and luxuriousness and varied hues of follage, flower and

sycamores, poplars, oaks, our willows, elms, white ash, box elder, and hackberry. The iron clad bols d'arc, for our ill founded contempt bred of familiarity is a beautiful and successful tree. Our nut trees, the pe-cans, walnuts, and hickory—what can surpass them? The alianthus, the locusts, the judas or red bud, the chilopsis in variety (flowering willow), the Texas umbrelia, the maple, sweet gum catalpa, mulberry and many others, too numerous to mention here Like many other great blessings lav ished upon us by our great and all-wise Creator, we do not appreciate them fully. If our natural growth of trees of forest, stream, hill and valley were collected into one great Texas arboretum, properly distributed and grouped as to habit of growth and color of follage, there would develop beauties not dreamed of by us.

Mr. George Vanderbilt in carrying out that "pet freak" of his as it is termed, in building the Great Biltmore Park in North Carolina, with its 30, acres, its many miles of finest driveways and that palatial residence, is doing a grand thing for Southern horticulture. One feature of that gigantic project, is the building of an arboretum to contain every known species and variety of tree and shrub that can be secured, the finest col-lection in the world, having already more specimens than the famous Kerr Gardens, Here too is a grand object for our State Horticultural society, and our State Forestry association, with the irrepressible W. Goodrich Jones at the helm, to steer toward a Texas arboretum, will not some large arted capitalist and funds, the efforts of the rank and file workers in this direction. Added to the indigenous growth of our country enterprising nurserymen and others, have proven many exotic of rare merit to be successful here. A few of which are Japan varnish (sterculia platanifolia), pawionia imperialis, European white birch, and others. Of our successful evergreens, we have a good supply. Magnolia grandiflora laurel (sweet bay), live oak, cape jesimine, wild peach, ereonymus, natives of our soil in southern and eastern Texas, are unsurpassed for grand effects, and with care in handling may ge grown all over Texas, except the cape jasimine, which will not stand

The box family (buxus) in their varied forms, are very successful on heavy soils, do not grow well on light sandy soils. These and California privett are much used for hedges and sandy screens, Mahonia aquafolium is striking dark green, compounded leafed, evergreen with spikes of yellow llowers, yery hardy in Toyon lowers, very hardy in Texas.

Of coniferous evergreens, nothing quals for stateliness, beauty and strikig appearance the cedrus deodora, a native of Himilaya mountains of Asia has endured our hot suns and sudden changes for ten or fifteen years. The Chinese type of arbor vitae (biota rientalis) in its many varieties comprising various habits of growth and tints of follage. Some of the best are golden, compacta and the full rank Chinese form are a success. Rosedale and Stoners hybrids are sports or perhaps crosses between the arborvitae and cypress or retinosport, and are

very pretty. Of the cypresses, Lawsons is the only variety proving reliable in north Texas, but farther south many other sorts do well, such as C. Funebris, C. Pyra-midalis, and the retinosporas of many

The cupressus family comprise some

very striking varieties.

For all sections and all soils no other conifer is so universally successful in Texas as the red cedar (juniperres virginiana). The Scotch and Austrian also do well. The white pine (pinus strobus) though slow to start, when once established, grows up stately, and its feathery follage of pea green and its horizontal branches make it a very striking and pleasing object Many other evergreens could be mentioned successful in parts of our great state. Those mentioned cover

great state. Those mentioned cover a wide range of territory. Many old favorites, such as Ameri-can arborvitae, Norway, and other spruces, will not stand our southern suns at all. for blooming shrubs and roses,

there are so many of these successful that it would be impracticable to enumerate them in this article. Texas is the home of the rose, and thousands of blooming shrubs, for a description

of which see nursery catalogues pub-lished in Texas and elsewhere. There is also a great variety of flowering and foliage plants suitable for ering and foliage plants suitable for massing and carpet bedding. This kind of work is but little practiced here as yet. In fact it requires considerable tact, skill and experimental knowledge to do nice bedding work. What our people need in this respect are object lessons, such as the parks of the eastern and northern cities furnish. Let a man try ever so hard to Let a man try ever so hard to a piece of landscape work from books or other sources of information, and when he sees a well kept park with its vistas of landscapes, carpets of grass, clumps and combinations of trees, shrubs and roses, and those exquisite carpet beds of foliage plants and other beds of brightest and most harmoniously colored flowers, what a sight, what a revelation. Give us public parks, where the rich and poor By J. C. BRANUM, Deputy.

may study nature and feast upon natural beauty and fragrance, and carry home lasting impressions that will elevate the soul, inspire new and better impulses, and take form in a better adornment of Texas homes. For, afin Texas homes lies the future of Texas in purity, liberty and power,

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth dally at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders,

rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full

value for your money.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

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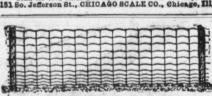
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### There Must Be Something In It remarked a frisky young horse as he picked

himself up after a brief argument with our COILED SPRING FENCE. Every investigator comes to the same conclusion and adgator comes to the same conclusion and ad mits the truth of our claim for Elasticity. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



THE STATE OF TEXAS—In the district court, October term, A. D., 1895, to the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county, greeting: You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day, hereof, you summon Sam R. Franks, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the district court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the court house thereof, in the city of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D., 1895, the same teng the 14th day of October, A. D., 1895, file number being 9888, them and there to answer the petition of Alice Friaks, filed in raid coler, on the 10th day of and, A. L., 1995, against the said Sam R. Tranks, and alleging in substance as follows, towit: That plaintiff and defendant were legally married on May 19, 1892; that on divers accasions during the period of their living together, defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their living together unsupportable; that defendant was guilty of adultery with one Tinnie Brown, and in November, 1892, deserted and abandoned plaintiff, and has wholly ceased to provide for her. Plaintiff parsy judgment dissolving the marriage between her and defendant and for costs of suit. of suit.

Herein fall not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing you have executed

Witness: R. H. McNATT, Clerk of the District Court of Tarrant

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Anyone wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Felix Mann, at Eagle Pass as I have secured the agency of head. FELIX MANN, Eagle Pass, Texas. FOR SALE.

2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes; will clip eight pounds per year's growth per head; also sixty Merino rams. For further information apply to nformation apply to BLAND & ROBERTSON,

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Sterling City (or ranch); or to
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S. M. SMITH,

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

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J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex., agent for breeders of best strains of Aber-deen Angus cattle, which now stand at the head of beef breeders. Best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's fair over all breeds. Same at all state fairs and in Europe.

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BOURBON COUNTY HERD. ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE J. S. Magers, proprietor, Areadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 32,202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

BOOK QUARRY HERD, N. E. Mosher & Son,
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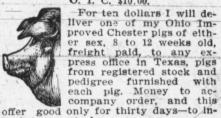
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Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games: Sil varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale.

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troduce my stock. H. S. DAY. Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

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Braeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented. A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kan-

sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greeeful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

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P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas

If you wish to know all about bees send for my catalogue which tells all about queen rearing. A large steam bee hive factory. Mrs. Jennie Atchley,

Beeville, Bee county, Texas. Please say you saw ad in this paper.

### \$10 WILKES \$10

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



400 Prizes Won at the Fai Steck Show ORICAGO, DOBUÇUE, LA CRUSSE and HIBREAPOLIS.

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

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Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS

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

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

### Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

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Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this A PROBLEM FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

Oh, the thoughts, the revelations, of our age that lie enshrined In the caldron of man's mind;

they seethe and how they simmer, how they swim and how they swirl. How they wriggle, how they wrestle, how they whisk and how they

whirl! Yet when now the puppy Science opens

wide his ten days' eyes, Will no trenchant man arise Who will fathom why tomorrow, as ten thousand years ago, When she means a Yes emphatic, will a woman answer No?

—The Century.

The first letter I opened this week was one from Busy Bee at Riverside Cottage. It gave me much pleasure to open it, as it always does her letters, for I knew I would read a good letter, and, best of all, give a good letter to our Household family this week. Indeed, it does seem that we all have a friendly chat together each week. It is almost like belonging to a club.
Those who are kind enough to write

Those who are kind enough to write often, I feel like I know, and would greet as personal friends.

I agree with Busy Bee that climate makes a great difference in the habits and regulations of our lives. Look over the history of the world and see if you can anywhere find a record of women coming to the front when necessity spurred them, as did the Southern women. What women ever developed women. What women ever developed suddenly into greater heroines, more cheerful and competent burden bearers? And to most of them the lesson of taking up the "burdens of life" was not learned gradually. It came upon them at once not only to learn to cook and keep house, but many of them were left destitute—husband, home, fortune gone—and they had to learn to make the money to cook and keep house on. The Southern woman is a noble, brave, grand creation, and the sons and daughters to rise and call her blessed are many. I agree with Busy Bee in all she writes this week, and hope next time she will write all the purposes to when she begins. It will give me much pleasure to mail Busy Bee the two papers missed. So Busy Bee and Frances are neighbors. I wish they knew each other. Frances has not been getting her paper. I will

take pleasure in mailing her those missed. I will take your advice, Frances, and not tell my friend of the critic calling her politic. It would hurt her, I fear. You are right, Frances; the world is prone to say too many unpleasant things, and too few pleasant ones when they would cheer and do us good. There was an article in one of the papers you missed which accorded exactly with your letter. Write again. It does me so much good to hear the Household is a pleasure. We have another letter this week

from A Reader. For some cause her letter has been delayed for two weeks, but it is better late than never; am glad that it came at last. I am sure she must be "A Reader" indeed, because she always stirs us up a little mentally by a shot on books. I will take pleasure in getting A Reader Tess of De Urberville, Marcella or any other books she would like. A good book is excellent company this

good book is excellent company this time of year. Indeed, we would be glad to hear more of your favorite books. There is no way we can become so well acquainted in our fast growing Household as by exchanging our ideas, our likes and our dislikes, both in the practical and literary world. I suppose you have all read Washington Irving's Sketch Book. In Washington Irving's Sketch Book. In one of his sketches he says, speaking of books: "The scholar only knows how dear these silent yet eloquent companions of pure thoughts and innocent panions of pure thoughts and innocent hours become in the season of ad-versity. When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value. When friends grow cold, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid civility and commonplace these only continue and commonplace, these only continue the unaltered countenance of happier days, and cheer us with that true friendship which never deceived hope nor deserted sorrow." We have another member added to our Household this week who seems to appreciate the value of good books as companions. It is with much pleasure I read Marie's beautiful, descriptive letter. She is most cordially welcomed; hope she will let us hear from that picturesque part of our great state often. Rustic Admirer is remembered in two letters this week, and receives congratulations and best wishes. Do not become so absorbed in your new mode of happiness, Rustic Admirer; you will neglect the Household, Give us no cause for jealousy. It is a monster we do not want in our Household. What has be-come of Gess? Perhaps she is preraring a surprise for us as did Rustic. Admirer. If you do not write. Gess.

our family at once; we want some girls left. Isabelle will be surprising us that way next. I dare say. HOUSEWIFELY PROGRESS. Riverside Cottage, July 26.

Admirer. If you do not write, Gess, we will settle it that such is the case. We don't want too much marrying in

It gives me much pleasure to see how, the interest in our Household page is increasing. Why, it seems as though I had had a friendly chat with all of you after reading our page. The fournal should be valued very highly mong us, because it is a home paper, and all the information given is practi-

cal among us.

The great difference in climate and occupation of people in the Northern and those in the Southern States tend and those in the Southern States tend to form a breach between the inhabi-tants; hence they have little interests in common, and what would seem just the thing in housekeeping there might seem far-fetched and altogether im-practicable on a Texas cow ranch, and

vice versa.

Yet there is a great deal that we may learn from our intercourse with each other; for, as Isabelle mentioned some time ago, it is generally the North that takes the lead and the south that follows. I have no doubt but that the house-

wives of the North and East are more aystematic in their work than we, but we are fast shaking off the shackles which slavery and unsystematic training have ast upon us, and are learning from experience that with the oil of system to lubricate the wheels of domestic machinery we may accomplish a great daily plish a great deal more work with less labor. And I doubt not but that our coming generation of housewives can

vie with any in our grand Union in system, economy and thrift.

M. E. J. of California writes some good letters, and I enjoy reading them, but it seems to me she censures us Texan women a little too severely sometimes.

That there are hundreds of mothers is our state who cannot read I do not deny; and from the depths of my heart I pity them—be they in Texas or any other state—but does the blame rest with them or even with their parents

wholly?
Think of the primitive condition of our school system in their youth. Add to that the devastating blasts of the late Civil war, whose effects, as a matter of course, were felt more forcibly in the South than in the North, and it seems to me that pity for their ignorance will take the uppermost seat in our hearts. Now, I know that these self same mothers who "can't even read" from those of fine hemstitched linen sold in the stores, with a border of two rows of feather-stitching in white slik next the hem. If in adition an edge of fine, durable lace, such as torchon, in a pretty pattern is added, they are state occasions.

In these house-cleaning days it is well to remind the mistress of that im-

their names" have had as high aspira-tions for their children and have worked and striven as diligently to ducate them as some highly-accom-

plished mothers. And in more cases than one they have sent them forth from the parental roof with a father's and a mother's benediction resting upon them, highly educated and accomplished and well schooled in the virtues of true woman-

hood and true manhood, to fill honorable and enviable positions in society. These mothers have their little world bounded by the horizon of their homes and there is centered their whole

thoughts and affections.

Now, do not understand me to insinuate for a moment that mothers should not be educated. No, indeed! They who wield the greatest influence over the young lives of the coming rulers and law-makers of our Union—they above all others should be educated. But there are instances where unlettered mothers have reared families that a peer need not blush to own.

Many thanks to Sunny South for the recipe for canning corn. I was too late asking for it to get it in time to try it this year, but I will preserve it

until another season.

Mrs. B., you spoke of that being the third recipe sent me; through carelessness of our postmaster or some other cause we falled to get our two numbers preceding July 5, and if you can mail them to me I will return postage and thank you year, much

and thank you very much.

Frances, I see from your address that
we are neighbors of only a few miles
distance, for my home is in Burnet
county, too; but I can't guess who you

Rustic Admirer, I send you and your ideal husband my hearty congratula-tions, and trust that your bright prospects may never wane. I can almost see your little white cottage nestled among the oaks; and what a pretty, appropriate name you have chosen. Little Dew Drop, I read your letter to my little daughter, who enjoyed it very much. You are a bright, sparkling

little jewel, of whom your mamma may well feel proud. Well, I had purposed saying many more things, but I fear I am trespassing on some one else's space, and may land in that huge waste basket. S by-bye, BUSY BEE.

HE SHOULD BE CROWNED.

Archer County, Tex. Dear Mrs. B.: After receiving so kindly a welcome I must certainly come again. How much we all enjoy going where we know we are welcome! I thank Mrs. Skeete very sincerely for the recipe for vinegar, though I do not quite understand it as it is printed, though "one potato" and "one quart of any kind of fruit juice" might be as was intended. I shall try the cake that "never fails," for it seems to me it will be good, and I shall also make some vinegar. some vinegar.

I have not read "Trilby" nor "Tess of the De Urbevilles," so I am be-hind many of our household. But I have read two of E. P. Roe's books. They were "Barriers Burned Away" and "From Jest to Earnest," and I liked them very much, though they are not just the style of books I enjoy most. Sometime I'll say more of my favorite books—if I may? I quite agree with "Isabella" that

favorite books—if I may.

I quite agree with "Isabella" that such a husband should be crowned while on earth, and I expect his wife A READER.

HUMANITY.

Fairland, Tex., July 21, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B:—Little Nell sighs for more, but if we were all to write every week, what would you do with all the letters, I wonder, for the household is getting to be a mighty household indeed, and such a pleasant one, don't

Let me make a protest-don't, don't tell your friend what critic said about her pleasant ways. There are so many disagreeable people in the world and so few pleasant ones. What I mean by disagreeable are those who pride themselves on plain speaking. I heard a young girl say not long ago, she was visiting a cousin in the city, who had a young lady visiting her. When she went to leave she invited her to visit her. She told her she didn't want to go, and wasn't going, she wasn't going to tell any story about it. You can imagine the young lady's feelings.

As I said before, there are so few pleasant people, and if a pleasant one

oan make a dozen happy where one or two are coldly critical, it is all right any way. May be there is a drop of envy down in the botton of Critic's heart. Perhaps she envies pleasant one's popularity, for she is popular I know. Pleasant people always are I think. The most of pleasant people I meet in this life comes from goodness of heart. They are simply following the golden rule—do as you wish to be done by, and if we all did that what a glorious old world this would be. FRANCIS.

P. S.—I haven't got my Journal yet, I don't know what the household are writing about this week. If I don't get it tomorrow I will have a duck fit.

AMID THE CANYONS.
"The Live Oaks," Near Strawn, Tex.,

July 22, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B:—As I have seen no letter from this part of Texas, I will try to tell you some thing of our home in the canyons of Stephens county.

Nestled down in a valley is our little ranch house for away from the strife. ranch house, far away from the strife and confusion of the great world. We are, indeed, "Near to Nature's Heart." The grand mountains looming up all around us, the deep dark canyons, lovely valleys, and beautiful mountain streams, nature in her full strength and beauty, pointing to the handi-work of God, showing us in mute silence the life giving force of all things: upheld and nourished by Him who is our creator, and our saviour. Lonely? No. How could one be lonely here, with good books and nature for companion? Some might say, a few chos-en friends. Well, at present we have those. Our little house is full to overflowing with friends from the East. They have fallen very much in love

with our Texas scenery.

We have had an abundance of wet weather this spring. We have over-looked the discomforts of such weather and feel thankful for the fine grass, fruits and vegetables, the rain has brought us. The grass is finer in this county than it has been for years. All the cattlemen are in good spirits. The prospect for good grass, as well as good prices, enables them to wear a pleasant smile, to look into the future

with hope. I think the "Household" is a pleas-If think the "Household" is a pleasing addition to the Journal. The ladies enjoy it, and the gentlemen ought to, for the whole department is devoted to them. How can we please them? What must we cook for the dear things, etc. But that is quite right, it is our dufy to try to have everything nice and pleasant for our dear ones. A country club is impossible with us. Our neighbors are few and far apart. It is very pleasant for friends to meet and read good books friends to meet and read good books together. There are so many good ones that one need never choose a bad one. "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock, woud be a nice book to read with one's friends. I send good wishes to all the "Household," but especially to "Rustic Admirer." MARIE.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Pretty every-day dollies are made from those of fine hemstitched linen

strong alum water as a vermin de-stroyer. Closets should be brushed with this solution in every crevice, and wooden bedsteads and loose wainscoting in old houses, which sometimes prove troublesome, may be similarly

treated. Eliza R. Parker in the Ladies' Home Companion, tells us that to bake pas-try properly is as much of an art as to make it. If the oven is too hot the crust of pies, etc., will brown too quickly, if too cool will become heavy. To test it place a bit of crust in the oven. It shoud brown readily yet not burn.
A nice way to keep wax for the

work basket, says a household writer, is to fill half shells of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half shells closely together at one end. There will then be a small space at the other end through which the thread will slip when the wax is being

Did you ever face your gowns with denim, asks a writer in an exchange? It will outlast six silesia facings and will not rub your shoes white as does the carves. Denim also makes a the canvas. Denim also makes a pretty and durable outing dress for yourself or a play suit for the small people. Do not get the best quality; that would be too stiff.

An experienced cook gives the fol-lowing advice: Pour hot (but not boiling) water over the coffee and set it where it will steep and gradually come to the boiling point. When this is reached set where it will keep hot, but not boil. Half an hour's steeping will not injure the flavor as much as five minutes boiling.

To move stoves and heavy articles, a convenient dévice is a square platform, with cross pieces along the two ends of the plank of which the platform is made, to give strength. Low but very wide castors are screwed to the under surface, such castors being obtainable at hardware stores. One leg of a stove can be taken out, the platform run in under and the stove let down upon it and wheeled away without any lifting whatever. A half-inch rod is made into a convenient nandle.—Exchange.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girls-College Hill, Dallas, Texas.

Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, bishop of northern Texas, and under his supervision. Will open September 12, 1895. Classical literary, scientific courses, and a thorough preparatory course. Classics and mathematics in charge of graduates of Smith college, University of Toronto and Mount Holyoke. Departments of music and art under direction of the best instructors, trained in Germany, Paris, France, and New England con-servatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lien-ard, France. A course of lectures on music and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuition, including ancient and modern languages and all English branches, board, guages and all English branches, boned, light, fuel, washing, \$300 per annum. Music, art, elocution, extra. For catalogues and further information, address MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT. America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but and Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife). Miss Holley's greatest work is undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarato-

It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centen-nial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great ex-hibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspiration of a personal observation and in-timate association during a season, amid the whirl of fashion, at Ameri-ca's greatest and most fashionable

pleasure resort.
Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same book free with a new subscription to It contains over 100 illustrations. G.

F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck. which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny—its hu-mor is "just killing."

E QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA. Veterans and their friends will all want to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamauga this fall. It will be a notable event.

Do you want to know how to make the trip and what you'll see when you reach the journey's end? Write to reach the journey's end? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. of the Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

Illustrated and descriptive matter upon application. The Queen and Crescent Route to Chattanooga is the best line, and has the reputation of unequaled service of handsome trains of palace day coaches and through sleepers from New Or-Meridian. Shreveport. burg and Birmingham to Chattanooga. Quele schedules and interesting scenery Crescent the Southern route par ex-

International and Great Northern Railroad, Traffic Department,
Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895.
(Circular No. 537.),
All Agents West of Hearne:

We are in receipt of protests from the Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all livestock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route. J. E. GALBRAITH.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

to the
ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America.

Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and

mew ones.

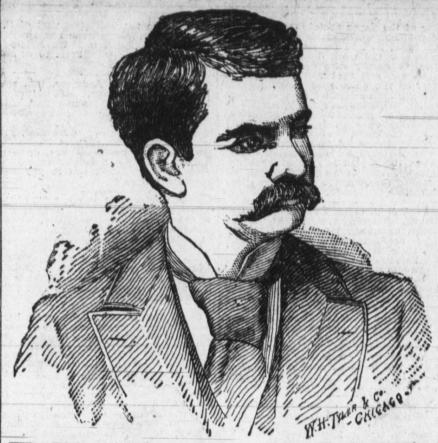
Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Do you want to go?

Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnat!, O., for printed matter.

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

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequaled there is no better machine made See full description in another column



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Diseases peculiar to women, Throat | and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney complaints.

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Diseases, Bladder, Kidney, Scalding, Burning, Smarting, too Frequent or Difficult Urination, Discharges, Irritation, Stricture, Day or Nght Losses, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc., permanently cured. No cutting; no pain.

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#### NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; a lack of animation or energy, often with confused head, depressed mind, weak memory or with debilitating, involuntary discharges—the consequence of excesses, indiscretion or mental

overwork. You feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed; unable to conthan on going to bed; unable to con-centrate your mind; poor memory; un-fit for business or society; feel shy, desire to be alone, lack confidence in yourself, irritable, despondent, demor-alized, feel generally used up, and that life's joy is ended.

Married or single men afflicted with organic weaknesss, lost or declining vigor, the result of former excesses great mental strain, which unfits them for business, society or mar-

riage, can be readily restored to vigorous condition.
Piles, Fistula, Variocele and Hydrocele cured by safe, painless methods; Dropsy and Rheumatism quickly re-lieved and thoroughly cured.

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Gen. Paes. and Tkt. Agt.
L. S. THORNE,
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Robert Bartlett of Midland, who has been doing quite a business in export-ing fine stock to Mexico, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and while here bought a carload of Shorthorn bulls to be ship-ped to Guadalajara, which place affords a fine market for fine stock of all de-scriptions, Col. J. N. Zook of this city, who sold Mr. Bartlett the bulls who sold Mr. Bartlett the bulls referred to, made a trip through Mexico last year, and in speaking of that country said: "There is a splendid opportunity of making money by building up a trade in fine stock between this country and Mexico. Mexican stockmen are going in for improving their stock to some extent, and as soon as they get educated up to the necessity of it they will be in the market strong for blooded hogs, cattle and horses. Down on the coast of Mexico there is a grass they call Para, which grows as grass they call Para, which grows as tall as a man's head and looks something like Johnson grass or sorghum.
It is the best fattening stuff I ever saw. and stock will leave any kind of feed to eat it. I saw some cattle that were grazed on it, and they were as round and fat as our best corn-feds. The meat made by this grass is delicious, and one acre will support from two to four head of cattle."

Major J. J. Jarvis of this city, president of the board of trustees, Add-Ran Christian University, of Thorp Springs, speaks encouragingly of the outlook for the coming session. The faculty of the school as it now stands ranks with the leading institutions of the South, and in addition, the department of me-chanics, over the establishment of which a number of difficulties were met, is now under way, and promises to be an attractive and valuable feat ure of this excellent university. Col. T. M. Scott, a member of the board of trustees, who has looked after this department with special 'nterest, authorizes the statement that a young man 19 or 20 years of age, of sober, industrious habits, who has been taught the mechanical arts sufficiently to be handy with tools, can get his board and tuition free at Add-Ran University. Scott's death is Melissa, Tex., and any young man with the qualifications mentioned would do well to correspond with telling that you saw the notice in the Journal.

T. J. Martin of Midland was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Austin to see the land commissioner. In speaking of the quarantine of the counties north of the strip, about which the Journal man questioned him, he said: "It is quite likely that some of the counties placed under the ban had never been exposed to infected cattle, better to include a ties unjustly than to have the whole state quarantined. I am in-formed that the state sanitary commission was informed that if the counties crossed by the alleged infected herd were not immediately quarantined whole state would be shut out their haste to prevent what would have been a calamity some few counties more than necessary were in-cluded in the list. Where cattle were not subjected to contamination, a permit can easily be obtained to drive or ship them anywhere. Until the state law fixing the time of quarantine to conform with the Federal provision in that respect, nothing but trouble can be expected."

J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs, member of the big cattle feeding firm of De Bord & Lackey, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday, where among other things he said: "We are in the market for about 2000 good 4year-old and up steers for feeding, but the prices now being asked look mighty high. However, I believe we can feed as cheap as anybody in the country. We have from 2000 to 3000 country. We have from 2000 to 3000 tons of ensilage made from sorghum, and with meal, say about four pounds of meal together with all the ensilage they will eat, they can be fed an indefinite length of time and will fatten faster than on any other feed. may feed some corn at the finish, but they fatten mighty well on the feed mentioned. I think that the value of sorghum as a feed is quadrupled by making it into ensilage, and the feeder does not have one or more silos is standing in his own light.

Winfield Scott, one of the most successful cattlemen in Texas, was seen by a Journal man Saturday, who asked him how many cattle he would feed. He said: "I will only feed what number is necessary to consume the cotton seed hulls and the proportion of meal from the cotton oil mills I am interested in. Aside from that I will not feed anything, for the reason that as a result of everybody from Iowa and Nebraska to the south line of Texas going in for feeding, there will not be much money in the business. The feed crops of the country at large are so big that every man who can will feed something, and with cattle at their present prices I would rather ship to market or sell and let somebody else feed than to take the risk myself. No, sir; this is my year to stay out of the feeding business, except, as I said, to consume what hulls I will have."

With the big corn crop of this year will come a demand for good machin-ery to prepare same for feeding, and one of the best machines it is possible to have is the Marseilles shuck sheller, advertisement of which appears in this issue. The Keating Implement and Machine company of Dallas, are state agents, and carry all sizes, hand or power. Money can be made by shellpower. Money can be made by snell-ing your own corn, freight can be saved, and the cobs kept for fuel. Write for particulars and buy one of these machines. It will be a good in-

G. Witherspoon of Crowell, Tex. one of the pioneer cattlemen of Texas, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. He called to get a back num-

ber of the paper containing a description of how outside silos are constructed. Said he had been told by a man who saw the work done, that in the Beeville county siles are made in the open air, and that not more than a foot of the outside edge and surface The method used, according was lost. to Mr. Witherspoon's imformant, is to cut the sorghum and stack it, sprinklig brine on each layer of about a foot's thickness, and when completed weight the stack heavily, covering with a tarpaulin or canvas wagon cover. This plan is said to work admirably, and is worth the trial of some of the Journal's readers in north

Prof. J. H. Connell and Major W. R. Cavitt, director and trustee of the Texas agricultural experiment station, were in Fort Worth Saturday night, on their way home from a visit to the Panhandle, where they were looking out a site for a branch experiment sta-They expressed themselves well pleased with the country, and believe that the station will prove of immense value to that section. It is the intention, if the national department will aid, to devote considerable time to experiments with Texas fever. The experiments with Texas lever. The country around Claude, Goodnight and Amarillo was examined, but no decision will be made until the result of their investigation is laid before the board, which will meet right away.

Fred W. Mally of Hulen, president of the Texas coast fair, and manager of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard of the Galveston Nursery and Orenard company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to Bowle, where he read several important papers before the State Horticultural society, of which he is a member. He said: "The outlook for the Texas Coast fair is particularly bright, and I have no doubt that it will be a success. We have not as yet a success. We have not as yet ally determined on the dates for the fair, but it will likely open dire after the close of the Dallas fair. Texas is only beginning to develop as a fruit growing country, and it will in a short time show the world some startling figures.

W. H. King of Rising Sun, Jones county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday. He said: "We have the best crops our county ever Corn and sorghum are abundant, and Jones county cattlemen will not have to sell their cattle or ship them elesewhere to feed. They can all be fed at home. We have better cotton than I have seen anywhere in this part of the country, as we did not have too. much rain. Cattle and grass are in better shape than they have been since 1879. We have the best county in the entire west, and all we need is a railroad to make it one of the most

W. A. Stark of Willcox, Ariz., a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday en route to Missouri, where his father lies very sick. He was laid out thirty-six hours by washouts en route here and did not have much hopes of seeing his father alive. To a Journal man he said: "It has been fearfully dry in Arizona, and cattle are not doing well. It was raining some the day I left, and hope it was general. There are a ood many stock cattle in Arizona yet, but the steers have all been shipped out. Several shipments of stock cattle to this state have been made, and if it does not rain soon there will be a still heavier movement."

The Journal has received a copy of Texas Industrial Review, published at Austin, which on its title page tells its objects and purposes as follows: journal of information concerning the Southwest-manufactures, agriculture, commerce, climate, immigration. , For the dissemination of reliable business statistics, and the discussion of business problems." The first number is a beauty typographically, has a big line of advertisements and is ably edited. Texas Industrial Review should receive a warm welcome from the press upport from the state's business interests.

John Rosson, assistant live stock agent of the "Katy," was in from SouthTexas Sunday, He said: "It is getting very dry in Southwest Texas, and the grass is turning yellow fast. The railroads are burning the grass along their roadbeds to keep from setting fire to the prairies, and a good rain would be appreciated. Cattle fat, and are higher than a cat's back. Three cents a pound is being asked feeders right along, and a good many are being sold at that price. On account of holding for feeders the ship-

Charley Ward of Wichita Falls, traveling representative of the Kansas City stock yards, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route home from a visit to the yards. He had been away home for about five days and was eager to get back to his twin boys about whom he is very enthusiastic. It has been fifteen years since there has been a baby at his house, and he naturally feels proud over the arrival of two boys, weighing at birth seven pounds each, and so much alike that it puzzles their mother to tell them apart.

S. C. Sneed of Sunset, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. He is arranging to take the agency for a sheep dip said to be the finest cle of its kind in existence, and in a short time will visit the different sheep of its kind in existence, and in a centers of the state to push its sale The active property in the dip he wil handle is tobacco, and those who have used it declare it to be very effective. Mr. Sneed will be glad to answer all inquiries concerning the dip.

Dr. E. A. Holland of Houston, Tex., specialist in private, skin, blood and nervous diseases, has an advertise-ment in this issue of the Journal. His prospectus says he is a regular graduate and holds diplomas from a number of celebrated medical colleges, and from testimonials in his possession he has effected a number of wonderful cures. Write him for blanks, describing the symptoms of different diseases, mentioning this paper.

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary college for session 1895-96, has been received by the Journal. In the exercises at the close of the last session there were a large list of prizes and honor men, and judging by the questions that were submitted to the students, this college fully maintains its well known reputation for sound scientific as well as practical The session will commence this year on Wednesday, October 16.

Jones of Binghampton, "who pays the freight, the world-wide famous scale man, has an advertisement running in the Journal. Wherever news agricultural papers circulate, or where scale are used, Jones of Binghampton, is a household word, and readers of this paper who contemplate the purchase of scales are urged to write him for prices, saying that you saw his ad. in the Journal.

Ed Carver of Henrietta was here Monday, and expressed himself as a rantankerous bull on cattle values. He has been buying steers pretty heavily lately, and has recently put a man out to pick up all the yearlings he can find. He argues that the shortage will make continued better prices, and he wants to be in position to realize.

C. F. Hill of Memphis, Hall county, Tex., in a private letter to the Journal, says: "We have fine prospects for good crops in the Panhandle this year. Grass is fine and stock is fat. This is one of the best stock sections in the state, as there is plenty of water and grass.

This is also the healthiest part of the state. I say this because I was raised in Texas and know it is true. If you have sick people send them to us and we will cure them."

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, Ok., was in Fort Worth Sunday. Said that crops in his section are looking fine, corn "Too much rain has caused especially. the cotton to go all to stalk, and I look for a very short crop. Of course, you cannot tell anything about the cotton yet, but the prospects are decidely against it. I have bought some good against it. I have bought some good feeders lately, but I had to pay stiff prices for them."

J. R. Day of Burneyville, I. T., of the cattle owner firm of Miller & Day, was in the Journal office Saturday, having come to Fort Worth to look for feeders. He said: "Our country is in the finest condition I ever saw it. We have abundant grass and a splendid corn crop, and we want from 500 to 1000 big steers that can eat corn and plenty of it. I don't think it pays to feed corn

Capt. Charles Goodnight was here Capt. Charles Goodnight was here Sunday on his way home from Kansas City and Chicago, where he closed up the deal for the Hearne & Sons' New Mexico herd of cattle. While in Fort Worth he met Director Connell of the state experiment station and Major W. R. Cavitt, a member of the board of trustees of that institution, and offered some very nice inducements to have the branch station located on his place. the branch station located on his place.

L. W. Krake, the gilt-edged hustler for the East St. Louis stock yards, came in Monday from a protracted stay in the Territory, where he was doing missionary work for the concern. Says cattle are moving fast, and, like Col. Jim Wilson of the Chicago and Alton, claims that St. Louis is getting a hundred and thirteen per getting a hundred as

J. T. Jowell of Midland, Tex., an old-time cowman, in a letter to the Journal says: "My ranch is situated in the southeast corner of New Mexico, Eddy county, where I have been ranging county, where I have been ranging-since 1886, and I never saw grass so good at this season of the year. All kinds of stock are fat. I will brand a full crop of calves this year."

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned Saturday from a stay in the Territory, where he went to look after cattle shipments. He said: "Cattle are fattening very fast and are beginning to go to market rapidly. I estimate that there will be from 60,000 to 80,000 head go to market over our line.

Ralph Ogden of Kimball, Tex., has sent the Journal a valuable contribution telling of a home-made machine for threshing sorghum seed. The apparatus described by Mr. Ogden can be made on any farm, and every sor-ghum grower who wants to save seed will do well to save the article.

Dr. Glaze of Houston, a specialist in several diseases, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. He invites correspondence and those afflicted with any of the diseases he treats should write for symptom blanks, mentioning where you saw his advertisement. advertisement.

J. H. Bean, Iowa Perk, Tex., advertises in the Journal that he is a breeders agent for the sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which he says stands at the head of all beef breeds. Those interested in this celebrated breed should write Mr. Bean for particulars.

Edward's college, at Austin, of the foremost educational institutions in Texas, writes the Journal that the Rev. P. P. Klein has lately succeeded Rev. E. P. Murphey as president of the college.

Acting upon information to the effect that Texas fever is prevalent in Harde-man county, Gov. Culberson has put it under quarantine, which means that no cattle can either be brought in leave that county except for immediate slaughter.

Mrs. W. S. Smith of Albert, N. M., in a private letter to the Journal says: "I find many interesting articles in your paper. New Mexico has been your paper. New Mexico has been blessed with an abundance of rain this month.'

W. H. King of Rising Sun, Jones county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday on his way home from St. Louis, where he had been for medical treatment.

Maj. E. Fenlon of Midland was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Aus-tin, where he went to arrange some land lease matters,

J. T. Dickson, live stock agent of the Wabash, was here Monday from a stay in the Territory, where he was talking to shippers. W. T. Robinson of Big Springs, stockman and also in the butcher

business, was a visitor to Fort Worth

Fred Fenchler of El Paso, who owns the largest market in that town, was here on a visit to friends Monday.

Thos. A. Caufield of Waco, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo,

wealthy stockman, was a guest at the Delaware hotel Friday. Jno. B. Neill of Buffalo Gap was in the Journal office Tuesday on his way home from St. Louis, where he had

been for medical treatment. - Dyer of Meridian, member of the Lone Star Commission company, was

in Fort Worth Monday. J. I. McDowell of Big Springs, bankeh and catleman, was registered at the Delaware hotel Tuesday.

John Ledbetter of Wichita Falls, well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

C. U. Connellee of Eastland was visitor to Fort Worth Saturday and Homer Eads, live stock agent of the

Pacific railroad, was seeing the town Lee Good of Ballinger was a visitor to the Texas stock center Saturday.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and as-sisting nature in doing its work. The sisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hunder Dollars for any case that it falls to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by Drugists, 75c.

"A skirt that is divided against itself cannot stand," as the wag remarked when the "new woman" took a fail, Columbus Bispatch.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly becoming one of the finest educational

institutions of the Southwest. It will open next September with a faculty of thirteen professors and teachers. The schools of mathematics, language and literature, ancient and modern languages, and natural science are in charge of specialists who thoroughly understand their work. These branches constitute the basis of an all round education, and hence the college lays great stress upon their mastery. The commercial department is in charge of Prof. W. L. Alexander, who for some years past has been one of the proprietors of a leading business college in another city. Prof. Alexander teaches book-keeping and short hand by the latest and most improved methods. Shorthand as taught by him can be mastered in from six weeks to two months sooner than by the old methods. Typewriting and penmanship are also carefully taught. The music department of the college is finely equipped. Miss Kate V. King, principal of the department, is regarded as one of the most accomplished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, in the South. The art exhibit at the recent commencement, the work of Miss Melton and her pupils, was considered very fine. Miss Melton's work has in several instances taken the prizes at the Dallas state fair. Miss.

the unusual advantage of being entirely natural. The rendition of her pupils during the recent commence-

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullare given the benefit of the St. Louis

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

For further information call on near est agent or address

VETERINARY. In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers kins, a veterinary surgeon of to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should

Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast

second morning, only one business day For Lincoln, Omaha and other East-

ern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line. The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up to date.'

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If you are going East, North, North-West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-

mation, and etc. or address the undersigned.

J. C. McCABE, signed. G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

OUR GREATEST PREMIUM. Do you want to laugh? get that inimitable book "Samantha at Saratoga" and you can't help laughing. In that book "Josiah Allen's Wife," in a vein of strong common sense, yet pure and of strong common sense, yet pure and ir nocent as a child, keeps the reader crammed with the sharpest hits and funniest observations, spiced with stinging sarcasm and flavored with sound moral lessons, as she takes off, in her inimitable, mirth-provoking style, the Follies, Flirtations, Pug Dogs, Low-Neck Dresses, Water Craze, Josiah's Perversities, Tobaggoning, Roller-skating, and a thousand other

Josiah's Perversities, Tobaggoning, Roller-skating, and a thousand other curious things that one of her keen sense of the humorous discovers in that world of gayety at Saratoga. It is indeed the funniest book yet. SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.

Have you read this clean, clever book of humor? We are offering it free to subscribers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Good paper, good binding, and, best of all, a good book. Read our offer in another column, and send for the book.

for the book. The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this pa-per, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John aflair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the machine

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CURED Without the KNIFE
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for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or

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HOW BIG PROFITS ON SMALL INVESTMENTS easily reals by careful, systematic speculiation in grain, provision and stocks. No seric method of successful speculiation under present favorable conditions of returning prosperity and advancing values. Our record a long line of successful customers. Daily market letter telling when to buy, and our manual on Successful Speculation with small capital sent free. Highest references. Thomas & Co., bankers and brokers, Rialto building, Chicago.

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you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

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To Cattlemen: Wessie Adkisson has few equals as a teacher of elocution. Her training has

ment of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," was agreed by all parties to be exceptionally fine. Those who wish catalogues of this fine school can get them by addressing the president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North,

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chiredo, san Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis

J. E. GALBRAITH.

G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn,

a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the re-

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent po-sition. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., C27, Chicago, Ills.

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Make more kinds and sizes than any other house in the world. Fifty-two grand awards and the endorsement of twenty-five thousand users tell the story better than words. Address

THE SOUTHERN ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.,

State Agts. DALLAS. TEXAS.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies. Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human body is heir. Indigestion, dyspepsia, billousness, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, serofula, carbuncles, ergipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated evelids. debility, catarrh, serofula, carbuncles, ery-sipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated eyelids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, running sores, scaled heads, piles, fistulas, cancer and nunerous other eruptions of the skin and muscular tissues. Venerial diseases ab-solutely cured. Consultation absolutely free.

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Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets. (Up stairs.)
Fort Worth, Texas.
The above remedles are put up for self cure and fully guaranteed. Send for particulars and information.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

00 X 00 CHOCOB 11:49 8:00 5:01 Ly Weatherf rd At 9t17 1:00 10:00 12:49 8 22 6:00 Ar Miner-1 W. Ly 7:4 3:07 0:00 Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central

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



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

IT IS THE

	service from Texas as follows:
	No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth 10:40 a m
	Lv. Bowie 1:31 p m
	Lv. Ringgold 2:09 p m
	Ar. Kansas City8:20 next' a m
	No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m
	Lv. Bowie10:40 p m
1	Lv. Ringgold11:19 p m
	Ar. Kansas City 5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago 9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver 7:25 a m
	Don't overlook the fact that train No.

2 saves you a whole business day er route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Chair Cars on all trains.
City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

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JOSIAH. All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-pro-



[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of fiirtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone.

to the first on the first on that he'd better less it entirely alone.

But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashionable amongs" married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a youngman, carried c cane, etc. Bu, she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty gs a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

" Delicious humor." - Will Carleton.

"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Ob-"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."— Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free

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\$1 to pay his subscription for one year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we will send this book free. 2. Every new subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay for the paper one year and 10 cents to pay postage we will send the book free.

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL. Fort Worth, Tex.

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

CONSIGNMENTS.

A partial list of those who sold stock on the yards this week is as fol-

B. Hackett, Boanoke, 70 hogs. H. Witner, Wylie, 32 hogs. Sidney Suggs, Mt. Pleasant, 38 cattle. W. McCauley, Sulphur Springs, 113

Womack & B., Taylor, 60 hogs. Henderson, Lovelady, 86 hogs, S. Pelt, Buckner, Ark., 58 cattle. L. Davidson, Ninnekar, 12 cattle. T. L. Davidson, Ninnekar, 12 cattle.
J. L. Good, Ballinger, 214 cattle.
H. Miller, Wichita, Kan., 22 horses.
W. McCauley, Oakwood, 63 hogs.
H. Erickson, Lessie, 231 sheep.
Chas. Blandin, San Angelo, 256 sheep.
W. McCauley, Clarksville, 112 cattle.
Colonel, Skinner, manager of the Colonel Skinner, manager of the yards, has gone to Omaha for a few

lavs, on business.

CHIGAGO LETTER. Chicago, July 30.—Receipts of Texas cattle were very light last week, being only 5048 head, which was the lightest week in a long time and unusually light for this season of the year. Supplies have been materially reduced in Texas at the feeding points so that not so much stock is available for mar-ket just now. The grass cattle are being bought extensively for feeders being bought extensively for feeders at pretty stiff prices, though we think that feeders are warranted in paying good figures as the scarcity of desirable cattle is very pronounced. As long as Western cattle come pretty freely we can expect no improvement in the market for Texas cattle. Over 9000 Westerns agrived last week a supply Westerns arrived last week, a supply quite large enough to break the market and have a depressing effect on Texans. Common grassy cattle are selling poorly, but the good fat steers meet with a ready outlet at very satisfactory prices. The outlook for Texas cattlemen is better than it has been for several years. Grass is in excellent condition, and prices are almost \$1 per cwt higher than a year ago. Sales

this week included:
80 steers, 1208 pounds, at \$4.70,
20 steers, 1231 pounds, at \$4.60,
116 steers, 1082 pounds, at \$3.90. 32 cows, 761 pounds, at \$2. 117 steers, 807 pounds, at \$3.60. 265 steers, 1034 pounds, at \$3.65. 200 steers, 1198 pounds, at \$4.50. 94 steers, 1022 pounds, at \$3.75. 46 steers, 925 pounds, at \$3.50. 54 steers, 895 pounds, at \$3.35. 125 steers, 928 pounds, at \$3.35. 111 heifers, 634 pounds, at \$2.60. 100 cows, 741 pounds, at \$2.42. 14 bulls, 916 pounds, at \$2.25. 90 calves, 140 pounds, at \$4.00. 154 steers, 900 pounds, at \$3.45.

The beginning of last week's sheep market was very bad, but towards the close the supplies were reduced and values strengthened some. This week is commencing with a very good demand, but we are afraid that heavy receipts will again force prices down. Not many Texas sheep have been received but supplies of Westerns have been more liberal, and we anticipate better prices. Quotations are the close of last week's market:

1 last week's market: 30 sheep, 78 pounds, at \$2.30. 500 sheep, 77 pounds, at \$3.00. 242 sheep, 81 bounds, at \$3.00. 810 sheep, 81 bounds, at \$3.10.
Good 80-pound and 90-pound sheep
would sell at \$3.25 to \$3.40 on this
week's market. Very respectfully week's market. Very respectfully yours, GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, July 27, 1895. Dear Sir:—There has been liberal receipts, mostly from Mississippi and Louisiana, and the market yesterday was fully supplied with all classes of the poorer and medium grades of cat-tle. The market today is lightly sup-plied with fair to good Texas beef catplied with fair to good Texas beef cat-tle, and Texas calves and yearlings. Good stock rules active and steady, some good calves being disposed of at better than quotations. Good cornfed hogs, firm. Sheep dull and weak. CATTLE. Good fat beeves, 3 1-4@3 3-4c.

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

Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-4 Thin and rough old cows, \$6.00@

Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2 1-4c.

Good fat calves each, \$9.00@11.00.

Fair fat calves each, \$7.00@8.50.

Thin calves each, \$5.00@6.00.

Good fat yearlings per pound gross, 3-4@3 1-4c. Fair fat yearlings each, \$8.00@10.00.

Tair fat yearlings each, \$8.000 Thin yearlings, \$6.00@7.00. Good milch cows, \$25.00@30.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00. Springers, \$15.00@22.50. HOGS. Good fat cornfed, per pound gross,

Common to fair per pound gross, 1-2@4 1-2c. Ouachltas, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

Ouachitas, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.
SHEEP,
Good fat sheep each, \$2.00@2.50.
Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.7°,
ALBTRT MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Limited.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Dallas, Tex., July 31.—Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers......\$3 25@ 3 50 Common to fair ship, steers, 2 500 3 00 Common to fair cows ... 2 00@ 2 15 Choice veal calves ... 3 00@ 3 50 Common to fair veal calves . 2 00@ 2 50 Bulls ... 1 25@ 1 60 Stars Bulls ..... 1 25@ 
 Stags
 1 25@1 70

 Yearlings
 7 00@10 00

 Milch cows
 20 00@30 00

 Choles for home
 20 00@30 00
 

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 31.

Common to cheice native steers were in demand by dressed beef firms and Eastern shippers at \$3.50\( \text{m}\).50\( \text{m}\).50\( \text{m}\).80\( \text{m}\) with transactions iargely at \$4.50\( \text{m}\).50\( \text{m}\).80\( \t

over last night.

Sheep-Prices were strong owing to the diminished offerings and good demand. Common to choice native sheep held at \$2.00@ 4.25; Westerns at \$2.56.3.75 and spring lambs at \$2.75@3.00; for culls up to \$5.00@5.60 for good to choice flocks.

Receipts—Cattle, 10,000; calves, 1000; hogs, 14,090; sheep, 12,000.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.
St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—Cattle-Receipts, 200; shipments, 200. Market strong and act-

ive, prices a shade better within the range. Good shipping to choice export steers \$5.25@ 5.75; fair to medium spring, \$4.756.25; good butcher and dressed beef steers, \$4.00@ 5.15; mostly at \$4.25@4.35; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.00@4.00, with bulk of sales at \$3.30@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.00; mostly \$2.50@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@4.25; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.75; cows and mixed, lots, \$2.00@3.00.

Hogs-Receipts, 4100; shipments, none. Light grades active and 10c higher at \$4.80@5.10; packers 5c lower to \$4.50@4.85; heavies, \$4.70@5.20.

Sheep-Receipts, 600; shipments, none. Market supply light and prices higher. Native sheep, \$2.75@3.75.

Lambs, \$3.00@4.75; Southwest sheep, \$2.45@3.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—Cattle-Receipts, 3100; shipments, 2900. Market steady for best; others weak. Texas steers, \$2.30@3.05; Texas cows, \$2.35@2.70; beef steers, \$3.55@4.60; native cows, \$1.70@3.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75; bulls, \$1.75@2.75.

Hoge-Receipts, 7500; shipments, 1400. Market weak tu 10c lower, Bulk of sales, \$4.55@4.80; heavies, \$4.30@4.70; packers, \$4.60@4.90; yorkers, \$4.85@4.90; pigs, \$4.50@4.90; yorkers, \$4.85@4.90; pigs, \$4.50@4.90. Sheep-Receipts, 1900; shipments, 7100. Market steady. KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. ket steady.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Boston, July 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

During the past week the markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere have witnessed a period of inactivity beyond that noted for some time. Although there have been numerous buyers in the market the aggregate and individual transactions have been of limited proportions. The reason may be attributed to the fact that many manufacturers are now sufficiently well supplied to operate their machinery for some little time. Values remain firm and those who were in need of more stock readily acquired it at the prices that ruled a week earlier.

There are some, no doubt who are holding off with the expectation that prices cannot remain permanent and stock can be eventually procured at lower figures. The amount of the wool which has already been taken by consumers is far in excess of what was sold up to this time last year, even allowing for a large percentage of speculative buying in eastern markets. The sales in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago aggregate 6,672,450 pounds. Parties who are in need of new stock are acquiring it at sprices that ruled a week earlier, but the activity has somewhat declined. THE WOOL MARKET.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO, July 31.

On account of the lack of export demand, wheat was decidedly weak today, closing at 1 1-2c decline for September. The foreign markets, with the exception of Berlin, were steady at the opening and the domestic situation was no less bullish than before as regard the small demand for winter wheat from farmers. Trade was local in character. The bulls who sold out on the last bulge took some wheat on the early decline and sold it out again when they found their action was well seconded. Bradstreet's statement of the visible showed a decrease for the world of 2,245,000 bushels. A year ago the stocks in similar position increased 3,000,000 bushels. Receipts at Western primary markets were 461,000; against 1,225,000 bushels last year.

Corn futures were dull and a shade lower. The promise for the next crop was in no degree impaired. The comparative steadiness of the market arose from the good demand for cash corn.

There was no independence to the oats GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.

ness of the market arose from the good demand for cash corn.

There was no independence to the oats market, and fluctuations were similar to those in wheat and corn.

The bulls in provisions appeared to have thrown up the sponge.

The hog receipts are still light, but in a market devoid of buying spirit, pork lost 40 cents, lard-ilo cents and ribs 20 cents.

Estimates for Thursday: Wheat, 72 cars; corn, 385 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 31.—Wheat—Receipts, 54,400 bushels; No. 2 red, 73 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 76 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c.

Options were lower today, caused by local liquidation, resulting from disappointing foreign news, accompanied by European selling, increased wheat crop estimates, smaller reduction in Bradstreet's visible than expected and predictions of increase in winter wheat receipts. There were few ralles. September closed 73 7-8c.

Coffee Options opened steady at 1025 points decline; rules quiet and generally weak, Decline by checked firmness of spot coffee holders and small receipts in Brazil; closed steady and unchanged at 5 points decline. September, \$15,35215,40.

Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 16c; mild, steady; Cordova, 18 1-4219c. Sales, 4000 Maraicalbo; 1200 Buaramagua; 600 Mats Kroe. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 15-16c; refined firm. NEW YORK PRODUCE.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN. ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

St. Louis, July 31.—Flour—Unchanged.
Wheat—Weak and lower on more favorable conditions for crops generally, together with depressed domestic markets.
No. 2 red cash, 683-4c; July, 685-8c bld;
August, 683-4-687-8c; September, 691-2c.
Corn—While weak and extremely dull did not go off much in price, even when wheat was at its lowest. No. 2 mixed cash, 39c;
July, 383-4c; September, 401-8a401-4c.
Oats—A small squeeze developed in July that put the price up to 27c; otherwise the market was dull and weak, No. 2 cash and July, 27c; August, 223-4c asked; September, 223-8c bid.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—Wheat—Half to lc lower, No. 2 hard, 65 1-2@66c; No. 2 red. 70c; rejected, 47@56c.
Corn—Steady. No. 2 mlxed, 37 1-2@38c; No. 2 white, 37 3-4c asked.
Oats—One cent lower. No. 2 mixed, 18 1-2@19c; No. 2 white, 21 1-2@23c.

HUBBARD COTTON LETTER,

New York, July 31.—Hubbard Brbs. & Co's, cotton letter: The government weather report was not considered very favorable as a whole. Texas and Louislana are backward and need better conditions, and the market opening at about last night's prices developed some slight strength. October selling at 6.90, the midday price being 6.88. Houses with New Orleans connections were free sellers at the advance, and telegrams from New Orleans report the crop as much improved by the recent weather. This somewhat conflicts with the official showing. Army worms have appeared in Arkansas, Louislana and Oklahoma, doing no damage as yet. Natchez also reports that worms have been found in that locality. A large spot sale for spinning consumption is rumored, about 4000 bales. The market, while dull, has a good tone and prices are well sustained on the limited business. Largely on local buying the HUBBARD COTTON LETTER, The market, while dull, has a good tone and prices are well sustained on the limited business. Largely on local buying the market has shown considerable strength this afternoon, October advancing to 6.91, at which price it closed. Spot cotton is quoted at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1120 bales for consumption.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, July 31.—Cotton—Spot demand moderate. American middling, 3 11-16d; sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9600 American.

Receipts 5000 bales, including 3400 American.

can.
Futures closed very steady. American L.
M. C., August, 3 40-64@3 41-64d; August and
September; 3 40-64@3 41-64d; September and
October, 3 42-64d; October and November,
3 43-64d; November and December, 3 44-64d;
December and January, 3 45-64@3 46-64d;
January and February, 3 46-64@3 47-64d;
February and March, 3 48-64d; March and
April, 3 49-64@3 50-64d; April and May, 3 5164d.
The tenders of today's deliveries were 100
bales, new dockets.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, July 31.—Cotton—Steady, Midding, 7 1-16c; sales, 1102, all spinners; stock, 175,692. Total today—Net and gross receipts, 126 exports to Great Britain, 8.

Consolidated—Net and gross receipts, 1208; exports to Great Britain, 638; France, 238; continent, 2068.

Total since September 1—Net and gross receipts, 7,908,286; exports to Great Britain, 3,418,911; France, 711,833; continent, 2,415,548.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, July 31.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 7 1-16c; middling gulf, 7 5-16c.
Sales 1992.
Futures closed steady; sales 74,400 bales.
January, 7.06; February, 7.09; March, 7.14;
August, 6.87; September, 6.85; October, 6.90;
November, 6.94; December, 6.99.

THE COTTON MARKET. New York, July 31.—The cotton market opened quiet, with prices from unchanged to 2 points higher; further advanced 768 points and closed steady at a net advance of 667 points. Sales, 74,400. The firmness of the market was the result of the support from Liverpool in the way of larger

spot sales and advance of 1-261 point on futures. The weekly crop report was of a more bullish character than expected, and in connection with the cables, caused some activity on the part of the shorts, who covered quite freely in the afternoon. The advance failed to stimulate new speculation, however, and for most part of the day the market was quiet.

Spot cotton steady with prices 1-16c higher. Spot cotton steady with prices 1-16c higher.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES. New Orleans, July 31.—Cotton—Futures quiet and steady. Sales, 11,100 bales. August, 6.51@6.53; September, 6.57@6.58; October, 6.61@6.62; November, 6.65@6.67; December, 6.70@6.71; January, 6.70@6.77; February, 6.81@6.83; March, 6.80@6.88; April, 6.91@6.93.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Concho Valley fair at San Angelos is assured.

About 20,000 tailors are out on a strike in New York.
All the settlers at Jackson's Hole,
Idaho, were killed by Indians Thursday.

The reported massacre of whites by Indians in Idaho is reported to be a

Spanish troops were badly worsted in their last engagement with the insurgents.

Mexican crops are better than for six years, and manufacturing has in-creased in every line.

Mrs. James J. Corbett has been granted a divorce from her husband, the noted puglist.

H. H. Holmes, the notorious insur-ince swindler and murderer, has ten murders chaged up against him.

Miss Belle Owens of Denison was

burned to death Friday while kindling a fire with kerosene oil. As the Chinese could not whip the Japs, they are getting even by killing off the missionaries from other lands.

Two hundred negroes on their way to this country from a colony in Mexico, are quarantined near Eagle Pass on acount of smallpox.

A race riot at Brookside, an Ala bama mining town, Tuesday resulted in the death of two white deputy sher-iffs and several negroes.

Bulletin No. 35 of the Arkansas agri-cultural experiment station, Animal Pathology, a valuable treatise on common diseases of animals, is being dis-Bulletin No. 35 of the Texas agri-

cultural experiment station. Miscellan-eous Alalyses, is ready for distribution, and free copies can be had on application to J. H. Connell, College Station, Hon. Hector D. Lane, president of the American cotton growers Protective association, is out in an interview saying that the attempt to bear the cotton market will prove a failure, as

the crop is undeniably short. Governor Culberson has issued a proclamation against the Dallas glove contest and says he will go to the limit of the law to prevent it. President Stuart says the fight will come off, and is going on with preparations.

Four and a half inches of rain fell at Fort Scott, Kan., Tuesday, washing away houses and drowning two boys. Booneville and Nevada, Mo., were also visited by the flood. The damage at Wichita, Kan., was also very heavy.

Cherokee Bill, the noted Indian Territory bandit, in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., secured a pistol from somewhere, and in an attempt to escape killed Lawrence Keating, one of his jailers and shot several times at another. He was driven back to his cell and made to surrender the pistol and enough cartridges to have killed fifty men. His sister is in jail charged with hav-ing furnished him with the pistol.

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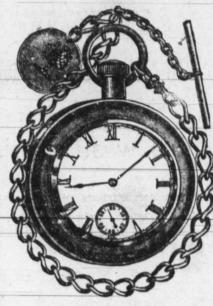
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ment of the inter-maxillary glands are

nearly always present, but in many cases there may be, for a long time,

no other symptoms presented, and such cases cannot be diagnosed by mere physical examination even by the expert. When a number of horses in a stable become infected some will

probably show the disease in a severe form. The further symptoms by which glanders declares itself are those which occur when the disease becomes acute or takes, the form known as

acute or takes, the form known as farcy. In acute glanders the course is more rapid, with fever, greater discharge from the nose, often streaked with blood, and sudden swellings of one or more limbs. Ulcers soon appear on the lining membrane of the nose. Death is the common termination, but in some cases the acute is followed by the chronic form. The lesions in the skin, which may arise in the course of either chronic or acute glanders presenting the above symptoms, or in some cases may exist as the only visi-

some cases may exist as the only visi-ble symptoms, are small nodular en-largements of the size of a bean or

largements of the size of a bear of the larger, which form in different parts of the body, but most frequently along the course of the vessels inside the limbs or on the face or neck. There is

limbs or on the face or neck. There is later an appearance as of hard cords running in each direction from these enlargements. Only a few may be present at one time or they may be numerous. They ultimately burst and discharge a thin, yellowish, viscid material; after a time they may heal up, had a present a property and property and the second second

but are generally replaced by others. "Farcy," the name by which this form is known, may be very chronic in its

course and apparently subside, all the symptoms disappearing for a time, or

the symptoms of acute glanders may

supervene. Both forms of the disease are alike incurable and dangerous to

other animals.
Treatment.—As in the case of tuber-

culosis of cattle just described, pre-

ventive and not curative treatment is

what is required. Although it appears probable that in both of these diseases occasional cases of complete recovery may take place and this result be as-

sisted by appropriate treatment, such cases are very rare. A more frequent occurrence in both cases is that the disease under favorable circumstances

may become latent, the animal appear to have recovered, but still contain

tubercular or glanderous lesions in the lungs or lymph glands which may at

any time again take on a more acute form. Even during the period of ap-

parent latency such animals are usually

a source of danger to others. Glan-dered horses, therefore, wherever there

are proper sanitary laws, are con-demned to slaughter either with or

without compensation to the owner. Some such law also exists in this state, but the owner of glandered horses will

best consult his own interests by not waiting for its enforcment.

Where the symptoms are so plain as to obviate any doubt as to the diag-nosis, the diseased animal should be

killed and buried deeply; every animal

which has been in contact with it should be carefully watched for some weeks or even months. If the symp-

toms are less plain and the diagnosis doubtful the suspected animals should be isolated—that is, kept apart from others—until—the—disease either de-

velops further or recovery takes place. In all such cases veterinary advice should be secured whenever it is available. The contagion of glanders is contained chiefly in the discharge from

the nose and in the case of the form called farcy in the discharge from the

ulcerating nodules in the skin, and this contagion is capable of retaining its

longer—in the dried state on the mangers, racks, and other articles which may have been in contact with

it, consequently all such articles should be thoroughly disinfected. Stables should be well cleaned out, loose hay and bedding burned, mangers and

racks scraped or washed clean and dis-infected with a solution of corrosive sublimate in the strength of about one

it to a thousand (I drachm corresive sub-ilmate, and I ounce common salt, lis-solved with the aid of heat in I gallon rain water; larger quantities in the

of lime, to the walls and woodwork of the stable is also a desirable applica-tion. Harness, brushes, combs, etc., also have to be disinfected or burned. A very important point to remember

bacillus known as mallein.

July 29:

TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS. United States Department of Agri-

culture, Weather Bureau - Weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather

service for the week ending 5 p. m.,

It is a consensus of opinion among the correspondents that the cotton

plant is from one to three weeks later than the average crop and the plant is irregular. The fair weather has en-abled farmers generally to put the crop in fair condition. From the cor-

respondents' remarks it appears that the crop is below an average generally,

although in some places it is considered as good and in others better than the average, but the majority of the reports leave the impression that the

crop is below the average at this sea-

damage to cotton in Southwest Texas. Late corn is made and the crop is

excellent. Rice, sorghum and sugar-cane are doing very well. Hay crop is large and is being saved. Fruit and vegetables are plentiful. Farm work as a general rule is well

advanced and other crops are in fair

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vitality for an uncertain length time—one month at least and probably under favorable conditions much

under favorable con longer—in the dried

#### THE PANHANDLE.

Edited by A. R. Rankin, manager branch Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Rankin is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising, and generally represent the Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be adcressed to him at Amarillo.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among cattlemen of the Panhandle in regard to the present system of inspec-tion of cattle. There are four inspectors here, where it seems that only two are really needed—the local inspector and the government inspector. The principal duty of the latter is to keep herds from crossing the Federal quarantine line, while the duty of the former, among other things, is to keep nosted on the brands, cut-out, estrays. posted on the brands, cut-out, estrays,

Sometime in May last the state sant-

tary commission of Kansas appointed Mr. J. C. Freeland inspector of cattle, coming into that state from the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and Mr. Freeland is now located temporarily at least, at Amarillo.

At present, of course, there is but little, if any shipping, being done, but there is some prospect of the fall shipments to market beginning earlier this year than last, and those who ship will have to pay for two inspectors instead of one, as the Kansas commission re-quires the shipper to make affidavit that the cattle have been above the Kansas quarantine line at least ninety days and to pay Mr. Freeland 2 cents a head for inspection, otherwise the cattle, must be unloaded in the quarantine pens at the stock yards.

Some cattlemen who are well posted in these matters claim that the Kansas commission cannot make this stick, and they purpose to make a test case of the first shipment of cattle to

It is a great impediment to shippers, It is a great impediment to shippers, especially those who may have to ship from other points than Amarillo, because it is impracticable for them to hold their herds any length of time to await the notion of an inspector at some other town, and if they disregard the Kansas regulations their cattle cannot be unleaded in the native pens and not be unloaded in the native pens, and therefore are limited to the the packers. whereas in the native pens the packers come in competition with those who buy for feeding pur-

poses, which stimulates the market.
One man who understands the situation well informed your reporter that if the ruling was adhered to by the Kan-sas commission it woul dturn many shipments to St. Louis instea dof Kan-

The Colorado inspector had the same kind of a pull on cattle shipped from this district through that state to Okin junction for the Northern pastures this spring, but owing to the lack of grass and water in the Orin Junction district and a little scoop that the Santa Fe people are said to have worked on the Denver people, many cattle were ship-ped through Kansas and Nebraska to South Dakota pastures, and thus escaped paying the extra inspection fee.

That was before the Kansas commission adopted the ruling.

The wool receipts at Amarillo will fall a little short of expectation. Only out 400,000 pounds have been rec thus far, and after all the clip is in it will probably not exceed a half million pounds. If the buyers had pursued a ourse they would have gotten nearly a million pounds, But they kept the prices they were paying very quiet, getting a promise from the individual wool grower from whom they purchased not to disclose the price received, etc., and in some instances securing the wool for much less than it was worth, so that many of the New Mexico sheepmen were scared off and went to Las Vegas in-stead. The basis on which the buyers were purchasing here was supposed to be 28 cents, scoured. Much of the wool scoured as high as 70 per cent. That would leave 30 per cent. of 28 as the price, being 8.4 cents, but the buyers did not do as well by the growers as this, and a good deal was taken in at a fraction over 6 cents, while very little brought 8 cents.

Mr. T. A. Winter, who has a small cheese factory at Amarillo, where he has been manufacturing pure cream cheese during the past two years, is cheese during the past two years, is now in Greer county assisting Mr. J. G. West in establishing a similar institu-tion there. He believes that cheese making on a large scale would be a profitable business in the Panhandle.

Janes Bros. & Brown are preparing to feed and fatten for the market 1500 three and four-year-old steers at Childress this winter.

### HORSES AND MULES.

GLANDERS IN HORSES AND

MULES. From time to time requests are received for information as to the methods to be adopted for the sup-pression of this disease, says Bulletin

pression of this disease, says Bulletin 35 of the Arkansas Agricultural experi-ment station. This information has, already been given in a previous re-port, but as the supply of this is ex-hausted a brief summary of the symptoms and preventive measures is here reproduced:

here reproduced: Symptoms—The disease is most frequently seen in the chronic form; there is a discharge from the nostrils which varies in appearance and cannot be considered as characteristic; it may either sink in water or float on the surface; usually it is somewhat viscid and adheres around the edges of the nostrils, may be thin and almost clear and small in amount, or thicker and yellowish, with or wthout odor. The discharge is not so abundant as in distemper, but often differs little from temper, but often differs little from that which occurs in other catarrhal conditions of the lining membrane of the facial sinuses. Hence chronic glanders is often confounded with chronic catarrh. The most characteristic symptom of glanders is the occurrence of ulcers on the partition between the nostrils but these are abtween the nostrils, but these are absent in perhaps the majority of cases, or situated so far up as to be removed from sight. The lymph glands situated just within the bones of the lower jaw become enlarged, hardened and drawn ap close to the bone. There is some-times slight discharge from one eye. Discharge from the nose and enlarge-

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

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General Manager.

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The centre of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from. Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogw, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Hor ses.

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an a rmy of Eastern buyers insures this the best market in the whole country. TH IS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one change of yardage during the entire time his stock re mains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purpose of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

#### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

### The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a reat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, "ere are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of puyers and sellers from all putes of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTE RN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN; Vice. Pres., Gen. Mgr.

E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres

J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY Gen. Supt.

### KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894			£89,555		107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	308,181	2,050,784	387,570 69,816	manufacture in the state of the	
Sold to Shippers	409,965 1,677,792	468,616 2.530,896	45,730 503,116		

rain water, larger quantities in the same proportion; this solution, it should be remembered, is highly poisonous). A 2 per cent, solution of crude carbolic acid can also be used. Neither of these solutions should be handled more than necessary with the naked hands. A coat of whitewash, containing chloride of lime to the walls and weathershed. CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs. 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

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

in connection with glanders is that the discharges from diseased horses are also dangerous for human beings when applied to an abraded surface. Persons with sores or cuts on the hands W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. should, therefore, be careful to avoid contact with the discharge. A stable J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

### which has contained glandered horses should be left vacant after disinfection for at least three months, and six months would be safer. A certain diagnosis of glanders is obtained by the veterinarian in a similar manner as with tuberculosis in cattle—namely, by the injection of the products of the growth of the glanders beciling known as mallein.

# UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

### RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs. 130.867	Sheep. 18.985	Horses.
1885 1886		390.187	40,195	3,028
1887	.235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	.340,469	1,283,600	158,503 159,053	5,035 7,595
1889		1,206,695	156,185	6,318
1891	.593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592 14,269
1892	738,186	1,705,687 1,435,271	185,457 242,581	12,269

crop is below the average at this season. The plant is beginning to need
rain on upland over Southwest and
West Texas, and it is reported in some
places that the plant is shedding its
leaves and not fruiting properly on
account of the dry weather. Since experiencing continuous rains bolls where
matured are opening very nicely, but
not much picking is being done on account of the lateness of the crop. The
Mexican cotton weevil is doing some
damage to cotton in Southwest Texas We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

# National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

& G. ENOX, Vice President.

### NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6.55 p.m	7 45 a m	Lv WacoAr	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
2 00 pm	7 50 a m	Lv Hillsboro Ar			12 05	
9 10 pm	10 05 a m	LvAr	5 50	p m	6 35	a m
		Lv Tyler		pm	3 25	a m
9 05 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30	p m	7 05	a m
		Lv	4 30		5 03	
12 45 a m	12 58 pm	Lv GreenvilleAr			3 27	
	11 05 a m	LvAr	4 45	p m		
1 15 a m	1 55 pm	LvAr	1 55	p m	2 50	a m
3 35 a m	4 35 pm	Ly Mount Pleasant, Ar	11 20	a m	12 05	a m
650 a m	7 35 pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 05	p m
	4 15 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m		
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv CamdenAr	4 59	a m	5 35	p m
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	Lv Pine Bluff Ar	2 12	a m	2 35	p m
5 35 pm	5 35 a m	ArLv	10 25	p m	10 30	a m
8 45 pm	8 45 a m	ArLv	7 00	p m	7 40	a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair These trains are full equipped with Through Coaces, Free technic chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

A. A. GLISSON. S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. G. P. & T. A., St. Louis. Mo.

### "SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,

New Orleans and San Antonio.

Galveston and San Antonio,

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

### San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

Excursion tickets on sale from all coupon stations to California and Mexican points

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Mergan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For further information call on local agent, or address

L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

#### MANAGEMENT TO THE PARTY OF THE QUEEN & CRESCENT Shortest Sto New Orleans To New York. Choice of routes via **New Orleans or Shreveport** Birmingham Chattanooga Line To the North and East. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati. Through Cars Shreveport To Chattanooga, and New Orleans Washington and New York. The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one nanagement, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change a neveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and it New Orleans with Texas Lines. T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A.

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RAILWAY COMPANY.

### Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions to will E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

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