Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

REFORM BEGINS AT HOME.

An East Texas Man Who Has No Faith in Party Promise -The Cotton Crop Backward.

Iola, Tex., August 22, 1895. Iola, Tex., August 22, 1895. The farmers and stockmen of inis section, Grimes county, have been blessed by a goodly extent this season as far as farm produte and good pas-turage is concluded, yet they are not happy by "siveral," as there is no money except in the banks. The corn and cat crops turned out well, yet cotton is not near as good as last year and last year the cotton crop

Well, yet cotton is not not any correspondence of the cotton crop was nothing o brag of. The drouth of July gave cotton a "set-back" that the August rains will hardly improve muchly.

Mr. George C. Sast, one of Grives county's cattle kings, has succeeded extremely well this spring in his cattle shipments, adding vastly to his west Texas stock ranch, while his home ranch has been well cared for. He has several hundred head of hogs in his Navasota river pasture, that he will begin to ship September 1 to St. Louis begin to ship September 1 to St. Louis markets. He has tried the markets of Fort Worth and Dallas, but finds it pays him best to ship elsewhere. Still George likes Texas and Texas home institutions of all kinds—as he is a native—but he is now in the service of the sovereign of business—the al-mighty \$— and must prove a faithful-soldier to obtain the crown of success and the ingle of the \$'s metallic maand the jingle of the \$'s metallic ma-jesty. Stock of all kinds is improving jesty. Stock of all kinds is improving as to greeding properties. For the last several years farmers and stockmen-have been going to the varies political schools as taught by the Republican and the so-called Democratic parties, till they now have their eyes open to the frauds being practiced upon them and the humbugs gotten up for their special benefit by the crafty politicians. And now we see in to the silver crazy move made a few days ago in Texas and the South, apparently against the money power, while the "gold bugs" are wreathing their faces in glorious financial smiles, and the laboring classes are "smoling" their muscles with labor at a parity of do nothing to star-vation, if next year proves a bad crop year. If we are to have reform if any kind we must begin to breed it at home to have any value abroad. We see no reform at home. The Third party claims what the Democratic party claimed for twenty years and more before success crowned it, to reform, re-form, reform, but there will be no re-form unless it comes directly from the people, and we see no reform in the homes of the Third partyites as they are co-patrons of the tobacco, coffee, tea and whisky trusts to the extent of a billion and a half of dollars per year, and if this is reform—we don't need it. As far as official and political reform, As far as official and political reform, if that is it, we don't want it. So if the dear people, "next election," vote for party they are left as they have been for the last century. We have the gov-ernment we deserve, as we made it. If we deserve worse we are sure to gat it or vide vorse. get it or vice versa.

Long may the Texas Stock and Farm Journal exist as the defender and dis-meminater of successful issues of two of the most important interests—the stock and farm-of the Texas Lone Twinkler, and be a home visitor of Twinkler, and be a home visitor of every Texas ranchman and farmer. A FARMER.

in which will be placed exhibits ...f the plant in different stages of growth weigths and lengths of the several cut tings in a season, its seed, and !lus-trating the various purposes for which the crop can be utilized, including displays of honey made from its bloom; (which is probably the finest in the world); specimens or photoghaphs of cattle, swine and sheep largely r ared or fattened upon the plant and the quality and character of the means produced from it; samples showing the length and size of its rocts and demonstrations of their action in and upon the soil as subsoliers and fertilizers; also the most approved machinery used in harvesting and storing the crop. It is suggested further that each alfalfagrowing county contribute a section to the "palace," to be decorated as the ideas, tastes and ingenuity of ts crntributors might prompt.

An alfalfa building to contain the display of horticultural and agricultural products was a feature of the Otero county fair at Rocky Ford, Col. last year, and did much to attract in terester attention to a remarkable pro-duct. F. D. COBURN. Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

On Tuesday, August 20, I mounted my horse and steered north, hunting subscribers for the Farm and Stock Journal. The first man I found on my route was an old hardshell Baptist brother, who said it was a good thing, but he was not able to invest in more papers; reported cotton short, but corn good. The next was a German farmer; cotton not so good as last year, dry weather and boll worm's the cause corn good. On this farm I saw much land abandoned on account of wet land weather and one piece set with a full crop of crab grass. This pest has never got a hold in our black land up to this time. Going north about eight miles I struck the flourishing city of Jonah, located on the north bank of the San Gabriel river. Crossing just below the dam of what was once the roller mill. Now a fine steam and water gin and grist mill takes its place. The first thing I saw after rising the bank was the jolly face of Captain Mulhall. He was finishing a neat cottage for himself and was in his usual good spirits. He reports for Bradstreet's and estimates cotton one bale to three acres. It would surprise you to see the improvements going on here; new houses on all sides, farmers buying lots and moving in to build; town without a railroad; but is build-ing right along. When it is incorpor-ated Captain Mulhall will be mayor and hold them down. Making arrange ments with the postmaster () handle the Journal, I moved on north, inter-viewing the farmers and finding cotton short and corn good. Cane and millet fine, oats good, with but little planted. Turning east to A. B. Evans' place nine miles northeast of Taylor, I landplace ed my first subscriber for the Journal

My second day's work began on A. B. Evans' place. This is a fine place of 400 acres, cultivated in cotton, onehalf the balance in corn, oats, millet half the balance in corn, oats, millet and cane; well stocked with good work stock, milleh cows and about fifty head of nice hogs. Of course he took the Journal. Cotten one-fourth bale per acre. Corn good. The next place was H. F. Salyer. He visited our in-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

MIDSUMMER NOTES.

Orchards-Fortunate indeed is the or-chardist who did not allow his orchards to grow up in rank weeds and crab grass during the continued wet season, but managed to keep the soil mellow and clean by frequent culture of the top soil with cultivator and disc harrow or any such means as these, there by preserving the moisture near the surface, where the feeding roots will appropriate it and thus maintain a vig-orous condition of the trees, which is especially beneficial to those now car rying their load of fruit. This has, so far, been a season of

great great extremes, excessive and pro-tracted rainy weather, followed by ex-cessive heat and drouth. The former condition induces orchard trees to place their feeding roots near the surface, their feeding roots near the surface, and compacted the top soll, and natur-ally enough the quick drying out, if not sturred rapidly after the rains, caused the surface to bake and the young roots to perish quickly or be-come impaired before the tree could re-inforce by theorem out roots below inforce by throwing out roots below this surface stratum, and this, too, when many trees are taxed to their utmost to mature and ripen up a heavy crop of fruit. The result is loss of the fruit by drying up or dropping off, and a starved condition of the trees amounting to a death blow to thous-ands of them. Nearly all this damage can be avoided and the fruit brought to perfection with but little strain upor the vitality of the trees by thorough tillage of the top soll, by running both ways across the orchard with small cultivators or, better still, with a disc harrow.

In a season like this the effects of other crops in the orchard are plainly visible. The bad effects of small grain are worse, corn next, cotton peas and melons and other vines least damaging. Clean culture with no crop plainly is

Blackberries and Raspberries-It has been extremely hard to keep these clean, even with the most heroic measures, such as barring off, throwing everything to the middles, then reversing and lapping up into the rows to cover up the rank vegetation. The cul-tivator was out of the question, owing to the prolonged and frequent rains, causing the grass to grow on after plowing. And after all, many of these berries are now standing in hard ground covered with rank grass and weeds, which will undoubtedly greatly impair their fruitage next season. The remedy is to plow and cover up as soon as rains come, causing this coat to rot; also add liberally of stable manure this

also add liberally of stable manure this fall and winter. Strawberries—Alas, most of them have been mulched by the natural growth of grass "out of sight." If they pull through the summer they will probably bear a fair crop, by ad-dition of fertilizers this fall; stable ma-nume to partness A group to the to nure is perhaps best. A good time to prepare land and renew the strawberry prepare land and renew the strawberry beds and fields for next season. Fall planting is recommended by some. If the land is moist and there is a good season I advise fall planting, by which if successful a fair crop of fruit will be secured next spring, but if dry and the work poorly done, failure is almost cer-tain. February and March planting of strawberries is much more certain of strawberries is much more certain for the average planter. Experts may plant as their experience dictates.

Vineyards—I have been much sur-prized that grapes were less effected with the rots this spring than usual,

vis, Winesap, Early Harvest, Red As-trachan, Red June, Red Limber Twig, Shockley, Transcendent Crab and Si-berian Crab. These and a few other kinds are fruiting very well, and we believe that some parts of the Panhan-dle will grow them well.

dle will grow them well. Grapes are being grown very success-fully; such kinds as the Concord, Niagara, Empire State, Champion, Brighton

Goethe, Delaware, Herbemont, Black Spanish, Agawam and Triumph. Blackberries: Early Harvest, Dallas and Kittitany are doing best. The native black currant does well

here Pears have, not been tested suffi-ciently to tell just what kinds are best for the Panhandle. There are only a few kinds fruiting, such as the Le Conte, Kieffer and Duchess.

SAVING GARDEN SEEDS.

No one questions that every intelli-gent farmer can and does save his own seeds for field crops. The man who is posted takes the cleanest and heaviest wheat for seed. By cleanest is meant free from foul or weeds' seed, So of rye, barley and oats. As to corn, est he selects the ears fully ripe, true to kind, or breed, if you please, yellow or white, dent or flint, the ears all to be uniform as to the number of rows, and in every way the seeds to be perfect. As the time for their selection is fast approaching, it is well to bear these points in view, And, again, we say, save more seed than you expect to save more seed than you expect to need, for your own farm. Some farmers think it pays to purchase their seed because, for one thing, they conclude a change of locality is an advantage, and so it often proves. And, secondly, and so it often proves. Any put on the they know that seed corn put on the market must be extra good in order to market must be the large houses. But we opine that whenever it is needful to economize in the expense acount it as a rule, the best paid labor to save your own corn. In speaking of field seeds we must include clover. And here we want to put our readers on guard. Foul seeds, such as the red sorrel, a veritable pest, and the yellow weed, a first cousin to rape seed, are too often found in clover seed sold by dealers. The seed inspector, with his microscope and his personal knowledge ought to be able to protect the purvestment as to the fouling of the land. We know from sad experience that it is almost impossible to find pure clover seed.

The saving of pure vegetable seed is not so complicated that a farmer or his wife cannot do it. And yet there are a few points to which we desire to call attention. As to roots, we name the beet, mangolds, radishes, turnips, etc. These wil give perfect seeds only the second year; that is to say, after being wintered in a root or ordinary cellar. Radish seeds which form the first year never produce seed fit for use, except when the ideal radish is pulled and immediately replayited; that saves a year. Those volunteers grow spindling roots, without form only comeliness or use. I suppose, though I have never tried it, and there are no volunteers, that early beets might be oulled, allowed to lie on the soil for a day or so, and then replanted and bear seeds that will bottom well. The old method of keeping them over winter is the safest and best! Cabbage for seed should also be selected for its ideal perfections, and wintered over.

Onions should also be wintered over to grow the black seed. The bulbs are lks, but these

IRRIGATION.

TEXAS IRRIGATION MOVEMENT. Hec. A. McEachin of Austin, Tex., wrote the following for the National

Stockman and Farmer: The question of irrigation is one of prime importance to the people of the state of Texas, and there is much increased interest being manifested, not only in the semi-arid district, but throughout the entire state. Texas, as is well known, is the largest state in the Union, and to drop it down on the New England section we would cover all that territory and still have many square miles to spare. When it is taken into consideration

that at least two-fifths of this vast domain is either arid or semi-arid, some idea can be formed of the great imnow agitating her people. Nor is Tex-as the only state interested. Western Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other states and territories are directly interested and vitally concerned. California has been for a number of years engaged in working out a new destiny on these lines, and her success has done much to encourage the movement elsewhere.

All that section of Texas lying west of the 98th meridian feels the necesthe efforts of nature. When the sea-sons are propitious no country under the sun yields more lavish return in rewarding the labor of the husbandman. But the seasons are too uncertain and capricious to render the pur suit of agriculture either a certain or a satisfactory one. About twice in five years, on an average, good crops are made, but during the interim want and penury stare the men in the face who have the hardihood and temerity to pin their faith to agricultural possibilities.

are thousands of men who There went to Western Texas under the apprehension that good seasons follow close in the wake of civilization, and that as the virgin soil was turned to the sky a beneficent Providence would smile upon their efforts. But this theory is now pretty well exploded. A record of the rainfall has been kept at the government post, located at Fort Concho, for a period of time extending back more than twenty years, and it discloses the fact that if anything seasons are more uncertain now than twenty years ago.

There have been years when there was an excess of rainfall, just as there has been a deficiency in the normal, but the most careful calculation can lerive no comfort from figuring on this theory. Perhaps if the natural condi-tions surrounding this vast territory were other than they are there might be something in the theory of develop-ment and rainfall being concomitant and attendant results. But experience has proven it a fallacy.

Having become convinced that the is uncertain, the people have rainfall cast about them for some method of irrigation. Wells and windmills proved but a partial solution of the problem on account of the limited area that could be successfully treated, but they served as an indicattion of what could be accomplished by intelligent effort, and were the foundation stones for new and more comprehensive ideas. Dur-ing certain seasons of the year there is generally a heavy rainfall, but it usually comes at an inopportune time for agricul The idea that has taken possession of the people is the idea that to utilize this "storm water," as it is designated by the scientists, by storing it in artificial reservoirs and holding it in reserve until it is needed on the growserve until it is needed on the grow-ing crop. These reservoirs are to be constructed by damming rivers, creeks, ravines and drains, and the water is to be conveyed therefrom through the me-dium of ditches, flumes, etc. There are many perennial streams in that sec-tion, such as the Colorado, prongs of the Brazos, Concho, Slano, San Saba and other rivers, which can be success-fully demand a difficult and successfully dammed and their valleys trans-formed into a veritable Egypt. The great dam across the Colorado at Aus-tin demonstrates clearly the utilify and feasibility of the idea. In the Pecos section this plan has long ago proved a practical solution of the problem, as it has in Menard, Uvalde and other is the state. The water is great dam across the Colorado at Ausn Menard, Uvalde and other of the state. The water is counties stored behind convenient dams and is turned upon the growing crops as demanded by the exigencies of the situation. It is needless to undertake to give an idea of the benefits that accrue from irrigation. They are too well known to demand elucidation. Wherever custom is in vogue there is always a practical illustration of results achiev ed more eloquent and convincing than all the figures that could be made by the most ardent votary of the system. Nor is this all. In the humid and semihumid portion of the state people are awakening to the fact that by utilizing the idea they can render Dame Nature such assistance that she will shower such additional blessings upon efforts as will more than reward their greatest exertions. Natural catchment basins, lakes and reservoirs, together with the singing brook, that has hithtogether erto rippled its merry way unfettered to the sea, are all to be harnessed in course of time and made to contribute to many a proceeding. to man's necessities. A great obstacle that has heretofore Impeded the progress of the movement has been the want of capital to establish these enterprises on the vast s ale warranted and demanded by the necesstate legislature has just passed a law providing for the establisment of local irrigation districts, wherein the people may set a tax for the establishment of the needed blessing. This beneficent law will guarantee the capitalist a safe investment for his money, and he will take hold of the idea with avidity. The semi-arid district of Texas one bound become the most valuable and productive portion of the state, and the West will teem with a prosperous and hapy people. will doubtless then utilize The state her surplus convict labor in building dams and reservoirs in that section. it contains virtually all of the public domain, and thereby enhance the value of her own possessions. We are on the eve of a stirring irrigation inovement in Texas, and it promises much ier our people.

selves out just under the top of the ground and will be greatly injured if not totally ruined the first time the water is short.

If the land is not irrigated until the plants are well started and need it, the roots will be found going downwards after the necessary moisture and in the future half the usual amount of water will be sufficient to make the crop. will be sufficient to make the crop. During irrigation apply the water slow-ly and gradually, letting it fill up and saturate the ground instead of throw-ing a great head of water over the ground for a short time. To illustrate, you can dash a pailful of water over a sponge, nine-tenths of the water is wasted and the sponge is not full Them wasted and the sponge is not full. Then take a quart cupful and allow the water to trickle slowly on the sponge and it is filled and you have water to spare.

In order to do this divide the head of water into as many small streams as possible and if one day does not irrigate the field give it two or three and when it has taken all the water it will hold if the land has been plowed deep it will be some time before it needs any more and rolling land will not be washed into ruts that cannot be crossed with the mower and the low places will not be drowned out. The stormy days in spring can be put to good use in making small boxes and putting them at the places where the irrigator has been used to taking out the shovelful of dirt. In this way perfect control of the water can be obtained. The hard work of irrigating is reduced orehalf, no water is wasted, you plenty and the man at the tail end of the ditch has more.—Adam Scott in Irrigation Farmer.

TEXAS FEVER INQUIRY.

Veterinary Editor Journal: Will you or some of your readers give in next issue of the Journal the symptoms of Texas fever among cattle?

About two weeks ago two or three of our milch cows came up sick with the following symptoms:

We first noticed a womb trouble causing slight discharges of blood, causing slight discharges of blood, then a humor which caused them to lick their hind parts vigorously and later on gnaw their hind legs until patches of hide would be removed. They would also thump at intervals

like a horse that had been over-work ed. After from twelve to twenty-four hours they became weak in their hind egs and loins and can not get up. We examined three or four and

found the liver and gall much enlarged and the bladder also affected.

After taking the temperature of one we found the fever to be 107 deg. We know of no cause for their having Texas fever as there are no imported cattle in the pasture where they range

In less than a week from the time the first one was taken we had six cows to die, and in two weeks another-all cows we have been milking and each had all or some of the above symptoms; none of them living much

over forty-eight hours. We would be glad to know what the disease is and some remedy for same for so far we have failed to find anything to relieve a cow after they show any indications of being sick. Yours truly, J. T. HALLFORD. Marble Falls, Texas.

The symptoms you describe are not sufficient to diagnose the trouble existing in your cattle, but in all probbility you have Texas fever to contend with. That vaginal discharge you speak of, most likely is the coloring matter is the blood passing through the kidneys and bladder with the urine which gives rise to the peculiar and seeming blood discharge, and is a very prominent symptom in the disease of Texas fever. That, with the high tem perature, the losing of complete con-trol of the hind quarters, the condition of the liver and the short duration of the disease, are all indications of the existence of Texas fever. But to definitely say, would require a personal examination. This disease is at pres-ent considered by all authorities to be caused by the invasion of the ticks. I would recommend you if possible, to call in a competent veterinarian and have your cattle examined. Several lengthy articles have been published by good authorities in this paper describing the latest theories as to the cause, symptoms and treatment of this disease, and I will refer you to the editorial department for the dates of these publications. The growing of the hind legs I think is the result of the irritation caused by the horn fly, which give cattle consid-erable annoyance at this time of the year. I will recommend you cover the raw patche with carbolized vasaline or any of the many preparations made that contain a certain percent of carbolic acid.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALFALFA It woud seem that Kansas and other Western states are not alone in apprepreciation and production of alfalfa or in flinding it in some respects and unvarious conditions a more desirable and profitable crop than the everywhere-valued clover.

I note by the consular reports from that country that the area in France devoted to alfalfa growing in 1893 was 1,924,504 acres, yielding 2,122,168 tons, valued at the magnificent total of \$51,-181,153. Also, that the land devoted to clover was 2,637,118 acres, yielding 1,-943,156 tons, valued at \$43,055,325.

According to this showing their yield of clover was 1474 pounds per acre, while that of the alfalfa was showing their nearly 50 per cent. more or 2205 pounds: the clover was valued by them at \$22.16 per ton and the alfalfa at \$24.11, or about 9 per cent. more. Putting it in another way, their acre

clover produces a value of \$16.32. and an acre of alfalfa \$26.07, or almost 60 per cent, more than the clover.

Aain: an acre of alfalfa yields them 50 per cent. more hay than an acre of clover; its product is worth 9 per cent. or nearly \$2 per ton more, ton for ton, and nearly \$10, or 60 per cent. more, acre for acre.

In 1894 Kansas had 90,825 acres in alfalfa, and this year has, according to official returns, very close to 125,000 acres, which is an increase of 38 per cent. This, together with the fact that five years ago there were but 34,384 acres, suggests that in the half decade since their attention was first sharply attracted to the value and adaptabilithe pant the farmers of kansas embarked in its culture with much energy, not only on the low lands where the underflow is within easy root-reach, but on the higher prairies as well. While alfalfa givec sure promise of being a boon to Karsas and contiguous states, there are un-doubtedly localities, soils and condi-tions to which it is but poorly adapted. To be persuaded of its worth and im-portance does not meccelitic. does not necessitate acceptportan portance does not necessitate accept-ing, without qualification, the honestly made, but almost incredible state-ments of yields and profits in all the notable alfalfa growing sections. Dis-counted fully one-half, they still in-dicate that, under conditions such as prevail on millions of Kansas acres, alfalfa can and should early become an important factor in the agricul tural economy and prosperity of the state

authenticated instances As abundant of its roots penetrating the soil from 15 to 35 feet, and in one instance more than 100 feet, it is readily apparent that when once established It has great capacity for resisting the effects of dry weather. For 'his rra-son it is unusually well adapted to large sections of the trans-Missouri re-gion, yet at the same time it loes rot flourish best unless the moter me ctnfourish best unless the molecular di-ditions are such that it depelops a strong root hold the year of its lowing. Its being a perennial that we'l roc ted

never requires reseeding; its rank in receding quality being right up tong-side of, if not superior to clover or the best of hays, and its yielding from two best of hays, and its yielding from two to four and sometimes more cuttings in a season, each equal to those of other clovers and grasses that affords but one, makes it a wonderfully at-

but one, makes it a wonderfully at-tractive crop, and to none more than those who know it best. The foremost alfalfa county in Kan-sas is Finney, with 11,000 acres; next in order are Butler with 7597 acres; Mitchell, 6365; Cloud, 5519 and Kearny,

Alfalfa, which has been longer and Alfalfa, which has been longer and better known in California, New sfexi-co. Colorado and other states (utiher west, is attracting wide attention in Nebraska as well as Kansas. One manifestation of this is that ine di-rectors of the Nebraska state Fair, to be held ot Omaha in September, pro-pose having as one of its spectricles, an "alfalfa palace," or an extensive building constructed of baled elfalfa,

stitute with his good wife, who said to him: "I can't see why every farmer in this county don't work in the institute." It made a convert of him. He has a nice place, good hogs and wants more. He of course takes the Journal Says cotton is one-fourth bale to the acre; corn 25 to 30 bushels.

Next G. M. Salyer. He is a live farmer and says he will be with us at Georgetown at the next institute, for has good corn, millet, cane, hogs and mule colts. Reads the Journal from now on; cotton, one bale to five acres. Next I went to the place of G. M. Salver. He has a nice elevated place, stocked well, and a nice orchard of select fruit. He reports cotton at five acres to the bale, corn not so good as last year. Turning west with Link Line railroad I went to Kelihar, where found one man, blacksmith, merchant and postmaster, and will be cotton buyer and mayor when the line is inished. He will help me take subscrip-tions for the Journal. I next came to a place owned by a man named Mann. Did not get his initials for he did not take the paper. Hope he will, for his place showed every evidence of a progressive farmer. Next found Mr. J. N. Wheelis, a live, wide-awake young farmer, well fixed with some good hogs, cows, horses and an insti-tute man and Journal reader from now Next my old friend T. A. Emmerson with whom I spent a very pleasant evening. His report is in line with the others. Next I met my Populist friend McDonald. He has some fine nogs and a good crop; did not take the paper. Hope he will later on. My next was W. J. Wade, a nice young bachelor with a good crop, who was gathering corn, 35 bushels to the acre. At C. N. Rowlett's I spent a pleasant night. He makes one bale to four acres: corn 35 bushels, millet light, cane fine, oats good.

Turning south, my next stop to find subscriber was at Calvin Weirs' place. He is a veteran farmer who settled here thirty-eight or thirty-nine years ago. He has 800 acres-300 in cultivation, about one-half in cotton. His place will yield one bale to four acres; corn 42 bushels, cane fine, mille fine, wheat about 14 bushels to the acre, hogs fine; two premium shoats; an institute man, with a well stocked place, fine mares and colts, 125 acres managed by his son Greely; a grand

old man, an honor to any county. My next place was with an old time friend, Sam Lewis, where I spent the diversified farmer. night A Hogs, twenty head, Essex and Poland-China:

horses, 17 head; a full believer in a better day for horses; sheep, 75, all he has room for, raised from 16; the tail-ings of 800 sent to Burnett for mutton, but by close attention has paid him more than he got for his entire flock. His work oxen are fat enough for beef and held at \$100 per yoke. He will make a half bale per acre: corn 35 bushels and light; millet and oats fines Coming south, Jas. Harkness and C. N. Flinn entered the list of Journal readers. Coming on I next called at the residence of J. E. Hutto. I found him at work in his new barn. He lost a fine barn by fire and a \$100 Jersey cow, but still he holds his head up. He has a fine farm with all modern conveniences, wind mill, etc. He has 30 per cent less cotton this year. Will make one-third bale per acre; corn bushels; 200 acres in cultivation. bushels; 200 acres in cultivation. He has good stock, a nice orchard and has proved beyond a doubt that a good farmer can prosper in spite of hard times and low prices. He has a fine saddle mare, of which he is justly proud. Of course he subscribed to the Journal, for a wide awake farmer knows a good thing when he sees it. More for the Journal next week. T A EVANG He T. A. EVANS

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

wet and conducive of these diseases. Even Herbemont, Concord and others that usually rot badly matured good crops without spraying. With us Herbemont has not matured average crops before for many years. The grape crop has been a delight to the grower this season. Good clean, mellow culture is season. very esential to the health and vigor of the vineyard.

The Bowie people, if they had chards, vineyards, etc., that had run badly to weeds and grass with the land hard baked on the surface, they did show them to the horticulturists at the meeting there. On the contrary, their orchards and vineyards were for most part in good order and well kept. And they are certainly amply repaid in fine fruits of every kind. They are making a great success of fruit and vegetable growing. To view their work presents object lessons of great value to anyone contemplating or engaged in these lines. Add to these the fine exhibits of fruits, vegetables, etc., from over the state, collected there at the state meeting, and the valuable papers and discussions by successful horticul turists, all together constituted the state horticultural meeting at Bowie a lesson of greatest value to all were so fortunate as to attend. Great pity that all farmers and fruitgrowers could not have availed themselves of the pleasure and profit of attending it. Better far than even the summer pic-nics, where the would-be political sa-Nics, where the world by delight large au-viors of our country delight large au-diences of our people by painting in glowing terms "what is the matter as they would have us believe, to be cured only be electing them to take and guide the helm of state, etc., etc. Much better give us rest on these oft-recurring agitations, and fill the minds of our people with better methods of husbandry and the improvement of varieties of fruits, vegetables, grains higher and breeds of stock, and a higher type of mental and moral culture, and especially in all that goes to the eleva-tion of the homes of our land, for it is in the home life of our people that lies the elements of the strength of our government. The seeds of anarchy, misrule and vice are planted as midst, and must be extinguished as dangerous weeds, and virtue, industry and true patriotism fostered. JNO. S. KERR.

PANHANDLE FRUITS.

Paper read before the State Horti-cultural Society at Bowle by J. L. Downing of Wichita Falls. Mr. Downing is a practical horticulturist, being engaged in the nursery business at this time

I will attempt to make a report as to I will attempt to make a being grown what kinds of fruits are being grown successfully in the Panhandle of Texas. In the first place, we will have to consider the short time this part of the state has been growing fruit compared with clder sections. So, of course, our experience as to what will do best is limited; besides, this year's crop is light.

This is a very important subject, and we feel that we cannot begin to do it justice. In making this report we aim to mention the kinds that are doing best so far as tried, and as the peach is grown more extensively thad any other fruit here we will name the kinds that fruit here we will name the kinds that, are giving the best satisfaction: Old Mixon Free, Alexander, Oud Mixon Cling, St. World, Early Rivers, Alberta, Hale's, Early Mount Rose, General Lee, Thurber, Columbia, Foster, Indian Cling, Heath Cling, Crawford's Late, Mamie Ross, Garfield, November Free and Pie late. and Pie late.

Plums do well in the Panhandle. Chickasaw grows wild and is of very fine quality. The following kinds are doing well: Wild Goose, Wayland, Weaver, Minor, Golden Beauty, Abun-dance, Shiresmore, and Marianna. The Early Golden apricot gives best crops. There are very few apples fruiting There are very few apples fruiting here yet. A few, such as the Ben Da-

should always be clipped off and seeds from these volunteers should be used, if a sure crop is desired. Peas and beans in all their varieties

will mature good seeds the first year; they are annuals. But there is not good sense in saving these pods which are left on the vines, especially of early varieties. It is best to allow those growing on a certain space to mature entirely, and then, select the earliest ripe for seed. It is a wellknown fact, however, that when peas or beans are allowed fully to ripen their seeds they will quit bearing, hence, if we desire to keep them growing and to put forth more pods we must pull those fit for the table, whether they are to be so used or not. And incidentally, I re-mark, concerning the flowering sweet pea, that the blooms must be cut in more flowers are desired.

Tomatoes, okra, cucumbers, squash-es and every sort of melons will grow perfect seeds the first year; hence we select those of ideal shape, color and goodness or quality, and save the seeds. It is a good plan, partially, at least, to wash off any adhering and to place the seeds in a semishaded place for a few days. When perfectly dry they may be inclosed in small cot ton sacks and placed where neither insects, mice nor birds can get to them. It is not best to hang seeds, including corn of all sorts, for table or feed us in a granary over wheat, oats or oth er small grain, as that will certainly impair the vitality of the seeds. Brief y stated, the question is this: Will common corn (maize) affect the qualiv of sweet table corn when the pollen is insufficient to so fertilize the swee orn as not to reproduce its own mongrel quality in definite and well de-fined kernels? I am of the opinion that t does so affect the sweet corn except in the bastards, which may appear their own uniform in the cobs of the sweet corn. What say the experiment stations on this question ?- Chas W. Murlfeldt in St. Louis Republic.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. United States Department of Agricul-ture, Weather Bureau, --Weather-crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m. August 26, 895

The showers where they occurred were of great benefit to the cotton crop and some correspondents state that they started the top crop on early cotton to growing. The drouth still pre-vails over the greater portion of the state, which is causing the plant to shed its leaves, blooms, squares and small bolls to a considerable extent. The correspondent at Corsicana states that a great many stalks are bare of fruit, though late cotton is putting on new fruit and the plant is doing well. This shedding is most marked over southwest Texas and the eastern portion of north Texas, where the drouth has been more severe than in other localities during the past few weeks. Boll worms have damaged the crop consid-erably over the northeastern portion of the state, and are reported from other localities. The sharpshooters are also reported to be doing some damage to the crop. The warm and dry weather has caused bolls where matured to open rapidly and picking has com-menced in many localities, but owing

to the backwardness of the crop, pickng is not general. Corn gathering is progressing rapidly in some localities, for which the weath-

er is very favorable. The rain over the east coast district was beneficial to the rice crop. Ilice is doing well and will soon be ready for harvesting. Sugar case and other crops doing very well.

plowing and getting Farmers are ready to plant fall cro;ps, and a gen eral rain is needed for this purpose t out the ground in better working condition.

See Daniels for fine photographs a the most reasonable prices,

MAKING THE MOST OF WATER.

To make one drop of water do the work of two should be the aim of every farmer in the irrigation region who has the future welfare of agriculture at heart. This can only be effected by thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil. Deep plowing should be of the soil. Deep plowing should be followed by careful harrowing, reducing the soil to a fine mellow condition. Sow the seed as soon as possible in order to give the crop every advantage over the weeds. Corn should be har over the weeds. Corn should be har-rowed once a week after planting until it is six inches high. The crop should not be irrigated in the spring until it is absolutely necessary, for the simple reason that when the grain sprouts the rootlets start out in the direction of the nearest moisture. If the mois-ture is on the surface of the ground the roots of the plant will spread them-

CATTLE GOING BLIND. Rives, Tex., Aug. 15, 1895.

Veterinary Editor Journal: About two months ago I had a red About two months ago I had a red 3-year-old cow with sore eyes. They were swollen and water ran from them in day time, and during the night mat-ter resembling pus, would accumulate. The cow was a milch cow. Before the got well, another one, a dun cow, 5-year-old, was afflicted the same way. She was doctored a little with salt, by putting in the eyes. Two weeks ago she was doctored a fittle with sail, by putting in the eyes. Two weeks ago she went totally blind. The eyeballs are totally white, the eyes are still swollen and run pus. I have fifty steer yearlings here in a two section pasture with the milch cows and some took cattle, and then are setting to stock cattle, and they are getting to be afflicted the same way, eyes running and swollen. They are of different colors. They get plenty of sait. Their range is needle mesquite grass, and is timbered with mesquite. Their water is tank water. There are no weeds that I can see to hurt them. Three of the yeadlings have lost the sight of one eye, while the other eye has healed and well. Their appetite is good, and they eat and drink as cattle ought to, and are fat. They show no symptoms of fever, or anything else, except sore eyes. So if you can inform me through the columns of the Journal what the disease is (if it is a disease) and the remedy, would be very thankful to have the remedy and name of disease. Yours very truly, J. H. SCHICK.

Rives, Fisher County, Tex. In all probability the trouble with your cows' eyes is due to the gnat or horn fly, a name given to the latter from the fact that they so often collect around the Fase of the horns, and when the eyes become irritated from any cause they invariably find a ready access to it, and the results are gen-erally to be looked for in the inner canthi, where the trouble usually excanthi, where the trouble usually ex-ists. I would examine the eye and see if the inner corners are not effected with what seems to be a yellowish white cheesy reposite in a rather deep ulceration, which are the eggs of the fly, and must be removed before a cure can be effected. I would make a wash of the follow-

I would make a wash of the follow-ing and report results to the depart-ment, giving all the information you can as to the apparent symptoms and suroundings: Acetate of zinc, about 5 or 8 grains to the ownee of water. with the addition of about 20 drops of laudanum applied with a brush or soft feather ence daily

CATTLE.

MEXICAN AND TEXAS CATTLE. Mr. and Mrs. Inge Murphy of Coa-hulle, Mexico, where in New Orleans Tuesday on their way to New York, where they will spend several months. Mr. Murphy is one of the many Texand, says the Times-Democrat, who have gone into Mexico and made for-tunes in the cattle business. He is now the possessor of upwards of 100,000 acres of grazing lands and 20,000 or 20,000 head of cattle. His range is lo-defined and the start of the start of the start of the start acres of grazing lands and 20,000 or cated on the Mexican International railroad, seventy-five miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. Mr. Murphy says the ranches in his vicinity are , rosper-

ing. There has been an abundance of rain There has been an abundance of rain and the grass has been fresh and green throughout the year. This has, of course, greatly facilitated the valsing of beeves. Throughout the state the cattle are looking fine, and the tanchmen are all making improvements on their places. There has been a great advance in the price and demand for Mayance in the price and demand for Mexican cattle during the past rear or so, and more especially recently. With-in two years cattle which brought \$6 and \$7 per head in American money, not including the 20 per seent, duty levied by the federal government, are now worth from \$12 to \$14 a circumnow worth from \$12 to \$14, a circum-stance due to the great scarcity in Texas, occasioned by the classrous drouths of 1893-4, and the abnormally heavy demand made upon the sanch-men by the great Northern Jacking houses. A large proportion of this beef was consumed in the United States, but larger quantities than ever before were shipped abroad. This year, however, Texas has been as well favored by nature as Mexico. There iss been plenty of rain compared to prebeen plenty of rain compa"ed to pre-vious years, and all this season, which

Yous years, and an this season, which is considered by the ranchmen to be the very worst of the year.
The great King and Kennedy reaches, on the line of the Southern Pacific, in extreme southwestern Texas, are in as flourishing condition as ever before. and the cattle production promises to be enormous, but not more than erough ing winter. Mr. Murphy loss 12t think that this improvement of conditions in Texas will in any way detract from the Mexican business, because of the ever increasing demand for cattle. The Texas cattlemen are naturally given the preference by American packers, but the American cattlemen of Mexico have nearly the same advantages and are in a position to compete with hem on a basis of equality. While a duty of 20 per cent, is assessed on all imof 20 per cent, is assessed on all im-ported cattle by the American govern-ment, a tax the Texans do not have to contend with, the cost of production in Mexico is not nearly so great as in Texas. Perfirio Diaz, the Mexican president, has a decided weakness for Americans, and he has always shown a disposition to treat them well. Accordingly, he has reduced the other expenses required for the .naintenance the national government to a 10m nal figure. The State of Coahuilla has not leer inal

disturbed by intestinal strife since the expulsion from Mexico of the evolu-tionist Garcia, who was subsequently killed in a Colombian insurrection. This revolutionary spirit has not been pressed, however. On the contrary, the revolutionists have elected to the chief magistry of the state their candidate, and he has made an excellent governor. Possessed of an extensive education and plenty of energy, he has taken a broad and liberal conception of his duty and authority, and has done more to advance the interests of his state than any governor it has had for years. He has been especially kind to the American residents, and unler his beneficient administration their interests have prospered.

RANGE PRÉSERVATION.

Some time since the Journal cautioned its readers in the range country to plow fire guards and take other steps necessary to prevent the devastation of their pastures by fire. The Las Veduce these results, or will the corn be equally as effective alone? The ef-fects of the cotton seed meal will fects of the cotton seed meal will doubtless be modified by the companion food.

As to what the deleterious principle in this food is, we cannot say. The investigations made by Dr. Wylie reveal the facts that cotton seed meal The in contains two alkaloids; the one pois-onous, but in insufficient quantities to prove injurious to stock, and the other in quantity, but of a harmless character. Some feeders claim that the poi onous principle is found in the hulls only, but if this were the fact, then hogs would not be killed by eating the meal. Others claim that the trouble is found in the hulls and is similar to that found in the hulls and is similar to found in cotton roots, but so far as I know there is no evidence to substan-

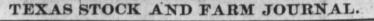
thate this statement. It has long been known that cotton seed meal will produce ill health, blindness and in most instances, death, in cattle, This may be due to one of several causes. It may be caused by "ptomaines" being formed in the body after the food is consumed. Second, to organic derangement of the system, induced by too heavy feeding. Third, by indigestion (though post-mortem exam-inations fail to reveal anything of the kind in hogs), affecting the nerves centers, inducing fever, blindness, red urine, etc. The continued feeding of so rich a food containing an excess of fat and carbohydrates, as hulls and meals do, has a tendency to induce constitution, mai-nutrition and abor-tion in cows and heifers. When the vulva begins to swell it is well to change the feed for a time.

Then, when it is remembered that this meal is fed in many instances, all out of proportion to the wants of the system, and without any cooling and soothing laxative food, such as silage or roots, to counteract and keep the ligestive organs free from obstruction it is not surprising that evil results should follow. Nearly all the cattle in this state are fed in open paddocks, the meal and hulls being placed in feeding troughs at the rate of from ten to fourteen pounds apiece per day so that a few sick animals from this treatment may naturally be expected, but it is a question of more than an average death occurs for the numbers handled. Cattle when first brought in from the sparse pastures of the plains will almost starve before they will touch this food, but when they once become accustomed they eat it with avidity, and it is to be expected that some evil results will follow from their consuming an oversupply of so concentrated a food. In an animal of strong constitution this may not be apparent for a long time, but event. ually it will affect the system, causing it to break down.

The most satisfactory rations found here are as follows: In feeding steers for opening periods, four and six pounds of meal with hulls ad libitum, readually tradescing to its ad libitum, gradually increasing it to six and ten pounds of meal for the finishing period. For dairy cows, six pounds of meal, ten pounds of hulls, twenty pounds of silage, i. e., for winter rations. Another rule is one-quarter to one-half pound of meal to one hundred pounds of live weight, or one pound of meal to four or five pounds of hulls for fattening steers. In experiments here, the rations making a pound of gain at the least cost, was first, boiled cotton seed and silage; second, meal and hulls; third, meal, hulls and silage.

When it is remembered that nearly or quite all of the cattle that are shipped from the Southwest to the Chicago market are fed on meal and hulls exclusively, no stronger argu-ment could be used to convince the Northern feeder of the groundless na-ture of his fears.

The trouble from cotton seed meal feeding seldom appears before ninety days, and then it is very often due to days, and then it is very often due to the injudicious feeding practiced. An experiment conducted here for 150 days during the past white, with eight steers, where the meal ration consumed never exceeded from eight to ten pounds, with hulls ad libitum, was not attended with any ill effects, and since cows have been fod as high as since cows have been fed as high ten pounds of meal for considerable periods without injuring them. Where rational system of feeding is a rational system of feeding is pur-sued, there is practically little danger. The people of the North are preju-diced against this food, and according-ly, have never fed it in sufficient quan-ily to achieve the highest success with it. Then, for several reasons, it can be fed there with less danger than here. Protein is so much observer than here. Protein is so much cheaper here than there that the farmers can afford to feed what may be termed extravagant rations, even with less satisfactory results than if more bulky fodders were used in conjunction, because they can get this food so much cheaper than they can grow fodders to feed with the meal. In the North the system is just the reverse. The many fodders of a non-nitrogenous character are the cheapest, so that cotton seed fital, be-ing so concentrated, will take the place of that partice of science are and can get this food so much cheaper of that portion of ration to good ad-vantage, as hulls would never pay to transport to feed with the meal, al-though experience here has proven them to combine better with the meal than any other food stuff for fattening purposes. Another reason why meal can be fed at the North with greater immunity is because of the long, cold feeding period, for it should not forgotten that any trouble from feed-ing it here does not generally appear until warm weather, and it seems to be aggravated by it. The system of farm-ing, so long pursued in the South, has educated her farmers along one line (cotton growing), consequently they do not, as yet, handle food with the skill Northern farmers; hence here is an-other element of danger, eliminated there, but found here. Cotton seed and its products have of



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CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers, NEW YORK CITY.

Eastern states. Half matured cattle pecially in the case of young and weakly mothers. No cow should go to the bull while she has any genital irrita-tion or discharge.—Vet. Ed. North Brit-ish 'Agriculturist. are no longer shipped recklessly to this market, but are being kept at home to be well finished off on corn, and the common stock now seen here consists largely of range cattle.

west

Texas has an enormous cive of corn that it is a puzzie to many farmers that state how to dispose of it. T supplies of cattle and hogs down there are far too small to eat it, and current prices of corn are too low to allow any profit in selling the cereal. Some corn will be stored in weather proof cribs steps being taken to keep out the m dustrious little weevils, and it will come in handy for fattening stock next The greater part, however spring. will be fed as soon as possible, and W. H. Godair, who has returned from a prolonged visit to various portions of Texas and Mexico, says that he thinks about 200 000 about 300,000 cattle will be fed during the next six months in Texas. Grass is in fine condition throug out the state, but unfortunately there are few cattle to feed on it. Feeders have ad-vanced to \$20 to \$30 per head, and good breeding cows are twice as tigh as a year ago. The Mexican cattle prought year ago. The Mexican cattle trought across the line are small scrawny specimens. According to the "gutes of the bureau of animal industry, the importations of Mexic in cattle were 7720 head in May, 8437 in June, acd 10,-539 in July. These figures are official and correct, as the border is watched night and day by vigilant inspectors, who make the returns. Nearly all these cattle were distributed throughout southwestern Texas for grazing purpose

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The third quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cat-tle Raisers' association was held at the secretary's office Monday, with barely a quorum present. A telegram from President Bush from Chihuahua, Mex., President Bush from Chihuahua, Mex., announced his inability to be present. and those making the quorum were: Secretary J. C. Loving, Fort Worth; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; Ed Fen-lon, Midland; E. T. Comer, San Ange-lo, and S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth. The regular schedule routine work of the committee was done. Fifty applications for new member.

Fifty applications for new member-

ship were favorably acted upon. Secretary Loving says this is one of the best showings the association has ever made.

After some other work the committee adjourned.

WEIGHING LIVE STOCK. America's emblem of the scales rep-resents justice to all men. American manufacturers have perfected the scales for all purposes to a far great-er extent than any other country. Just as the grocer or druggist weighs his sales, so, too, many of our farmers and stock breeders have stock and hay scales to weigh all stock sold right on the farm, and every railroad station and many merchants leep public scales to weigh stock, hay, straw and grain that is all bought by weight. The Butchers' Journal says:

"The extent to which cattle on the hoof are sold by the eye in 'Ireat Briways weighed when they reached the market for slaughter. The 'guessing market for slaughter. The 'guessing off' was done because the country was off was done because the country was new and scales for weighing were not always at hand. As the country im-proved, however, and scales became more abundant, weighing became the rule, and it would be pretty hard now to find any locality where the weights of shipping cattle were a matter of agreement, merely, between the buyer and the seller. Great Britain being so much older, it is a matter of wonder that weighing there has not long ago become a fixed rule, as here: neverthe-less, we find that during the first quarter of 1895 there arrived at the nine-teen scheduled markets of Great Bri-tain 261,648 cattle, of which 24,771 wero weighed allve. During the correspond-ing period in 1894, 282,563 head arrived at the same markets, of which 22,587 were sold by live weights, from which we gather that while less than onetenth of the cattle are weighed, the habit of weighing is growing. It is noticeable, also, that there is quite a difference between the practice in Eng-land and Scotland. In the market of England only 3 per cent were weighed alive, while the canny Scot used the scales in 30 per cent of the sales. The number of sheep and pigs weighed alive is very small, the total of both classes being only about 1 per cent of the whole number sold. The total value of all the live stock in the country is placed at \$1,819,446,309, a decrease of \$351,370,448 from the total value as reported for the previous year. Milch cows increased in number by 17. 229, but other cattle decreased by 2,243, 223, but 6.13 per cent. Sheep decreased by 2,753,953 or 6.11 per cent, and swine by 1,040,782, or 2.30 per cent. The total number of head of live stock enumerat-ed in 1870 was 23,820,608. In the present year it w 131,734,448. it was 155,555,051, an increase of

"CATTLEMEN OF TEXAS." The Woodward & Tiernan Printing company have just published a book entitled "Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and Cat-temen of Texas and Adjacent Terri-tory." This work is one of the best of its kind ever printed, and will no dobut be eagerly sought after by the many be eagerly sought after by the many enterprising cattlemen of the South-

For more than a year this company For more than a year this company has employed a force of experienced biographical writers, who have trav-eled over every portion of Texas and the Indian Territory, gathering data and securing photographs from promness. The success of the work has been maryelous, and the lives of more than five hundred representative cat-tlemen are portrayed within its covers. The historical part of the book is by a competent writer, who is thoroughly conversant with the inwardness of the subject of which he ireats, and he has vividly described the ups and downs of this vast industry. Another interesting chapter is that pertaining to Indian depredations, while the railroads, stock yards and commission merchants have received notice in the proper place

received notice in the proper place. The book is 9 1-2 by 12 1-2 inches, and contains nearly 800 pages of reading matter. Over \$25,000 in cash has been expended by the publishers in prepar-ing this immense volume, and every effort has been made to accurately effort has been made to accurately present a detailed description of ranch life in Texas, and to convey to the reader a general idea of how the busi-ness of cattle raising is, and has been conducted.

The whole is handsomely embellished The whole is handsomery embernished with numerous half-tone engravings, which are made by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing company, from pho-tographs taken by the company's staff of photographers, in Texas; and an-other feature of the work is illustrat-ing by the chemigraph process, which is accurately to be the most heavy. is acknowledged to be the most beau-tiful and lasting reproduction known to pictorial art.

No time or expense has been spared to make the book worthy of the grand old characters for whom it was writ-ten, and the publishers are justly proud of the success which is so early assured. The books are now being dis-tributed among the cattlemen by E. D. Frasier, who has headquarters in Fort Worth, with office in room 204 Board of Trade building, and while the work was sold only by subscription, there are a few numbers left which can be had by addressing Mr. Frasier at Fort Worth postoffice box 66, and paying the subscription price. The Journal is in possession of one of the books, and many times its price would not secure it if another could not be had, and no man who has been identi-fied with the cattle industry in this state, or who feels an interest in this mighty industrial feature of Texas, can afford to be without one. His children and their generations would con its pages, finding a charm in the doings and sayings of what consist of half of Texas history. The Journal repeats, if not already in possession of "Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and Cattlemen of Texas and Adjacent Territory," do not miss this

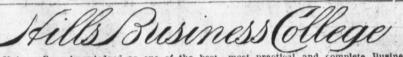


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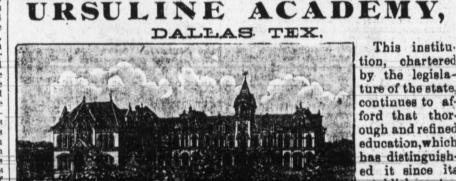
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tion, chartered by the legislature of the state, continues to afford that thor. ough and refined education, which has distinguish. ed it since its establishment. A SELECT

DAY SCHOOL.

C

same subject says:

With this almost unsurpassed and remarkable year for a luxuriant growth of grass all over the territory 'he greatcaution should be observed freighters and campers in leaving their camp fires, to see that every particle of fire is smothered out before leaving a camping place, either on or of the road. In another month the heads of gramma grass will be ripe enough to ignite almost as quick as gunpo vder, and a fire but once started will spread over hundreds of square miles and de-stroy the now wealth of grass to be found everywhere throught the tarri-The growth of grass this year, if tory. prevented from being destroyed by fire. would be almost sufficient for the stock on the ranges if not a drop of rain fell during the next year and besiles, this year the entire range will be well year the entire range will be well seeded, if not destroyed, and the benefits to the range. In consequence, be felt for several years to come. T-xas has a law providing a heavy fine and imprisonment for a person even acci-dentally being the cause of fire or, the ranges, which would appear to be subltrary, and which is the only one of the kind on the statute books of the state which makes a criminal offense of anything accidental, but which vas deemed necessary for the preservation of the range, and it would be wise for the next legislature to create such measure in New Mexico, and be means of the better insuring the pres-ervation of the ranges. Measures should also be taken to proven the trains. In this case prevention is evprything.

FEEDING COTTON SEED MEAL.

In accordance with the request of a umber of Northern feeders I send uumoer you the following notes concerning cot-ton seed feeding, writes A. M. Soule of the Texas experiment station to Col-man's Rural World: Cotton seed is probably one of the most highly nitrorenous feed stuffs known at the present time, and since it is produced in such large quantities and at such reasonable cost, the solution of its free use as a feeding stuff is of prime importance to

the feeders of the United States. A series of experiments conducted at the station indicates that cotton seed meal and hulls, raw and boiled, or roasted cotton seed cannot be fed to hogs. Of the combinations used pure meal was fatal in every instance but one, and boiled cotton seed the least so. The possibilities of feeding this so. The possibilities of feeding this food with some other product is as yet an unsolved problem. Various combi-nations were tried here, singly and in conjunction with corn meal the past winter, but fails to give results of value. It is true the hogs were not killed, but if it fails to fatten (as it seems to do so) it is of no value. Again, it must be borne in mind that as a food it is very distasteful to hogs, and they will in some instances almost they will in some instances starve rather than eat it, so that it is sometimes difficult to know whether it was the effects of starvation or the that was responsible for the meal trouble. Then it would seem that the toxicant effect is no longer felt in the system after a period of forty to fifty days, as the animals generally suc-cumb before that time, and after that date may apparently be fed for long periods without causing death. No satisfactory explanation of this phe-nomenon has ever been given. It is true that hogs fed on the seed of its products will make some gains, but in the experiments noted these have been so slow and unsatisfactory as to far outweigh its usefulness, to say nothing of the risk incurred.

There are those that claim that they can fatten hogs on boiled cotton seed, singly and in combination with corn or other food stuffs; but provided these instances are correct, the question is, is it to the union of the two that pro-

late assumed considerable importance for feeding sheep. Sheep will do better, even, on a more concentrated ration than cattle, but cotton seed should nev er be fed singly to them nor to any kind of stock, as it is not filling en and also too laxative to give good re sults. A ration of from four to s pounds of meal to fifteen to twenty pounds of hulls, with hay ad libitum will be found a safe and useful ra tion.

Some feeders contend that bolled seed, meal and hulls, can be safely fed to calves. This ration seems too strong for young animals, but calves, hav-ing them constantly before them, and heing on good pastures and receiving skimmed milk freely, these seem to act as diluents. I have seen calves fed with the adjuncts above, a little meal with about two pounds of boiled seed per day, that have made good gains. and appear to be in perfect health. Of course, raw seed is to make it less lax-ative and more palatable. Roasting has the same effect, but various analyse indicate that some slight changes in composition are induced and that i

These are a few of the more im-portant considerations with regard to the question of cotton seed feeding, an from a review of the subject, it is an parent that where rational methods of feeding are employed. Little danger from its use as a feed stuff for cattle is to be apprehended.

FEEDER SITUATION.

Watson, of Chicago, who writes a weekly business letter for the National Stockmean, never loses a sharpe to say a good word for Texas, and h. a late issue, in sizing up the feeder .iuta-tion says: "Never before was there such an eager demand for cattle to fatten, and the inquiry shows no indi-cations of ceasing. Everywhere farm-ers are looking around for stress to consume the big corn crop rapidly ma-turing, and the shipments of realing cattle from this market alone to West-ern points have risen to about 5000 head in a week. In addition, modera's shipments are made to Ohlo and other Watson, of Chicago, who writes

PERIODS OF OESTRUM IN CATTLE.

Are there any stated periods after calving for a cow to come in season? If so, what are they? If not, what is generally the shortest period?

In animals of an age for breeding, oestrum or heat recurs at fixed periods, corresponding with the discharge from the ovaries of one or more ripened ova. In cows in good health, these periods appear at intervals of twenty to twenty-six days, or about three weeks. They are said to occur most common-In during the first quarter of the moon. Six weeks elapse after the cow has calved before she is in heat; few show any signs until nine weeks; longer periods pass if calving has been dudcult or the cow is out of health. Most stockmen, after calving, allow at least one cestrum to pass, and do not put the cow to the bull for three months after delivery. This is wisdom, es-

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tables with the faculty. Terms very moderate. School begins Tcesday, September 10, 1895. For further information and an annual catalogue address PRESILENT O. L. FISLER, Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

FEED GRINDER.

"SGIENTIFIG"

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration for the week ending August 20, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Sec'y, BUILLS

BULLS. Insie's Victor St. Helier. 23,692-F. Bartow to S. W. Paris, Calvert. COWS AND HEIFERS. Albert's Julia, 81,792-J. M. Perry to

Anders, La Grange. Bonnie Katy, 99,892-J. P. Alford to

Bonnie Katy, 99,892–J. F. Anora to C. B. Fladger, Terrell. Croton's Polly, 56,988–F. Bartown to S. W. Parrish, Calvert. Fannie Gallaway, 47,231–E. R. Ligon to J. T. Brown, San Antonio. Harry's Signaline, second, 82,428–S. B. Hendricks to L. H. Henley, Mar-chell

shall

B. Hendricks to D. H. Hendey, ashali.
Jubileen, 61,658—A. B. Guynn to W.
D. Holt, Paradise.
K. of St. L's Beauty's Pogus, 71,708— F. Barton to S. W. Parish, Calvert.
L. D.'s Olive, 82,509—F. Barton to
S. W. Parish, Calvert.
Mozelle, 88,446—E. C. Mitchell to J.
B. Alvis, Winsboro.
Naomi of Cedar Hill, 64,861—F. Barton to S. W. Parish, Calvert.
Rosa of Salado, 107,015—S. C. Bell to
B. Sultenfuss, San Antonio.
Venau, 87,539—C. H. Faires to H. L.
Gibbs, Hastrop.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN CORN AS A FODDER CROP.

How Can it Best Be-Employed for This Purpose.

The importance of corn as a fodder The importance of corn as a lotter crop can hardly be over estimated. In some of its verieties it is adapted to a very large part of our country—indeed it is a native of this climate.

It is a native of this climate. In the great corn growing regions of the West it will continue to be raised in immense quantities, principally for the grain for home use and export, but the time is at hand when the fod-der will be considered no small part of the crop and will be more carefully preserved for this purpose. In the New England states, although corn can be profitably grown for the

corn can be profitably grown for the grain and fodder, yet with the cheaper grain and fodder, yet with the cheaper production at the West and the com-paratively low prices that have ruled for the past few years, the tendency is to raise less corn for the grain and more for the fodder. Particularly is this the case where dairying in its var-dous branches is the leading industry. To be successful in this there must be plenty of food for the cows at all times of the year and best adapted for the of the year and best adapted for the purpose.

There are but a few weeks in summer when the pastures can be depended upon to produce a sufficient amount of the best grasses, and then some-thing else must be substituted in order to keep up the flow of milk which is most desirable.

There are a few crops aside from corn that can be used for this purpose, especially early in 'he season, but corn must continue to be the leading crop. And not only is it being used to sup-nlement the negatives in summer in the And not only is it being used to sup-plement the pastures in summer in its green condition, but its value for later feeding, either in a cured condition or as ensilage, is becoming more proas ensilage, is becoming more pro-nounced each year. The large amounts that can be procured to the acre with our modern methods of cultivation is almost marvelous and is having a marked beneficial effect on our agriculture.

As an aid in our all-the-year-around dairying, the fodder corn crop bears a most important relation. Particularly is this the case when put into ensilage. Of course the corn can be cured and used to good ad; intage in that condi-tion and many follow this practice. but our most progressive and success-ful farmers, those producing milk in the winter much prefer putting it in the silo as the most economical and convenient method. When this is done in a proper manner the ensilage is well preserved and ready for use at all times. The methods of silo building and ensilage making have been greatly simplified since the commencement, which is of much benefit to farmers. This is but the natural outgrowth of experience and observation. It has been found that costly silos built of brick or stone are not necessary-indeed are not the best. They are now largely built of wood and located in some part of the barn where most accessible and convenient. This is very important as the saving of time and labor in filling the feeding should always be kept in view. They should be placed in the barn where there can be a strong frame-work of studding, as some claim that one thickness on the inside of well matched lumber is all that is wanted. Of course the best quality of boards should be used and be well coated on the inside with tar or some good preparation, to render them more durable. In building a silo there should be a good water-tight foundation of stones, a little lowest in the center and well povered with cement. On this the frame work should rest. Good drain-age and air tight walls are what is wanted. Instead of having one large silo it is being found much better to have more smaller ones, or a large one divided into compartments, as the ensilage will thus be preserved better when feeding out. The deeper the silo when reeding out. The deeper the silo the more compact the ensilage will be-come from pressure of itself and the better it will be. With the carriers now attached to the cutters there is no difficulty in elevating the ensilage to the top of the barn if necessary. Ten the top of the barn if necessary. Ten to twelve foot square and eighteen to twenty feet high are good dimensions. Silos of this description should be built for from fifty cents to \$1 a ton capacity, accord cost of material. according to location and Cost of material. Corn can either be put in the silo whole-properly managed-or cut, but in general I think farmers fayor cut-ting, as it is so much more convenient ting, as it is so much more convenient handling the ensilage when feeding. Excessive tramping of the ensilage when filling the silo or weighing after-ward, is not now considered necessary, thus doing away with considerable work. When the silo is filled it should be covered with a thick layer of straw or poor hay to absorb the mosture and preserve the ensilage on top. The kinds of corn to plant for ensilage will depend in great measure on the location. Amount of fodder is one thing and quality another. The time for raising a great mass of stalks without ears has gone by. It is found that the ears are as valuable as the stalks; so then the largest amount of both that can be grown the better the The best time to put in the silo is considered to be when the ears are in full milk or soon after. This will make a rich good feed. Instead of raising corn to husk, grind Instead of raising corn to huse, grind and then feed—corn and fodder separ-ately—some now put the entire crop in the silo as the most profitable way to dispose of it. Much labor is saved by this method and more real nutriment got out of the crop. got out of the crop. Carefully conducted tests at the Ver-mont experiment station with corn cured and fed to cows without husk-ing; husked, the corn ground and then fed with the stalks, and ensilage made from the corn without husking, were found to be in favor of the latter method As it is difficult growing corn, so as As it is difficult growing corn, so as to be in condition to feed as early as some farmers would like to do, the practice of filling a silo to be kept over until the following summer for use when wanted, is being followed by some with advantage. The ensilage is found to keep well and can be fed at a time when it is very desirable to keep up the flow of milk until the

new crop of corn is in condition for may be a little late for building It silos this year, but the importance of the corn crop to this country and its most economical and profitable disposition, may well engage our atten-tion at all times, and the wise farmer,

the one who thinks, studies and acts for himself, will be planning wisely for the future and zealously working Mills.

in accordance therewith. E. R. TOWLE. Franklin County, Vermont.

MARKET INFORMATION.

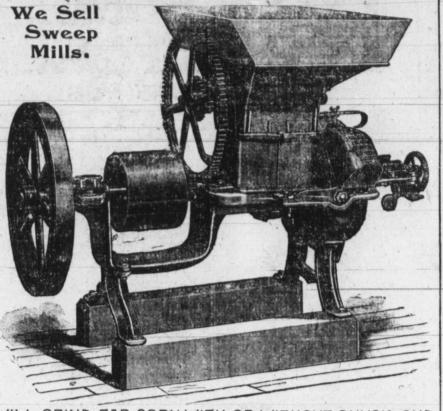
MARKET INFORMATION. New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1895. In order to give our customers the benefits of both markets and to do away with the idea that stock con-signed to us at the packing house of the New Orleans Abattoir Co., limited, have to be sold for whatever price their buyer may deem fit to offer we have buyer may deem fit to offer, we have established a branch house at the old Stock Landing, and by so doing are enabled to give shippers certain ad-vantages over others, as we are the only firm doing business at the New Orleans Abattoir's yards, the directors of which have agreed to buy all their stock from us in preference to going elsewhere—that is to say, if prices suit. In the event of our not being able to obtain satisfactory figures, we can now put stock at the old yards without any extra charge to the ship-per, and would advise billing stock to us direct at the New Orleans Abattoir. By so doing, if we sell there, we can save several dollars per car of expense, as there is no weighing, or labor charges, and the yardage is cheaper charges, and the yardage is cheaper than at the old place in that we only charge one day's yardage, viz: 5 cents and 10 cents per head. Besides, we have got the transfer charges of. \$5 reduced to \$3 per car. But if we have to take stock to the old stock yards, which we shall do if suitable prices can not be obtained here, the shipper will have to abide by the old Stock Landing charges, excepting labor charges.

Landing charges, excepting labor charges. We will say to hog raisers and feed-ers that the New Orleatns Abattoir will need several cars of corn fed hogs (no mast hogs wanted) per week this fall and winter, and will pay Chicago prices for them, they having worked up quite a trade and reputation for their pork products. Thus, with light charges and less freight and drift, we think it will be to the advantage of hog shippers to give us a trial, which hog shippers to give us a trial, which

We send out weekly quotations, and if you would like to keep posted on our prices let us know and we will be beend to mell you same. Wire at our pleased to mail you same. Wire at our expense for information and we will cheerfully reply to same. Yours respectfully,

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We have received a copy of a unique publication called H. M. Greene & Co.'s "History of Grain and the Grain Trade of the World." It is printed in colors and is illustrated with a picture colors and is illustrated with a picture some 6000 years old, from the tombs of Thebes, representing the ancient Egyp-tians elevating their wheat into gran-aries. There is also a threshing song in hieroglyphics, with the translation of each character. The book covers the prehistoric chapters of the subject. Egyptian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylo-nian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Phoeni-cian and Carthagenian historians are omoted. There is a very rare'descripcian and Carthagenian historians are quoted. There is a very rare' descrip-tion of land caravans and sea cara-vans. The history of wheat in Greece, Rome, Antioch, and among the Scy-thians, Celts, Gauls, Germans, Goths, Scots, Britons, Irish, Africans, Mound Builders, Peruvians and American In-dians, finishes the first part, or ancient history of grain. The part called Moddians, finishes the first part, or ancient history of grain. The part called Mod-ern History deals with Venice, the Arabs, carrying of wheat to the New World, the Phillippines, the Dutch, Antwerp, and the great modern Euro-pean and American cities. There is an index covering all the matters con-tained in the book. It is the nublishers' tained in the book. It is the publishers desire to present a copy of the work to every miller, grain dealer and interest-ed party in the United States, and all such wishing a free copy should ad-dress H. M. Greene & Co., Rialto Build-ing, Chicago, Ill. The Liverpool Corn Trade News has spoken of this book with admiration, and it has also re-ceived abundant testimonies to its mer-its from such crop experts as S. T. K. Perme and Secretary of Agriculture. It every miller, grain dealer and inter Prime and Secretary of Agriculture. It reflects great credit on the intelligence of its authors, and the grain trade in general will feel no uncertain pride in receiving from its own ranks a work which is at once commercially brief and not the less notable for its erudi-



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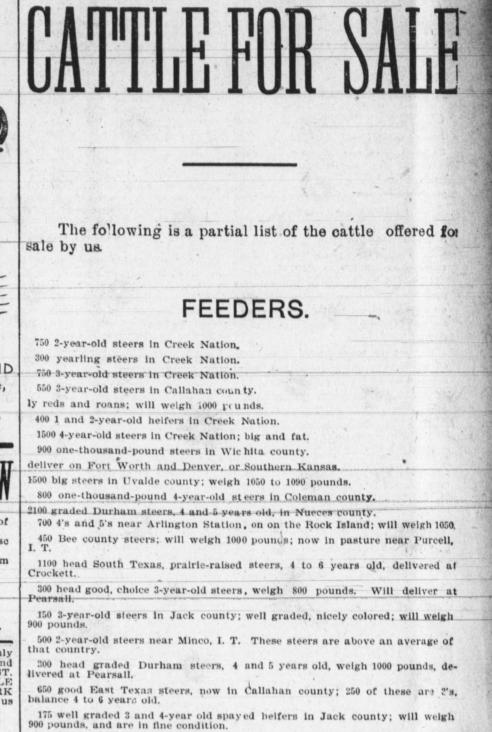
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800 out of 900 3 and 4-year-old stcers (one-half 3's and ane half 4's), natives of and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds.

2000 out of 4000 4 and 5-year-old steers in Comanche reservation. These are well bred, nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 1150 to 1200 pounds this fall.

400 2-year-old steers in Scurry county; well bred; nicely colored; all Western Texas raised; will hold in pasture till spring for \$1 per head, if desired

250 good 4 and 5-year-old steers; 36 head of these cattle are straight South Texas cattle, the balance are graded (half and quarter breeds Durham), most 1000 3 and 4-year-old steers in Wheeler county; natives of King and Calla-han countles; well grown; good style cattle; average weight, 1025 pounds; will

THE TOBACCO WAR.

tion.

The present war existing between the big plug tobacco manufacturers is proving very interesting for the consumers, they being the only ones who are profiting by this war. The manu-facturers are unquestionably losing a great deal of money, and, as far as we can see, the whole cause of the war s on account of a brand of plug tobacco called "Battle Ax," which ap-pears to be as powerful a weapon as its name implies. The manufacturers of "Batle Ax" claim it to be the largest piece of high-grade goods ever sold for the money. And the success of the brand, the enormous quantity which is being sold, clearly demonstrates that the consumers have not been slow in detecting the fact that they have a bargain. This has caused the demand for other heretofore popular brands to be greatly diminished. Hence the present great tobacco war.

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Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Calvary

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References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President Ame-rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and ar-riving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, 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 fickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas,

RANCH AND CATTLE FOR SALE. We will sell one of the best bred herds in Western Texas at \$12 per head for cattle, throwing in the calves. Herd numbers about 6000 head. Ranch con-tains 75,000 acres of fine land; all entains 75,000 acres of line land; all en-closed and otherwise improved. Price of land \$1-it is worth \$2.50. This prop-erty is above quarantine line, and is a big bargain. Address GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Fort Worth. Texas.

WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can aupply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

Special attention paid to telephone and telegraph orders. 'Phone No. 29, office; 'phone No. 316, residence. Office 806 Houston street, near postoffice, Fort Worth. Tex.







Will Shell Corn clean with Shucks on. We carry all sizes, hand or power-Complete Power Outfits, with Cob Stacker and Bagger, for Steam, or with Two, Four, Six or Eight Horse Power, Mounted or Down. Make Money by Shelling your Corn. Save freight and keep the Cobs for Four particulars write Make Money by Shelling fuel. For particulars write



5000 half 3's, balance 4's, all natives of Northwestern New Mexico, 950-pound cattle-good, smooth and well bred. Will deliver at Midland or Amarillo, of Clayton, N. M.

1000 steers, 4's and 5's, very gentle, good colors and some of them dehorned Located in Comanche reservation. Will deliver on Rock Island or Fort Worth and Denver railroad.

500 to 700 head South Texas 3 and 4-year-old steers, located in Frio county, 700 head 3 and 4-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. Delivered on Rock Island not later than November 1.

600 3 and 4-year-old steers in Donley county, fairly well bred, good colors. 800 3 and 4-year-old steers in Menard county; good smooth steers, raised in Menard and ajoining countles.

500 3 and 4-year-old steers (mostly 4s) in Scurry county; all Western Texas raised, and most of them double wintered, nicely colored and in excellent condition; will average 950 pounds.

1100 exceptionally well bred, nicely colored, good cattle; will weigh 1100 aver-age. The best lot of steers in the Indian Territory. Will deliver on the "Den-ver" of Rock Island at any time prior to December 1.

4000 good, smooth 3's and 4's, one-third 4's, will weigh 925 pounds average. Nice, blocky, gentle cattle, all in one pasture in Lubbock county, where they can be easily seen. Will be delivered on board the cars at Amarillo or Colo-rado, Tex., at option of purchaser, any time prior to December 10.

1000 head of steers, 3's and ap, one-half threes, balance 4 to 7 years old. These raised in the same pasture. They are fairly well graded, and brand, and raised in the same pasture. They are fairly well graded, and show up in good colors; will weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver on L and G. N. or Southern Pacific railroad.

STOCK CATTLE.

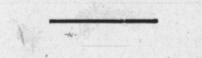
1200 stock cattle, one of the best cattle herds in Western Texas; large percentage of steers. Price, \$13.

8000 good, mixed. Northwestern New Mexico stock cattle at \$12, half cash, balance in one and two years.

25,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, including 6000 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, located in Northwestern New Mexico.

14,000 to 15,000 head mixed well bred stock cattle in Western Texas above quarantine line, cheap and on easy terms, with or without ranch

500 head of stock cattle, including steers from 3 years old down, with very few yearlings (calves not counted). These are smooth, South Texas cattle, with no Spanish blood. Located in Frio county.



Prices on any of the above will be given on application, and will be made in keeping with the market,

We are adding to our list daily, consequently the above only partially represents the feeders we have for sale.

We will not divide or cut up any of above herds, but will give a ten per cent cut on each herd, and when sold will deliver in lots to suit purchaser, Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY-

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FORT WORTH, - . TEXAS

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A WORD IN TIME. "Production and Price of Cotton for One Hundred Years" is the title of a recent pamphlet by James L. Watkins, special agent of the department of agriculture, which makes specially interesting reading just now that cotton is going up and there are so many reasons assigned for the low price of last year's production of the leading American staple. In 1850 and for ten years previous, according to this authority, was the most remarkable decade in the history of cotton planting in this country. Not only were the lowest prices on record reached in the United States, but it was the longest known period of continuously low prices. It was remarkable also for unprecedentedly large crops, with one or two exceptions, and for the enormous accumulation of stocks in Great Britain clearly indicating that production os supply had exceeded the demand. in 1842 middling to fair cotton reached as low as 4 1-2 cents per pound in New Orleans, and there is on file in the department of agriculture a letter showing that a Marengo county (Alabama) planter sold this year seventeen bales of cotton in Mobile at \$ 1-4 cents. The market reports of the day quote middling to fair cotton in New Orleans in 1845 as low as 4 3-8, and in Mobile the same year, 3 1-4 cents per pound. As to the cause of low prices during this period, Hazard's Register, an authority of the time, said: "The causes that have brought down the price are real and uncontrollable. The evil lies not in the banks, nor the currency, mor the speculators. There is no remedy but a check on production." The editor of De Bow's Review said: "To our great disparagement, the facts show that we have been guilty of the folly of overstocking the markets of the world." Hunt's Magazine, in a review of the condition of business at this period (1843), said: "One of the most singular fentures of this state of things is that the abundance of money has continued for many months without producing infected area. Feeding has changed a rise of prices or stimulating trade, a result which it has never before failed to bring about. On the contrary, the leading articles are constantly falling; cotton is lower than has ever been known before, arising from superabundance of production." Much other information to the same and is compiled in this report, which, if put in the hands of every cotton farmer in Texas and the South, would rid their minds of some of the clap-trap infused therein by "calamity howling" politicians. Among other salient points made by Mr. Watkins he gives an extract from the report published a few months ago by the United States senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the "Condition of Cotton Growers in the United States, the Present Prices of Cotton, and the Remedy," in which regarding the cause of low come from the Northwest, thist'e disprices they say: It is admitted that tricts should be as much avoided as the obvious, apparent and proximate a plague of yellow fever. In nearly cause is overproduction. Since, in the main, with deviations produced by abnormal conditions, price is regulated by supply and demand-a full supply with relatively diminished demand bringing . The Russian thistle was introduced low prices, and a great and active demend with relatively diminished supply bringing higher prices-where there is an annual increasing supply there ought also to be, to maintain prices, an annual increasing demand." The object of the senate committee's investigations was to discover how far prices had been affected by the speculation in "futures," or by one of the "deviations produced by abnormal conditions." With a crop fully a third short of last year, prices, always governed by supply and demand, are naturally advancing, but to prevent the blunder of 1894 being repeated in 1896, every influence should be brought to bear that will prevent an increase in acreage. over that of this year. By a continued agitation of the necessity of diversified farming will this mistake be averted. A prominent seed dealer a few days since, in speaking of the lack of foresight among the farmers of Texas, said: "Every "ear about this time sorghum raisers conclude they will save seed for the rext year's planting, and with much labor they thresh out a great quantity, part of which they offer for and 19. The society was established sale. Finding it very low at this season, they conclude it is worthless and eed and waste their entire product, but, with the exception of a similar and the next year when planting time comes they go to town and pay stiff prices for sorghum seed, besides running the chance of getting their land | giving the best autumn fairs of any infected with Johnson grass." What this dealer said about sorghum seed farmers of that county in Maine must

as conducted by the shiftless class of farmers, the same men who are always "squirming under the iron heel of oppression," letting the weeds take their farms while they attend political campmeetings.

Two alleged agricultural organizations have recently held their meetings in this state, and while one of them made a feint at discussing subjects pertaining to farming, the other divided time between listening with bated breath and howling itself hoarse over demagogic political assertions. It is all right for farmers as well as any other class to gain all the knowledge obtainable of the machinery of government, but it is to be lamented that they will allow themselves to be made the tools of scheming office-seekers, who masquerade under the guise of friends to agriculture. These vampires have done more toward making the lot of the farmer one of hardship than all other influences combined. Wherever there has been started an organization looking to the amelioration of the farmers' condition, by the injection of business rules and industrial advancement, they have by reason of their desires of aggrandisement fastened themselves upon the move, and by assiduously holding up a picture of conspiracy against the agricultural classes, succeeded in deviating the pur-

poses of the order to subvert their personal ends. This is the truth, and if one single instance can be pointed out wherein the leaders of this dissatisfied element have not been either drawing a fat salary or have been many times seekers for political honors, the Journal will acknowledge the corn and stand corrected. This perversion of one of the noblest causes in the field of human effort has had a damaging effect, and until the farmers think and act for themselves, allaying unfounded prejudice by a better understanding of business conditions, they will continue to be made the prey of their worst enemies, the agricultural political agitators.

The available for market steer cattle in Texas this year approximates three hundred thousand head according to careful estimates made by men who have closely investigated the supply. This includes feeders and what will be shipped from off the ranges. There are admittedly fewer two-yearolds in the state than for twenty years, and the yearling stocks in the main are made up from the thickets and bottoms of East Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, with a limited number from Mexico. Stock cattle are unreasonably scarce, and while three-year-old steer cattle are carried over added to the present supply of twos, may in part fill the demand next year, it is a perplexing question as to where the steer stuff for year after next will come from. It is true that what part of the scrub yearlings now on Texas ranges not taken by the Dakota and Montana buyers next spring will be here, but It is almost certain that there will be little satisfaction and less money in handling them. It is a matter of doubt about making much money out of this year's feeding, but the man who

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



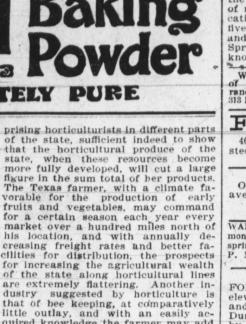
fit to them, or it would not have been kept in existence over a hundred years. Organized practical agriculture in its full sense is a little bit ahead of the farmers of Texas, but they are coming around, and without exception the organizations now in existence are showing a healthy growth.

During September and October is the time to sow alfalfa and every man whose ground is adapted to its raising should plant a field of this important forage crop. Where irrigation is available, it should be applied, thereby assuring a heavy yield, but with anything like a season and prepared ground. It can be successfully grown. Alfalfa can be grown in the Texas black land, if broken deep enough, but it does better in a more mellow character of soil.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

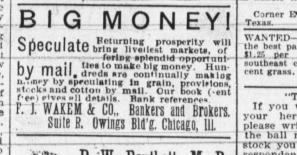
INTENSIVE FARMING. How many Texas farmers fully real-ize the importance of intensive agri-culture in its relations to the rapid settlement of our choicest farming lands, and consequent increasing vol-ume of agricultural staples, with the correspondingly low prices obtainable for same, asks Wm. A. 'Yates of' Bren-ham. Texas, in a recent issue of the for same, asks Wm. A. Yates of bren-ham, Texas, in a recent issue of the Dallas News. Continuing along that line he says: It is true, the iverage farmer thinks in a vague sort of way that intense farming, with its more va-ried products, is perhaps a good thing to follow, and he has probably realized during the past year or two that it woud be better business policy to grow less cotton and more of something else, but then, he argues, he has been growing cotton and corn for a number of years past, and always succeeded in making a living: and when the soil he is now working begins to wear cut, why, be can move to another legality, where there is yet plenty of new land that requires no fertilizing in order to grow good crops, and these new con-gled ideas about intensive forming he will leave for the coming ; ier thom to wrestle with. Such are the stock arguments of many a farmer, who, with the advantages accruing from a virgin soil and fairly good prices for his produce, has been enabled during the past—as he says—to make a living. But how will it fare with this class of farmers under the changed conditions of a deteriorating soil, the rapid setulement of the more desirable firming lands, and the decreased value of the great staple, cotton. New methods of farming must preforce be adopted, and in anticipation of the not far listant day when the large majority of Texas agriculturists will turn to a lore in-tensive system of farming, in obedience to the inexorable law of supply and de-mand, let us briefly consider the principles of the subject under iscassion, viz: The improving and renovating of soils, together with some of the possibilities of a more intensive system of land culture. Surface drainage has already been

practiced to some extent with good re-sults, but underground tile drainingthan which there is no better method of permanently improving the soil has been regarded as too expensive for ceneral adoption ing ,however, when tile draining will be considered an important factor in the evolution of Texas agriculture. Suitable clay for the manufacture of



quired knowledge the farmer may add considerably to his revenue by taking into his employ these industrious little workers; their produce is in steady demand at good paying prices.

MORPHINE, OPIUM And WHISKY HABITS CUB D AT HOME. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and Reférences. Tobaccoline; the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.



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vill be paid for any case of case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure. Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Mar-ried Men and all who suffer from effects of LOST MANHOOD Nervous Tebility. Unnat-

or, Failing Momory, Week, Shrunken or Undevel-oped Organs should send 6 cents for his MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much val-suffer from all private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.



\$350.00.

Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

Anyone wishing to buy Mexican cattle

will find it to their interest to corres-pond with Felix Mann, at Eagle Pass,

as I have secured the agency of 50,000 head. FELIX MANN,

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 BLAND & ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE.

A ten-section ranch in Sterling coun-ty, Texas, on north Concho river; fenced into three pastures-two of two

thoroughly well watered and grassed;

prairie dogs killed out; good fences; six miles from county seat. Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee

simple title. One and a half sections leased permanent lease. Will sell land

Eagle Pass. Texas.

Taylor, Texas

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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; Silvarities: Cornish Indian Games; Sil-ver 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 and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

> O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten doilars I will de-liver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of eith-er sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to ac-

company order, H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE, J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, 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.

BRENDERS OF FURE BRED

Percherons and French Coach Stallions

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,

stock cattle and goes for breedbuys ing with improved blood will reap a big reward in 1897.

In former days, before feeding was such a prominent feature of the dattle business in this state, the man who had his herd north of the quarantine line, could figure a value of at least \$2 more per head than those of the this order of things, and, barring the difference in quality, cattle South of the line will sell quicker and for better prices than those north. This is because of the danger in bringing high altitude cattle to the low grounds of the feeding districts, but this year, with the demand from such states as Kansas and Missourl as strong as it is, the Northwestern cattleman is experience ing little trouble in getting stiff values for his steers. The high altitude man still has an advantage over his competitors of the South and East, but it is not as marked as formerly.

With the prospective big demand for seed wheat insthis state, buyers should use every precaution in selection. Not alone in variety or quality is this necessary, but as most of the seed will every instance where the seed of the noxious weeds have been transmitted from one country to another it has teen in shipments of grain for planting into the Northwest this way, and it need not occasion surprise if at any time it makes its appearance in Texas. Buying from reputable dealers is about the only safeguard against chances of this kind, and then only grain which has been well screened and fanned should be accepted.

The demand for feeder cattle continues unabated, with about a half a cent a pound keeping buyer, and seller apart. There is a fair amount of cotton seed meal in sight, the cotton crop being far enough advanced to admit of estimating what it will make, and with meal to mix with the corn and forage feeds, cattle can be finished at a minimum cost. This is making the feeder anxious to buy, and the owner discovering his anxiety keeps shoving up the price. Quite a number have already changed hands, but September will witness the range country and market centers full of eager buyers of steers.

The oldest agricultural society in Maine is the Kennebec County Agricultural society, which will hold its fair at Readfield Corner, September 17, 18 in 1787 and legally incorporated in 1807. It is not only the oldest in Maine, organization in Pennsylvania, is the oldest in the United States. For many years the society has been noted for agricultural society in the state. The coplies to many features of farming have found the society of some bene- have made along this line by enter-

N' Y TO BE AND A STATE

tile may be found in almost every portion of the state, and they can be made and placed within the hands of the farmer at a price that will enable him to drain his land without any considerable outlay, and the increased returns from land so drained would in a short time more than repay all ex-tra cost. In Europe thousands of acres of what at one time was considered al-most worthless land have been reclaimed and made the most fertile in the world. by this system of drainage, there regarded as indispensiwhich is ble to all land improvement. All this, of course, only applies to those sections of country where the rainfall is ample. thousands of acres outfor there are the rain belt which can only be cultivated at a profit by following the opposite course of irrigation, and the interest taken in the drainage and irrigation meetings recently convened in different parts of the state proclaims with no uncertain voice the fact that many of those interested in agriculture begin to realize the neces of a more intense system of land culture. Now as to soil renovation. During re-

cent years it has been fully demonstrated that lost fertility may in a large measure be easily and cheaply restored to wornout soils in the South by the aid of red clover and other le-guminous plants of which the cowpears are familiar types, and this gren manuring, together with the well omposed barn-yard material, every farmer ought to have in liberal supply, will, without any great outlay for artificial fertilizers, bring the land to the state of tilth required for growing of the most remunerative rops, providing the farmer has observed one of the most important re-juisites of diversified agficulture-the utting down of his acreage under cultivation to the amount he is to horoughly work and keep in the best possible shape. There are thousands of acres newly planted with cotton that would give far better returns as pas ture land stocked with hogs or a good grade of beef or dairy cattle, besides adding greatly to the fertility of the land

Intensive agriculture, taken, in its broadest sense, may properly include not only the growing of cereals, forage and fibre plants, the breeding and feed-ing of all kinds of livestock, dairying, etc., but poultry and bee keeping, also horticulture in its many branches; in fact, the possibilities of diversified farming are practically unlimited, and progress may be expected as much observation and experience assigns each branch of agriculture to those sections of country where conditions of soll and climate favor its highest de-

velopment. The wide awake farmer will not be slow to avail himself of the many op-portunities offered him, by diversified farming, and may then be counted as one of the army of progressive men. who are giving to Texas agriculture an impetus that will ere long result in making the Lone Star state the and wonder of the agricultural I. Prominent among the many envy world. useful factors that contribute toward making the practice of intensive farm-ing profitable stands the silo; by its invaluable aid the farmer is enabled to grow cereals and forage plants, and put them upon the market in the shape of fine cattle, beef, pork, milk and butof fine cattle, beer, port, mink and but ter, with a good profit to himself and the constant enriching of his land by the increased amount of excrement re-turned. The growing of plants for turned. The growing of plants for fiber and for tannic acid also offers inducements as a profitable industr meriting the attention of every intelligent agriculturist.

gent agriculturist. Another feature of intensive agri-culture, too long neglected by many farmers, is that most useful and delightful of rural pursults, hor-

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, PERRY BLOCK, HOUSTON, TEXAS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE-An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas. Two dwellings, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. Will Sell on easy terms or lease till April 1896 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or More land for trade class. cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on time. WEBB & WEBB.

Baird, Texas.

Address

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

J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex. or €. C. HERNDON,

Shreveport, La.

FOR SALE-A few Walnut Hay Presses are left out which will be sold at \$75 each. These presses are practi-cable and durable, and not a cheap impracticable get-up, as is sometimes found in the market. The money will be refunded if the press is not as specifled. Write for particulars to GEORGE SCHUBERT, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE-5000 head of steers, threes and up, located 200 miles west of Fort Worth, north of the Texas and Pacific railroad. Apply to or address J. W. Zook, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE-500 cows with steer calves by their sides, located near Bi Springs. Delivery November 1. Appl to W. L. GATLIN, Fort Worth, Tex. Apply

FOR SALE. 4000 FEEDERS. For particulars apply to or address FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio, Tex.

FOR SALE-Dehorned Feeders-58 3-year-old steers, 20 3-year-old spayed heifers. These cattle have been twice well wintered and are now in fine condition. Apply HOGG BROS., Hamilton, Tex.



1900 mixed sheep. The above have for the most part a strain of the Cotswold Merino, which mature early, and are heavy weights. Price, \$1.50 per head. Address George Brown, Fort McKavett, Menard county,

Must Be Sold at Once-150 Delaine Sheen.

Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Ander-son, Asbury: W. Va. FOR SALE-About 1700 head good Panhandle cattle, graded, with Hereford; also pasture, well watered, fine grass, 25 to 30 head of horses and ranch outfit. Correspondence so licited. G. F. Atkinson, Hartley, Tex.

WANTED-Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. Address Charles Pavne. Wichita, 'Kan.

No. Cal

at \$1.50 per acre, including improve-ments. Can give possession by De-cember 1, or sooner if desired. Can sell good cows to stock it, if applied for soon. Cattle are in Sterling county; are safe to go east or north. Location. water, grass, protection all that can be desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate, Apply to GEO. E. KELLOG, Sterling City (or ranch), or

A. W. HUDSON, 1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent lands if desired.

FORT WORTH. Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH,

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.





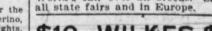
Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle. TOXAS RAISED

Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine,

J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex. FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hugs, Poultry, Sport ng Hogs, end stamps for catalogues, 157 energy ngs. N. P. Buyer &

1RISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pit games have been bred ours by me for 14 cears. rig.nel stock imported, write for press. F. A. FV (NS Huito, Tex.

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



\$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 \$20; Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

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



want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved -CHESTER WHITE-

SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

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

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

All from imported prize winners. -ATSO-

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY

W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas.

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

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

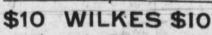
W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. An-other is full brother to size of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and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

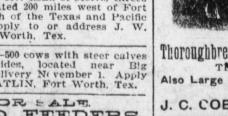
Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm.

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for





HOUSEHOLD.

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

We go our ways in life .00 much aicne; We hold ourselves too far from all our kind; Too often we are dead to sigh and

moan; Too often where distress and want

abide We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smootl;, and

worn By footsteps passing idly all the day. Where lie the bruised ones that faint and mourn

Is seldom more than an untrodden

way. Our selfish hearts are for our feet the guide-They lead us by upon the other side.

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

ones; To take the smitten and the sick and

And bear them where a stream of

blessing runs. Instead we look about-the way is

wide, And so we pass upon the other side.

Oh, friends and brothers, gliding down the years,

Humanity is calling each and all In tender accents, born of grief and tears!

I pray you, listen to the thrilling call. You cannot, in your cold and selfish

You cannot, in pride, pride, Pass guiltlessly by on the other side. Buffalo News.

COURAGE IN LIFE.

In trying to think of something which would be of interest to the Household this week. I thought to write some-thing on courage in the small things of life. The weather is so depressing of life. The weather is so depicts in I felt something encouraging was needed. A later thought decided me, I was not equal to the task, so I bor-rowed the following from Hannah Moore

Moore: Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials, but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials in the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us-with their infirmities, their bad judgment, their ill-breeding, their per-verse tempers; to endure neglect when we feel deserved attention, and in-gratifude when we expected thanks; to bear with the company of disagree-able people whom Providence has to bear with the company of disagree-able people whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom He has perhaps provided or purposed for the trial of our virtue-these are best ex-ercises of patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business; with disappointment in our conceptions, with interruntions of our expectations; with interruptions of our retirement; with folly, intrusion, dis-turbance—in short, with whatever op-poses our will, contradicts our humor this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self-denial than any little rigors of our own imbut inferior evils, properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might, in the days of ignorance, have superseded penance.

PUNCTUALITY.

PUNCTUALITY. Punctuality is a lesson every mother should early inculcate into the minds of her children. Many failures are due to a lack of this one thing. Women do not seem to fully appreciate the im-portance of punctuality. They cannot realize why a few minutes should make portance of punctuality. They cannot realize why a few minutes should make any difference. If mothers do not teach this lesson, fathers should, for its value in life is incalculable as most successful men will testify.

coal-barge at Mobile. Had dis yere fut coal-barge at Mobile. Had dis yere fut hangin' to my neck by a blue string, an' some of dem niggers called me 'Hoodoo,' an' was gwine to take it away from me an' feed it to a dog. When dat barge struck a snag an' went to de bottom, 'who got saved? Dis yere pusson an' nobody else. Four of 'em went right down like rocks, jist like dey might hev expected." "Lucky for you." "Yes, sah, an' how was it de time de ghost of Peter Robbins cum scroon-

de ghost of Peter Robbins cum scroon-in' frew our hayborhood? Pete he was hung up at Greenville, you know. I was right dar's an' seed it all, an' when he swung off I kissed dis rabbit's fut fo' times. Some of de folks laughed at me, an' called me a fool nigger. But how did it cum out? Pete's ghost cum up to Langville an' scart everybody outer his shoes-everybody but me. Nebber knocked on my doah, an' neb-ber left no smell of brimstone 'round my cabin. Couldn't do it you know. Dis yere fut was pawin' him away all

de time. "Will any rabbit's foot bring a person luck

son luck?" "No sah! No sah! Dat's de reason I wouldn't sell distone fur a millyun dollars in gole! De sarcumstances has got to be right. You has got to find your rabbit in de full of de moon. De wind has got to be from de east. Dat rabbit has to be huntin' fur jimweed to cure a cataract in his left eye. You has got to coreen up an' kill him wid a has got to creep up an' kill him wid a stick dat a dead man has carried, an' when you ar' takin' off de fut you has got to h'ar a ghost cry out down in de cotton. Oh, no, sah, Doan you let you no common rabbit's futs. Dey wouldn't keep de kyars on de track till you got over to Decatur."-Yenowick's News.

OAK LAW... My Dear Mrs. B.: I have just finished reading a book some one in our household recommended, and am delighted with it. It is the "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." Of course "Being in Love." It is fine. Jerome says "Chivalry is not dead; it is sleeping for want of something to do." know there is a great deal of talk about chivalry having died out the world over. Now, Jerome claims it is not dead, but sleeping, and blemes the women for it even slumbering. It is true. Yes, I have thought of it a great true. deal. Woman's independence means death to man's chivalry. What man would rush chivalrously up to the aid of a woman on a bicycle in bloom-ers? If it was help she needed, he would give it to her, of course, as he would to a man. But chivalrously, no. Again, what man would think of knightly or chivalrous conduct toward a woman at the polls? Is Jerome not correct in saying chivalry is sleeping for want of something to do? If wo-men do not call for it, do not demand it, do not need it, of course they will not get it, and it will not only sleep, but die, and according to my way of thinking, the world will be sadder, duller and women the loser, indeed. duller and women the loser, indeed. These hot days I have not had much to do, so have taken our old histories out under the trees and forgotten the heat of the summer between their in-teresting pages. And I can tell you, the kind of women men fought and-died for in those days was not the kind who ride bicycles and vote these days. How dull and prosale this world is going to be if. bloomers and the polls are to take the place of knightli-ness and chivalry. I guess my sisters in the household will be shocked when I say I do not like the new woman there is so much talk about. She is, not half as charming as her prede-

not half as charming as her prede-cessor. I like the women men swore by, fought for and gladly died for. I wish I had lived then. Woman has fought for independence, not realizing the blessings she had—until now she has about gained it, and lo! the halo which once shone around her has been destroyed in the struggle; she is no longer a divine mystery, a creature of unbounded power. She is looked upon as men are, and the world has lost

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

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 Tex as, 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 Toronio 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 tuitien, including ancient and modern lan-guages and all English branches, bound, light, fuel, washing \$300 per annum. light, fuel, washing, \$300 per annum. Music, art, elocution, extra. For cata-logues and further information, ad-dress MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

GALVESTON CISTERN M'F'G. CO.

H. Ruenbuhl, Manager. All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited. 2802 Market street, corner 28th, Gal-

veston, Texas.



oors ,blinds and cypress cisterns. Daily capacity of mills 100,000 feet.

HOUSTON, TEXAS. Please mention this paper.

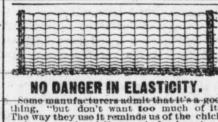
ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

DALLAS, TEXAS. Under new management.

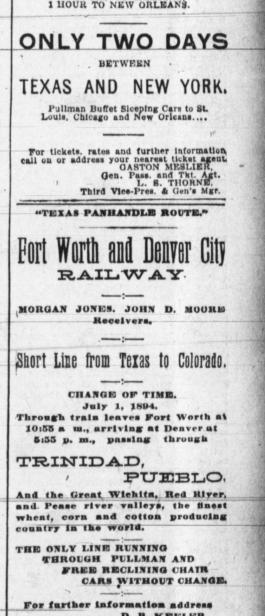
Thoroughly renovated and refur-nished accommodations, as good as high-priced houses. Rates \$2 per day. CHARLIE- HODGES, Prop. THOS. H. OLSON, Awnings, Tents,

Tarpaulins and Flags; also sailmaker. Wagon, Horse and Dray Covers always on hand. All work guaranteed. Depot for mildew preventative. 'Phone No. 454, 2220 Strand, Galveston, Tex.

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







MOSELEY'S CREAMERY LD ON MERIT. or Special Introdu FREIGHT PAID BY US. FREIGHT PAID BY US. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Others. lows HICKS DAY LUMBER CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of pine lumber and dealers in shingles, sash,

Cyrus W. Field said that he consid-ered half his success in life to be due to his punctuality. He was always at his office at the very minute each morning, and if he made an appointment to talk business to a man, he never failed to keep it.

"I have made thousands upon thousands of dollars by being on hand at the right moment, he says, "and I consider punctuality as strong a point in a business man's favor as-well, it is second only to honesty.'

Once that your employer understands that you are faithful in getting to work at the hour he has engaged you to be-gin, he will have more confidence in you, and your chances of promotion will be far better than those of the boy who sneaks in a half hour late each morning, with some poor excuse for his tardiness.

SOME WISE SAYSINGS.

Love and passion are two states of the soul which poets, men of the world. philosophers and fools continually confound.

To the heart there are no insignificant events; it magnifies all things; it puts in the same balance the fall of an empire and the fall of a woman's glove, and oftentimes the glove out-

weighs the empire. Equality may be a right, but no human power can convert it into a fact. True.

As soon as trouble comes to us, there is always a friend ready to tell us about it—to probe our heart with a dagger and ask us to admire the hilt.

Do you want to know ho wto make your way in the world? You must plow through humanity like a cannon ball, or you must glide through it like a pestilence.

A single lie destroys that absolute confidence which for certain souls is thesfoundation of love.

the foundation of love. Perhaps the physical charm of a beautiful woman is limited, whereas the moral charm of a woman of me-diocre beauty is infinite. Is not this the moral of the fable on which the Arabian Nights is founded? The man who sees two centuries ahead of him dies an ignominious death, loaded with the imprecations of the people, or, what seems worse to me, lashed with the whips of ridi-cule. cule

Illusion is to thought a sort of night, which we decorate with dreams. To worship the fool who succeeds and

not to mourn the failure of an able man is the result of our sad education. of our manners and customs, which drive men of intelligence to disgust, and ge-nius to despair.

SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

Springfield Graphic. Tommy—Say, Mr. Yabsley, sister Laura said at the table this morning that she thought you had the prettiest mustache she ever saw. Yabsley—You oughtn't to tell things you hear at the table, Tommy. Tommy—But she is go-ing to give me a dime for telling you.

RABBIT'S FOOT LUCK.

RABBIT'S FOOT LUCK. "Do I believe dat dis yere rabbit's fut brings me luck?" repeated the old darky in shrill tones as he softly brushed his chin with it. "Why, sah, if it hadn't a bin fur dis fut dar's no tellin' what might a happened to me. Look at dat Julius Tompkins. He 'lowed dat a rabbit's fut was no good, an' whar is he now? Went up to Louisville to work in a pork house an' in 'hout er week he died wid smallpox." "Yes."

"An' look at de time I was on dat

something noble and beautiful-the days of chivalry. The rest may re-joice, but I am going to mourn, and it is indeed only sleeping. hope

After our delightful entertainment our club disbanded for the summer. I miss it so much, and have found so many charming things to read in it. when we meet again. If any of you are new women you will be angry with are new women you will be angry with me about this letter, but I can't help it. You may say what you please about me. I used to think I wanted to vote, but I don't now. I want to be like the women men died for. ISABELLE.

\$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, and 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 directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby de-stroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and as-sisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offen One proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hunder Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testi-monials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Drugists, 75c.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-rn railroad is the shortest and best ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, 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 quick-est 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 are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. Facilities for feed water and rest in

ransit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A.

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

CATTLE WANTED.

We have buyers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in position to render efficient, valuable and prompt assistance to those who may wish to sell.

We have buyers for steer yearlings and twos, for dry cows, helfers and cows and calves-in fact, for all kinds and classes of cattle. The demand for feeders was never better.

We also have buyers for a few large

herds of mixed stock cattle. We do not handle stock cattle or young steers in lots less than 400, or feeders in lots of less than 200 head. We invite correspondence from both

buyers and sellers. GEO. B. LOVING & CO... Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

Some manufacturers admit that it's a good thing, "but don't want too much of it." The way they use it reminds us of the chick-cn broth another fellow made by hanging a fowl so as to cast a shadow on a cistern full of water, then season to suit the taste. Our people like it atronger, spring enough to toss a ton of live beef like an apple in a mill race. That style of **clasticity demands** strength of material. PAGE MOUT A MURE SENCE CO. Advian, Mich.

J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex.



FORT WORFH'S

NEW HOTEL,

THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR SERVICE.

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Proprietors.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

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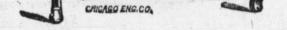




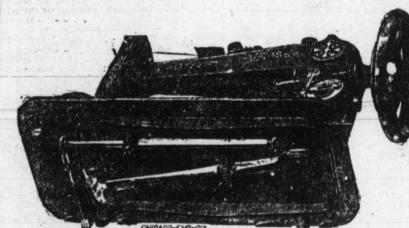
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Between Kanaas City, Ohicago, St. Louis, Hig-bes and intermediate points. Bill all shipmonts of our consignments. The pieneer line in low rates and fast time. The pieneer line in low rates friend. By calling on se writing either of the follow-friend. By calling on se writing either of the follow-ing stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESPITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Waith, Texas.

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of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.



a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

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We have plenty of readers using the Machine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order the Machine on 15 days trial.

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There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us \$22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight, 2nd, To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars in addition, we will send the Machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

Nore-All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

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We cannot send these Machines C. O. D. or on a credit, because to get them at the prices we do, we have to pay cash in advance. If after 15 days' trial the Machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas, D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry. Fort Worth, Texas.

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The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between Galveston and St.Louis. At + Price Sold and Billyor Wat

PERSONAL.

G. W. Holstein of Albany, member of the firm of Holstein Bros., stock-men, was a visitor at the Journal office Monday, Mr. Holstein is a progressive practical stockman, and while here explained his method of handling sor-ghum, of which he has 150 acres this year. He said: "I have read with much interest an account in the Journal of how to build an open air silo, and will give the plan a trial this year. I will not use the frame work, but will not use the frame work, but will will build a stack thirty feet high, twenty feet of which will be green sorghum, and on top of that I will put ten feet of cured stuff, which serves as a suffi-cient weight and protection for what is underneath. I hear a good deal of complaint about the trouble of handling is underneath. I hear a good dath of complaint about the trouble of handling sorghum, but with the machinery I use, the whole matter is very simple, I have a sweep rake, the teeth of which are in front of the horses, and which after it gathers a sufficient amount, can be tilted up, making a carrier with which you can place the sorghum anywhere you wish. The rake is very simple, and with it and a stacker I have the sorghum is never touched with a pitchfork except by the man who works on top of the stack. I use a regulation mowing machine, and it makes no difference how big or how old the sorghum, I can handle it with ease. The stacker I have is also a very simple arrange-ment. The carrier is made of ropes, with slats interlaced, and when a rake load is dumped on the carrier the man load is dumped on the carrier the man who drives the rake catches up the elevator rope and fastening it to a ring on the rake, drives out toward the field, and when the load is up over the stack, the man on top swings it into place, when the carrier arrange-ment is tipped, dropping it wherever he wants it. The whole system is so easy and costs so little that I am surprised that every man who raises sorghum does not have a rake and carrier like the ones I use."

It has always been a custom with It has always been a custom with the Journal to every now and then get around to its advertisers and say a kind word about them if deserving, and much pleasure is found in touch-ing upon one of its oldest friends and patrons, the Evans-Snider-Buel com-nany live stock commission agents. patrons, the Evans-Shider-Buel Com-pany, live stock commission agents, one of the best known firms in the trade, especially in Texas. Very few Texas cattlemen but what at some Texas cattlemen but what at some time have gone to this meritorious com-pany for assistance, and while their business is conducted on strict busi-ness principles, they have always been approachable, and their faith in Texas cattle and their owners has at all times been backed up with dollars and cents, the best test extant. That this faith has not been badly placed is clearly evidenced by the little sur-plus of \$100,000 which they have car-ried over from just double that amount of paid up capital. It is results which of paid up capital. It is results which tell the story of a concern's success, and the Evans-Snider-Buel company have them to show. With a business and personal acquaintance with Texas stockmen extending over a good many years and an enviable record for taking care of their customers' interests it is small wonder that their manager It is small wonder that their behauser at this point, Mr. Daly, reports "all we can do, we are saying nothing, but sawing wood." Both unlimited cap-ital and experience combine to make this firm strong, and the Journal be-speaks for them a continued and de-served patronage from its friends, the stockmen of all Texas.

The Journal has been handed the ninth annual announcement of the Gross Medical College, Denver, Colo., ontaining definite information concerning requirements for admission and directing attention to the great advantages to be derived from the large dispensary service of the institution. Among other things, the catathat superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane at Terrell has been invited to deliver a series of lectures on affections of the mind and nervous system. The editor of this paper has known Dr. Rosser for many years and can say that besides his selection for this important honor being a compliment to the Texas medical profession, and a deserved recognition of merit, the faculty of Gross College can congratulate themselves on having secured a man whose thoroughness in **his chosen** profession has put him where he belongs, among the brightest minds of t he state's medical fraternity. Col. R. H. Overall of Coleman, a wellcattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way home from a visit to his old home near St. Louis, and alled at the Journal office. Col. Overall was the first man to pay a subscription to the Journal, and for nearly 16 years has never missed an issue He said: "I will not feed any cattle this year. We are not in snape in the county to feed and the few times I county to feed and the few times. We his year. We are not in shape in our have tried it I have lost money. have good crops this year, and the stockmen will buy up all the cotton seed that is offered for sale in their vicinity. There has been some Texas fever in our section, brought in by cattle from Arkansas, and while we are in should be a quarantined area we what feel that it is to the interests of the cattle business for the quarantine law to be strictly enforced. I think that the state law should be changed to conform with the federal provisions as regards time." S. E. Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., a well fixed cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday, having come down to make arrangements for putting his bilding in about the District the state children in school at the Polytechnic ollege in this city. Along last fall Mr. Sherwood was something of a bear on cattle, and expressed his views rather forcibly to a Journal representative in that respect, giving various reasons for believing that there was no shortage in cattle, and that the expected high prices would never materialize. He is now well stocked up, having 7000 head of steers, one's, two's and three's, and is one of the strongest bulls in the trade. Some time since he offered his two year steers for \$15 withdrew them from the mar-since which he has refused \$18 them. Said his cattle are fat and ket. for them. doing well. He will sell a part of his three year old steers, but will dis-pose of them to farmers in his sec-tion, who he said were all buying from 50 to 190 head each to feed this year. From present indications there will be a big wheat crop planted in Texas this year, and Journal readers who contemplate sowing should purchase their seed from the Texas Seed and wholesale seed merchants in the South. From a personal interview with Mr. Nicholson, the manager of the company, a Journal man learned that by reason of their company being the principal stockholders in the big Dallas elevator, their arrangements for hold-ing seed grain in quantity are better than those of any other firm in They have in stock a considerable quantity of improved Mediterranean wheat, which they are prepared to quote at very low figures. No matthey are prepared what kind of seed is wanted write Texas Seed and Floral company and state you saw their advertisement in the Journal. H. L. Newman, a wealthy cattleman with a ranch in El Paso county, was in Fort. Worth Monday, and called at the Journal office. He was on his way to his ranch from a two months' visit to his old home in St. Louis and to the sass are on the east side of the United where he sojourned for recrea-b said: "I was over a good part atež. 7 m. Ho

all the business centers, there is a better feeling financially than for years. Manufacturers are resuming work, and paying increased wages, and everybody feels that we are on a good sound basis, which would be more stable if there was a cessation of so much foolish financial agitation. Over in New England the financial situation is not discussed, and in fact here at the South seems to be the only part of the country where there is any excitement of that kind. St. Louis merchants all report heavily increased business and every legitimate industry seems to be thriving. I have kept in touch with the ranch while I have been away, and learn that we have had plenty of rain, making the grass continue good and cattle fat."

E. T. Comer of San Angelo was here Monday to attend the executive com-mittee meeting, and in conversation with a Journal man said: "This land lease matter seems to be badly mixed and in my opinion will remain so un-less tested in the courts, and properly construed. A two cent lease rate would have resulted in a greater amount of land being taken by the cattlemen, and an increased revenue to the state. As it is there are a great many who are using the land without paying any-thing for it to the evident disadvan-tage of the man who has to lease. I am strictly in favor of the clause in the amended bill providing for the trial f all cases at Austin, as it will enable the state to enforce the collection of rentals, and punish trespassers."

No attempt will be here made going into detail of method, the im-portance of each of the subjects mentioned requiring separate treatment in lengthy articles. These lines are written solely with the hope of calling more attention to the possibilities of practicing a more diversified system of farming under existing, and prob-

ably future, conditions. It may be adden in conclusion that state-experiment station bulletins treating on all the more important farm subjects, may be had for the asking. These bulletins are replete with infor-mation on all the latest and best methods of cultivating and fertilizing crops, the feeding and care of stock, etc., and are invaluable aids to every farmer arxious to get out of the rut.

J. C. Cobb of Dodd City, Tex., 1-reeder of thoroughbred Hölstien-Frieslan cattle, Texas raised, and large bone English Berkshire swine, has an adver-tisement in the "Breeder's Directory" of the Journal, to which attention is directed. His herd of cattle took eight first and five second prizes at the Dallas fair last year. The herd is headed by the bull Sul Ross, 212, H. F. H. B., that carried off first prize for best Hol-stein bull Texas raised. He also has a herd of English Berkshire swine at the head of which is the great prize winner, Dick Longfellow, 145. Mr. Cobb refers by permission to the Fan-nin County bank at Bonham and the Bonham News. Write him at Dodd City, saying you saw his card in this paper.

J. C. Gilliland and T. H. Gilliland of Mangum, Greer county, were here Sunday, en route to Kansas City, where they will spend seven or eight days on business. J. C. Gilliland represents the Lone Star Commission company in his section and says cattle are fat and or bick to reine section and says cattle are fat and as high in price as a cat's back. He said: "Star owners around us are selling to Kansas feeders at their own prices. Every herd that starts toward Kansas is met some distaace down this way by Kansas buyers, who pay 3 cents and up for everything they can get.'

C. C. Herndon of Shreveport, La., was a caller at the Journal office Saturday, and while here ordered an advertise-ment inserted, offering to trade Shelby county timbered land or Hansford county grazing land for horses. The Hansford county land is on Palo Duro creek, which never goes dry, and as the eleven half sections are alternate the tract would make a splendid pas-It is now covered with a h of grass. Neither of fine ture. growth of grass. these pieces of land should remain on the market long, as horses are cheap and easily secured. See the advertisement in For Sale column and write to either name indicated. John Scharbauer of Midland, who has made a number of successful cattle deals this year and who has bought a residence in this city preparatory to moving here, on Saturday purchased what is known as the Hendricks building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, paying therefore \$65,000. Th building is at present occupied by a big dry goods firm and the Hotel Worth and altogether is one of the most desirable pieces of business prop-erty in the city. Mr. Scharbauer is to be congratulated on his foresight in investing in Fort Worth real estate, and while on this subject it may be stated that a great many cattlemen are moy ing to Fort Worth and investing in business and residence property. Tom Montgomery, cattleman, with ranch on Blanco Canyon, in Crosby county, came in Wednesday from a two months stay and called at this office where he said: I have never seen all conditions as favorable as they are now. Grass is finer and cattle are-fatter than I have ever seen at this time of year. I believe that every bunch of cattle that have changed hands recently are worth the money asked for them, but I do not believe that the prices at which some are being held are justifiable by present conditions or future prospects. Green Davidson of San Antonio and W. N. Fleming of Victoria, comprising the cattle firm of Fleming & Davidson, were in Fort Worth Saturday and au-thorized the insertion of an advertisement in the Journal offering for sale 4000 head of good South Texas feeders. They have good cattle and feeder buyers will be overlooking their own in-terests if they do not look up this opportunity. Messrs. Fleming & David-son were on their way home from an eight days' stay in Kansas City, and while here were informed that splendid rains had visited their ranges, which, ccording to them insures fine grass from now on.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

of these presses, as they are as good machines as can be found. Mr. Schu-bert offers to refund the money if the press is not exactly as represented and the Journal knows that he will do just what he says.

E. G. Sessions of Rice, Navarro coun-ty, a resident of that county for fortyty, a resident of that county for forty-niné years, was a called at the Journal office Wednesday. Mr. Sessions has perfected a device to be attached to the stock shipping pen schutes which precludes the possibility of animals be-ing crippled in loading. The cattle shippers of Fort Worth, who saw a model of the arrangement, without ex-ception signed a recommendation that it be adopted by the rallroad compa-nies. nies.

James Martin, late of Dull's Ranch, this state, writes the Journal from El-dorado Springs, Mo., authorizing the dorado Springs, Mo., authorizing the insertion of an advertisement in which he says he wants a position as fore-man on a ranch or inspector for one of the associations. Mr. Martin, better known as "Black Jim," has had 25 years experience in ranch and trail "work, and any cattleman wanting a thorough, efficient man will do well to write him as indicated above,

W. L. Gatlin, of this city, formerly of Abilene, has an advertisement in the "for sale" column of this issue, offering "for sale" column of this issue, offering to sell 500 cows, each with a steer calf, to sell sour cows, each with a steel can, located in Howard county, near Big Springs. These are good cattle and anybody in the market for some good stuff will do well to write or call on Mr. Gatlin in this city. Mention where the advertisement was seen.

E. Hillyer of Bartlett, a prominent member of the Texas State Horticultural Society, has the thanks of the Journal for a splendidly executed photograph of the society taken by him at the recent Bowie meeting. The only thing missing in the group is the ab-sence of Mr. Hillyer's benign countenance.

Hogg Bros, of Hamilton, Texas, have an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of this issue offering to sell some dehorned feeders. Any body wanting a small bunch of choice cattle would do well to write them or what is better, call and see what they have

J. W. Zook, of this city, has an advertisement in this issue offering for sale 5060 head of steers, threes and up, located 200 miles west of Fort Worth, north of the Texas and Pacific railroad. Here is a chance for investment that should not be overlooked. In writing to Mr. Zook mention the Journal.

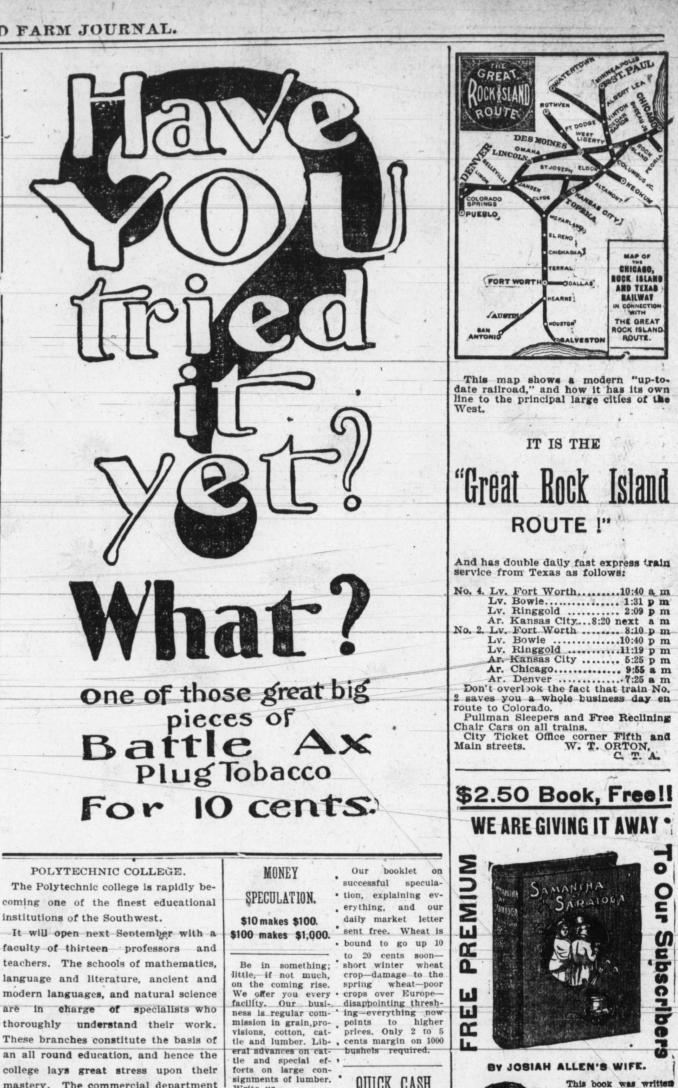
J. W. Mooar, of Colorado City, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Said that he had never seen grass and cattle in as fine shape as now. Mr. Mooar has some young cattle, two and three year old steers, having stocked up before they went so high.

M. C. Hancock, a Baylor county cattleman was in Fort Worth Wednes-day and paid the Journal office a call. Said that his section is in better shape than for years. Grass plenty and cattle fat, and the biggest corn and feed crop ever seen.

R. B. Pumphrey, of Taylor, a big cattle feeder, was a caller at the Jour-nal office Friday, but owing to the absence of the inquisitor, who is re-sponsible for this department his views on the situation were not obtained. E. E. Buldridge of Waggoner, I. T.

was in Fort Worth recently on his way to Gonzales county, his old home. He said that cattle in the Territory are getting fat as fast as could be wished for, and grass is still fine.

J. T. Black of Prairie Hill, Limestone county, a cattle dealer who operates principally for Burke Burnett, was here Saturday. Said cattle are scarce and high in his part of the state.



W. R. Moore of Ardmore, I. T., mill man and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Sunday, Said the cotton crop in his section is considerably chart and he boll worms still at work. The number of steers his concern will leed this year will depend very largely on the output of the mill, and Mr. Moore does not take a very hopeful view of the outlook for money to be made in feeding this year.

J. W. Edens of Corsicana was in Fort Worth Saturday, having come in from Memphis, Tex., where he bought from W. R. Curtiss 800 Diamond Tail heffers, for which he paid \$18. Some of the cattle are three and four years old, and Mr. Edens will turn out from his feed lots near Corsicana some very choice stuff. At the price are regarded as a bargain. At the price the cattle

Webb & Webb of Baird, Tex; have an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of this issue, which should at-tract the attention of anybody looking for profitable investment. This firm is personally known to the Journal, and they will truly carry out any promise they make, and can be relied on. Look up what they have to offer and write them for particulars.

George Schubert, the Walnut hay press man, has a few of his well made presses left and offers them for sale at \$75 each. Whether done haying for England, and there as well at | this year or not it will pay to buy one | th-

Geo. A. Scaling of St. Louis, member of the big live stock commission firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, in com-pany with Syd Webb, of Bellvue, was a visitor to Fort Worth Sunday.

Berry Gatewood, of Ennis, an. extensive Cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, on the lookout for ome good steers to put in his feed lots.

C. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, came in Saturday from a trip to South Texas where, he says, cattle are in good shape, with but few being shipped.

Maj. E. Fenlon of Midland came in Sunday to attend Monday's meeting of the Catte Raisers' executive commit-Said everything in his section is tee. as fine as silk.

Frank Collinson, a Brewster county attleman, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way home from near Clarendon, o where he is moving his cattle.

T. F. Smith of Crockett, Tex., a big cattle feeder, with cattle in Archer county and the Territory, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to his ranch in the Territory, where he has a big string of cattle.

F. E. Wilson, of Comanche, a wellnown stockman, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Friday.

W. Z. Hallon of Commerce, a cattle dealer and feeder, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

J. F. Jernigan of Commerce was among Monday's visiting cattlemen.

Every Day in the Year.

The "Great Rock Island Route" runs

8:15 p.

out.

a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern 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. Our rates are cheap as consistent

with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North. North ast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-mation, and etc. or address the under-signed, J. C. McCABE,

G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

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 send-ing shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all live-stock 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; General Freight Agent.

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at ment reasonable prices.

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

the unusual advantage of being entirely natural. The rendition of her pupils during the recent commencement 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 OLD RELIABLE.

The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarton style, but for solid comfort and ood home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

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

COTTON CONDITIONS The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during the month of July from 82.3 to 77.9 or 4.4 points. This is 2 1-2 points lower than the average for August, 1893, and the lowest average for Au-

gust ever reported. The reason generally given for low condition is excessive moisture, though in South Carolina drouth seems to be the principal cause of injury. There is much complaint of grass, not a little of rust, blight, worms, and insect ene-

mies of the plant. The state averages of condition are: Virginia, 81: North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 81: Georgia, 87; Florida, 92; Alabama, 81: Mississippi, 83; Louis-iana, 71; Texas, 71; Arkansas, 80; Ten-



QUICK CASH RETURNS. 0. W. Crawford & Co.. . 42 Traders Bdg, \$10 makes \$100. CHICAGO, ILL. \$100 makes \$1,000



We Recommend **Our Special Brew**

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your **Own** Conclusions.

TEXAS BREWING CO.

ALWAYS OPEN. UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given tel-egraph and telephone orders.

314 W. Weatherford St., near Courthouse, Fort Worth, Tex, Phone No. 157.

LIMITED,

PATTERSON, LA.



Why not Purchase yoar Louisiana Cypress Water Tenks, Sash. Doors and Blinds Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co., 二人 相目 推正



LARGEST WELL MACHINERYWORKS.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, Chicago, Ill.; Dellas, Tex-



This book was written mid the world of fashion at Saratogs, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Frinces of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Ra all ros at Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their person all charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and revel in

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MAP OF

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying

JOSTAH.

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's intritible and mirth-prog voking style.

[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of flirtin' done a 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. But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashion-able amongst married men and wimmen than the more single ones." he said, "it wus dretful fashionable smongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

11." There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried t. cane, etc. Bu she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with,

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."-Will Carleton. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."-Intheran Ob-

"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-Weekly Witness.

"Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free Press.

"BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."-Bishop Newman.

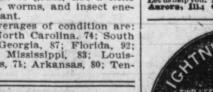
HOW TO GET IT.

Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 sach. But now we offer *mhy to our readers*, this wittiest and most richly humorous bnok FREE. Ist. To every old subscriber who sends us

\$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. Address

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL. Fort Worth, Tex.

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



MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. Little or nothing has taken place on his market for the week ending with this report, the buyers and commission men putting in most of the time sleep-ing, and counting the profits they will make when the season fairly opens, which will be in about two weeks. A fair number of cattle have found their way in and have been greedily taken up, especially in the instance of feed-ers. Just let it be known that a string of feeders are coming in and eager buy-FORT WORTH MARKET. ers. Just let it be known that a string, of feeders are coming in and eager buy-ers will congregate, awaiting their arrival. Wooten & Hackett bought one day this week 136 Mexican three year old steers, by weight paying \$2.25 a hundred around. Those in a position to know say that a large number of these cattle will reach here during Septembr cattle will reach here during Septembr and that there will not be a dearth of buyers for them. Almost any feeder would rather buy his cattle by weight provided he can get them for the price cited above. The demand for all class-es of cattle is particularly strong. A car load of sheep, part of a string shipped in from San Angelo by J. G. Blandon of this city, were loaded Wednesday for shipment to one of the big markets, their owner having re-

Wednesday for shipment to one of the big markets, their owner having re-fused \$2.00@2.50 for them here. Top hogs are quoted at \$4.00@4.20 with others in proportion. Fat cows are bringing \$2.00@2.25, medium \$1.75@ 2.00. Bulls, stags and oxens \$1.50@2.00. Fat steers \$2.50@2.75. This, counting the difference in freight as against other markets is a good price for steer stuff. stuff.

General Manager Skirner is away on a business trip to Chicago to be gone till September 6, and will likely have something important to give out when he, returns.

NEW OBLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, August 24, 1895. There are very few Texas cattle of any class coming to this market, the receipts being mostly from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Good beeves good cows and heifers, and good calves and veryings are firm and fairly acc and yearlings are firm and fairly ac-ive. Poor stock is weak and slow sale. Good cornfed hogs firm; sheep not wanted.

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

2 1-2c

Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6 to

Thin and rough old cows, each, \$ \$10. Bulls, per lb gross, 1 1-2 to 2c. Good fat calves, each, \$9 to \$10. Fair fat calves, each, \$7 to \$8. Thin calves, each \$4.50 to \$5.50. Good fat yearlings, each \$12 to \$13. Fair fat calles, each \$12 to \$13. Fair fat yearlings, each, \$8 to \$10. Thin yearlings, \$5 to \$6.50. Good milch cows, \$25 to \$30. Common to fair, \$15 to \$20. Springers, \$17.50 to \$25.

HOGS. Good fat cornfed, per 1b gross, 5 to 5 1-2c. Common to fair, per lb gross, 3 1-2 to

4 1-2c. Ouachitas, 3 1-2 to 4-1-2e.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2 to \$2,50. Common to fair, each, \$1 to \$1.75. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. (Limited.)

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers.....\$ 3 00@ 3 Common to fair steers 2 25@ 2 40 Choice fat muttons 2 50@ 2 75 The market is a little quiet just at

some quarters come reports that agents are a little more deirous of selling than they were a week ago. But a fac-tor that will assist in the prevention of any weakening is that the wool is largely held in strong hands-dealers who have bought and paid good prices

for it and who are likely to show a great persistency in holding out for full prices. The sales of the week in three markets, New York, Boston and Bhile diable is a constant of the sales Philadelphia aggregate 6,653,200 pounds against 6,675,900 a year ago. The spe-cific sales are: New York, 1,228,500; Boston, 3,793,000 and Philadelphia, 1,-331,700. In Boston the market is slightly more active than a week earlier, there being increased demand, for territories, domestic and foreign scoured and Australian. There has likewise been considerable carpet stock moved.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, August 28,-After a marked decline, wheat reacted on reported ex-port sales today and closed but 5-8c lower. Everything was apparently against prices; cables were lower and while the receipts in the Northwest were not so large as yesterday they were still an indication of what may be expected when the big crop there gets under full headway. There was no disposition to give the market any support and as it went down there was reckless liquidation and free selling on stop orders and exhaustion of margins. On some coverings by shorts and a re-port that foreigners were picking considerable wheat at the seaboard on the decline there was a late reaction. There was some short selling by ocal professionals but it was not very aggressive. Corn suffered again from the good fortune of the crop which once more escaped the frost with which the signal service had threatened it. The close

was 1-8c lower. Oats were weak on the near deliveries while the more remote points were only a trifle easier. The weakness was due principally to sympathy with wheat and corn.

corn. Provisions were very weak and friendless, declining steadily. Septem-ber pork, which closed yesterday at \$9.50 left off at \$9.20. Lard for Sep-tember and January are easy, 5c lower. September ribs 12 1-2c and January 1-2c lower. 1-2c lower. Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 78 cars: corn, 275 cars; oats, 192 cars; hogs,

19,000 head.

New York Produce.

York, August 28 .-- Wheat-Re New eipts, 165,100 bushels; exports, 57,700 ushels

Spot weak but more active. No. red, 65 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 66 7-8c de-livered; No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c. Options quiet at first, influenced by weak cables and further liquidation of September and December, but later offerings became less urgent, prices hardened with corn and finally there

was a sharp advance on export buy-ing amounting to about 320,000 bushels, and the close was firm at 1-4@3-8c net decline. August, 647-8c; September, 65 1-8c

Wool-Steady, Cotton seed oil-Dull. Off summer

vellow, 25 1+2@26c. Coffee—Options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled firm on foreign firmness and foreign orders, closed steady at 10@20 points net advance. September, 14.75@ 14.85; October, 14.95@15.00; December, 14.90.

14.90, Spot coffee—Rio quiet. No. 7, 16 1-2c; mild, quiet, steady; Cordova, 18 1-4@ 19c. Sales, 800 bags Savanilla and 400 bags Maraicaibo, private terms. Sugar—Raw, dull and heavy; fair re-fining. 2 3-4@2 7-8c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1-8@3 1-4c; refined dull.

Cotton Market.

New York, Aug. 28.-Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter: Our market opened with sales of October 7.88@7.91, (closed yesterday at 7.78@7.79.) After numerous fluctuations touching 7.95@ 7.96 at midday the trading price 7.90@ There is no new feature in the cotton market today, the advance be-ing based upon the same factors which have caused the sharp improvement during the past month, viz: Bad crop advices and light receipts at the ports. The official reports are decidedly worse than those coming to hand through private hands, but it is the official re-port that finds belief, with a result of an advance in prices. These factors have not yet exhausted their influence and do not seem likely to do so until drenching rains fall in Southwestern Texas. After such a sharp advance a reaction would be in order at any mo-ment, especially as the trade is no longer opposing the advance, believing it best to stand aside until the move ment seems exhausted. Local bulls continue to sell their holdings upon a constantly advancing market. Our market closes steady at about 5 points decline from the best prices of the day, There is no change in the situation. Bulls continue to sell, but new buyers appear in the market daily. There are indications of an increase in the movement in Texas. Sales of spot cotton for today have been 215 for export, 550 for consumption; total, 765. October closed at 7.87, last year 6.63@6.64.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Largest and Most Successful

Combined Falr and Exposl-

tion in the Union.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES AT ATLANTA. The breeders of Berkshire swine are taking a very lively interest in the exhibit of Berkshires to be made at the Cotton States International exposition. Col. Charles F. Mills, secretary tion. Col. Charles F. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire association, writes us that the "leading breeders of Berkshire swine are making an ear-nest effort to secure at least \$500 in special premiums to be awarded the Berkshire hogs exhibited at Atlanta, and from all advices, said breed will be most creditably represented at the and from all advices, said breed at the most creditably represented at the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, with American and English bred hogs." Metcalf Bros. of East Elma, New York, the largest importers of Berkshire swine in America, have written Secretary Mills as follows: "We will give as a special prize to the Southern exhibitor of the best sow over one year of age shown at Atlanta, a pair of first class Berkshire pigs, sired by one of our best imported boars, and out of the first class imported sows, and in cash. The sow, to be eligible to In cash. The sow, to be engine to the competition for this prize, must be recorded in the American Berkshire record, and appear in said record as the property of the exhibitor. Each competitor to have the privilege of selecting the sow shown from his own herd or otherwise."

GROUND FEED THE BEST. Ravenna, Tex., Aug. 23, 1895. Editor Journal.

Yours of recent date to hand, and in reply will say that my sale of fine stock has not been as good as I had reason to expect. Our farms are gen-erally run on the tenant system, and this mode of farming, as a rule, offers little inducement to the tenant to im-prove his stock. I note that the small and holder is paying more attention to the grading of his stock than any to the class of farmers, and seem to be in a more prosperous condition, while the large farmers and tenants continue to run much in the same old ruts, de-pending upon the cotton and corn pending upon the cotton and corn crops and the Northern packing houses for a living. We have a small per cent of increase of hogs this year as compared with last; also a small per cent of ownership, though a large per cent of the tenant farmers are without hogs. There will be a great many hogs of the compared wear hogs. There will be a great many hogs fed in conjunction with cattle this year which is a very satisfactory way of where hogs are fed alone I think no way will beat ground feed. R. D. LIGHTFOOT.

THEY ALL HAVE HOCS. Merit, Tex., Aug. 26, 1895. Editor Journal: I will answer your equest at last in regard to the hog

prospect of the county. 1st. My sales have been much better than ever before even with my nearest neighbors, who have never considered

that they needed nothing but a few common hogs for their own use. 2d. At least 33 1-3 per cent.

3. Nearly all. A very few but what will have plenty for home use and some to spare.

4th. Quite a number, but cannot tell how many. 5th. I would first give plenty of

green pasturage such as alfalfa, oats or rye. Then plenty of sorghum from July to frost, sweetpotatoes, beets, etc. and plenty of corn, soaked oats and barley, and for pigs once a day a mash of oats, corn and barley mixed to-gether and wheat bran. Also all the slop and milk I could afford. I will probably give you my method

of feeding more fully some time in the R. A. DAVIS. future.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE. Holland, Tex., Aug. 28, 1895. Editor Journal: In reply to your inquiries will say that the demand for

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world, Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests care-fully protected by members of the company. National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Ill. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo, Depar tment, Fort Worth, Texas. All communica tions should be addresed EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., Fort Worth, Texas. ... THE GREAT ... State Fair exas ... AND ... \$200.000 DALLAS EXPOSITION. Surplus \$100,000. Fort Worth, Texas. Tenth Grand Annual Entertainment opens October 10th and closes November 3d, 1895, A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, & shier, St. Louis. AT DALLAS, TEXAS. T. E. fimmons. Kansas City CASSIDY BROS. å Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, \$75,000 AND PURSES \$75,000 EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. All previous Exhibitions eclipsed. The E. B. CARVER, Manager or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas. exposition of Art, Science, Schools, Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock unsurpassed. Innumerable New Features and New STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS Attractions, including an Educational Exhibit on a grand scale. A Mexican Exhibit. New Improvements. A New Midway Avenue. SUCCES SORS TO The Greatest Musical Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and organization in the world R. Strahorn & Co. SOUSA'S PEERLESS Live Stock Agents. BAND of FIFTY PEOPLE. Capital, \$200,000. John Philip Sousa. A programe of RACES covering the Largest TEXAS DEPARTMENT-W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. 3 purses ever offered in the South. The Fair and Way, Geo. Beggs, Solicitors Exposition of 1895 will be the most complete R. Strahorn, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.; T. S. Hutton, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; A. D. Evans, National Stock Yards, St. and most comprehensive in the history of the Association. A carnival of Amusement on a Clair County, Ills. scale never before attempted, awaits those who accept the opportunity thus offered. Lower Railroad Rates than ever before se A. DRUMM, President. F. W. FLATO, J.R., Vice-President. E. WILSON. Treasurer, W. J. EWART, Secretary. cured. For Catalogues, Premium Lists, Pro-grammes, etc. and further information, ad-dress DRUMM-FLATO C. A. COUR, J. T. TREZEVANT, President. Secretary. COMMISSION CO DALLAS, TEXAS. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARD? Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Represented by R. N. Graham, Fort Worth, Tex.; A P. Mustikana Amerilia Territory. the Indian Territory. Repre P. Murshison, Amarillo, Tex. Live Stock, (OMMISSION SAM'L SCALING, GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER. St. Louts. Kansas City Mo. SCALING & TAMBLYN all kind of improved stock in Bell county is greater than it ever has been CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleas Live Stock Commission Merchants.

CAPITAL

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present.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 28,-Common to ex-Chicago, August 28,-Common to ex-tra. choice native steers were in de-mand today by dressed beef firms and eastern shippers at \$3.60@5.95, with sales principally at \$4.70@5.60. The stocker and feeder trade was again lively and there was large sales of these cattle at \$2.40@4.00 to western buyors Butchard and compared stuff buyers. Butchers' and canners' stuff sold very well at considerably lower average prices than were paid last week. Bulls went at \$1.75@3.50, and cows and helfers sold at \$1.00@3.75; principally at \$1.75@3.00 Veal calves were active once more at \$4.25@6.00; Texas cattle were active and strong. In hogs the offerings were more than

sufficient to meet all requirements, al-though city packers and eastern shippers were large buyers. Prices were off 5 cents more and buyers again had things a good deal their own way. Heavy hogs sold at \$4.00@4.55; choice butcher weights selling around \$4.60; mixed lots sold at \$4.15@4.65, and common to prime assorted lights at \$4.40 04.75. The bulk of the trading was dong at \$4.40 04.55 for shipping lots of heavy hogs and at \$4.25 04.85 for packing hogs. .

Sheep were in very good demand at \$1.25@1.75 for inferior lots, up to \$2.75 @3.75 for choice to heavy export flocks, some wethers bringing the top price. Few such sheep are to be had and na-tives sell principally at \$2.40@3.00, while westerns bring \$2.50@3.00. Lambs were active at \$3.25@5.25.

Receiptn-Cattle, 14,000; calves, 900; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 12,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis Livestock.
St. Louis, August 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3490; shipments, 1500. Market strong on light supply and prices 10 cents higher within the range. Export steers, \$5 20@5.65; fair to good shipping, \$4.26@5.10; good butchers and dressed heef grades, \$3.00@6.00; bulk of sales, at \$3.25@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.60; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.00@4.00; bulk of sales, at \$3.20@3.00; calves firm, \$5.00@9.00.
Hogs-Receipts, 6000; shipments, 1300.
Market about 10 cents lower. Heavy, \$4.25@4.55; mixed, \$4.00

Sheep-Receipts, 4700; shipments, 400, Market weak. Natives, \$2.25@3.25; lambs, \$2.00@4.50; southwestern, \$2.00 @3.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, August 28 .- Cattle-Receipts, 8200; shipments, 3000. Market steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.80@ 6.00; Texas cows, \$2.00@2.70; beef steers, 5.75@5.45; native cows, \$1.35@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.25; bulls, 1.75@9.95 11.75@2.85

Hogs-Receipts, 5700; shipments, 1300. Market steady to 5 cents higher. Bulk of sales, \$4.20@4.30; heavies, \$4.00@4.25; packers, \$4.20@4.40; mixed, \$4.15@4.35; Hghts, \$4.25@4.40; yorkers, \$4.30@4.40; high \$4.06@4.25 Digs. \$4.00@4.35.

Sheep-Receipts, 2400; shipments, 500. Market steady to strong. Lambs, \$3.50 94.35; muttons, \$2.00@3.25.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Aug. 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Report will say tomorrow of the wool trade: The wool markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and ct Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, superficially viewed, are as culet as last weck, but there is a strong wndertone. Prices for good staple wools are strong. The very small pro-portion of the business accomplished has been noted as has also the limited evaluable supply of desirable domestic evailable supply of desirable domestic vools. The latter has apparently not indergone much change although from

Cotton Statistics.

New York, August 28.—Cotton— Steady. Middling, 81-16c. Net re-ceipts, none; gross, 1 bale; sales, 765 bales; spinners, 550 bales; stock, 161,-425 bales; 425 bales.

Total today net receipts, 835 bales; stock, 286,707 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts, 3094 bales;

exports to Great Britain, 3698 bale France, none; continent, 1189 bales. bales Total since September 1--Net re-celpts, 7,919,657 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,440.572 bales; France, 775,370 bales; continent, 2,465,644 bales. Range of Prices-New York Cotton.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—Cotton—Spot bu siness good, prices higher. American middling, 4 13-32d; good ordinary, 3 15-16d; ordinary, 3 2-4d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1500 were for speculation and export and included 10,600 Ameri-can. Receipts, 19,000 bales, including 6200 American.

6200 American. Futures opened firm and closed strong. American middling, L. M. C., August, 4 11-64d; August and September, 4 12-64d; September and October, 4 12-64d; October and November, 4 13-64@4 14-64d; November and December, 4 14-64@4 15-64a; December and January 4 16-64d; January and February, 4 17 64@4 18-64d; February and February, 4 17-64@4 18-64d; February and March, 4 19-64d; March and April, 4 20-64@4 21-64d; April and May, 4 21-64@4 22-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were

300 bales new dockets and 100 old.

New York Cotton.

New York, August 28.-Cotton futures closed steady sales 324,900 bales. Januclosed steady sales 324,900 bales. Janu-ary, 8.05698.06; February, 8.11@8.12; March, 8.16@8.17; August, 7.82; Septem-ber, 7.80@7.81; November, 7.92@7.92; December, 7.99@8.00 Spot closed steady; middling up-lands, 8 1-16c; middling gulf, 8 5-16c.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., August 28.—Ootton futures steady; sales 119,770 bales. August, 7.70 bid; September, 7.73@7.75; October, 7.81; November, 7.74@7.45; December, 779@7.80; January, 7.85@7.86; February, 7.91@7.92; March, 7.97@7.98; April, 8.02@8.04.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, August 28.—Cotton— Firm. Middling, 79-16c; low middling, 73-16c; good ordinary, 67-8c. Net re-celpts, 56 bales. including one new; exports coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 69,558 bales.

all gone by the time they are old enough to wean and yet all farmers have not enough hogs to make their home supplies. My sales are much better than they were last year. think 25 per cent is a fair estimate of the increase of ownership of hogs in our county and I think not over 75 per cent will raise their home meat supply. There will not be many hogs fed in this section in conjunction with cattle. The hogs cannot be had. To make the most profit by feeding hogs To would use as much of a variety of food as possible, especially soaked corn to sire and dam before mating, and then to sow while in farpow and to sow and pigs until pigs are weaned and the same to pigs until about eight months old and then finish on corn alone and put them on the market at about ten months old. I raise hogs principally for breeding purposes, but this would be my plan if raising for market U U COOPED market. W. J. COOPER.

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

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

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.





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Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 306 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex.

SHEEP AND WOOL

THE WORLD'S WOOL SITUATION.

Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The extraordinary fall in the value of the great staples of agriculture which

creates so much comment and concern, has been more striking in wool than in either cotton or wheat, but for obvious reasons has not attracted so large a share of the public attention. Wool is a product about the price of which only the producer, dealer, and the direct consumer, that is the manufacturer, greatly concern themselves. It is not a universal barometer of trade conditions in the sense that wheat and cottions in the sense that wheat and cot-ton are. It is not a commodity largely dealt in for speculative purposes, sales for future delivery being practically unknown. The peculiar quality of the fiber, the hundreds of different varie-ties, constantly varying condition of each great clip as to shrinkage, etc., and the different forms in which it reaches the market render it practiand the different forms in which it reaches the market, render it practireaches the market, render it practi-cally impossible to reduce the world's wool product to standards of value which permit of buying and selling under any other conditions than those of actual test and inspection. Never-theless, the value of wool is affected in like degree with the other conditions named, by the general eurrents and conditions of trade. It has also been affected in recent years by certain other conditions, peculiar to itself, ex-traordinary in their character, and of the utmost importance to the public at large. The wool trade of this world has grown so rapidly during the past quarter century that it has become a most important element in the general trade situation. The value of the world's wool clip is easily \$250,000,000 in first hands; any status which seriously and permanently influences that value cannot safely be ignored. It is possible to represent the decline in the value of wool in exact figures. It has been a widely fluctuating variation, refusing is eement with any rule or law, but not greatly out of harmony aw, but not greatly out of narmony with the fluctuations in other staples. In 1860 the average value per bale of Australasian and Cape wool sold in London market was 25-3-4 pounds ster-ling, according to the very trust-worthy statistics of Helmuth, Cabuvarias & Ca of that city After worthy statistics of Helmuth, Schwartze & Co. of that city. After three years of decline, to 22 3.4 pounds sterling in 1863, it rose to 24 3.4 In 1864, fell to 24 1-2 pounds sterling in **1366**, dropped suddenly to 20 3-4 pounds sterling in 1867, and kept declining until 1870, when, under the effects of the Franco-Prussian war, it began to rise, reaching an average of 26 1-2 rise, reaching an average of 20 1-20 pounds sterling in 1872, which is the high water figure of half a century. From that year there ensued a gradual decline which reached 16 1-2 pounds sterling in 1879, followed by a sharp rise to 20 1-4 pounds sterling in 1880, the year of abnormal values in all the year of abnormal values in all Texas fever is said to be prevalent-the latter year the decline has contin-ned with little variation with it. with little variation until it reached 11 1-2 pounds sterling in 1894.

By comparison with the above figures range of prices on Ohio washed eece clothing is submitted—this qualvaloated hereiuse it is the

POULTRY. FOWLS FOR PROFIT. All fowls that do not lay are ex-pensive. That is, if a certain propor-tion of food is allowed them, and they do not give any return therefor, they not only are unprofitable, but reduce the profit on laying hens. In feeding a flock there may be some of the hens that are extraordinary good layers and near well while other (and very often that are exchanged in a solution of the pay well, while others (and very often the majority of the flock) are worth-less, yet such does not imply the flock is not a good one, for it may be the case that some of the hens have been backet are more before a does not rating

laying regularly and are now resting, while others are hatching out broods. The number of eggs received daily may indicate only the work of laying hens. The sitters will be doing duty, and the hens not now laying may soon begin.

In feeding, however, there is no rea-son why the farmer should waste food on unprofitable stock. Hens that have been sick and mode, giving no indica-tions of laying, should be destroyed. It is cheaper to so dispose of them than to feed and to care for them. If they have not commenced to lay after the warm season sets in, it is hardly pos-sible that they will do so. Their ab-sence will be of a greater advantage than the room they occupy on the roosts.

Then there is a lot of young cockerels which may be kept too long, and for which the highest prices are ob-tained when they are small. They have good appetites, consume a large amount of food, grow rapidly and the larger they become the less valuable they become in market. They simply out and take up recent that should be eat, and take up room that should be devoted to young pulltes.

devoted to young pulltes. It is frequently the case that a flock contains several males after the hatch-ing season is over. They are of no use unless more chicks are desired, and they will not bring enough in the market to pay for the food they con-sume. The hear will be just as profit. sume. The hens will be just as profit-able and lay as many eggs without the males as with them, and the proper thing to do is to get rid of the males. Reduce the flock so as to save ex-penses in the cost. Do not keep any-thing that is not paying unless there is a prospect of an increase in a short time. The farmer who knows his time. The farmer who knows his fowls will have no difficulty in getting rid of those that are unprofitable, and thus increase the revenue from those which give a fair return for the food consumed.—Mirror and Farmer.

CARE OF THE BROODS. All broods confined in pens should be supplied daily with green food of some sort. A piece of sod is excellent and will supply in addition worms and bugs. The pens must be kept clean and well-ventilated, for many chicks die of suffocation during the warm weather. Give them plenty of fresh air and shade from the hot sun, which is very debilitating and will retard growth.

The coops should be moved frequent-ly, clean drinking dishes, with plenty of fresh water and sharp gravel, and a ration which excludes heating and fat-tening foods be supplied. These are the main things to be considered in

when the fruit and early garden seasons are over and the brood can be allowed to run, give them plenty of room. They will grow better, be more thrifty and will require to be fed but little, while the farmer will benefit by the thorough clearance of his land from insects. A good plan is to divide the space up into runs, and while the fowls are occupying one part, to raise some sort-of green food for them on space the rest.

NEWS AND NOTES.

hanged them.

A mob at Yreka, Cal., took four 'mur-derers out of jail Monday morning and



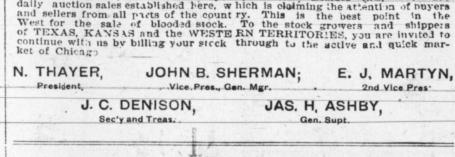
TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Horses.

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 facili ties for unloading, feeding and reship-The capacity of the yacking houses to tack the for unbounds, feeding and testing ping are unlimited. Packing houses to cated 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 'he 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 yard-ave during the entire time his stock re mains on the market. Buyers from age during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers fr all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purpose stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Buyers from

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA. The Dexter Park Horse Exchange With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a funneled driveway through the cen-

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a funneled driveway through the cen-ter an eighth of a mile long, and a seat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the great-est 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 buyers and sellers from all parts 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 mar-ket of Chicago





this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

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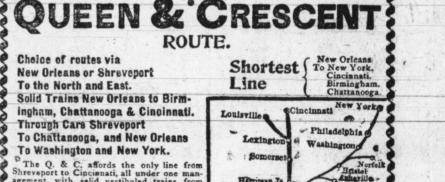
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Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For further information call on local agent, or address

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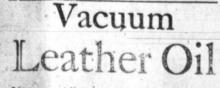
standard of measure for American wools showing that the decline has been equivalent to about 50 per cent. since 1800, when the top figure was 60 cents per nound in April on medium cloth-ing, from which figure it declined to 18 cents per pound in July, 1894.

MONEY IN FEEDING.

For the past few weeks there has been a continual stream of range sheep pouring in upon this market. and the conditions have been such that the best results have not always been attained. What a great pity it been attained. What a great pity it seems that this supply cannot be spread over a greater number of months instead of all being dumped upon the market in a short space of time. The supply of rangers at the present time is excessive and out of all proportion to the receipts of natives, with the attending result of declining prices. All indications point to a heavy corn crop this season, which leads one to conclude that money will be made in the feeding of sheep, but unfortunately the great bulk of the thinner of the range stuff which makes such desirable feeders will have gone forward to market before the feeding stations are set in operations. To buy these sheep now and begin feeding at once would bring them back to the market at the end of 60 to 90 days, just

about the time they would have to compete with the best offerings from the ranges, and a shrewd business man does not care to take the chance of Such competition. Larger numbers of sheep than usual will undoubtedly be fed during the coming fall and winter months, but they will not be taken to store until later when they may be returned fat during the winter months. It would seem that there is a scarcity of hogs of last spring's farrow in the country, and we are perfectly sure that there is a shortage of good feed-ing cattle. This will mean that in many instances the farmer will be compelled to market his corn as such and not as pork or beef. This is un-doubtedly the most unprofitable way of sending a grain crop to market, but under present conditions there seems to be no way of obviating the matter unless the farmer can be induced to feed his grain to sheep. And why not? Sheep are yet quite plenti-ful and can be had at figures that should leave a handsome margin of profit. If you have never made the trial you may be surprised to find that corn is worth equally as much if not more sold as mutton than when sold as pork. At any rate it is worth a trial, and of one thing you may rest assured—that your sheep will not die of cholera just about the time they are fat enough to market .-- Wool Markets and Sheep.

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



May as well know it. Get a can at a harness or shoe store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book " How to Take. Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the

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

It has been decided that no fair will be held at San Antonio this fall, but work has begun with a view of holding one next year.

Requital won the Futurity stake at New York, beating all the favorites. Griffin, his jockey, won five mounts the same day.

Azote, king of geldings, trotted a world's record at Flatwood park, mak-ing the mile in 2:05 1-4, the fastest mile ever made by a gelding.

Wm. Haygood, near Macon, Ga., while profaning Monday, declaring that there was no God, no heaven and no hell, had his tongue paralyzed.

The Chicamaugua and Chatanooga National Military park will be dedi-cated with appropriate military honors September 19 and 20.

Mexican authorities have assured President Stuart of the Florida athletic club that they would allow the big contest to take place at Juarez, opposite El Paso.

The Knights Templars' conclave at Boston this week constituted one of the biggest crowds and most magnifi-cent displays ever seen in America.

Armenians, fearing another attack by the Turks, have appealed to the different ambassadors of the different powers at Constantinople for protec-

Attorney General Crane says that if necessary the Dallas sheriff may use force to stop the Dallas glove contest. In the meantime preparations for the big glove carnival are going on.

Remins of Howard Pietzel, one of the children murdered by Holmes, have been found in an old stove at Indian-apolis, and an effort will be made to take Holmes to that city to be tried for murder.

A rolling boulder struck a Colorado Midland passenger train near Fisher, Col., wrecking the baggage and smoking car, killing one man and severly injuring two others.

The Chinese authorities, brought to their senses by the firmness of this and other governments, are taking steps to punish the marauders who massacreed the missionaries.

& G. KNOX, Vice President.

General Campos, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has written the Spanish authorities that he has given up the struggle in that country, and acknowledges the insurgents victorious

Jennie Stevens and Anna McDowlet, the two 17 year old girls who have been in the United tSates jail at Guthrie, "O. T., charged with selling whisky to Indians, have been sentenced to two wars 'impriment years 'imprisonment.

The civil engineer engaged to make preliminary survey of the Wichita val-ley, with a view of determining wheth-er or not the irrigation of that section is practicable, has made a report show-ing the plan entirely feasible, and at a cost of \$750,000.

United States marshals had a fight with the Christians, at present the leading gang of outlaws in the Ter-ritory, Friday near Purcell. A deputy marshal and one of the Christians were shot, and one of the outlaws captured. The others escaped.

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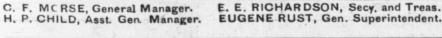
SAS CITY STOCK YARDS

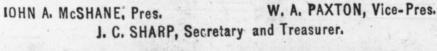
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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894		2,547,077 2,050,784	E83,555		107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	308.181	11,496	387,570 69,816		
Sold to Shippers Tota' Sold in Kansas City in 1894	409,965 1.677,792		45,730 503,116		

CHARGES-YARDAGE : Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs. 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

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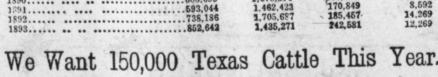
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RECEIPT	S FOR	NINE YE	EARS:	
1885	Cattle.	-Hogs. 130.867	Sheep. 18,985	Hor
1886 1887	144,457	390,187 1,011,706	40,195 76,014	5.9
1888		1,283,600 1,206,695	158,503 159,053	

1,673,314

1.462,423

1,705,687



156,185 170,849 185,457

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