# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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### THE FARM.

MR. LANE'S ADVICE. The following address was issued by Hector D. Lane, president of the Amercan Cotton Growers' Protective asso

'To the Southern Cotton Growers: In the discharge of my duties to you as the president of your association, I personally examined the cotton crop in all of the cotton states as far as one man can reasonably do such a thing, and have received many communications from entirely reliable sources in every part of the Southern

'The crop is nowhere above, and in all save favored localities, is below the average. All possible causes except frost have combined to produce this result, the causes varying with the locality-drouth, rust, boll worms, army worms, excessive rains and shedding. It is generally three weeks lat-and in such a condition that a freat the average frost date would be disastrous and before that time a ca-

"The plant is notably deficient fruit, and the bolls are smll and badly leveloped. I do not pose as a statistician, and no one but a reckless guesser can make an accurate forecast of the size of the crop before frost, but from my knowledge of the present crop condition I venture the opinion that this crop can not in any event exceed 7,000,000 bales, while 6,500,000 bales is by no means improbable.

"The English and European spinners consume the majority of the American crop, and upon whose necessities to purchase we must largely depend for prices, have been induced by their resident alien professional crop estimating representative, Mr. Neill, and his able bear coadjutors, to believe that the oft-repeated reports of crop conditions are a venture; that the supply of cotton will be ample and that even the present prices are abnormally

"In my humble judgment if the consumers of cotton here and abroad be-lieve that the maximum of this crop was 7,000,000 bales, with the strong probability of its being below that figthere would be a material advance

in the price of cotton.
"The trade conditions are almost phenomenal. Every spindle on earth that can turn is turning, and still more will be set to work within six months.

Twenty-one new treaty points have been opened in China. Japan is becoming a consumer of our cotton. According to the state of cording to the Manchester Guardian of September 1, English mills have extensive contracts with China, extending to March, 1896, and their looms and spindles are fully engaged to the end of this year at profitable prices. Continental trade is active and a demand from Indian markets is ex-

'A marked advance has taken place all over the world in everything except breadstuffs, and is continuing. The activity in metals and metal products is almost without precedent. The two is almost without precedent. The two staple articles of nails and barbed wire have advanced within three months more than 100 per cent. "We are clearly in the presence of a

great trade revival and the farmer ought to reap his share of the harvest

ATTEND THE PAIRS The season of agricultural fairs is at hand. To urge farmers to attend those fairs might be thought the last thing an agricultural editor would be called upon to do, 'ye't our readers know that during the last few years farmers have not attended fairs near so well as they attended them during the preceding ten years; and this non-attendance has injured both the farmer and the fair. There have been notable exceptions: but the general cry from fair direc-tors, a cry indeed widespread, is that the attendance at the fairs has sunk to the point where it is all but impos sible to pay expenses. Non-attendance at fairs grows rapidly when once start-There are always some people influenced by other people. If one stays away from the fair he will keep others away; and these others will keep yet others away. The social feature of the fair is one of its most attractive features. We go to see the animals and machines, it is true, but we are as much drawn to the fair by the opportunities to see relatives and friends. Now, just as people stay away from the fair are the social opportunities reduced, and as the social opportunipower of the fair reduced. If somebody stays away from the fair, somebody else desires less to go. Again, it is true that "nothing succeeds like suc cess," and it is equally true that nothing fails like failure. Let it once be noised about that the attendance at a certain fair is falling off, and many will stay away because of the despicable fear they have of being connected in even the most indirect and distant way with a failure. As a reparatively, may work great injury to a fair; and this makes it the plain duty of every farmer to attend at least his

This is something he owes to himself. Only the very ignorant, narrow farmer can attend even a fairly good agricultural fair without getting information that within a year will return to him, in money, more than attendance the fair has cost, leaving the social enjoyment as clear gain; and it is certain that farmers have not an ex-cess of social opportunities. More than this, by making the fair a success, farmers will profit even more indiectly than they will directly. Where is a highly successful county fair land brings more, for example People believe that in that county there are such progressive, intelligent farmers as will make good neighbors. And some one has pointed out that as the county fair has declined, the pay of country teachers has decreased and the support of the churches has been diminished. Everything that tends to the advancement of agriculture should have the hearty support of farmers. Unless farmers back up to success for their benefit and for the elevatio institutions designed especially of their calling, they must expect to be "the hewers of wood and drawers water" for other classes, that do lend a hearty support to the organizations and means provided to advance their interests. As he is a shrewd business man and a good citizen, the farmer will not fail to attend the ag-

STOCK ON THE FARM. No part of the farm work gives me so much satisfaction as feeding and caring for stock; and, after an experience of more than forty years on the farm, during most of which I have taken all the care of my stock in winter, I find that I still learn something new and valuable each year, and this fact encourages me to write on this subject, in the hope that I might say some helpful things to those with less experience than I have. Let me

1. Quite a large per cent of the stock kept on our farms is kept at an

sell for as much as the food it has eaten would have brought in the mar-ket, and is so managed that but a small part of its manure is saved, so that but little fertility is added to the soil on account of the grain and grass

-true that it is the fault of the farmer because he does not manage intelli-gently; for the farmer who feeds most of his products and sells in the car-cass, fleece, etc., can usually get a better price for his hay, fodder, and grain, and at the same time maintain better the fertility of his farm than he who sells the product. In short, the farmer who does this is, in a certain sense, a manufacturer, and has a chance to make two profits, one on the raw material and another on 'he fin-

ished product.
Whether feeding is profitable or not depends, to quite an extent on the kind of stock we keep. Another cause of upprofitable stock keeping is that the stock is not pushed for early maturity. On how many farms is the

the cattle 100 or 200 pounds than the y were the previous ober, the x weeks of the lest azing periou in the spring is used in getting the cattle back to the condi-tion of the previous fall. Cattle managed in this way are no heavier at three years old than they would have been at two under wise management, and the owner has lost the interest for one year on the price of the unimal, his labor for a year in caring for it, and the "food of support" for a year, which I estimate to be not less than half of the food eaten half of the food eaten.
Still another cause of unprofitable

feeding is that farmers do not under-stand what is meant by a balanced ration, and often give a combination of foods which cannot all be digested and assimilated; consequently the animal eats valuable food which does t 1.0

Again, the farmer who furnishes no protection from cold and storms, but allows his animals to eat and eleep in the snow, rains, and fierce winds of winter, and to fill themselves with ice when their thirst compels them to drink, is cheating himself as well as practicing inhumanity. The armer who consults his own comfort: d convenience in taking care of his stock, eeds at irregular hours and in irregular quantities, who over-feeds one day and underfeeds the next, and who makes sudden and radical changes in the rations, never gets the best re-turns for his food and labor. The neglect of these matters does not usually lighten the labor of caring for the stock, and certainly the farmer who fails to make a profit from his stock and keep them in good condition, and get good returns for food and labor, does not find pleasure in caring for them. It is easy to learn what one ought to do, and to acquire the habit of doing the right thing at the right time, and this is what every stock grower ought to do. In a short series of articles I propose to give what I be-lieve to be the best methods of feed-ing and caring for the various kinds of farm stock, and if I do not say much that is new, I shall at least call attention to the causes of success and failure.—Waldo F. Brown, in Prairie Jacob Huff in Irrigation Farmer.

### DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Tex., Sept. 9, 1895.—Leaving valley of Brushy, stopping first at the farm of William McCutcheon, pioneer of Texas, who once ran mustangs and Buffalo over the place he now owns, and a fine one it is, for it has never failed to make a crop in twenty-eight years. He reports a light crop. On down by the farms of Brushy to Rice's crossing making arrangements with the P. M. to handle the Journal and meeting many old friends of manhood, none which affords a bet by the way and adding a few sub-scribers to our Journal list, I turned and useful life. A boy should think north through the black land belt to

through farms of which it can be truly said, there are none better in who get a college education is that Texas, or out of it. For twenty-six they are apt to consider farming an years we have never had a failure in crops. It is known as Egypt or God's country. It is making a bale to four acres, corn 25 to 30 bushels, and shortest crop I have ever seen on this land. On the 3rd of September I moved West, finding my first subscriber for the day in Mr. Nelson Merell, a live wide awake young farmer and cattle feeder, with a nice lot of steers and sixty hogs. Reports cotton one-third bale to the acrescorn 30 bushels. At night I was kindly entertained at the home of C. W. Rowe, one of the men who has done much to build up our farming interest in Williamson and Travis. He is not an institute worker. having so much business on hand, amout 1000 acres in cultivation besides pastures, a cattle feeder and banker, a farmer, raised hay who with his good wife and family do all their own good object lesson to ambitious young good object lesson to ambitious young

Leaving this place I commenced to climb the backbone of Williamson, a long ridge, lying between Brushy and San Gabriel, which seems to have been placed here to supply wood to the prairie. It is covered with a growth of and near the streams with mountain cedar.

After a hard day's work landing on for the Journal I pulled up for the night at Frank Harrell's an all round diversified farmer, well stocked with mules, horses, hogs and sheep. Moving still West I came out on to some of the prettiest farming and stock raising country I have ever seen, filled with a live set of farmers with nice houses and all the conveniences of life.

Up the Brushy valley to Leander,
Here is a scene of beauty fit for
a painter's brush. Fine farm
houses, fine farms and fine people.

Here is the home of the president of our institute. To say he is proud of his end of the county will not express it EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO. Moving north I stopped at Judge Ensalls. He has two prize Holstein cows the finest I have ever seen. Turning in for the night I stopped with an old Here I found the best improved place I have ever seen. A nice house, barn and out houses, with complete water works. He got his idea from his daughter. His windmill is located south of his house, eleven hundred yards. A reservoir six feet deep by thirty yards in diameter lies 250 yards porth of his in diameter lies 250 yards north of his house, which is filled from a tank located between the two, pumped by the windmill from a well. His troughs are filled from the pipe which conare filled from the pipe which con-nects the tank and reservoir, so if the wind stops or pipe freeze at mill or tank, the back flow from the reser-voir fills the trough. This man went on to this place seventeen years ago, and worked it out in twelve years. Borrowed money to buy it at 12 per cent Today be overy cent. Today he owes no man anything. Another complete thing here is the gin of W. E. Craven—the Gullet system, lighted by electricity from his

own dynamo; a boarding house and all under the same roof. Here also is C. F. Helnatz, with two registered Poland gilts, and looking for a fine

registered Jerseys, one standard bred mare. Wilkes Hambletonian: Buff

male every day, A small bunch registered Jerseys, one standard b

Cochin chicks. An institute man will be heard from in the breeders column as soon as he has anything to sell. We organized a branch institute with a good membership, which will be heard from again, if I am not mistaken, for where our president, J. H. Faubion takes hold things move.

P. S.—Crop average in all this report about one bale to four acres, corn thirty bushels, which will be a fair average for the county.

TO FARM SUCCESSFULLY. The successful farmer cultivates the amount of land he can keep in pro ductive order, can plow, seed and har vest without employing more hired help than the crop will justify or he can than the crop will justify or he can pay cash for services. He keeps out of debt, unless absolutely compelled to buy implements on credit, and then never beyond his ability to pay when due. He does a general farming, cul-tivates all the crops to which his soil is adapted, and does not devote all his time, money and energy on any one crop, and the failure of any one crop does not make his whole season's work a total failure.

Even in the arid regions it pays to do general farming. His main stand-bys are a field of alfalfa, an orchard, divided up in a variety with a majority of winter apple trees. The whole world is a market for the best varieties of winter apples. He plants as many acres of corn, if in a corn region, as he can till and irrigate properly, for he must have corn to feed his hogs in the fall, having a few hogs for mar-ket each season. A well tilled potato field is of next importance. He plants the same number of acres each year and always has a good crop when they bring a good price, and does not switch about from one crop to an-other because potatoes happened to be cheap one year. He raises as many chickens as are profitable. No farm should be without chickens. He raises garden truck to sell and keep. He raises small fruit. He always cultivates wheat, rye and oats if possible,

for he must have straw. Here in Colorado he does not sell much hay and grain, but buys range cattle in the fall selling them when in condition for beef for the manure is money to him. He stables his stock, beds them regularly, and piles the litter up where it will decay without wasting. He keeps milk cows, makes butter to sell and eat, has a small shop, with tools, where on stormy days he mends and repairs articles instead of going to town to loaf in saloons and billiard parlors. He tries to feel contented on the farm and makes it the one place in all the world where he is going to make his home. But he does not borrow money to build a fine house, or buy a piano or to go on a railroad excursion because the fare is cheap. He takes two or three good journals and reads them carefully, besides other good weeklies and story papers for his family. He does not expect to become rich in a few years or to go to congress or the legislature, but Joves his home, farm and family better than all the glory and honor the world can give them .-

EDUCATED FARMERS. Says the Atlanta Journal: "We have lege graduates who intend to make farming their life work. The idea that a professional life or a commercial reer is the natural destiny of our college bred men has caused the waste of an untold amount of energy and the wreck of many a man who either attempted something for which he was not suited or went down in the maelstrom of fast city life. There is no more nobler occupation than farming none which requires a better quality over the matter well before he makes International and Great Northern up his mind to leave the farm and make his fortune or his fame in any town.

The trouble with most young mer occupation unworthy of their efforts. They seek rather to enter the overcrowded professions or to engage in some business they fancy more in keeping with their abilities and attainments. There are many college bred men living lives that are practically failures because they have been un-willing to engage in occupations in which they could have succeeded but which they regarded as unworthy or beneath their abilities. Education ruins some people; just as so-called education makes some negroes worth-

Farming is an honorable occupation worthy of any man's efforts. The better educated and more intelligent a man the better farmer he will make, if he has any ability at all as a farmer The country needs more educated farmers, and the more of them the valuable the work of these institutions No intelligent educated man has any desire to farm as some farmers farm or to live the life some farmers live, but there is farming and farming. Intelligent farming is an independent, a prosperous, healthful, pleasant and eminently useful vocation worthy the abilities of the most intelligent, The country needs more intelligent farmers; it is one of the vocations that is

GRAIN DRILLS AT A BARGAIN,

RARE CHANCE We have some 8, 9 and 10 Hoe Buckeye Low Down Presser Wheel Grain Drills with chain attachment. These frills are new and in good condition and will be sold at less than wholesale prices for cash. We also have a few Wood Beam Sandy Land Rock Island Plows, which sell at 25 per cent less than

"The Lone Star Live Stock Commis sion company at the Kansas City stock yards, which is the only commission house made up of Texas people, have a fine record for good sales, and Texas people will do well to patronize the home company. They are creating a fine reputation for 'topping the market' and we notice, in a list of their sales last week, two car loads of calves from Seymour, Tex., at \$10.50, sold for Shaw ver Bros., another car at \$11.50, sold J. H. Gage, and a sale this week Walker Bros. & Campbell, of two cars of Texas calves from the Territory at \$11.00, these calves weighed right around 180 pounds and each sale was top of the market upon the day

Although the war talk has all died away, the fact remains that the "Rock Island Route" is still selling tickets to Kansas City at half rates, and also makes a corresponding reduction to all points North and East. If you are contemplating a trip, write to the undersigned for rates, maps, etc.
J. C. McCABE,

G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas, See Daniels for fine photographs Buff | the most reasonable prices.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

SOME LARGE ORCHARDS. "Texas is no fruit country," has been a favorite saying of a great many people, mainly because they had not tried to grow fruit, or if they did in a very poor way, insuring fallure. A Kansas man writes that it was the old cry that Kansas was no fruit country, but, said he, she has many men who have made fortunes raising fruit on her fertile prairies, who realize more net cash each year from their products than would buy the land if the trees were removed. There are many large apple orchards in Eastern Kansas, having from 100 to 800 acres in each, that prove to be very paying invest-ments. In Leavenworth and Osage counties is the largest apple orchard in the world, that of Fred Wellhouse & Son of Fairmount, Kan. The entire orchards now comprise 1500 acres, of which 440 acres are in full bearing, 800 acres just beginning to bear, the re-

mainder very young. During the fourteen years since the orchards first came into bearing there have been but two failures, 1892 and 1893, and these failures were general throughout the country. The largest crop gathered from the Wellhouse orchard was 80,000 bushels in 1890, selling for \$52,000. Expense of gathering, \$13,-000. The total yield up to date has been 351,235 bushels, at a net return of \$100,336, or 28 cents per bushel net. The most profitable apple in this orchard is the Ben Davis. The Gano, which is but an improved Ben Davis, is also very popular. Missouri Pippin and Jonathan are largely planted. The trees are planted 32 feet apart north and south and 16 feet apart east and west, and are headed very low, so that the trees shade themselves and each other to prevent sunscald. Also the dense tops prevent evaporation of the moisture. But little pruning is done, so that the Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin come into bearing the fourth year from being left to grow practically at will. The orchards are cultivated up to four leads old and then seeded to clover which is not taken off but worked into the soil. The trees in this orchard are sprayed three times, once before the blossoms open with a solu-tion ofcopper carbonate, once when the blossoms drop with a similar solution, with London purple added, and a third time ten days later with a solution of London purple. This is a grand example of the proper investment of large means in orchards in a judicious business way, and is proving a great suc-

cess.
Georgia is making similar investpeach growing with equally good results. South Texas along the coast is mak-

ing similar envestments in pears, strawberries and gardening. Hempstead is shipping trainloads of the finest melons and vegetables. East Texas, with Ty-ler as the center, is making a specialty of peaches, plums, apples, pears and berries. The Cross Timbers country of Montague, Wise, Jack and Parker counties is making a handsome success of fruit and truck farming. The Red river apple belt, in the northern part of Cook, Grayson, Fannin, Lamar and Red River counties and extending across into the Territory, have longmade a paying business of apple growmarket. The Plains country ut Midland and the Pecos and Rio Grande valleys grow as fine grapes with a little irrigation as are grown in Cali-fornia, also prunes, peaches and pears. It has been thoroughly demonstrated by men of small means that fruitgrowing in these districts pays a handsome and sure return, but so far capi-tal has not to any great extent taken hold of fruit growing in Texas, es-pecially in the northern part. Many of the apple orchards along

to \$20 per acre, and have 30 to 40 trees per acre, bearing 10 to 30 bushels annually, which sell at 50 cents per bushel at the orchard, and that generally with care.

If they were taken hold of on the plan of the Wellhouse orchards they would pay even better. I believe the time is not far distant when large commercial apple orchards will be tracting capital along the Red river apple belt. There is a reasonably sure and large paying dividend on the capital invested, besides the great en-

could give instances of many orchards in this section containing 20 to acres. If the land is judiciously selected, and also the varieties planted, and good care is given in planting and culture until established, the investment is sure.

JNO. S. KERR.

MISTAKES AND FAILURES OF FRUIT GROWING. One of the best of the many good addresses delivered at the Bowle meet-ing was that by John M. Howell, of Dallas, on the Mistakes and Failures of Fruit Growing, which in substance as as follows:

The selection of this subject was made by the executive committee of the State Horticultural society. It is well established fact that no gent audience on a subject upon which he is not posted. The friends who know me best will congratulate the committee upon the happy selection of subject and speaker; for if there is any one thing connected with fruit growthat I am posted upon it is the mistakes and failures.

I am not posted to accept unqualifiedly the proposition that mankind learn more through mistakes and failures than through success; but certainly many of our greatest achieve-ments have their beginning in mistakes. Mistakes end in success only to those who have the nerve and the energy to follow up a certain live of thought and action to a successful issue, and what is said in this address is intended for that class of people. The individual who can be discouraged by mistakes and failures will never thow success in an avocation of life.

The one who is thus easily discouraged is rarely seen at a horticultural meeting; he is generally found in town whittling goods boxes. He has suddenly found out that the country be lives in the test settled to fruit serve. he lives in is not suited to fruit growing or any other refinement of civili-zation. He thinks his neighbor is foolish for spending time and money on the family orchard. He says you had better plant more cotton and buy and children he grows a big crop of cotton with the understanding that some of the money shall go for f uits. The cotton is gathered by the w.fe and children, taken to town by the old man, and sold at 4 cents per pound; out he discovers that its value is aiready taken up "on account" at the store for Kansas bacon at 10 cents per round, and "Sallie and the bables" never see any of the apples the cotton was to

Did you ever figure out how many square feet of land it requires to make a mistake. Other speakers will a pound of cotton? One-half bale (250 pounds) is a good average yield per acre. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre. This divided by 250 gives in round numbers 174. Just think of one pound of cotton on 174 square feet.

of land. Four good fruit trees can be grown on this; which, if properly seleted, will furnish an average family fruit for three months.

Some one will ask what all of this talk about cotton has to do with the subject under discussion. You have heard of the sins of omission and the sins of commission. This is one of the mistakes, of omission—the failure to

grow fruit on the farm.

The most serious mistakes that a majority of the producers of this state make is to depend upon one or two crops to supply the wants of the family in the way of fruits and vegetables. The mission of the State Horticultural society is to point out these mistakes and encourage the farmers to eroduce at least enough fruit for home consumption. This will bring health and contentment to the family and 1 crhaps make home so attractive that the boys and girls will not leave the Arm to help swell the ever increasing want, suffering and vice found among a large per cent of the population of

This failure to plant fruits at lome has not only a bad physical and inancial, but also a bad moral effect upon the human family. I sincerely tolieve that many a hardened criminal has taken his first lesson in he chard of his more thrifty neighbor. The parent who fails to study the physical needs of his children, and makes the mistake in not providing at home firits sufficient to supply these nieds and gratify the natural desire, is largely responsible for the boy's first lesson in crime. Let us not be too hard on the boy; but put the "old man" in jail for not growing fruit for his family.

Another great mistake made by both Another great mistake made by both

earlier than the last) they have actu-

ally had to encroach upon last year to

give time for ripening. In new varieties, basing time of mening from Alexander, would have the last introduction ripen about the 15th day of last December. This date is very con-

venient for Christmas. This plan of sending your money out of the country

prevents concentration of capital in your neighborhood. It settles the labor question and solves the social problem. You won't have to fight any trusts, you won't have to hire any labor, for you could not sell its products.

No one would have enough money to

distinguish them occasionally.

Another good way to make a big

failure in fruit-growing is to stay away

and fairs you might see or hear some-

thing which would change this failure

business into success. You might read something in the county paper or in the agricultral and horticultural journals that would break up all the arrangements you have made for a fail-

Buy dime novels, keep the children from school. Run for alderman, constable, justice of the peace or some other high office. Turn the orchard over to the old woman and children so

that you can attend all the party pri-maries. Wear the brass collar of your

political party. Boil over with patri-otism and all the other issues you can

hear of and you will get there on the failure racket.

Without going into detail of varie-

defects and endeavor to indicate the remedies, and the reason why they

should b promptly applied. One of the greatest mistakes made by a majority

of us at the very outset, is our man-ner of buying nursery stock. There is

ner of buying nursery stock. There is too common a practice of hunting for "cheap fruit trees." How often do we see farmers that use great care in selecting corn or other seeds for planting, but when buying fruit trees hunt the country over for "cheap stock" or wait for some tree peddler to sell them refused trees at a "box"

The only remedy is to buy only from reliable nurserymen and get their best

stock, and pay a fair price, and right

tague county it is not necessary to go

out of our own state for first-class fruit

rees. Is it not reasonable to suppos

tested and known to be adapted to our soil and climate? They are the first to test new varieties and if proven to be good they recommend them to their patrons, if not, they discard them. I

warn every farmer and fruit growe against the slick-tongued tree peddler

representing some far away nursery who tries to induce you to buy trees

making the unholy statement that the

are frost proof, fungi proof, curculfor proof, or seedling trees that will reproduce an exact counterpart of itself.

They always want ten times as muc

for their trash as you will pay for genuine varieties from your local nur-

seryman. As a rule the agent making

such representations knows no more about fruit trees and their habits than

a salamander does about astronomy, would not know the pear blight from

stroke of lightning, or the plum cur

culio from a hog louse.

In the matter of culture we hav

much to learn, as success depends largely upon thorough cultivation,

pruning the trees and thinning the fruit. After the above defects have

keting. I am not at all surprised to hear shippers say: "Oh, it don't pay to ship fruit." I do not doubt the

worth. I venture the assertion that the markets of Trinidad, Denver, Pueblo and other like places have seldom been

overloaded with strictly first-class peaches, plums or grapes. While it is

rue prices are better in some seasons

strictly A1 fruit put up in neat and attractive packages. In places like

Denver the price cuts no figure, it is the appearance and attractiveness of

market, the following points should be

adhered to:
1. Select only strictly first-class fruit

uniform in size and color.

2. Use the standard packages.

3. Put the best fruit on top, and the same kind all through the box.

4. Put your name and address on the

box and endeavor to build up a reputation for strictly first-class fruit, that your name will be a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the contents.

-S. P. Benton, in Bowle Cross Tim

Order your stencils, seals, rubbitamps, etc., direct from the Text

Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas,

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

there is always a good margin

the fruit that sells it.

fighting insects and fungi, also

been remedied we get down to the worst features in our business

to ship fruit." I do not doubt truth of the statement. The facts the fruit generally brings all it

that Texas nurserymen will grow recommend varieties that are

to sell them refused trees at a

gain," the result being "failure."

here let me say to the people

ties soils, etc., we will I

the amateur and professional fuit grower, is the failure to plant enough. The great sarcasm of overproduction has caused more trouble than thest any subject we consider. There may days, weeks, or even months in which the consumers are unable to buy; but some time during the year you will find a demand for canned, from horticultural meetings (by all means don't join the society). Don't take your county newspaper. Don't evaporated or preserved fruits. Don't forget that there are to days in every year. There are but two lasses of people who do not want to eat every fool away time and money on agri-cultural or horticultural journals. If you should go to the horticultral meetday-namely, the fasting crank and dead men. Do n ducing too much. Do not be afraid of pro-

At no time in the authentic history

of the human race has there been more produced than all the people need. My observation is that there is more underconsumtion than overpdoduc-tion. Sometimes there is trouble to This question of transportation or n and will be settled by the intelligence of this age. We will now review a few of the "mistakes and failures,, of the fruit grower for profits. To avoid mistakes and failures several matters of great importance should be considered before going into the fruit hasiness. Among them I mention: First, time or period; second, peculiar adaption; third, sentiment or pride in the profession; fourth, financial returns You can't hope to make a success of fruit growing in one, two or three years, but like all other professions, it should be taken up as a life vork. The lawyer or doctor who enters his profession with the idea that ... e will pursue it a few years and retire with wealth and honor, generally makes a big success in retiring and a grand failure on the wealth and honor question. So it is with one who embarks a year or two will enable him to start a bank. Now, my friends, it takes years of toll, economy and thought to succeed in any calling, most particu-larly in fruit growing. Don't make a mistake in the question of time. Peculiar fitness or adaption can only be known by the most careful s'udy of one's life. Don't go into a business which is too small or too large If you imagine it is too small, that it is beneath your dignity, it will rever grow larger, and you will never succeed in adding dignity to the busi less.
Don't make a mistake about your adaptation. You may be especially adapted to the dude business; if so don't go into the fruit business, for

kid gloves, fancy walking canes, cheap jewelry and toothpick shoes don't count pride one has in his business gives him henor and respectability among his fellow men. The smallest detail of any honest calling is not beneath the dignity of the most cultivated man or woman. No honest business can be a disgrace to any one; but often you see those who disgrace themselves simply for want of pride and ambition to climb to the top. Mankind is not slow to recognize merit in individuals. With pride and ambition the honest toller in the orchard and garden can and will make his calling as respectable as that of the lawyer, the doctor or the banker. It is not your old clothes, but the old silly estimate you place upon your business and yourself it is not state, but it is the git up and git that makes men great."

Don't fail to put lots of pride in business. The financial returns of the fruit business are measured first by adaptation of kinds and varieties of climate and soil; second, cultivand pruning; third, gathering packing; fourth, marketing. Don't make a mistake and plant oranges, bananas and lemons where the ther-mometer goes down to zero. Don't disregard the experience of your neigh-bors in the selection of varieties. Experimenting on a small scale should not be discouraged, but don't make the mistake one of my friends did. He leased a few acres for the term of ten Years. Instead of learning from his neighbors what varieties of grapes were profitable he planted such as listed in a northern catalogue. It took three years to discover his mistake Digging up and replanting was expensive as well as causing a further delay of three years for a crop. He only gathered four crops out of the eight he should have got. In the matter of cultivation and

the fruit that sells it.

To parties contemplating planting commercial orchards I would suggest as to peaches that they plant for large yellow free stones or if cling, let them be yellow and fine. The Elberta, Lemon Cling, Salway or Picquetts late are good; would not recommend extra early varieties except for local markets. For plums, any large plum, such as Botan, Zurbank or Wild Goose, The latter when planted should be alternated with perfect blooming varieties. In regard to shipping fruits to any market, the following points should be pruning some people make the mistake in expecting some kind providence to look after the culture and for nature to do the pruning. Well, it is a fact that nature will do the pruning in case the kind providence fails to do the plowing. But the pruning nature does under these conditions is death to the trees and vines and funfor the weeds and grass. "Mistakes' in gathering and packing will enable you to make a first-class failure in marketing. The fruit grower who threshes off his fruit with a pole and shovels it into dirty barrels and boxes is the man who is always cursing the merchant, the express company, railroads and everybody generally be-cause he does not receive suitable returns for his labor.

don't make a mistake and send your fruit to an overcrowded market or to those who are not able to pay for it unless you want to go into the missionary business;, nor don't make the mistake of marketing fruit from the orchard when it will pay better to can or evaporate. I am not expected in this address to tell you how to make a mistake. Other speakers will tell you this. I desire to point out some of the breakers upon which you

### IRRIGATION.

going to make. Don't fail to patron-ize the tree peddler, who carries the jars of magnificent fruit and the lovely IRRIGATION BY FURROW SYSTEM. pictures. Give him \$2 apiece for his celebrated frostlproof pears, seedless grape, the wonderful evergreen tree blackberry, and the world-renowned Water is valuable to crops just in proportion to the manner of applica-tion. Some soils admit of flooding, others do better under seepage, while nearl every character of land produces peach that ripens two weeks before sap rises. I have heard of some of these extra early peaches being as big the best crops by furrow irrigation. The principal object in producing moisas marbles as early as November. He generally represents some big nursery ture is to get it in the place where the growing crops demand nourishment. Very few crops require surface irrigation, and hence flooding is not the most advisable method of applying water except to such plants as naturally require dew and moisture on the top of the ground. away off and of course has kept better away off and of course has kept better posted than your home nurseryman on the varieties and kinds suited to your section. He is sole proprietor of all the new varieties. Now if you are in favor of the free and unlimited circulation of all the money you have and can borrow, just give this duck an order for a dozen of each of his wonderful things and my word for it he will freely circulate your money up north top of the ground. The best results are usually attained by irrigating in deep furrows. The furrows should not flow too freely and wash away the freely circulate your money up north or down east, and you won't wear soil. A gradual slope is the better plan for making good ditches, and will diamonds, either. If you will be sure to get a few of all the new varieties of always produce better crop results. The water should never touch some crops, as beans, peas and corn. Shallow surface irrigation will always result in decreasing the production of all crops grown above ground. peaches he has you can give your home nurseyman (poor fellow) a few buds and in a short time everybody can have ripe peaches before sap rises.

They have introduced so many of these extra varieties (each two weeks

The root crops, especially sweet po-tatoes, peanuts and Irish potatoes, will be better in quality and more productive in quantity if water is kept away from roots and tops while growing. The rust and scab frequently noticed on root crops can be avoided by deep irrigation and keeping the water away from the growing bulbs. Furrows should always be made and water run through them once before the crop is planted. This serves a double purpose of showing the high places in the land and evenly and properly distributing the moisture for germinating the seed. New land should be furrowed out and irrigated once after the first plowing and then plowed over and leveled before planting. Small shovel plows are good implements for making irrigating furrows. They throw the soil on either side and thus made embankments for preventing the water from spreading ever the surface. If the plow does not run deep enough the beam should be weighted sufficiently for the purpose.

Growing crops demand moisture but do not require water. If too much water is placed on or near the surface it will cause the alkali in the soil to rise and crust around the vegetable plant. Deep irrigation has a tendency to draw off the alkaline substance. The moisture does not rise to the surface, and consequently does no harm in baking or crusting. Deep furrows place the moisture where it properly belongs and allows the water to permeate the undisturbed space between the sub and the surface soils. The water forms pathways that by circulatory veins then the soil enlighted and present keep the soil enlivened and prevents the loggy sourness noticeable in shallow irrigation. Soil can be more quickly cultivated after a period of irrigation NEEDED REFORM IN GROWING AND MARKETING FRUITS.

Webster gives several definitions of the word "reform:" "To form again, to create or shape anew." As we hardly knew which definition should be adopted it will perhaps be better to treat the subject just as we find it, as we think it generally conceded that there is a chance for improvement.

Without going into detail of varieif the water has been applied through deep furrows. Weeds grow fast and cultivation is necessary.

If soil is stirred when wet it will bake. If the plants are cultivated while wet they will become diseased with a rot which will destroy the yield. Surface irrigation by flooding or through shallow furrows brings upon the land an immense amount of nox-ious weed seeds. The common water grass and sand burrs so destructive to tion. Make deep ditches and keep the water from the surface and you rid your lot to a certain extent from these pests. Deep irrigation admits of better openings being made in the main or sub-head ditches, and allows a more even and systematic distribution. A small stream will trickle along a deep furrow and seep out on either side, giving moisture to the roots of plants when a greater stream would evaporate or be swallowed by the dry soil within a few rods if put in a shallow furrow. The water should not spread over the surface either by seepage or flooding. It makes the land unfit for passing over in changing the furrows. When a man sinks into the soil on account of too much water, the plant life for that season is destroyed. JOEL SHOMAKER.

RENEETTS OF TRRIGATION. The science of irrigation solves the mystery of modern farming. In every tion of the United States irrigation will become practicable because of its necessity and sepurior advantages. The farmer who depends on rainfall cannot produce as large crops nor improve the quality of his cereals or fruits except through expensive fertilizing methods. Irrigation is a fertilizer of great value, and of but little cost. The successful agriculturist or horticulturist of the future will be adopts systematic irrigation even in the rain belt sections. The irrigation farmer is independent of drouths and is not damaged by excessive wet seasons. He has no occasion to growl about the weather but controls the soil, noisture and atmospheric temperature on his own domain.

Irrigation saves the fruit trees from cause it furnishes moisture at the proper time. A proper use of water by irrigation prevents grasses and cereals from dying and insures a permanent measurement of annual results. The surplus pools of stagnant water are carried away by the irrigation ditches, and an artificial drainage is thereby effected. No miasma ever spreads in an irrigated country. The motion the water destroys the poisonous fects of decaying vegetation and the atmosphere is purified. The evil ef-fects of drouths are unknown where water is applied by artificial means to the growing crops. Irrigation is nature's scavenger and the physician of

prosperity.

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

shade for cattle and thereby lave active feed and barns.

The benefits of irrigation are so many that every farmer should have some system in vogue upon his premises. A windmill to raise water from wells, cisterns, springs, creeks, pends or other places and distribute it over the land.

the land. Furrow irrigation is the best racthod Furrow irrigation is the best rec'hod and will accomplish the most rood. If streams are near at hand ditches can be constructed on proper grades from the creek or river and used for carrying water over the land. It eaters not how wet the season may be the ditches should be kept clean and water made to flow through them. People who have laughed at irrigation should try it one season and learn its benetry it one season and learn its bene-fits. A trial will convince the most skeptical that the benefits or irriga-tion have not all been explained in this short article.—Joel Shomaker in West-

See Daniels for fine photographs at

FEEDER CATTLE. The Evans-Snider-Buel Live Stock Commission company has issued a list of feeding cattle for sale in the state and the Indian Territory. Some of these have changed hands since the list was compiled. Quite a number of them will not reach the feeding pens, but will be shipped to market. In this connection it will be well to state that the subjoined list does not attempt to cover all of the cattle classed as feeders in this state or the Territory, only those who replied to the letter of inquiry sent out by the company mentioned. For instance, such Waggoner and Gatlin,

own in the aggregate about 25,000 steer cattle are not included. By adding 60,000 head to the 199,025 in the list, the grand total of the steer cattle in Texas for sale to feeders is approximated. Also counting about 50,000 head which will be fed by their owners, not included in this report-a liberal estimate, it will be seen that not over 300,000 cattle will leave Texas as a finished product this season. This is in accordance with the estimate by this paper early in the sea-Following is the list: E. Pace, Baird, 250 3 and 4 year W. B. Ellis, Baird, 550 3s and 4s.

Ellis Richardson, Baird, 160 3s and Luke Cathey, Baird, 140 3s. Sam Cutbirth, Baird, 1000 3s and 4s. Jasper McCoy, Baird, 600 3s and 4s. H. Windham, Baird, 400 3s and 4s Alexander Ogimby, Baird, 400 3s and

James McLymont, Standart, 1400 3s and 4s. J. Culpepper, Pearsall, 1000 3s R. L. McCauley, Sweetwater, 400 5s. S. L. Stone, Sealy, 400 4s. Presnell & Ainsworth, Carrizo Springs, 1000 4s.
B. F. Simpson, Bloomington, O. T. 800 3s and 4s. Jackson & Richardson, San Angelo,

11.400 3s. 4s and 5s. J.N. Jackson, Baird, 225 3s. Janes Bros. & Brown, Childress, 1500 2s and 4s. J. T. Cole, Bellevue, 200 3s and 4s. R. M. Bourland, manager, Montague, 5000 3s, 4s and 5s. J. C. Wootters, Crockett, 1100 3s and Bennett Bros., Cuero, 6000 3s, 4s and

George W. Littlefield, Austin, 8000 3s and 4s I. T. Pryor, Columbus, 4500 3s, 4s and L. Hearne & Son, Baird, 600 3s and J. T. Ellison, Christian, 1200 3s and C. L. Bürch, Shannon, 130 3s and 4s. W. A. Butler, Brownood, 200 3s and

W. E. North, Cuero, 400 3s and 4s. Moore & Allen, Cline, 2500 3s and 4s. L. J. Bany, Fannin, 125 5s. John N. Moore, Richland, 500 3s and

Johnson Bros., Pecos, 1200 3s and 4s W. H. Jolly, Jolly, 150 3s and 4s. O. P. Jones, Mangum, 800 3s. C. G. Burbank, Fort McKavitt, 300 3s. Stewart Bros., Gertrude, 750 4s. G. W. Morris & Son, Mobeetie, 700 Is and 4s.

& Northington, Spanish Duncan Duncan & Northington, Spatish Camp, 130 4s and 5s. F. Roth & Bros., Hondo City, 1500 4s. J. B. Kincaid, Uvalde, 400 4s. L. H. Pruitt, Snyder, 500 3s and 4s. H. C. Beal, Colorado, 1800 4s and 5s. E. H. Brainard, Canadian, 500 3s. E. B. Carver, Henrietta, 10,000 2s, 3s, s and 5s

George W. West, Oakville, 4000 4s, 5s Nunn & Smith, Uvalde, 800 3s and 4s George M. Lasater, Whitt, 600 3s and Bird & Mertz, San Angelo, 6000 3s and

Jefferys & Beverly, Tecpee, 600 3s and E. B. Frayser, Vinita, I. T., 1000 3s W. P. Harmison, Justin, 150 3s and 4s. C. W. Turner, Muskogee, I. T., 1000 3s and 4s. D. C. Odgen, Fort McKavett, 400 2s W. E. Caldwell, Alice, 1200 3s, 4s and A. J. Harris, Colorado, 1500 3s, 4s and

J. Cooper, Purcell, I. T., 150 3s B. Wilson, Purcell, I. T., 300 3s 'and 4s. M. Weaver, Fort Worth, 1500 3s I. Whorton, Baird, 900 3s and 4s. Rockwell Bros., Albany, 800 3s and 4s. L. H. & W. C. Lee, Albany, 300 3s

Ellis & Ingram, Greenville, 350 3s, 4s, L. Ward, Edna, 400 3s, 4s and 5s. Ed C. Lasater, Alice, 5200 2s and 4s S. J. Ellis, Beeville, 600 4s, 5s and 6s H. S. Davis & Co., Lometa, 500 3s and

4s. W. H. Rivers, Elgin, 400 4s, 5s and William Warren, Riggold, 800 3s and G. A. Ray, Pettus, 200 3s and 4s.

Robert Hodges, Pettus, 250 3s. N. J. Baker, Cuero, 1400 4s and 5s. W. Wilson, Navasota, 150 4s, 5 H. S. Tom, San Antonio, 430 4s and

J. D. Earnest, Iatan, 300 4s. Isaac Hart, Purcell, I. T., 400 4s. Lee Woods, Purcell, I. T., 1200 4s and Wood &Murray, Purcell, I. T., 500 Woods & Sparks, Purcell, I. T., 500

3s and 4s. Sannon, Wayne, I. T., 200 3s 4s and 5s. John Hazel, Purcell, I. T., 600 3s. S. L. Williams, Purcell, I. T., 600 4s. Lewis Lindsay, Erin Springs, I. T. Beakley Venable, Coleman, 1000 3s J. P. Morris, Coleman, 800 3s and 4s. Firgason & Windham, Coleman, 500

Coleman & Babington, Coleman, 700 as and 4s. Gun & Venable, Coleman, 400 3s and Anson & Verner, San Angelo, 100 3s Love, Coleman, 300 3s and 4s. Bowen & Taylor, Coleman, 500

R. H. Overall, Coleman, 400 3s Dodson & Taylor, Coleman, 500 3s and Price, Nall & Henderson, Coleman, 300 3s and 4s. Cooper & Godair, Coleman, 150 3s and Kennedy & Humphrey, Taylor, 800 3s and 4s. Vanham & Bunting, Uvalde, 700 3s. 4s and 5s. other I. Boaz, Fort Worth, 160 4s Saul & Maltsberger, Cotulla, 600 3s, Huffman, San Angelo, 5000 3s Charles T. Wood, Tulia, 750 3s and 4s. L. C. Driggers, Chickasha, I. T., 700

W. Jones, Baird, 550 3s and 4s. B. Hadley, Baird, 500 3s and 4s. I. McWhorton, Baird, 500 3s and T. McCampbell, Berclair, 1300 3s Toms Bros., Campbellton, 1000 3s and

B. Lucas, Berclair, 2500 3s and 4s Charles Schriner, Kerrville, 3500 4s. W. W. Jones, Beeville, 6000 3s, 4s and M. Chitten, San Antonio, 2000 3s Simpson and J. A. Mangum, T. H. McNally, Uvalde, 400 2s and Nunn & Smith, Uvalde, 800 3s and 4s Piper & Ellis, Uvalde, 800 3s and 4s. J. C. Thompson, Uvalde, 200 4s. S. F. & R. S. Mangum, Uvalde, 200

F. Myre & Son, Sonora, 4000 3s and H. Ainsworth, box 886 San An D. onio, 1500 3s and 4s. Ed Corkill, El Sordo, 1200 4s.

W. Florea, Sabinal, 400 3s and 4s B. Love, Gall, 1200 3s and 4s.

J. B. Love, Gall, 1200 3s and 4s. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio, 1200 3s and Robert Thompson, Eagle Pass, 200 3s John R. Blocker, Eagle Pass, 5000 3s Gus Black, Spofford Junction, 300 3s Captain J. S. Wodhull, Spofford June

tion, 300 3s and 4s.

Moore & Allen, Cline, 500 3s and 4s.

Flowers & Beesley, Cline, 200 3s and

J. W. Kokernot, Alpine, 3000 3s and R. Holland, Alpine, 500 3s and 4s.

Reed, Gollad, 200 3s and 4s. Reed, Gollad, 200 3s and 4s. Webb, Maverick, 600 3s and 4s. Clabe Devenport, Sabinal, 400 3s and W. S. Hall, Pleasanton, 500 3s and

J. M. Marton, Tilden. 300 3s and 4s. H. S. Tom, San Antonio, 400 3s and Butler, Kenedy, 100 3s and 4s.

W. L. Butler, Kenedy, 150 3s and 4s.
A. W. Talk, Runge, 300 3s and 4s.
John Mathis, Charco, 500 3s and 4s.
Dr. Simmons & Son, Weatherford, 1900 3s and 4s. D. A. Yoakley, Mineral Wells, 400 3s

W. H. Jennings, San Antonio, 5000 3s A. Wright, Palestine, 4500 4s. George W. W. Waddell, Colorado, 200 3s and Tom Windham, Tecumseh, 500 4s.

Heath & Cowan, Archer City, 850 3s J. H. Blackaller, Frio Town, 800 4s J. L. Hiler, Frio Town, 250 3s and 4s. George H. Little, Columbus, 350 3s, 4s and 5s

O. J. Wood, Fort Worth, 500 3s, 4s and 5s F. C. Vaden, Sherman, 175 3s and Bombs & Kincaid Bros., Haymond, L. T. Lester, Hale Center, 300 3s and

D. W. Christian, Mullin, 1100 3s and

S. W. Moore & Bros., Comanche, 300 J. R. Bryson, Sidney, 250 3s and 4s. W. H. Montgomery, Comanche, 350 and 4s. J. G. Vernon, Cassville, Ga., 200 2s

man, 1400 3s and 4s. Vanham & Cowan, Pecos City, 300 3s and 4s. Thomas Ryan, Laredo, 600 3s and 4s. Enrique, Viscaya & Co., Laredo, 6000 N. J. Collins, San Diego, 300 3s and Charles Well, Corpus Christi, 2600 3s, 4s and 5s

J. C. Dunn and W. F. Murray, Cole-

C. M. Pearre, Guion, 500 3s and 4s. W. A. Wade, Marlow, I. T., 4500 3s and 4s.
Si Eliff, Banquette, 200 3s and 4s.

Russell & Ward, Corpus Christi, 400

W. E. Caldwell, Alice, 700 4s. William Adams, Alice, 150 4s. George J. Reynolds, Realitos, 200 4s. Brandenberg, Hedwig's Hill, 600 3s and 4s.

Hem Edwards, Moore, 250 4s. Ben Duncan, Moore, 175 3s and 4s. Sanders and Peele, Pearsall, 500 3s and 4s. Sam Roberts, Pearsall, 125 3s and 4s. J. W. Campbell, Pearsall, 125 3s and

Culpepper & Roberts, Pearsall, 200 3s B. I. Gilman, Pearsall, 700 3s and 4s. John Wolf, Pearsall 800 3s and 4s William Sackville, Pearsall, 150 3s and

O. G. Hugo, Pearsall, 150 3s and 4s. Dillard & Avant, Pearsall, 100 3s and Slamteer, Dilly, 150 3s and 4s. J. J. Little, Dilly, 150 3s and 4s. J. H. Blackstone, Dilly, 300 3s and

George Hinds, Pearsall, 800 5s and 6s Russell & Bevans, Menardville, 900 3s Echart & McKavett, Menardville, 125 3s and 4s

Callan & Co., Menardville, 550 3s and R. K. Halsell, Decatur, 1000 3s and S. R. Jeffery, Graham, 200 3s and 4s.

Charles Schriner, Kerrville, 400 3s and John M. Moore, Richmond, 500 3s and W. Morris & Son, Mobeetie, 1300 s, 4s and 5s.

Charles T. Wood, Tulia, 300 2s. SALT AS A MEDICINE. Philo F. Phinney, M. D., of Kansas City, has great faith in the efficacy of

salt, and in a letter to Country Gentle-"The medicinal value of salt is but imperfectly understood by those to whom it might be of the greatest importance. The ordinary farmer or stockman is accustomed to the timeprescribed rules of 'salting' his stock very fortnight ,or perhaps less frequently, but this practice is not suspected to have any relation to medical requirements. That which is to so frequently utilized in the every day preparations of domestic life, is considered too simple to be beneficial as a medical remedy in cases of grave importance. Natrum-muriaticum may have been a valued medical remedy in the house for years, but he has never investigated its origin and administers it only because the doctor has prescribed The virtues of salt as an appetizer are more widely known than that of any other condiment and need no convincing argument; but a smile of incredulity greets you the moment these claims are pressed further. It is the offspring of human nature to look for some 'great thing,' when in all probability nature's real remedy for a particular aliment is right at hand, though the patient or practitioner is not suffi-

ciently simple to receive it. The fact, as has been so often expressed, that sait has for ages been utilized as a preserver of meats by those who did not have the slightest knowledge of scientific principles of this preservation, ought to convince the most skeptical of its wonderful properties. But has it? If an emergency arises, a messenger is dispatched post-haste for a physician in remote localities, too often a mere 'quack,' and a liberal fee perimenting, that perhaps accomplishes othing greater than the extraction of ployer sustains the loss, but goes on in conscious ignorance of the fact that the real remedy was near at hand. Hundreds of dollars are thus paid out annually to veterinaria by stockmen and farmers that a little home know-ledge might change into an encouraging little bank account. If a valued dog is taken with fits, try salt; we have

seen much benefit derived from this remedy. In the majority of cases, if faithfully administered, it will effect a "But we will give one illustration, and it ought to be a convincing one, of the power of salt as a remedial agent. This circumstance could be verified by scores of reliable witnesses. A farmer, whose residence was on one of the ast prairies of Illinois, noticed one day that something unusual was ailing one of the cattle in his pasture. A closer and other home supplies. The result is investigation revealed the fact that the animal had been bitten by a snake, which means cheap bacon and The gentleman, as a matter of habit, at stuffs. once resorted to the usual expedients.

administered quack nostrums and per haps ended by 'drenching' with whis-ky. But all this medical treatment proved ineffectual, though the animal was dosed and drenched most faithfully, much to his own annoyance and the discomfort of his tormentors. This process, with a varied experimenting, was continued for several days, money was freely expended with the delusive hope of relieving the poor creature's sufferings, but the efforts resulted in nothing beneficial. The animal's tongue, protruding from his mouth, was soon swollen to such enormous proportions as to preclude all possibility of eating or drinking. The steer would persistently lave the fevered member in the cool water ,but it was quite evident that he could not drink. All hopes of a cure being at length abandoned, the farmer turned him out on the commons to die, and dismissed the subject from his mind. Several weeks had elapsed, and the occurrence had been almost forgotten, when a notice was served on the owner, informing him that a dangerously diseased ani-mal bearing his brand, was in a certain locality, and unless taken in charge at once, he would be rigidly prosecuted. The steer was accordingly brought home again-now the mer-shadow of his former 1400-pound proportions-and another effort made to relieve his sufferings. A barrel of salt, standing in the barn hall, was the only available remedy, and something must be done. The submissive animal, not having strength to resist, was now tied up in a stall, and the work commenced in earnest. A number of slight gashes were cut up and down the protruding tongue, and the member was thoroughly saturated with salt and water. This treatment was continued, pilling the salt on the tongue at frequent intervals during the day; and in a few days a marked improvement was significant. marked improvement was visible. A long-necked bottle, filled with corn-meal gruel, could now be wedged into his mouth, and a drenching was ac-complished, which, it is needless to say, the animal enjoyed immensely. It was some time before all traces of the swelling disappeared, as the vigilance of the administrations was relaxed as soon as the reduction was sufficient for him to partake of soft food without assistance; but it did eventually disappear, and the animal, after being at least five weeks kept alive by the fatty tissues of his own flesh, could again eat and drink as in his normal condition. The steer was the next winter fattened with the others of the lot, and was in no respect inferior to his

This is only one instance out of many that might be given of the value of salt as a medicinal remedy, and this has in no respect been exaggerated. It is not merely a preserver, but a purifler and an antidote against poisonous substances as well. The world could do without many things that are con essentials, but its salt pre serves it, and is indispensable. Let the skeptical stockman try this homely remedy in case of an emergency and be convinced.

FEEDERS-CALVES. The number of feeding cattle sent to the country during the month of Au-gust was the largest for several years and about three times as large as the usual supply. Abundant rains had usual supply. Abundant rains had made good pastures, the coming corn crop promised a yield far beyond the consumptive ability of the present supply of stock and in fact every circum-stance except perhaps the price helped to encourage the demand for stock cattle. Buyers came to market from a greater distance than in former years and many shipments were made as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. There is no telling what the volume of busi-ness in this line would have amounted to if the demand from the East had been in proportion to that from the West. Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are very dry this year and not many feeding cattle went that direction. Over 1000 car loads were shipped from Chicago over western roads, which means about 25,000 head, all of which will season During August, 1894, only 376 cars were shipped west, but the country was suffering from a severe drouth then The calf market is enjoying quite a Supplies from all districts, and especially in the dairy country, have en unusually light for a month and values have advanced in proportion to

that \$7 a hundred will soon be a com-mon price for desirable calves, for there s little chance that receipts will be come heavy. The scarcity of cattle will no doubt have a tendency to cause The scarcity of cattle farmers to retain all the young stock they have, and with an abundance of feed on hand they will be able to do o a great advantage. Of course when prices advance to a point where it is more profitable to sell the calves than to raise them the market supplies will larger but they are evidently too

scarce to cause any apprehension of

liberal receipts.-Drovers Journal.

LIBERAL CATTLE FEEDING. The movement of feeders in Western markets has been very heavy of late, says the National Stockman. The good grass and the fine corn crop of the West and Southwest have brought about a better demand for this class of cattle than for several years, and in some cases Chicago prices have been paid for feeders even in Texas. Of course these cattle will not come to market for some months, but the number now going into western feed lots indicates that the supply of beeves from the corn crop of 1895 will be liberal. The abundance and good quality the range cattle has depressed the markets recently for all but strictly prime eves, which have maintained their position. An unusually large proportion of the receipts in the West have been rangers, and the liberal run of these cattle for August suggests that the range season may close earlier tlan usual. Well posted cattlemen look for a falling off in the supply of cattle after the rangers are done, and unless there are a good many natives holding back for the close of the range season this does not seem unreasonable. One thing seems certain—that until cattle are ripened on the new corn crop there will not be an over-supply of prime beeves.

TEXAS COTTON SEED MEAL.

William Perry, manager of the Bren-ham Compress, Oil and Manufacturing company, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record says: I appreciate the efforts you are making in the interest of the South, and feel that anything may see and read in your journal is reliable and we can depend on your statements. Our sunny South is in its infancy in all interests-manufactur ing, agricultural, mineral, etc.-in fact, Texas is the poor man's paradise, and the coming empire state of the future. We will soon be manufacturing our great abundance of raw materials of extracted for a time of profitless ex-rimenting, that perhaps accomplishes ital of our home people. Keep congress the fee by the experimenter. The emadjourned and a full confidence among swim and not fear deep water. In regard to the present outlook in our oil mill and cotton business, our cotton crops are short compared with last year, owing to decreased acreage, too much rain in the spring and not enough in the months of july and August. Still, while our cotton crop will ust. be short, we will have better prices for it. Four-cent cotton taught our farmers a serious beneficial son, viz: a diversity of a closer economy a smaller bills with and merchants. I think the low prices of cotton last year, while discouraging at the time, will prove a blessing to the South. The benefits are now beginning to be reaped, as we have a larger acreage in corn, oats, potatoes

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section of the state, and the talk between the silver bugs and gold-bugs is disappearing and being laid on the shelf for the next fly time, and we are like a hive of bees swarming and hust-ling for the almighty dollar to lay up to carry us through the next fly time. Our compress plant compressed its first new cotton today, and some 225 bales go forward to the East and our foreign friends. Our oil plant has been undergoing some improvements in the way of putting in new Bushnell ma-chinery, which when completed, will give us a crushing capacity of 100 tons of seed in twenty-four hours. We look for a short mill season, and from the values of our products at this time we have a very unprofitable crush. Seed is commanding from 5 to 6 cents f. o. b. cars at stations along the lines of the railroads. While these prices appear very low to the farmer they look very high to the oil mill men, as it bothers them to know when they will get their money back, much less a profit. Our large crop of corn makes the cattle feeders very independent, and they don't ask for our prices on meal and hulls, but say we pay so much or feed on corn at 20 cents and good grass. Well, I guess all we will have to do is to wait, as the old saying is, "the fat o'possum walks late," and oil mill men are now learning that the days for large profits are over, and it has ome to the point where economy gins at home. The experience of the past two years in our oil mill busiless has taught us that the rich companies we thought we were working for are tired of not seeing a dividend once in a while, or even the color of good dollars that were spent on highpriced seed in our little and we are now in the fix that all of our contempt for a little one-horse (30 or 50-ton mill) oil mill has disappeared, and we realize that our small tor can bite and scratch and fight to the death when it comes to buying the little cotton seed that holds the drop of oil. We are all as meek as lambs and eye each other and are very shy of overbidding our neighbor. Well, some of us won't be here long to have the fun of seeing the long faces of the stockholders at the end of the season when we bring in our statements of the business with the balance on the wrong side. We are learning economy, and that leads to prosperity, but we have some bloodsuckers that are draw-ing the sap out of our vitals, and one s the high rates of insurance we have to pay on our property, and another the high freight rates to reach our nome markets. When the time comes when the oil mills of the South get together and form a co-operative insur-ance company and carry their own in-

come to those who wait patiently. ABOUT PRICES.

surance we will be taking the

step, and when our railroads adopt a policy to build up home enterprises and work for the local business and

interstate traffic we will then reach

every part of the United States with

our products. Why should I not sell my own countrymen at a less price than to our foreign trade? But it is a

fact that we can export cheaper than

we can deliver our goods into our own country. But it will come all right some time, and I suppose all things

The spring prophecies indulged in by stockmen and dealers as to the high price that beef would bring this fall are generally proving false. A few early shippers realized handsomely on their shipments, but at the present time the market is back to last year's This is a disappointment to our

stockmen, says the Stock Growers' Journal of Miles City, Mon. It was thought that this year the demand for would be sufficiently strong to beef keep the market steady under strain of heavy shipments, but such has not proved the case. It was generally believed last spring that this fall Montana beef would bring at least one dollar per hundred more than the year previous, and some of the more sanguine ones placed the advance at a still greater figure. The supply up to the time of the western beef going to market seems to have been very much short of the previous year, and prices were very much higher, but the heavy run of westerners has brought the market down to last year. There does not seem to be any way in which the shipment of range beef can be controlled. The beef gathering season begines at the same time of the year all over the country. It is possible to hold a herd of beef a few days, but not long, as under close herd they would soon commence to lose flesh rapidly. Wher the run seems to be unusually heavy shipper generally endeavor to hold back to let the market ease up a little, with the result, possibly, that when they do go to market, that the rush is

greater than ever.

There does not seem to be any relief from this condition of things; ship ping as early in the season and as late as possible on the part of large ship-pers serves in a measure to more evenly distribute the shipments and is ome help. Undoubtedly the price of will come up again. There will be a lot of money made out of these Montana steers, but it will not be made by the men who are justly entited to it. It would seem as though the feeders ought to make money this year and it is altogether likely that they will, although there is a good prospect that this branch of the business will be overdone. The low price of corn will be an inducement to a great many to go into the business of feeding, and it is likely that the supply o cattle that would ordinarily go to make

eef next year will be Undoubtedly the price of beef is go ing to be high-higher than it has yet The causes that brought about restriction of the demand are fast passing away. The laborers of the ountry are once more at work, and as they begin to recover from the effects of the long period of enforced idleness and hard times they will become more liberal in their manner of living. Meat is a necessity to the orkingman, and when he can get i he is going to have it. Then, again our export trade will likely be greate this year than it has ever been before Western grass fed steers are in high favor with the dressed beef buyers and eastern shippers. Our export trade this year will greatly exceed that of last year, and it is this demand that will likely strengthen the market. Those of our shippers who get to market late this year will probably get better prices than those who are going now.

The Panhandle Livestock Champion says: With the brightening outlook for the cattle business, the blooded cattle through this state is somethin nomenal. From the Rio Grande to Red river is the demand constantly increusing for fewer cattle ter cattle. Only a few more and better cattle. years and the longhorn will be for-gotten and the Texas steer will no longer call to mind a miserable look-ing object, poor and half developed in

every particular save his horns, and a creature who would invariably stampede upon close inspection. Texas is bound to become as famous for her fine cattle as old Kentucky is for horses. Nothing has been denied us to make this possible. Throughout the state the climate is very mild and cattle particularly in the central part of the state need no protection dur-ing the winter. Texas can produce everything she needs to raise and fatten cattle, and ere a great time has passed, the name of Texas will be synonomous with that of the finest cattle the world can produce. In this march the Panhandle is now well to the front, and having learned that excellence tops the market, we are bound to lead the show. Every Panhandle stock raiser is adding good blood to his herd and the Champion





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The students room in the same build ings, and in dining sit at the same tables with the faculty. Terms very m oderate. School begins Teesday, September 10, 1895. For further information and an annual catalogue address PRESIDENT O. L. FISHER, Fort Worth, Texas

### SWINE.

PROSPECTIVE HOG FEEDING. There has been no time in recent years when fair returns from feeding hogs could not be realized, with excep-tions in territories where by reasons of unfavorable conditions crop falled and prices of feed were very high. Prevailing prices are the lowest for quite a long time and with such an enormous crop of corn in sight, it is a logical deduction that the number of hogs that will be fed is limited only by the number that can be secured for feeding purposes. Therefore the supply will be large when time enough shall have elapsed for the new crop to be placed on the market. Following up this line of argument it is sure that the extreme high prices of 1893, when there was an actual shortage of hogs, will not be realized, and it is probable even the figures of 1894, when prices of feedstuffs was abnormally high, will not be reached. In 1893 all the hogs that were obtainable were fed, and in 1894 at least 10 per cent of the hogs in the West that were suitable for feeding purposes were not fed in view of high-priced feed late in the year. The question therefore is whether there are more hogs, and if so, how many

more than in former years.

There is one thing that can be depended upon, i. e., that the number of hogs cannot be regulated to suit the proportions of the crop. We therefore venture the assertion that the number of hogs that will be fed will not exceed the previous year's crop more than 12 or 15 per cent. It is very true that a crop of hogs can be raised in a short time, but they cannot be made ready for market under seven months.

Twelve or 15 per cent increase in the receipts will not be sufficient to glut the markets should ordinary conditions prevail in the industrial world. Therefore immediate over-production does not seem at all probable. Later ex-traordinary efforts in breeding, induced by cheap feeds, may cause over-production and consequent low prices, but of this no one can speak authoritatively. An increase of 12 or 15 per cent can easily be cared for in view of the improvement in the industrial situation. Thousands of men who were idle are now at the bench, the forge and the furnace, and are self as well as family supporting entities; again, those who were employed on half wages, are enjoying fair remuneration for their labors. These thousands of men and their families, for lack of funds, were forced to do without meats, but will this winter be able to buy it for two reasons—it will be cheap and they will have the necessary money with which to pay for it. In this way the increased production will be cared

Not a great while ago it was demonstrated in the cattle and beef markets that no matter how small the supply, there is a point beyond which values cannot go; as people cease to c n-sume the beef, the reaction was swift and inevitable. It has been demonstrated time and again that any comstrated time and again that any com-modity will decline until the demand for the commodity is equal to the sup-, and when sufficiently cheap very gely used. Comparatively low values will doubtless prevail for hogs, but in cheap values there is immunity from demoralization, since the products will

A strong argument against even moderately high prices is that the packers have been disappointed in the provision market for two consecutive years, and

der a year ago. of comparative low values, the her 30, 1895, which is the last d feeder should base his operations along which tickets will be made valid to that line as a business proposition and leave Boston. set himself to figuring on probable returns from marketing his crop on call on any ticket agent of the Texas foot or in wagons, not indulging in the delusions of hope. From carefully GASTON MESLIER, delusions of hope. From carefully conducted tests it has been determined that it takes six pounds and four ounces of corn to produce . pound of pork. On this hypothesis it is easy to solve the problem of comparative pro-fits of selling or feeding the corn crop,

With corn at 12 1-2c pork costs \$\$1.50

With corn at 15c pork costs \$1.78 per With corn at 17c pork costs \$2.00 per cwt. With corn at 20c pork costs \$2.38 per

cwt. With corn at 22c pork costs \$3.62 per cwt. With corn at 25c pork costs \$\$2.96 per

With corn at 30c pork costs \$3.57 per

With corn at 33c pork costs \$3.92 per

With corn at 35c pork costs \$4.00 per With corn at 38c pork costs \$4.52 per

With corn at 40c pork costs \$4.75 per

cwt. With corn at 42c pork costs \$5.00 per

ewt. With corn at 45c pork costs \$5.32 per

With corn at 50c pork costs \$5.95 per The figures include only the actual

cost of the corn and do not take into consideration the labor, etc., but it will be readily seen that corn at 15 and 20 cents this year, it is probable better returns may be had by feeding the crop to the hogs.-Criden's Bulletin.

HOGS AND NEW CORN. A correspondent of the Western Farm Journal asks: Can any harm come from feeding hogs green corn; if so, why? It is the general opinion in this community that green corn is injurious to hogs, especially when hog cholera is in

It is well known that new oats, new hay or new corn, when fed to horses, are either of them liable to cause colic, and sometimes inflammation of the bowels. The hog is equally as susceptible to sudden changes of food as is the horse, and fatalities are more common among the former than the latter. The advent of green corn, cucumbers and unripe fruit is usually a period of rejoicing for the small boy, but his pleasure is short lived and the after effects of a too free indulgence are often a serious matter. Even older ople have often good cause for regretting the gratification of their appetite when green food is first placed before them, and it is well known that physicians look forward to this season of the year as the farmer does to harvest time. That being the case, is it surprising that the hog, who is not credited with a superabundance of intelligence, should, when green, unripe food is placed before him, make the same mistake as those who profess more wisdom, and is thus compelled to That green food when taken into the



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. V. | Madoxia Stock | Packing Company.

known, and the hog is peculiarly sen-sitive to any disorder of the digestive

In feeding green or new corn to hogs the greatest care should be taken and the quantity at first limited to a very small amount. That green corn is the cause of so much of the so-called hog cholera prevalent in the fall of the year is just as true as cholera morbus in the human subject follows closely the eating of green, unripe fruit and vegetables.

We think there is also another cause for the fatal results following the feeding of green corn to hogs. It is well known that new, soft corn is highly nutruitious, easily digested and quickly assimilated. That being the case, a sudden change in the diet from dry food, slowly digested and, perhaps, as is often the case, the quantity somewhat limited, to a full diet of rich, nutruitious food, the organs of the body must, of necessity, feel the effects of the sudden change. effects of the sudden change. Aside from fermentation, causing disorder in the stomach and bowels, a rapid increase in the manufacture and flow of blood brings additional labor to the heart and lungs and the sudden change is often attended by fatal conse-

post-mortem examinations of swine that have died with so-called hog cholera after the advent of new corn, we have invariably found either a highly congested condition of the heart and lungs or indications of severe inflammation of the stomach

and bowels. But, whatever the cause of disease atmong swine, the only safe course is to avoid all sudden changes, and when new corn is to be fed feed sparingly.
Other food, such as old corn, bran, shorts and oats, should form part of the daily ration, with a small allowance of new corn, gradually but slowly in-creasing the amount until the corn is ripe and the system has become ac-customed to the change. A liberal supply of salt, hard wood ashes and baking soda should be always within reach of hogs, especially when fed new,

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT

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For tickets and further information, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Tex.

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VETERINARY. In connection wit this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

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

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

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

It contains over 100 illustrations. G. F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck, which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny—its hu-mor is "just killing."

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas. References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth

### DAIRY.

THE HEIFER.

We must breed this calf into a cow in order that she may give a flow of milk at 2 years of age and in order to get her into the habit of giving milk. The average man does not understand that a heifer must get so as to furnish number of so as to furnish number of so. a heifer must eat so as to furnish nu-trition out of her food for her own sustenance first. Here are 600 or 700 pounds that she must keep up to a temperature of 98 degrees or 99 degrees

You saw how difficult it was to keep comfortable in this room when our stove had little coal. Imagine heifers placed in such conditions where the owner does not build a fire to aid them in storing up energy. What does the cow do? She consumes more fuel in order to keep her temperature up to the proper point before she begins to use any to make milk. She has to have a maintenance ration.

Now she has conceived and it is nature's law to reproduce. Nature sacrifices everything for that. So the young calf must raise another calf in the uterus. She must maintain a heat up to 100 degrees, or she dies. Some men treat these young heifers as though they were bass-wood Indians in front of a tobacco store, with just about as much consideration. The next thing is the little calf drops a calf. If it comes from a good family the man is likely to raise that calf. Now, as a rule, it should not be raised. Now, as a rule, it should not be raised. It was merely a necessity to get the heifer started to give milk. Milk the heifer three months. She is turned out on fair grass very likely early in May. In June she is asked to give another calf and is bred again. Then you ask her to give milk. You are disappointed if you don't get from one-half to one pound of butter. And then you one pound of butter. And then you want her to grow. There is a three-fold demand made on this heifer. I appeal to you, gentlemen, we are asking that heifer to do too much to perpetuate herself with all these demands upon her.

Suppose she is now 6 years old. She gives a large quantity of butter. You ask her to still retain sufficient vigor to transmit to her offspring all of her good qualities and a little more. that cow has been engaged in her business of giving milk she is nervous; she has comparatively little force which comes from muscle and energy. How are we going to get that force? Why, through the male. He has a life of comparative ease and is the proper bank from which to draw. His physical organization is not all milked away. You will agree with me that he should be in the highest possible physical condition in order to overcome this difficulty we have with the dam .- Prof. Roberts in Connecticut

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold since registration, for the week ending September 3, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York., N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Barney Layton, 41508—H. N. Bissell to

R. C. Matthews, Hempstead. Davy C., 41664—A. LeGory to W. B. Anderson, Lancaster. Rosie's Cub, 38257-M. Johnson to W.

N. McKinney, Prairie Lea.

COWS AND HEIFERS,
Bonnie Phillips, 107189-W. W. Penn to G. W. Phillips, Leesburg. Cowboy's Cremona, 91284—H. C. Pritchett to J. L. Pritchett, Hunts-

Eliza Jones, 76910-C. Bellinger to J. T. Brown, San Antonio. Fawn Nellie of Brushy, 33236—S. L Burnap to Trustees Texas Deaf and Dumb asylum, Austin. Gilt Edge Lady, 91287—H. C. Pritchett to J. L. Pritchett, Huntsville. o J. L. Pritchett, Huntsville. Gilt Edge Regenia, 91344 H. C.

Pritchett to J. L. Pritchett, Hunts Harry's Bella, 76907-C. Bellinger to T. Brown, San Antonio. Harry's Vestal, 75337—C. Bellinger to

T. Brown, San Antonio.

Jennie Jean, 93629—E. T. Lewis to D. . Williams, Dallas. Lady S. Sargeant, 91283—W. C. Pritchett to J. L. Pritchett, Hunts-

Lily Painer, 59591-J. Arbuckle to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Lucky Petra, 91284—H. C. Pritchett to J. Q. Tabor, Bryan. Lucy David, 76908—C. Bellinger to J.

T. Brown, San Antonio.

Moon Queen, 91282—H. C. Pritchett
to J. L. Pritchett, Huntsville. Miss Clem, 76905—C. Bellinger to J. T. Brown, San Antonio. Nancy of Bois d'Arc, 89772—J. J. Matthews to M. D. Lammons, Athens.

Regina Lamberta, 96566—H. C. Pritchett to J. L. Pritchett, Huntsville. Ruby's Lass IIII., 97972—A. LeGory to W. B. Anderson, Lancaster. Suema, 19892—Mrs. W. C. McGown to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Valley Gem, 76907—C. Bellinger to J.

T. Brown, San Antonio Vestal Virgin, 76909-C. Bellinger to J. T. Brown, San Antonio

PERTINENT TEXAS QUESTION. "What is the proper color of a thoroughbred? Was there ever known in the world a black, or white, or red solid color thoroughbred Jersey? One party here claims there are no thoroughbred Jersey cows on record of any color other than light brown or dark brown. Is it best to buy from a breeder? A gentleman in Texas, who desires

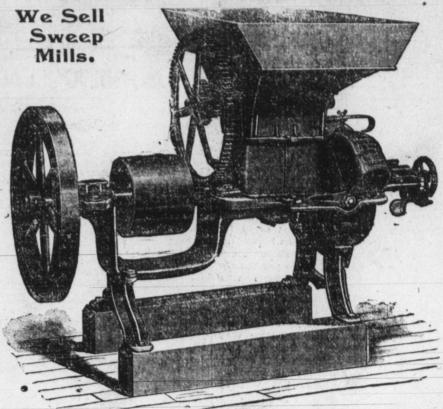
to purchase foundation stock for a future herd, makes the above inqui-

All intelligent breeding of Jersey eat-tle is based upon butter production and not upon color markings. There are many reddish fawns. While we never met with a Jersey cow solidly white, there are large numbers in which white predominates. Tormentor, the noted was a calico bull; Champion of America was a solid black. The future value of your herd will depend, not upon col-or, but upon butter-producing capac-

"Is it best to buy direct from the breeder? In cattle, in horses, in sheep, and in hogs, buy direct from some breeder of established character and reputation. The speculator buys today and can sell out and quit the business tomorrow. He has no permanent investment in costly foundation stock. He frequently deals in weeds and culls, which can be purchased very cheaply, so as leave a margin for profit over regular breeders' prices. The Jersey breeders of your state have wisely organized for their own interests, as well as for the best interests of the future stock of your state, and in their organizations as well as annual stock sales have excluded the speculators. The only safe way is to buy direct from the breeder only those animals bred by him, the development of which will determine the future character and reputation of the herd from which they are pur-

We take it for granted that your Stock Breeders' association is a thorough protection to the purchasing public and that no speculative operator in weeds and culls is admitted to membership and recognition because owning one or two thoroughbred hogs or sheep or horses or cattle, and thus under the mask of a breeder and the cover of the organization enabled to successfully carry on his speculative operations in the cheap stock of other sections. From a personal knowledge of a number of your breeders, we know them to be men of the highest integrity and that their herds rank as strictly first-class. You need no gobetweens, no middle men, between you and then. Buy direct from the man who bred the cattle,—Southern Farm Gazette.

## "SGIENTIFIG" FEED GRINDER.



WILL GRIND EAR CORN WITH OR WITHOUT SHUCK, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, SEPARATELY OR MIXED. Write, Keating Implement and Machinery Co., State Agents.

## Sherman Commercial Nursery

THE BEST of everything for the or chard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door.

JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex. Successor to A. W. & J. S. Kerr.



"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

PUE 5 GALLUP BLO S 20 AD D

USE THE HANCOCK ROTARY 3-DISC PLOW. YOU CAN MAKE BETTER CROPS. Cuts 24 to 28 inches wide, 4 to 6 inches deep. Cleans in any land.

FIFTY PER CENT MORE OATS.

MR. C. A. KEATING, President Disc Plow Co.

DEAR SIR: -The superiority of your Disc Plow over the ordinary two-horse plow is plainly to be seen in my oat crop now ready to harvest. I prepared about half the land with the Disc Plow, and the other half in the old fashloned way. The yield per acre is rully lifty per car greater in favor of the Disc Plow. I attribute it to the deeper plowing and better pulverizing of the ground by the Disc Plow.

I am, yours truly,

J. S. GRINNAN. Address TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., DALLAS, TEXAS. C. A. KEATING, PRESIDENT.

## NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

### Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 2.   No. 4.		No. 4.			No. 1.		
6 55 p m	7 45	a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m	
2 00 pm	7 50	a m	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	p m	12 05	p m	
			LvAr		p m	6 35	a m	
			Lv Tyler		pm	3 25	a m	
			Lv Fort Worth Ar				a m	
			Lv Plano Ar		pm	W	a m	
			LvAr				a m	
			LvAr					
1 15 a m	1 55	pm	LvAr	1 55	p m	2 50	a m	
3 35 a m	4 35	pm	LvAr PleasantAr	11 20	a m	12 05	a m	
			LvAr					
			Lv Shreveport Ar					
10 18 a m			LvAr				p m	
			LvAr					
5 35 pm			Ar					
8 45 pm			ArLv				a m	

Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

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

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

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR. That the management of the state fair is striving this year to outstrip all previous records in the way of giving a grand and successful entertainment, is evidenced by the announcement they are making of the many new features that the fair and exposition of 1895 will cover, Successful negotiations have been closed to have a Mexican exhibit—one complete in every respect—and the fair management is congratulating itself that it will have in this display something new and especially

attractive to visitors. Efforts in the past have been made to have Mexico represented at the state fair, but they proved unsuccessful, and having finally succeeded now in closing definite arrangements for the coming fair the directory naturally feel somewhat jubilant over the result. This exhibit from Mexico will doubtless prove of much interest to visitors, and in connection with it a gar-den will be arranged covering speci-mens of the many varieties of tropical and other plants for which the repub-lic is so well noted. The coffee tree, the indigo plant, the vanilla bean, bana tree, and numerous other plants and trees will be seen at the fair in their natural state.

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 headance.

one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$30 more than we ask for them.

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

We are in receipt of protests from the Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all fivestock 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.

many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and The Stock Journal Sewing Machine good home cooking it cannot be sur-is one of the best machines made. It is passed.

# CATTLE FOR SA

The following is a partial list of the cattle offered for sale by us.

### FEEDERS.

750 2-year-old steers in Creek Nation.

300 yearling steers in Creek Nation.

750 3-year-old steers in Creek Nation.

550 3-year-old steers in Callahan county. 400 1 and 2-year-old heifers in Creek Nation.

1500 4-year-old steers in Creek Nation; big and fat. 900 one-thousand-pound steers in Wichita county.

1500 big steers in Uvalde county; weigh 1050 to 1090 pounds. 800 one-thousand-pound 4-year-old steers in Coleman county.

2100 graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, in Nueces county. 700 4's and 5's near Arlington Station, on on the Rock Island; will weigh 1050.

450 Bee county steers; will weigh 1000 pounds; now in pasture near Purcell 1100 head South Texas, prairie-raised steers, 4 to 6 years old, delivered at

300 head good, choice 3-year-old steers, weigh 800 pounds. Will deliver at 150 3-year-old steers in Jack county; well graded, nicely colored; will weigh

500 2-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. These steers are above an average of

300 head graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, weigh 1000 pounds, de-650 good East Texas steers, now in Callahan county; 250 of these are 24

balance 4 to 6 years old. 175 well graded 3 and 4-year old spayed beifers in Jack county; will weigh 900 pounds, and are in fine condition.

500 tops out of 1200 3 and 4-lear-old steers in Jack county. These are nice blocky cattle, and will weigh \$00 pounds. 1400 4 and 5-year-old, well graded, nicely styled steers, average weight 1050 pounds. Delivered on railroad at Woodward, Oklahoma.

800 head 4 and 5-year-old steers; good smooth cattle; no coarse, rough steen in the bunch; weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall. 1000 good, smooth 950-pound steers, 25 per cent 4's, balance 3's. Will deliver at Chickasha, on Rock Island, any time prior to November 1.

800 out of 900 3 and 4-year-old steers (one-half 3's and ane half 4's), natives and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds. of 4000 4 and 5-year-old rieers in Comanche reservation. well bred, nice, blocky eattle, 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; 30 head of these cattle are straight South Texas cattle, the balance are graded (half and quarter breeds Durham), most ly reds and roans; will weigh 1000 rounds. 1000 3 and 4-year-old steers in Wheeler county; natives of King and Calla han counties; well grown; good style cattle; average weight, 1025 pounds; will deliver on Fort Worth and Denver, or Southern Kansas.

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 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 counties. 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 con-

dition; will average 950 pounds. 1100 exceptionally well bred, nicely col ored, good cattle; will weigh 1100 average. The best lot of steers in the India n Territory. Will deliver on the "Denver" of Rock Island at any time prior to December 1.

4000 good, smooth 3's and 4's, one-thir d 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 Colorado, Tex., at option of purchaser, any time prior to December 10.

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

### STOCK CATTLE.

1200 stock cattle, one of the best oattle 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,

14,000 to 15,000 head mixed well bred stock cattle in Western Texas above quarantine line, cheap and on easy ter ms, with or without ranch 500 head of stock cattle, including st eers from 3 years old down, with very few yearlings (calves not counted). These are smooth, South Texas cattle, with no Spanish blood. Located in Fri o 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, conse quently 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 ent cut on each herd, and when sold will deliver in lots to suit purchases Correspondence from buyers and sell ers solicited.

### GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY-The Stock Journal Publishing Co, GEO. B. LOVING ..... Pres. and M'g'r. A. J. SANDEGARD.....Treasurer. D. O. LIVELY.....Secretary.

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Subscribers, Attention! Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for. If you find you are delinquent, please remit at once by postal note or money order, \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date named.

Subscribers who desire a change of address will please give both present and future postoffice.

It is remarkable how much of a

howl is at all times being raised by the people north of us about Texas fever in cattle. Selfish ends are often subserved by the spreading of unfounded alarms of diseased cattle, and much injustice is done the Texas cattle owner in many instances. The department of agriculture, aided by the state, has thrown a close safeguard around the area from whence infection comes, and it is the rarest occasion where a breakover is made. A due amount of caution should be practiced, and it is as much of a help to the Texan as to his dies Texas fever is the cause. Sometimes it is ignorance, and as an instance of how these things are misunderstood, a Minnesota contemporary comes out with the astounding information that "anthrax is a much dreaded start is made progress will be rapid. disease among sheep and cattle, from which this country has fortunately been comparatively free except in some parts of the south among cattle where it is known as Texas fever." Continuing for some time along this strain, the same paper says: "The latest impres sion is that the southern wood-tick, which is found from Texas to Central America, conveys the disease germs from the infested animals to those not affected." This is interesting, and erinary science for a long time. Sheep with Texas fever, and cattle with anthrax brought about by the wood-tick better retire.

If there is one class of men more has been taken. than another who attend strictly to business and who are not attracted by the different fads and isms with which the country is afflicted it is the cattlemen, They are never, as a rule, heard "cussin' the government," or discussing the different phases of the financial issue. Ask one for his opinion on a subject of that kind, and he will say without hesitation where he stands, but he will not waste breath in fruitless talk. Engage him in conversation about his business and he will enthusiastically take up every side of the question, offering suggestions and propounding inquiries which show that while having certain ideas, he is not averse to entertaining another's views. He will not go out of his way to attend a political speech, and if his business requires his attention on election day, he will not lose money for the precious privilege of voting. When he comes to town he has business in view, and after that is transacted he returns to where his interests are. His devotion to his business causes him at times to get a little bit over-sanguine, and he either holds too long or pays more for cattle than they are worth, but generally speaking he is cool and conservative. If he makes money he does not get excited. If he loses he girds up his loins, and the next year profits by his former experience. He is in a majority of cases good for his debts, and his paper is at all times sought after as collateral, There are no flies in his make up and, all in all, he is a man whose example, if followed by people of other avocations, would result in an improved condition of things generally.

Figures are dry and uninteresting in most instance, but their more frequent application by stockmen and farmers would save many an unwise move or investment. Those who run their business in ruts, making one year's work but the repitition of the last, regardless of changed conditions, can never be successful. Cases in point are the continued planting of the same crops, with constantly sinking prices. and the investment of money in cattle at losing figures. There is less of both being done now than formerly, but even yet figures are not sufficiently used. Of course there needs be as much judgment used in figuring on probable results as in the investment of either money or labor, but a careful summing up will ofttimes show results altogether different from carelessly formed conclusions.

There is little that can be said about he cattle business just at this time. he heavy receipts of northwesterns as caused the market to break coniderably, and a few Texas shipments of cattle, bought at high prices for speculation, have lost their owners money. Feeder buyers not already supplied are taking their time, and, while there is a good deal of looking and

tunity, which this year apparently is to put cattle on corn feed early, so as to get them on the market in the interim between the close of range shipments and the beginning of the native fed-cattle movement. Stock cattle are finding ready sale at good prices, a number of large deals of this kind having been reported lately. Every indication points to this being the best investment attainable in the cattle line. The recent rains have insured a bountiful grass crop for the winter, and already fat cattle will go through the winter in splendid shape.

Northwestern papers are repeating the often-made statements that farmers who have left their sections for the South are returning home disgruntled and convinced that the representations of our land's fertility are not founded on fact. In most instances the older Southern states are made the subject of these attacks by the papers mentioned, but once in awhile they take a whack at Texas. It is of course loyalty to the country they represent that causes them to talk as they do, but at least is is no more the fair thing to pass judgment on all of Texas or the South, from the experience of a few men who got wrongly located, than it wolud be to judge all of the Northwest hy the had lands of Dakota, There is plenty of good land in the Northwestern states, but there is better in Texas, and with the same industry necessary to make a living in a country

where the seasons are so short, ap-

plied here, fortunes will result. Big packing houses will come to Texas for the same reason that the cotton mills are coming south. The work of praparing the product for their consumption is well under way, and in a few years this state will occupy the same position in hogs that she now does in all other live stock. Our seaboard outlet on the south, our great feed-raising grounds on the east and seen in more numerous entries, increasour country of magnificent ranges and our country of magnificent ranges and some of the tracks hitherto not so well stock farming on the west foreordains known. Then, too, this being the secthis conclusion. All that is lacking now ond season at the Houston track it is development, and that is being more is but natural that it should be more more northern neighbors, but it does is development, and that is being more not follow that every time an animal rapidly accomplished than is generally supposed. If all signs do not fail, track's most sanguine friends. there will be some happenings along the line of the southward march of the big packing interests before an-other year dawns, and when once a real condition of affairs. Those who

Texas will not be largely represented at the national irrigation congress is not surprising that those who hesi-which meets at Albuquerque, N. M., tated and turned away last year are September 16. This will be one of the rapidly sending in their entries for the greatest industrial convocations that greatest industrial convocations that Already the list of entries for the har-ever met in the world, and the fruition ness events has been swelled to large of their purpose means more for the proportions, and the running horse arid undeveloped west than all other influences combined. It is conceded that with a proper effort the congress tractive could be brought to Texas next year, solves a problem that has baffled vet- but, as usual, no interest can be inbusiness men. If this was to be a political meeting, extra trains would have is something new, and the department | to be run to accommodate the crowds at Washington, which has spent so that would attend from this state. his promises. much money in trying to solve the The meeting of the National Irrigation origin and cure of what they have congress of 1897 in Texas would atconsidered two different diseases, had | tract more solid investment to the state than anything that could be done, and it is to be regretted that no action

The bureau of animal industry gives It out that 11,230 cattle were imported from Mexico in August, nine-tenths of which were put on grass below the quarantine line. Importations in May, the month in which the embargo was raised, amoutned to 7720, in June 8237. and in July 10,539, making in all 37,926 head, just about enough if they had alk been stopped in this state to stock one good sized Texas ranch, or make about a light two days' run on the three markets reached by our cattle. Their in- have given the matter a great impetus coming has had but one effect, and that was to raise the price in Mexico to the advantage only of the Mexican cattle raiser. The probable 35,000 which have been put on the South Texas ranges have cut no appreciable figure in the supply in relation to prices one

vay or another. There seems to be a temporary lull in the political tempest which has been beating around the country for the past year. This is probably because and are demonstrating the fact that the farmers-in whose interest all of the politicians are striving-are too busy just now gathering the big crops made to pay much attention to the mutterings of the hungry office seekers, but it is a safe bet that when the harvest is over the whole thing will break out afresh, and from then until next election there will be more ranting than ever before. It is an undeniable fact that there is too much politics in this country, but there seems to be no cure for it. And what is more, it does not show sign of wearing out. but gathers force with age.

Hill county will hold a fair and the secretary writes the Journal from Hillsboro, saying: "We open October and run four days. Yes, we are going to hold this fall, and believe we will have the best county fair in the state. There is considerable interest manifested by our people. We have the only kite-shaped track in the state, which is in fine shape. In fact, horsemen say it is one of, if not the best in the state. We have now about forty horses training." Hill county is one of the best in Texas, has an enterprising set of people, and it is more than likely that the secretary's expectations will be fully realized.

Attend the fairs, as many and as often as possible. It is a duty and is profitable besides. They afford instruction and recreation as well, two fair that he did not gather some valu-

this state. Rye is a neglected crop in yet there is nothing its equal for wintalking, not many purchases are being ter pasture. And then it will grow on made. Texas feeders do not, as a rule. soil that is hardly fit for anything else. I from other states and as they will have

take advantage of their best oppor- It stands more cold than any of the other serials, and makes a most excellent green feed at a time of year when the other crops are dead. It can be grazed earlier and more often than wheat, and is very hardy. Plowed under, it enriches the soil; or left to fill out, it can be threshed and sold at a good profit. Every farm should have a rye patch, preferably fenced off from the balance of the field.

It has been demonstrated by a number of Texas cattlemen that the salt, sulphur and turpentine remedy published in this paper some weeks since, is efficacious in checking the ravages of Texas fever. If this be true, and there is no occasion to doubt the conclusion, an important discovery has been made, and the breaking out of this dread disease will not mean the death of as many cattle as heretofore. It is well worth a trial, anyway, and the Journal would like to publish the results of further experiments with this combination

Late summer and early fall plowing is the best for the reason that the weeds are turned under before they get a chance to scatter their seeds all over the farm. Besides, deeply broken ground now will hold the moisture better, and a good seed bed will be formed for next spring's planting.

COMING HOUSTON RACES.

Something of the Prospects for a Splendid Meet This Year Texas Forging to the Front as a Horse Breeding

Houston, Tex., Sept . 9. Editor Journal: The prospects for a successful race meet at the Houston Driving Park November 5-26, are particularly bright at present and growing brighter as the time comes nearer. The oppressive statutory restrictions now being so rigidly enforced in the Eastern states have operated to disourage racing and fine stock breeding there, and will inevitably tend to send lovers of the sport and followers of the industry to fields in which more latitude is allowed. The result will be ed attendance and better racing at successful than the first, which, in-deed, surpassed the expectations of the track being new last year, horsemen were a little leary of it, and many refused to come who would have brought did come have spread the fame of the track abroad, and as the various records show it to be one of the best combination mileways in the country, it events spread upon the card for this owners are clamoring for a glance at the running program, which has not yet been promulgated. Another attractive feature of last year's meet was the manner in which the obligations of the track were met and dis charged. The enterprise being in the man-and very few of the horsemen did-as to whether he would pay his purses promptly and otherwise fulfill his promises. Those who came and did business with him went away loud in his praises. He paid his purses promptly, he kept his promises; he more than performed his agreements. The consequence is that every man who had a horse on his track at the first meeting is a walking, talking, hustling adver-tisement for the second.

Not only does the large entry list give its share of the assurance of success for the coming meeting; other elements are also at work. The citizens of Houston are much more en-thusiastic than they were last year, and the railroads have agreed to put on rates and trains that will make excursions to Houston at that cheaper and more convenient than

staying at home."
All Texas has begun to catch the fast horse fever, and it grows more virulent in form the longer it runs. The unlended meetings at Dallas and the successful events here last year and there is now scarcely a village or hamlet in the state but has some citizen who is the owner of a bang tail that he consideres fit to go on any

man's race track. Texas is forcing recognition as a breeding ground for race horses, and the world beating time made by the harness horses raised by W. M. C. Hill, Henry Exall and other Texas breeders is doing much to keep the fact prominent in the eye of the racing public In South Texas Mr. Harvey, T. D. Wilon and a few others have some fine animals of racing and fancy this section is fully up to the mark set by North Texas. The mild winter climate of this part of the state ders it particularly fit for a training as horses can safely be exer cised any day in the year. PATCHEN.

THE CONCHO VALLEY FAIR. Mile Maize the Solution of the Feed

Problem-Open Air Silos. San Angelo, Tex., Sept. Editor Journal: I have read with interest what you have had to say in your Journal from time to time in reto note that the matter is receiving attention in our section. John R. Nas-worthy and John Lee are both now at work putting up a big lot of it, and they are confident that it is the thing. If they are successful, and there is no reason they should not be, we will be

getting nearer and nearer a solution of the feed problem. is a good demand for what feeders there are here, but I think that most of them have already been sold or contracted. Our entire country is in fine condition and it would be hard to find better range than ours. Cattlemen are feeling hopeful for the future, in fact there is a good healthy feeling in all branches of the stock business, including sheep and hogs.

There has been an immense crop of mile maize raised in this section and the farmers are now busy harvesting the same. There will be a considerable number of cattle put on this class of feed and we will watch with interest outcome. It is pretty well demonstrated that it will fatten cattle and there is no question but that it can he raised in almost unlimited quantitles here any year; in fact it is realy things which are never amiss, espec- the case that the heads are large ially when received in combination. No and better when it is dryer than it has man ever attended his county or state of our fair and the people generally fair that he did not gather some valuare making big preparations for a big able ideas, a result of the object lessons show. The grounds and example the half there displayed. The fairs are schools are being put in first-class condition where are gathered results of the best and no effort will be spared to make this, the sixth annual fair. November efforts of man, and no equal amount | 5th to 8th, the superior of any of those of education along practical lines can heretofore held. With the \$5 maximum be elsewhere secured at the same cost. | rate from any point on the Santa Fe system and a correspondingly low rate from the balance of the state there is no question but that we will have a Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

time and it will only cost an additional \$5 a great many of these will ake this opportuity to see the Concho country. There is some trading in stock going on all of the time, and as I have be-

fore said the stock interest is "feeling good." Yours. J. L. PHELAN.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.—Weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather service or the week ending Monday, September 9, 1895:

The showers over the northeastern portion of the state were of great benefit to cotton, especially late cotton and the top crop, but the rainfall was not general and not sufficient to be considered of material benefit, and the drouth still prevails over the greater portion of the state. The dry weather is causing cotton to shed very badly in some localities. Boll worms and sharpshooters are doing some damage to the crop and it is reported from Stafford that the Mexican boll weevil and leaf worms are doing great damage to cotton in that locality. Cotton is still fruiting in some localities, but the top crop is not promising, as the dry weather is cutting it off to some extent. The warm and dry weather has caused cotton to open very rapidly and picking is general in most localities, and the weather has been fine for this week. In some localities picking is being rushed and the gins are kept busy from early to late. The corresondent at Round Rock states that the greater portion of the crop will be gathered in the first picking. It is reported from some localities that cotton s doing moderately well where worms

are not working on the plant. The weather has been favorable for corn gathering and a great deal has been gathered during the past week over the southern portion of the state, but very little gathering over North Texas. Farmers over North Texas will soon commence gathering to make preparations for sowing winter wheat. The rice crop continues promising over the east coast district, and har-

vesting will soon be commenced. Sugar cane is maturing very well in some localities, but has been damaged slightly by dry weather. Fall vegetables are not doing very well and are suffering for rain. Farmers have commenced plowing

for fall crops, but the land is generally dry and hard for this work, and a general rain is needed.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The national gold reserve went below the \$100,000,000 mark Friday.

The Valkyrie won the second race in the series for the American cup.

Forty men were burned to death at Calumet, Mich., Friday, in a mine

Holmes has been indicted for the murder of Howard Pietzel at Indianapolis. Grayson county went anti and wise

county pro in the recent local option elections. The removal of Add-Ran university from Thorp's Spring to Waco is con-

A tornado in the neighborhood of Emporia, Kan., Sunday did over \$100,-000 damage.

The United tSates will go it alone in investigating the massacre of mission-

Conway Springs, Kan., a town of 1200 inhabitants, was wiped out by fire Wednesday night. Turkish troops are again murdering the Armenians, torturing the men and

ravishing the women. Funds have been raised for the Georgetown and Granger railway, and work will begin at once.

The Chicamauga-Chattanoga Nation al Military park was dedicated with appropriate honors this week.

Mrs. Pietzel has identified the coat worn by her son, Howard, at the time he was murdered by Holmes.

in Mexico, and is making war on Catholics the same as in this country.

A. P. A. is strongly organized

The national G. A. R. encampment at Louisville began Monday, with the biggest meeting yet held by that body

The big Masonic temple at Boston, the scene of the big gathering last week ,burned Saturday, at a loss of

Two passenger trains on the Great Northern collided at Melby, Minn., yesterday, killing five men and injuring

Deputy Sheriff Ad Pate of Dallas was killed Monday night by two foot-pads whom he started to arrest. The killers escaped.

The Defender, America's crack yacht, beat Great Britain't pride, Val-

kyrie III., in the first race of a series of five races, off New York, Saturday. The Wichita Valley irrigation project has been, pronounced practicable and is expected work on the big ditch

from the Brazos river will start in the

In the G. A. R. celebration at Louisville, a company of young militla men on their way to fire a morning salute had a caisson to explode and five of them were blown to utter fragments.

The much vaunted world's record for railroad time, 450 miles in 7 hours and 40 minutes, has been beaten nearly three-quarters of an hour by the New York Central in a run of 440 miles in exactly 7 hours, or 420 minutes.

In the second race for the American cup between the Denfender and Val-kyrie, the latter fouled the Defender and beat her across the line a few seconds, but the committee in charge awarded the American the race.

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 Manston hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize

WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can supply. 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.

Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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

The live Stock Report notes that the production of heavy catle is no longer the profitable busines it once was, and that combined weight and quality are not necessarily the money makers they once were. The fact is accounted for by a demand for beef that shall at once be cheap and good. The heavy cattle not only take a much longer time to make, with loss in interest, care and maintenance ration, but the pounds are put on at a much higher cost per pound than the earlier ones. Moreover it is found that the heavier cattle do not cut up as well, that is to say, the proportion of offal is larger. From the butchers', the producers' and the consumers' standpoints respec tively, therefore, the young, early tured, lighter weight cattle are the most desirable. The butcher finds it to cut better, the consumer finds that in it good meat can be purchased more cheaply, and the producer finds that it can be grown at a low cost. All these facts combine to make the young light, handy cattle the best sellers and the best money makers, more satisfactory to the butcher, grower and the consumer. Unless the fashion should change, present tendencies indicate that the days of mammoths, produced at relatively high ages and high cost, have passed away. It is noted in this connection that in 1891 the American fat stock association, in recognition of the tendency of the market, abolished the three-year-old class, and the suggestion is made that it is not improbable that the two-yearold class may be abolished at no distant day. For the present season at all events the absence of demand for heavy cattle is conspicuous.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tohaco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

HENNINGER BROS. Tailors and Clothlers, Fort Worth and Gainesville. We have recently opend a house in Fort Worth at 609 Main street, and whether you want ready made or tailor nade clothes we can suit you. Prices reasonable. We refer to the Journal.

ANSY PILLS!

SAFE AND SURE. SEND 40. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD!" WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

Speculate Beturning prosperity will by mail, dreds are continually masing n. ... or by by speculating in grain, provisions, stocks and cotton by mail. Our book (-ent free) gives all details. Bank references.

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lett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss sup-

Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE-12,000 three and four year old steers 1-2 each. Can be grazed in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Lousiana, or east Texas, under guarantee that they will not give or take Texas fever. For sale at what they are worth and are ready for shipment at any time. Address W. L. Gatlin, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE-About 25 head of Holstein cattle selected solely for a dairy herd. Can be seen at any time. Call on or address L. W. Chrisitan, Weatherford. Texas.

MERINO-RAMS-SHROPSHIRE shall have for sale at Morgan, Tex., about September 15 a choice lot of Merino and Shropshire rams from the flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page, Batavia, N. Y. The Merinos are large, strong, wooly sheep, one to three years old. The Shropshires are first-class. These sheep will be sold at very low prices for one-half cash, balance next June If you are in need of rams and will be suited. Will deliver at any railroad station in the state. Call on or write FRANK L. IDE,

FOR SALE-Farm and ranch in Palo Pinto county: 1280 acres in a square block, fenced with four wires; 100 acres in cultivation; orchard, well and tanks; fine grass. Address M. L. Sikes, Christian, Palo Pinto Co., Tex.

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 blood-ed bulls, also for cattle of any kind or More land for trade or sale cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on time. WEBB & WEBB.

Baird, Texas.

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

J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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 Big Springs. Delivery November 1. Apply to W. L. GATLIN. Fort Worth, Tex.

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

## OR SALE

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 Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Ander-son, Asbury, W. Va. WANTED-Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. Address Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE-5000 head of sheep suitable for feeders; located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable. Address No. 168, care of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or sub ect to registration; price \$40 per head. George B. Loving & Co.

H. S. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in live stock. 500 steers for sale. Lometa, Tex., Lampasas county. WANTED- A position as foreman

on ranch, or as inspector for either of the cattle associations. Can give best of references as to ability and qualifi cations to fill either position. Twenty live years experience as ranch foreman and trail work. Address me at Eldorado Springs, Mo. James Martin, better known as "Black Jim."

WA .TED TO EXCH .NGE-\$23,000 worth of Austin property, well improved for reach property. Address E. P. HAIGLER, 313 East Sixth street. Austin, Tex.

FOR SALE 460 head of two and three-year-old

steers. Good cattle. Price \$20 around. FOR SALE One hundred steers, about 1000 pounds average, and a car of hogs.

LUCAS & BURK,

Nacogdoches, Tex. WANTED-600 head of cattle to pasture by month or year. Fine grass and everlasting spring water; fine wire fence. Address W P. McDannell, at Sweetwater, Tex.

POULTRYMEN-Do you need a green bone oill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class oultry literature? Write me for prices. poultry literature? With I handle the best.

MRS. C. K. HAWKINS,

Corner Elm and Bluff streets, Fort Worth,

WANTED-1500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in Northwest Texas; price, \$1.25 per head per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonewall county; magnificent grass.
W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex.

"TEXAS STOCKMEN." If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year please write us now and we will start ball rolling. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our correspondence am ice among buyers is unlim-

TOWERS & COLLINS. Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

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.

Taylor, Texas. 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 .timber, 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

trated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

for my list of lands for sale and illus

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

1. D. DUCKWORTH,

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.



HOME FARM HERD



Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine,

J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex. FINE BLOODE D Cattle, Sheep, Hoge, Poultry, Sport ng Dogs, end stamps for catalogues, 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER &

IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray pit games have been bred ourse by me for 1s ears. riginal stock inverted. Write for prices. F. A. EV and, Hutto, Fex.

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

### \$10 WILKES \$10

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

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, Mo.

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SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emperia, Kan. WE HAVE THE LARGEST

POLAND GHINAS

No expense has been spared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and INDIVIDUAL MERIT acked

BERKSHIRES

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

Consisting of over 200 Head.

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

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

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

ECUFECN CCUNTYHERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadis, 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.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions

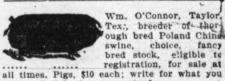
A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.

Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Sile 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 \$1 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

O. I. C. \$10.00.



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



want. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize

winners at World's Fair and descende ants 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 becbereding. 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-Friesian Cattle.

POR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN. - Handley, Texas.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

Registered and Gradeo HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners. -ALSO-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. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars with the second for sale.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. PORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Water for "发展4"

WHEN I GET TIME. LITTLE JACK. When I get time, I'm going to take To neighbor Jones a marble cake, And berries fresh and fine. He's getting very weak they say, growing dim and hair grown

And through the long and dreary day

When I get time, with flowers fair, A loving word, and earnest prayer, To sister Smith's I'll go For e'er the sun had chased the snow From where the tiny daisies grow, Her little one was lying low Upon the hillside bare.

When I get time, I'll pause to say To little ones that cross my way A loving, kindly word. For in the path that they must go Too many flowers never blow, But thorns and briars bending low To prick their tender feet.

Alas, poor neighbor Jones is dead! He died two days ago, And now is sleeping on the hill Beneath the falling snow.

The little mother's bleeding heart Could here no longer stay; This morn I saw her Father come And take her far away.

looked around men here to see-Oh, can it really, really be That they're gone forever? Oh yes, those little children gay Have grown, and wandered far away, Some in paths of sin now stray, And some have crossed the river.

The birds are singing o'er and o'er When I get time, when I get time, My heart is beating ever more,
"When I get time, when I get time. -Waco, Texas.

At last "Tess' has rewarded our patient waiting by another good letter. So your friend thinks we women don't know what we are talking about half the time, does he? Oh, well, perhaps he is young yet and has not gotten over that egotism strong in all but strongest in young ones, who, in the pride of their strong young man-hood, feel themselves to be the oak and women the dependent, clinging vine. When woman speaks for herself, those men always say she does not know what she is talking about, but if they are spared a long life they learn better. Tell him we forgive his ignorance of us. Some men never understand or appreciate women. Heav-en pity them. Perhaps he will learn, as Philip did, to appreciate all women through his love for some strong and

hoble Mildred. "Tess" suggests that I give several names for our fast-growing Circle, which the members vote on. I will add to this suggestion by asking the members to send in some names to be voted on, and I will suggest some. If "Tess" will send in a name some. If "Tess" will send in a name we will place it first on the list to be voted upon. For may part I am very well pleased with the word 'Household," or how would "Mutual Benefit Club" do? And call ouselves M. B.s or 'Once a Week?" or the "Womens' Weekly Club?" But, now, truly, I think we ought to name it for the Journal in some way, who is its parent. Don't you think we might name it the "Lively, Loving, Learned" club, and call it the "L. L. L," for Messrs. Lively, Loving, and our object is in a measure learning. But this would be doing Mr. Lively too much credit, when he laughed at the idea of a club or clubs. All members please suggest names for one month, now, then we will arrange them to be voted on.

Every one is lovely to Rustic Ad-

mirer and wishes her so much joy

There are more recipes for her this Another good letter and sweet name is added to our Household this week-We are so glad Violet found us interesting enough to write to us. Am glad she heartily approves our Country Club idea. There is one more against Mr. Lively. We will hope he is fair enough to be open to conviction and reads Isabelle's letters. I am sure he is not narrowly prejudiced against us like Tess' friend. Violet asks if Tess is going to follow Rustic Admirer's example. Answer, Tess. We hope to hear from Violet regularly Her name is so sweet, perhaps she can suggest us a good one. Busy Bee No. 1 has about forsaken us. I hope she will answer her neighbor Francis' letter. I am so glad to hear from Francis again. She frankly acknowledges her hobby. Who next? Francis club of two must be a dear, cozy affair. I would like to increase it to a club of three some bright afternoon. I have read a number of good books this summer. Some I wish every member of this Household would read, Yes, I have read a number of Rider Hag-I have read a number of Rider Haggard's. I do not care particularly for Rudyard Kipling. Still more about Isabelle being an old maid. I do not remember her saying she was going to be one. Did you Isabelle? It does require courage. But do not be an old maid, Isabelle. A woman is never her best her highest, her noblest self who is not a beleved wife and a loving is not a beloved wife and a loving mother. There is nothing in this world that to us can take the place of our own-our very own. There is no crown

M. K. always comes out with some good thought and helpful suggestions. It would be a good idea to tell the object for which we think the books we read were written. Yes, indeed, ideas of the purpose of a book differ very materially and widely. I have "Lorna Doon" in paper back and gladly send it to any member of the Household. it to any member of the Household will send me her address. It has been much read and commented on, both in pulpit and parlor. I have just finished a most delightful book, "The Little Sister of the Wilderness." A minister in that gives Lorna Doon to a young girl to help her in her blind ignorance to reach after better things. Another wishes to know how to make tomato butter. Busy Bee No. 1 must give the information. M. K.'s letters are never too long and I hope she does not mean she will write us only one more. I would be truly grieved. Write us often. It is time now to begin to exchange ideas about Christmas presents. Doilies are always acceptable and something of which one never has too much. I shall put in my plea right here, for one from some kind friend. here for one from some kind friend.

M. K. cannot fall us, for here is another letter complimenting her good letters. Irene need never be afraid of such letters as her's getting into the waste basket. Irene takes up many subjects which I leave you to read and comment on yourselves. My heart goes out in sympathy for the wife and children of that nagging, narrow, nasty husband and father in whom she has gotten us interested. Go on in your gotten us interested. Go on in your good work, Irene. Remember "inasmuch as ye give a cup of cold water unto one of these."

NEED OF EDUCATION.
Sanger, Tex., August 26, 1895.
Dear Mrs. B.—Here I come again to chat awhile with the "Household."
I have been more than busy since I wrote last, canning, preserving and drying peaches, besides caring for a house full of little children.

jects, but fear I will make my letter

I like M. K.s letter so much. I know she must be a good, religious mother. What would many mothers do if it was not for pure and undefiled religion.

Do you remember that "nagging" old man I wrote you about in my last letter? I heard he had driven the last one of his sons off the place, and that their mother is almost crazy. Now, I just don't see how a father can drive his children out in the world. And I am sure if they go wrong after such treatment the father will be to blame in the sight of heaven.

One blessed thought comes to me here; that is, when my boys grow to be men, and go out in the world they will take their departure with a "God bless and protect you, my son."
My heart bleeds for this poor mother;

no pen can describe my feelings. There is another subject that is very near my heart; that is, the educating of poor children. The public school system is a fraud in every sense of the word. First, the very poor get no benefit of the school fund, as their parents are too poor to buy them books or clothing, and when they should be in school they are in the cotton patch. No wonder there is so many crimes in

every part of the country.

I think our officials, both state and national, should go to work \$5 provide some means to force parents to send their children so many months out of

he year. My idea is this: Let every trustee in the state visit all persons in his district and ascertain those who are unable to buy books, then have the board of education set apart so much for each one. Now some one will say that is not a state law. Well, I say make it part of one, and

Well good-night—for it is night. Love to all the sisters and Mrs. B. let the poor be educated. How many of us can look from our own door and see some one who cannot buy books for their children?

I visited a poor woman not long since who said to me: "My little boy wants to know where the Ten Commandments to know where the Ten Commandments are;" we have no Bible." So I gave her a Bible and showed her the Commandments. Then she told me she could not read a word. Well, I read them to her, and came away determined with the help of God to educate my little children.

I suppose some one will ask me to explain why the public school system

explain why the public school system is a fraud. It is so in many ways, especially in the employment of incom-

petent teachers.
Very many of them, who care only for the money they get at the end of each month. Again, there are many trustees employed who have no children and no home, therefore should not be put in such a position.

I could give many more objections, but will desist for fear of the waste

basket. I think "Miss Isabella" is very sensible to stay at home with her parents, best to be an old maid than some man's slave.

Some of our Household are down on bike" riding and bloomers especially. I think cycling is very nice, indeed, and as for those bloomers, rather a dozen pairs than one of those costumes you see in a circus. Well, some one will say I don't go to shows. If you don't, one thousand go while you stay away, so now a 'bike' don't eat nor need a stable, but still answers the purpose of a horse, and is very little expense.

With best wishes for the Household and the dear old Journal, I am IRENE.

P. S.—I find I left out some of my yeast recipe. As soon as the peach tree leaf juice is cool put in two small yeast cakes. Then proceed by recipe. A CLUB OF TWO.

Fairland, August 23, 1895. Many thanks, Dear Mrs. B., for your kind offer to send me my missing Journal. It came later, to my great delight. It brings a smile of pleasure to one's face to read of "Rustic Admirer's" happiness. I believe each and every one of the Household rejoices as truly and sincerely as if she was one of the family. Indeed, I know I do. I send two recipes that are excellent as a with fresh meat in the winter

months. And we are neighbors, are we, "Busy Bee?" I am glad I have such a delightful neighbor. I can't think who you are, either, but we can be friends through the Household and have a little chat occasionally, if we don't know each other personally. It's such a "homey" paper, that is almost as good. You write splendid letters. I enjoy reading them very much. I wish you would send the tomato butter re-

cipe if not too much trouble. I have a club of two as you say. We read books, talk books, exchange books and papers and have a real cozy time generally. How many of the Household have read Rider Haggard's Household have read Rider Haggard's books? I have read only one. Mrs. B., has, I presume. I wish all that have read them would give their opinion. I would like to have your opinion of Rudyard Kilping's books also, Mrs. B. He seems to be the fashion just now. I am glad "Isabella" has decided to

be an old maid. She is so bright and cheery. She will be a comfort to the family in its old age. hobby is flowers. about them some time if you don't ob-FRANCIS.

A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. B.: I have just been readng the Household department in the Journal, and it was so very interesting could not resist the temptation of writing to you, and although I am a stranger, I know I shall be heartily so becoming to woman's brow as the crown of love-no jewel so set forth her beauty as children-the treasures of

I live in the country and enjoy it very much for I like it better than the busy city with all its attractions. I would like very much to become ac-quainted with the "Household," espe-cially with Isabelle and Rustic Admirer. I want to tell you I heartily endorse your opinion on country clubs as being both helpful and amusing and as being both helpful and amusing and I think Mr. Lively will certainly change his opinion when he reads Isabelle's interesting letter. I think her plan is

Yes, Isabelle, I do agree with you about it taking courage to be an old maid, but I suggest you have the courage to be one if you wish.

Rustic Admirer, I enjoyed your letter very much. I hope you will always be happy. I cannot see why you should not, for I think every woman can make her home happy or unhappy just as she wishes; and I will take pleasure in sending you some recipes, but like Isabelle, I do not wish to destroy Mr. Rustic Admirer's digestion by trying them, but build up the recipe book instead. Could not some one select good reading that we would enjoy during the coming autumn? I have just read the "Ships That Pass in the Night," and enjoyed it very much, and also "What Can She Do?" which is both helpful and amusing. Mrs. B.: I too like your inquiry, "What Has Be-come of Little Nell?" I wish she would not be silent for so long a time, for I know we all enjoy her interesting let-ters. Tell us, Tess, are you going to follow Rustic Admirer's example? VIOLET.

DISLIKES NARROW MEN.

August 12, 1895.

My Dear Mrs. B.—I am going to write you a few lines tonight, as it has been so long since I wrote to you first. What a large band we have grown to be! Even in far-off California your helpful, cheering words find a welcome. I heartily agree with "Busy Bee No. 2," when she says "to know you must be to love you."

drying peaches, besides caring for a house full of little children.

Now don't think for one moment I have missed reading the Household; the letters are just splendid.

I would like to write on several sub-

the members to vote on and at the end of a certain time the name which has the most votes becomes the name of our club. Don't you think it would be nice? And then you know our "new women" would have a chance to vote.

Mrs. B., I am so glad you are not for woman's suffrage. I'm not. I think woman's rights consists in keeping a bright and cheerful home for husband

and sons, in being its queen, and above all in shaping the course of each gen-eration—for you know, "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.' Mrs. B., do you think "Busy Bee No 2" would have her four bright boys to be attended to by "hired help" to take the platform for woman's rights? No,

indeed, she would not, if her letters speak her soul. I am sure she considers it a higher, holier right to shape those four bright, active minds than she would any amount of "voting" or

Mrs. B., there was a young friend of mine here the other day, and he was reading the Journal. Suddenly he said "Miss Tess, if you wan't to read some-thing foolish, read what these women . They make some awful breaks; know half the time what they write. don't know half the time what they are talking about." I tell you we had it "right and left." Mrs. B., I'nt going to tell you a secret. He is a Philip, and his wife (if she expects any happiness will have to have a Mildred. No, "Little Nell." I have never read "The Idle Thoughts of An Idle Fellow," but I am going to get it as soon as I possibly can. Come again, "Little Nell, I enjoyed your letter very much. "Little Dew Drop" I have often seen "Little Dew Drop" I have often seen the place you described last week— that is, I have seen it passing on the train—I don't live far from you—per-haps only 35 or 40 miles.

TESS. LITERARY AND PRACTICAL.

August 26, 1895. Dear Mrs. B.: I had no intention of coming so soon but feel that I must show gratitude for the kindly way in which the recipes sent have been received. I am es pecially complimented by Busy Bee No. 2, and had had a mutual desire to know her family. And I want to say to you that I am so pleased that you love poetry and sentiment, for I believe it to be the perpetual countries of it to be the perpetual fountain of youth. I am glad that you love to read Washington Irving's works. His style is so pure that it seems like floating in a clear and limpid stream. His thoughts are so refreshing. It would be so interesting if the readers would tell when they read new books for what purpose they thing they were written. In the winter we loaned Author Bonicastle, by J. G. Holland, to several persons and it was surprising the different ideas expressed as to what

Have any read Lorna Doone, by Blackmore? Many of the readers will like it. The press speaks highly of it. There is for ladies and housekeepers much information : be gotten out of the Ladies Home Journal, published in Philadelphia at \$1.00 a year.

Many thanks to busy bee No. 1 for

good it was intended to show up

her good fruit recipes, and would be glad to have "How to make tomato butter. think I had ever entertained the idea of arranging recipes for her, which wolad have deprived her of the chief joy. I make a little "booklet" of delicate pink paper, whose cover is white, which I decorate with oil painting, and had thought it might be appropriate. Instead of sending a recipe I will recommend the watermelon preserve,

which Francis sent in.

I feel these letters are too lengthy. Mrs. Buchanan, but will only come once again, to tell of a pit of flowers, some centers and doylies for the table The latter might be very acceptable to those contemplating Xmas presents
M. K.

RECIPES FOR RUSTIC ADMIRER'S COOK BOOK.

Green tomato catsup.-One gallon of green tomatoes chopped fine, one quart of onions, finely chopped, four pods of a red pepper chopped fine, one half-teacup salt, one teaspoon ground spice one of cloves, two of mustard, one cup of brown sugar, one quart of vinegar Mix all together and boil until a light

Ripe tomoto catsup.-One peck of tomatoes, one small cup of salt, three table spoonfuls of black pepper, two of cloves, two of allspice, one large pod of red pepper chopped fine, four onions chopped, one teacup of brown sugar. Pour boiling water over tomatoes to remove skin, put them in one quart of vinegar and boil two hours. Put through colander and add two table spoonfuls of celery seed. Bottle while hot.

FRANCIS. Marble chocolate cake.—One half cup butter and one cup sugar beaten to a cream. One half cup of sweet milk, one and a half cup of flour, one teaspoonful grated chocolate wet with four eggs, added last. Take one cup mixture, add to it five table spoonsfuls grated chocolate wet with milk and flavor with vanilla. Put a layer of white butter in cake pan, drop chocolate batter with a spoon in spots, pour over the remaining white batter and bake. Ice with chocolate

Ripe tomato lay-One peck of tomatoes peeled and sliced, eight onions slized thin, one cup of salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, drain off all liquors and add two quarts of vinegar, one table spoon each of ground mustard, ginger, cloves and alspice, and one-half table spoon cayenne pepper Stew slowly two or three hours, and when nearly done add two pounds of sugar and one-fourth pound white mustard seed.

VIOLET.

ABOUT SATSUP MAKING. Possibly the least expensive articles put up by the housekeeper for winter use is catsup, a variety of which can be made at a very small cost. The tomato and cucumber are the best vegetables for the purpose, and can be used both ripe or green. They may be cooked and seasoned in a number of different ways or made in their raw state. The best and most perfect vegetables and frukts only should be used for catsup. The spices should be pure and so commingled as to prevent any one prevailing to the exclusion of others, cloves, allspice, mace and cinnamon being generally used. Onlons garlic, horseradish, black and white mustard seed, with celery seed, to give the mixture an excellent flavor. The vinegar used for catsup should be pure

and strong.

A porcelain-lined kettle is the best
or the cooking. After being made for the cooking. After being made catsups should be bottled or put in glass jars, sealed and kept in a cool, dry place. No acompaniment to meats, game or fish is more delicious and healthful than fruit catsups. Tart fruits are best for catsups.

Currant Catsup—Take four pounds of ripe, red currants, pick from the

of ripe, red currants, pick from the stems, put in a kettle, mash, add two pounds of sugar and let boil slowly until thick; add a pinch of salt, a teacupful of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, allspice and mace. Mix, take from the fire, let cool, bottle and seal. Gooseberry Catsup-Put five pounds

cupful of vinegar, with spices to flavor. Let boil until thick; take up and when cool bottle and seal.

Grape Catsup—Take 12 pounds of ripe grapes, pick from the stems, mash, put in a preserving kettle with a pint of

of ripe gooseberries in a preserving kettle with a little water, boil until soft, add two pounds of sugar, a small

boil until thick, flavor with cloves and mon, take from the fire, bottle

Peach Catsup—Take very ripe, soft peaches, peel and take out the stones; mash and put in a preserving kettle, with a half pound of sugar and a teacupful of vinegar to every pound of fruit. Add cinnamon, cloves and mace; let boil until thick; bottle and

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Review of vide-mouthed fenges.

Dallas, Tex

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



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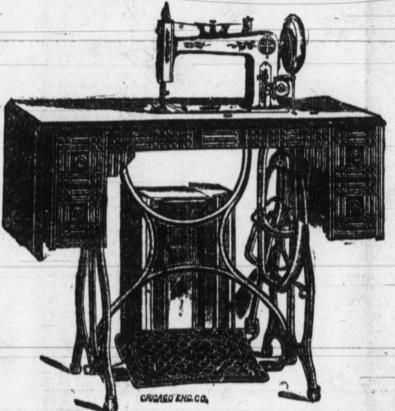
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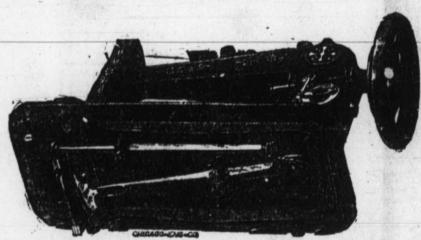
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M. B. Huling, a cattleman with a ranch near Toyah, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office. He was on his way home from delivering a herd of steers to a Kansas City firm. The delivery was made at Dodge, Kan., and Mr. Huling said: "Mine was the first herd of cat-tle delivered at old Fort Dodge, and whenever the citizens would see me they would throw up their hats and holler, 'Hurrah for 1877.' It is remarkholler, 'Hurrah for 1877.' It is remarkable how few cattle there are in the country now. I was along up the trail in 1890, and we had to keep men in the lead pushing cattle out of the way. This year we were perfectly safe in turning our herd loose, as far as any other cattle mixing with them was concerned. Western Kansas looks like a desert. We passed through one town that had been as large as Fort Worth, and there was nothing left but the cellars and dugouts. Where there was once flourishing streets is now pasture. The people look pinched and starved, and we had to keep small change in our pockets to buy eggs and butter from Very few of them could change a dollar, and hard times are evident everywhere. Down in the interior we found good crops, and in the western part of the state the men who have little bunches of cattle are doing well. Water is scarce in that part of the Land along the streams is all taken up and everybody is irrigating. Where they cannot get water out of the streams they use wells and wind-Alfalfa is the general crop where irrigation is possible, but without it farming means starvation. The old grave yard at Dodge, where are buried the cowboys who died unnatural deaths is no longer used, and the old head-boards are all rotted down. It is called the 'Bootheel' by the people of Dodge.'

A. A. Cloud, a farmer from near Weatherford in Parker county, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. Mr. Cloud is a practical progressive farmer, who does not believe that all prosperity depends on political agitation and is willing to do his share of work to acquire a com-He believes in diversified farming, and was here with some loads of Irish potatoes of his own raising. He said: "My potato crop this year was not much of a success for the reason that it was planted on low ground and the continued rains drowned them out. Last year I cleared \$100 an acre on my potatoes, and now have a fall crop which is starting off handsomely. I have demonstrated that potatoes can be saved through the winter. I dig a pit about twenty-four inches deep on the southern slope of a hill and put the potatoes right in on the ground, covering with straw coned up like a stack. Ditches are dug around the pit to keep the water from soaking in, and care must be taken not to make the cover too heavy, as there is more danger to be expected from heat than from cold. It is also necessary to dig the potatoes at the proper time, which in my opinion is when the vines begin to turn yellow and die. I plant two varieties, the Tennessee Triumph and the Crown Jewel. The Triumph is a splendid variety, but the Crown Jewel is a good deal better in my opin-What Mr. Kerr says in the last issue of the Journal is the finest thing on potatoes I have ever seen."

A Journal representative attended the opening exercises of Polytechnic College Monday night, and while from the advertisement which appears in another column, considerable was ex-pected, everything in connection with school, faculty, curriculum and buildings far surpassed the most san-guine anticipation. A large crowd was present, and the program prepared for Mr. Gatlin at Fort Worth, mentioning the entertainment showed only the thoroughness of the music and elocution departments. Miss King, who is at the head of the music faculty, is one of the most accomplished vocalists pianists in the South, and she is ably seconded by teachers selected not alone for their proficiency but for their ability to impart knowledge to the pupils in their charge. The same excellency which characterizes the de-partment of music pervades the entire school. Literature, clocution, art and business are looked after by a faculty second to none in the South, and Journal readers who have not yet placed their children at school should visit Polytechnic College and witness the start already made by the large number of girls and boys now under its roof. Every element combines to make this institution perfectly suited for the thorough education for the boys and

Peter R. Clark, an old time Texas cattleman, now living in Comanche county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Monday. He said: "We have had too much rain in our county, and crops are not doing well. On the low grounds everything was drowned out, and the grass has been kept so green and sappy that cattle have not fattened like they should. I am strongly of the opinion that there will not be much money in feeding cattle this year. In the first place, cattle will be hog fat on grass by the 1st of October, when they are put in the feed-ing pen, and it will be about all that can be done to put an additional hundred pounds of flesh on them. And then when an animal gets to a certain condition of flesh you can count on it costing double for every pound added poor. With this in view it does not look like good business judgment to pay 3 cents a pound for feeders, es-With this in view it does not especially when they are nearly as fat as they are going to get when bought."

"Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company," is the style of a new firm, with office at the Fort Worth Stock yards, made up of Fort Worth citizens, and with a paid-up capital stock of and with a paid-up capital stock of \$30,000. The directors of the company are E. B. Harrold, Wm. Hunter, Geo. Beggs, Jas. D. Farmer and V. S. Wardlaw. The officers are J. D. Farmer, president; E. B. Harrold, vice-president; V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer. The salesmen of the firm are J. D. Farmer, cattle; V. S. Wardlaw, hogs, and with the vast experience is better, and from experience I know they will eat it every bit closer to the ground than it can be cut with a mower." these gentlemen have had it is safe to say that anything consigned to their care will receive satisfactory attention. Every member of the new company is well known to all Texas stockmen, and as their ability in other institutions has been manifested they will do well from the start. Their card will appear in the Journal's advertising columns

Bob Downman of this city, member of the big lumber firm of William Cameron & Co., told the Journal editor a great story about cattle one day this week, and as his reputation for veracity is comparable only with the reputation enjoyed by Caesar's wife, it goes without saying that what he said had its foundation in fact. It was like this: "I was over at Dublin and like this: "I was over at Dublin and like this: "I was over at Dublin and like this the say of t long since, and went out of town a short distance to spend the night with a friend, and he showed me a Jersey cow about 14 years old with two Jersey cow about 14 years old with two calves, one of which had every mark of a thoroughbred Jersey and the part a perfect specimen in every respect of a thoroughbred Holstein. Both are last spring's calves, and are big, healthy fellows. The only explanation heir owner can give is that at the time the cow was in season there were a Holstein and a Jersey bull in the pas-ture she ran in, and she got with calf by both of them at about the same

time. The calves are a curiosity.

telling of sales of Texas cattle made by them, say in a private letter: "The by them, say in a private letter: "The fancy horse show held at Fairmount park in Kansas Cty during the pass week has been a great success. At the exhibition Thursday night a great crowd of both ladies and gentlemen were present. The first premium for saddle horses was awarded to 'Grey Billy, the property of the Lone Commission company, which is the horse ridden by 'Doc' Riddles in his daily business as salesman at the stock yards for the above company."

Don Bell of Abilene was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and said: "The Texas fever remedy published in the Journal some time since is surely the thing. I know of several instances where it has checked cattle from dying with the fever. It was thought by some that the cattle would refuse to eat salt with turpentine in it, but it is a mistake. That one article has been worth thousands of dollars to the cattlemen of this state. Another remedy which has been found efficacious is quinine and lard. This, however, is hard to administer, while the salt, turpentine and sulphure cure is easy to give and has the desired effect."

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, president of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' Association was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He said: "Preparations are being made to burn the grass on both sides of the Texas and Pacific road as recommended by our association. The railroad company will use mowers to cut a swath of about eight feet wide out about the required distance, and as soon as the cut grass gets dry enough it will be burned, after which the grass between the cut place and the railroad will be fired as fast as it cures. Cattle are not fat in our country. The grass has been too rank and green, and the cat-

W. H. Mallory of Chicago, who looks after Nelse Morris' live cattle interests in this and other states, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way to the Windy City, from a protracted stay on the ranch near Midland. To a Journal Interrogator he said: "We will feed about \$500 steeps at Weep this year on cotton seed meal, and will buy them for considerably less money than what they are now held at. I think that within three weeks, all the feeders wanted can be bought at two and two and a half cents." Mr. Mallory is naturally a bear, and it is directly to his interest to take a view of the market like the one expressed

Perry Harrison of Justin, who has lived in Texas for fifty years, and who used to sell garden truck to the soldlers when this city was only a fort, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Thursday. He had just returned from a trip through Kansas and Colorado, and said: "I believe that I did not see 1000 head of cattle all the time I was gone. There may be some cattle in that country, but they are not along the line of the railroad. I do not know where all the cattle are gone to, but there has been a mighty cleaning out somewhere. Up in Kansas I saw a train load of yearlings and twos that were shipped in from

Steer buyers should read an advertisement in the "For Sale" column in which W. L. Gatlin of Fort Worth offers for sale 12,000 three and four year old steers, about half of each located so that they can be bardled. located so that they can be handled with safety anywhere above or be-low the quarantine line. These steers are in a neutral territory and will be sold under a guarantee that they will not either give or take Texas fever. They are for sale, worth the money this paper.

W. L. Gatlin came in Wednesday from Big Springs, where he closed a deal for a ranch, on which are the cattle he purchased some time since. When seen by a Journal man he was kicking mildly, and said: "That little advertisement I put in the Journal week before last offering for sale 500 cows and calves has caused me to be swamped with inquiries. I find upon my return letters from all over the country, extending from Kansas to San Angelo. The Journal certainly circulates, and anybody who has cattle to sell can hear from the use of its

Heninger Bros., one of the best known talloring firms in Texas, have opened up a house in Fort Worth and olicit a share of the patronage Journal readers who appreciate well-fitting clothes at reasonable prices. Their house at Gainesville, established 18 years ago, has won an enviable reputation and enjoys a splendid business, making clothes for people all over the state. Read their advertisement in another column, and when in Fort Worth see their line of ready made clothing and cloth to be made into suits by order.

E. K. Bixby, the urbane traveling passenger agent of the Vandalia railroad, with headquarters at Fort Worth, has the thanks of the Journal for monogravure vignette, showing in de-tail the many beauties of the big St. Louis union station. This is undoubtedly the finest thing yet gotten cut by a railroad, and bespeaks the enter-prise of the Vandalia, which Mr. Bixby enthusiastically declares to be the standard railroad of America any rate, Mr. Bixby has made himsely popular with Texas railroad men and the traveling public, and is getting a good share of business from this state.

Lon C. Beverly of Clarendon, sheriff and cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday, having pursued a horse thief this far. He captured the horse, but the thief escaped for the time being. Mr. Beverly raised large quantities of

The Delaware hotel of Fort Worth is receiving a justly deserved increase in patronage from stockmen who visit Fort Worth. It is conceded by everyone who has at any time been a guest of the Delaware that no table in the state is anything like the equal of this hotel's, and the proprietors, Messrs. McLean & Mudge, go on the principle that one guest or a hundred, no diff-erence is ever made. The rooms are perfectly furnished, and the Journal has no hesitancy in recommending the Delaware to every man who appre-ciates courteous treatment and good

Grain drills should be in demand just now, and by reference to an ad-vertisement of Emerson Mfg., of Dal-las, in another column, it will be seen low price. They also have a few wood beam, sandy land Rock Island plows, which will be sold at 25 per cent less than cost. This firm is entirely responsible and will sell these implements for just exactly what they advertise In writing mention the Journal.

S. W. Smith of Cochranville, Pa., has an advertisement in the "Breeders' Directory" of this issue, which should be read closely. Mr. Smith is one of the best known breeders in the United States of Berkshire, Chester-White, Jersey Red and Poland-China hogs, The Lone Star Commission company of Kansas City, who have an advertisement in the local columns of this issue,

sends out a very handsome catalogue which in writing for be certain to mention the Journal.

Burke Burnett came in Friday from a ten days' stay on his ranch, where he was looking after the putting up of the enormous feed crop he has raised this year. He cut his sorghum with a mower and after putting up about two-thirds of it with the slow method of pitchforks had his attention called to a sweeprake, which besides cleaning up everything as it goes, carries the load right up to the stack. He bought one and is now putting up sorghum without trouble.

George B. Loving & Co., cattle brokers of this city report the sale of the property of the Gomez Cattle company in Jeff Davis county, comprising 15,000 head of cattle and about twenty sections of deeded land to Gco. T. Reynolds of Albany. The cattle brought \$12 per head, which together with the land made the purchase price for the whole approximate \$200,000. This is one of the biggest cattle deals of the season, and both seller and buyer are to be congratulated. buyer are to be congratulated.

The Fort Worth University opened Wednesday with appropriate cere-mony, which was enjoyed by a large concourse of interested visitors, The present enrollment of the University is 120, the first day is the largest ever had, and with a complete and splen-did faculty the young people in its care are assured of careful and thorough in-struction throughout the session. The medical school will open October 1, and the school of law will have its formal opening October 8.

Good fences are as necessary as good stock, and the farmer, stockman or city resident who does not provide good fences whenever they are needed is not progressive. In another column will be found the advertisement of the De Kalb Fence company of De Kalb, Ill. They make fences for every pur-Send for their free catalogue, mentioning the Journal.

W. J. Lackey of Sulphur Springs was nal interrogator he said: "We will in Fort Worth Saturday making infeed about 2500 steers at Waco this quiry for feeder cattle. He said that he had bought some cattle, getting them from Ed Carver, but was in the market for about 800 more. DeBord & Lackey put up a very large silo this year, and expect to have some choice feed for their cattle, which will be put in the feeding pens about October 1. Mr. Lackey went out on the Denver from here to look at some cattle.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, an extensive cattle owner with ranch in Borden county, was here Saturday, and in company with Ras Wilson, treasurer of the Drumm, Flato Commission company, went west to look over the property known as the Magnolia ranch. Williams will if everything suits purchase the ranch and cattle.

The Journal acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Jack county fair, which will be held at Jacksboro October 1-4, 1895. A nice program of amusement has been arranged, and the premiums on everything are liberal. A big time is anticipated by the people and man-

G. F. Atkinson of Hartley, Tex., who has been advertising in the Journal for about three issues, writes as follows: "Please leave out my advertise ment, as I have about effected a sale of my cattle ranch and outfit. The Journal is the paper to advertise in especially ranch property and stock."

The Paris Pattern Hat company of Cincinnati, Ohio, have an advertise-ment in this issue of the Journal which should attract the attention of the ladies. Look it up and send for illus-trated catalogue free, mentioning this

Doc Riddel of the Lone Star Commission company was here three or four days this week, and left for Kan-Wednesday night. He was very much elated over his horse, "Gray Billy," having won the sweepstakes prizes at the big horse show.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur was in Fort Worth Monday. He took considerable stock in the local option election in Wise county, and felt considerably elated over the success of the side he advocated, which was for prohibition.

Homer S. Eads, commercial agent of the Iron Mountain railroad, with headquarters at San Antonio, put in two or three days time at Fort Worth this week looking after prespective cattle shipments.

W. D. Jorden, whom his friends call 'Billy." agent of the bureau of animal industry, with headquarters at Quanwas among Sunday's visitors to

Doc Lee and J. W. Carter, live stock agents of the Rock Isi d, were here Saturday. Mr. Lee said that the move-ment of cattle from the Indian Territory to market was beginning in earnest. Matthew C. Cartwright of Terrell,

banker and cattleman, owner of the "Fluidy Mustard" brand of cattle, was

C. T. Herring of Vernon, a prosper-ous cattleman, was a visitor to this office Wednesday.

J. M. Daugherty, the big Abilene cowman, was in Fort Worth Mon-

H. A. Pierce of Waxahachie, a wellto-do cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth

Every Day in the Year, The "Great Rock Island Route" runs 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. Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned.

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

We have buyers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in position to render efficient, aluable 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.

A RIGHTEOUS KICK.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., which was sent out Frday, says: Today the commission men of the Kanzas City stock yards telegraphed the governor demanding reorganization of the live stock sanitary board. They give as a reason the fact that two members of the persent board, constituting a mapublish broadcast every report of Texas fever in any community in the state in order to justify the col-lection of 2 cents per head inspection fees on cattle shipped from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona through Kansas to market. Stockmen of the state are also organizing and will demand of Governor Morrill the removal of the present board. They buy their cattle in New Mexico and Texas, and claim the 2 cents inspection fee is a rake off for the board. The stockmen of this state represent one-third of its wealth.

WHAT HE DID. "What do you fellers do in the summer?" asked the curious person.
"Boarding houses, mostly," answered the ambitious actor.-Cincinnati En-

AS USUAL. Willis-"Was Jones an exhibitor at the horse show?' Wallace—"Yes, in a measure. He made an ass of himself."—Puck.

PHILANTHROPY. Mother-"What did you do with the medicine the doctor left for you?"
Small boy-"I heard there was a poor boy sick in the back street, an' I took it round an' left it for him."-Tit-

NO USE FOR THEM.
Farmer Brown—"Wanter buy any nice geese feathers."
Farmer Jones—"What use'd they be to me?"
"Why.

"Why, to make feather beds." "You seem to forget that I keep a summer boardin' house, an' have no use for such nonsense; ef ye have any cheap straw, I'll buy a few bundles; my mattresses need a little renovatin' this spring."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Fashionable Patient: This bill is exorbitant. Doctor: But ... Fashionable Patient: Not a word, sir! Either cut t in two or find something else the matter with me .- Detroit Tribune.

"I hear." said Diana the Huntress, as she rested her toe for an instant on the pedestal, "that Pygmalion is in love with Galatea." "Indeed," ejaculated the Bust of Minerva; "well, it's a cinch that he gets the marble heart."

Cleff: They tell me your daughter Julia is quite a singer. Has she a good voice? Is her method— Staff: Can't say so much about her voice, but her method is superb. She never sings when I am at home .- Boston Tran-

First Student: Have you telegraphed your father for money? Second Student: Yes. "Got an answer?" "Yes; I telegraphed the old man, where is that money I wrote you for?" and his answer reads, 'In my inside pocket.'

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompthe outside wrapper. None other genu-

POLYFECHNIC COLLEGE NOTES. Our representative was out at the Polytechnic College a day or two ago, and was quite surprised at the many signs of growth and improvement about the college and in the con ty. Dr. Lloyd has had a very large building erected, which is to be devoted exclusively to teaching purposes. In addition to the regular recitation rooms, it contains a study chapel for the girls, a study hall for the local students, a room for the primary department, a laboratory for the classes in physics and chemistry and hall for the business department. It was all ready by September 1. Dr. Lloyd has also had the College building proper renovated and refurnished from top to bottom. It will hereafter be used exclusively for a boarding department for girls and young ladies. The school opened with a large number of girls, Many have been drawn by the unusually fine music department which the college has for the coming season, Several new houses are now going up near the college, and others are under contract. Families are coming from all

Captain, Jeans, a banker from Duncan, I. T., will locate his family there. Mr. Chandler of Farmersville, Tex., is having a house built. Mr. H. J. Wilson of this county is also building. Mrs. Little of Comanche, Tex., and Mrs. J. Fred Cox of this city have recently moved to the college. Others are expected soon. Of course the attraction at this suburb is the college. People are rapidly finding out that the curriculum of the college is unusually high, and the institution very thorough. The public is not slow to recognize merit. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the president.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico 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 Chicago, 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-Kansas est and best. Lots of ten cars 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 transit 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. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

sultation Free. Write for Sympto blanks. Address with Stamp, Dr. GLAZE, Specialist, 1010 TEXAS AVE. HOUSTON.



PLUG
The largest piece of
Good tobacco
ever sold for 10 cents

Our Guarantee Goes With It.

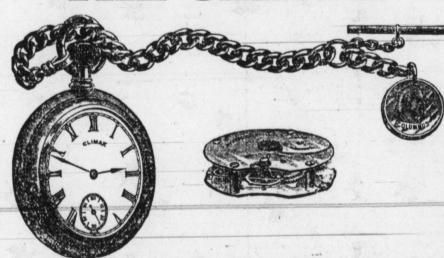
## American Stem-Winder

A DUPLICATE IN QUALITY,

APPEARANCE, SIZE, ETC.,

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

THE CLIMAX



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

### DESCRIPTION:

CASES

MOVEMENT.

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

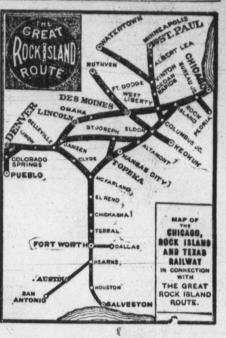
Regular American lever, lantern pinion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs thirty hours to one winding; dust cap over movement. Fully timed and regulated and fully guaranteed for one year, the same as a

## The Cheapest Stem-Winding Watch Ever Froduced.

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

TEXAS FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

IT IS THE

## ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train

service from Texas as follows:		
No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth 10:40	a	m
Lv. Bowie 1:31		
Lv. Ringgold 2:09		
Ar. Kansas City8:20 next	a	m
No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10	p	n
Lv. Bowie10:40	p	n
Lv. Ringgold11:19	P	n
Ar. Kansas City 5:25	p	ir
Ar. Chicago 9:55	a	11
Ar. Denver 7;25	a	n
Don't overlook the fact that train	1 1	40

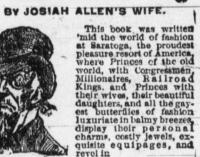
2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. Thair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and
Main streets.

W. T. ORTON.
C. T. A.

### \$2.50 Book, Free!! WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY





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



They say there is a sight of flirtin' done as 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 less it entirely alone.

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

'Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried c 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."—Lutheran Ob-"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-

Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."-Bishop

Newman. HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE.

1st. 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.

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.



### MARKETS

FORT WORTH MARKET. As an indication of what is expected of this market this season, the organization of a new commission firm that will confine their operations to this point alone is cited. The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company, with a capital of \$30,000, and with such well nown men for directors as E. B. Harrold, William Hunter, George Beggs, J. D. Farmer and V. S. Wardlaw, starts out with success assured, and will cut a prominent figure in the further up-buildment of this as a live stock mar-

Business is beginning to brisk up at the yards, the "Standard" and other commission firms reporting a nice increase in receipts of stock, especially The feeder market is assuming proportions now, but as yet there are about twenty buyers to a seller. Several feeder buyers and a commission man of one of the big markets who is in the market for steer cattle, have inquired of this paper why it is that they cannot have the advantages of buying cattle out of the yards here the same as elsewhere. In a short time this will be the greatest market for feeders in the country.

The Standard Live Stock Commission

company furnish the following marke
report under date of Wednesday, the
11th:
Fat steers\$3.00@3.2
Feeders 2.50@3.0
Stockers 2.25@2.5
Stags 1.50@1.7
Bulls 1.00@1.5
Cows 2.00@2.2
Heifers 1.75@2.0
Calves 2.50@3.0
Hogs, 250 and up 3.80@3.9
Hogs, 200 and up 3.65@3.8
Mast hogs 3.40@3.6
Feeder hogs 3.25@3.5
Wagon hogs 3.40@3.6
CONSIGNORS.
J. W. Prunty, Boyd, 120 hogs.
Tom Linn, Park Springs, 37 hogs.
A. S. Wilson, Courtland, 21 horses.
W. S. Brittain, W. E. Boswell, county
hogs.

J. A. Getzendaner, Sex Smith, B. Daggett, county, cattle. J. F. Thurman, S. L. Davis, county, Meeks & Robinson, Grand Saline,

Maloney, Haslet, 51 hogs. T. Cooper, county, cattle. W. M. Beeman, county, hogs. H. A. Fletcher, Greenville, 70 hogs. Boyd, El Paso, 52 cattle. Boyd, El Paso, 35 cattle.

E. Isham, W. R. Fridge, county, cat-B. Hackett, Santo, 56 hogs D. Langford, Seymour, 86 hogs, John, county, hogs. B. Cantrell, C. C. Henry, county,

T. Harris, county, 245 cattle. A. Hatcher, county, 29 horses. L. Edwards, county, 20 horses. F. Daley, Wm. I. Smith, county, cat-B. H. Thompson, E. L. Carter, R. D.

Huckelby, county, hogs.

Beckham & King, Mexia, 63 cattle.

E. M. Agee, Mt. Pleasant, 53 cattle.

Gus Goeber, Mt. Pleasant, 38 cattle. W. R. Martin, Mt. Pleasant, 35 cattle. T. E. Strahan, Z. Booze, John Meyers, J. A. Glenn, Ed Hester, county,

J. Knight of Knoxville, Iowa, was in with four race horses. Among the arrivals at the Exchange Among the arrivals at the Exchange hotel are T. V. Meeks, Grand Saline; W. O. Johnson, Chicago; J. T. Gibbons, Chicago; J. H. and A. J. Boyd, Coneto ranch; Mexico; H. W. Fletcher, Greenville; R. D. Lankford, Seymour; J. W. Smith, Veal Station; M. H. Boyd and Station; Veal Station; Charles Coop. son, Veal Station; Charles Coon, Weatherford; Gus Golen, Quanah; C. W. Simpson, Chicago; Lee Myers, Wichita, Kan.; Glen Walker, M. Lynch, Sam Rouse, E. J. Myers, E. D. Farmer, A. Lowe, V. Wardlaw, T. Hunter, Steve Willets E. Lawson and S. Fly,

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotation reported by Carter's stock yards:
Choice shipping steers .....\$3 00@ 3 25

	Commen to fair shipping	20	
	steers 2 50		
	Choice fat cows 2 20@ 2	30	
	Common to fair fat cows 1 90@ 2	10	
	Choice veal calves 3 25@3	50	
	Common to fair veal calves. 2 50@ 3		
	Bulls 1 50@ 2	00	
1,	Stags 1 50@ 2		
	Yearlings 8 00@11	00	
	Milch cows, each25 00@40		
	Choice fat hogs 3 75@ 4	00	
	Good stock hogs 4 25		
	Common stock hogs 4 00		
	Choice fat muttons 2 50@ 2		
	Market slow for all classes of stor	ck,	
	with the exception of mutton.		

CHICAGO LETTER.
Chicago, Ills., Sept. 10.—Arrivals of
Texas cattle have become so light that
they have no longer any influence on the market. This emphasizes how ex-tensive the demand for feeders is in Texas and how much better prices are at home than at market. We do not expect any Texas cattle until the fed steers begin to come, at least not enough to make any change in the market. In the meantime prices of Texas cattle will be governed by the relative prices of Westerns and natives. We are advised that about all the big feeders in Texas have all the cattle they want and the demand has fallen off some. However, so many small farmers are in the business this year that prices are still high. In the ag-gregate we think fully 300,000 head will be marketed between November and April and that they will show a better average quality than ever before. Last week only 1700 head of cattle were received from Texas against 10,000 a year ago and 27,000 in 1892. This snows how completely the feeding system has changed the summer supply of cattle that is usually forwarded to narket. Western cattle make up the bulk of the

supply now. Sales for the week included: steers 811 pounds, at..... 4 steers 1012 pounds, at ..... 308 steers 992 pounds, at..... steers 944 pounds, at .. 

liberally but have met with a good demand and sold as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Since a week ago sheep have advanced 25c per cett. but lambs have shown to \$3.50. Westerns at \$2.00 to 3.25, lambs at \$3.00 to \$4.80. Respectfully GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Sept. 11.-A large share of the cattle coming forward and from the ranges of the far northwest and of the 15,500 cattle that arrived here tothe 15,500 cattle that arrived here to-day, 9000 were western rangers. Sales of choice native shipping and dressed beef cattle were at \$5.35@5.75, exporters being fair buyers and common to good droves found purchasers at \$3.50@5.30, the bulk of the sales occurring at \$4.45@4.60. The stocker and feeder trade was again active and firm at firm prices, sales ranging at \$2.35@3.85, with some sales of very choice to cytra feeders at \$2.90@4.25; milkers and spring were wanted at \$25 and \$35 per head, and a few choice cows brought \$40. Butchers' and canners' staff displayed fair animation at ruling prices, bulls selling freely at \$1.75@3.75, while cows and heifers sold at \$1.75@3.75, principally at \$1.65@3.80, few going above \$3.35. Veal calves were at plential, nor active nor prices an better, the sales ranging at \$3.65@5.60. The few Texas cattle on sale were steady at \$3.30, there being a ready demand. Western rangers were in the usual good demand and prizes were steaty. In hogs there was a fairly active de-

mand from local packers and eastern shippers at the sharp reduction in prices that took place yesterday, good light and medium weight hogs selling decidedly more freely than their heavier comrades. The bulk of the droves in the pens changed hands by noon, sales being largely at \$4.00@4.15 for packing and at\$4.20@4.30 for shipping lars. lots. Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.70@4.30 for heavy, \$3.75@4.90 for medium weights, \$3.90@4.25 for mixed lots and \$3.75@4.45 for common choice assorted light weights.

assorted light weights.

Sheep—Receipts today were not excessively large and prices ruled firm at yesterday's advance. There was an active demand, native sheep selling on the basis of \$1.50@3.50 for inferior up to \$3.50@4.00 for choice. Western range sheep, \$2.50@3.50; the best being wanted for export. Lambs were in excellent demand at \$3.10@5.00, the bulk of the sales being at \$4.50@4.85. the sales being at \$4.50@4.85. Receipts—Cattle,16.500; caives, 600; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 13,000.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1895.—The re-celpts for several days have been moderate and all classes of fair to good cattle rule firmer and more active. Good beeves, good cows and heifers, are in light supply. Calves and year-lings are in demand. Hogs dull and weak.

inquiry for sheep. Quotations rule weak. CATTLE. Fair fat beeves......2 Thin and rough old beeves Bulls, per pound gross.....1 1-2@2 Good fat calves each......\$ 9.00@10.50 | Good fat calves each | \$9.00@10.50 | Fuary |
Fair fat calves each	7.00@ 8.00	Corr
Thin calves each	4.50@ 6.00	new,
Good fat yearlings each	12.00@13.00	Fut
Fair fat yearlings each	7.50@ 9.50	5d; O
Thin yearlings	5.00@ 6.50	5d; O
Good milch cows	25.00@30.00	31-4d;
Common to fair	15.00@20.00	21-2d.
Springers	17.50@25.00	Flow

Springers..... 17.50@25.00. 

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 700. Market generally steady; bulk of cows were strong and active. Export steers, \$5.25@5.65; fair to good shipping steers, \$4:00@5.00; dressed beef and good butcher steers, \$3.50@5.00; bulk of sales, \$3.75@4.50; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.25@3.65; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.05@4.00; bulk of sales, \$2.85@3.00; cows and helfers, \$2.00@2.35. Hogs—Réceipts, 1100; shipments, 1400. Market steady to strong. Heavy, \$4.15 @4.35; mixed, \$3.75@4.20; light, \$4.00@

Sheep-Receipts, 2600; shipments, 600. Market strong for best grades, others dull. Native muttons, \$2.40@3.25; stockers, \$1.50@2.15; lambs, \$3.00@4.75; southwestern sheep, \$2.00@2.75.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11.—Cattle— Receipts, 8300; shipments, 4100. Market for best grades steady, others weak.

Texas steers, \$2.50@4.00; Texas cows, \$2.00@2.65; steers, \$3.35@4.45; native cows, \$1.50@3.05; steers and feeders, \$2.50@3.85; bulls, \$2.00@2.75. Hogs-Receipts, 5700; shipments, 400. Market strong; bulk of sales, \$4.05@4.10; heavies, \$3.75@4,15; packers, \$4.00@4.22 1-2; mixed, \$4.00@4.20; lights, \$3.75@4.20; yorkers, \$4.15@4.20; pigs, \$2.00@ 3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, none. Market steady.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Ills., Sept. 11.—Gold shipments, big Northwestern deliveries and heavy liquidation knocked another 1 1-4c off the value of wheat today. December closing that much lower. The Northwestern deliveries were 1123 cars, more than double what they were a year ago and nearly double what

they were the same day during the bumper corn year of 1891. The primary receipts were also larger than a year ago, by over 100,000 bushels. The cable came weak and lower and discouraged came weak and lower and discouraged longs were selling out freely, while there was also active selling for the short account. The market was helped a little by a message from New York which said that 192,000 bushels had been taken there for export, but there was a rather panicky condition during the last hour on gold shipments, the break in corn and big liquidation. Although the government report reduced the condition of corn from 102.5 to 96.4, that was expected and had no sustaining influence on prices. The weakness of wheat increased the heavy feeling caused by the assurance of a monster crop and the close was 1-80

Oats were quiet, weakening later with wheat and corn. with wheat and corn.

Provisions opened weak at some reduction from yesterday's closing price but there were buyers enough to prevent further weakness. September vent further weakness. September pork closed 12 1-2 and January 2 1-20 lower. September and January lard lost 2 1-2c and September and January

ribs 5c Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat 75 cars, corn 455 cars, oats 220 cars. Hogs

New York Produce. New York, Sept. 11.-Wheat-Receipts

147,000 bushels; exports, 141,600. Spot market weak and active; No. 2 red, 61@61 3-8c; No. 1 hard, 64c.
Options sustained a heavy break today, from which even enormous export buying failed to cause any recovery in the late afternoon. The selling motives were heavy spring wheat receipts and reported dumping of a big Western long interest. Closed 3-4@11-4c lower. September, 607-8@613-4, closed 60 7-8c: December, 63c. Cotton seed oil steady, 28@29c nomi-

nal; prime summer yellow, 261-2@ 263-4c; prime white, 31c. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7, 153-4c. Mild dull, nominal; Cordova, 181-4@ Sugar-Raw firm; sales, 20,000 bags

centrifugal, 96 test, ex-store, 31-4c; 3000 bags at breakwater, 31-4c; 1550 bags ditto molasses sugar, 89 test, 25-8c. St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.-Flour unchanged. Wheat—Lower, No. 2 red cash, 59 1-4c; September, 57c asked; December, 58 3-4c asked; May, 62 3-4c.

Der, 58 3-4c asked; May, 62 3-4c.

Corn—Eased off on bearish crop report and closed lower. No. 2 mixed cash, 30 1-2c; September, 30c; December, 28 7-8c; May, 25 3-4@25 7-8c.

Oats—Not much affected by the crop report, but eased off some, closing same as yesterday. No. 2 cash, 18 1-2c; September, 18 5-8c; December, 18 1-2c; May, 20 3-4c. Rye-Lower, 37 1-2c bid. Barley

nominal. Corn meal, \$1.70@1.75. Bran lower, 58c this side. Flaxseed lower. Timothy seed steady, \$3.75@4.10. Hay strong and higher for good grades of timothy and prairie. Timothy, \$9.50@14.50; prairie, \$5.30@9.00. Whisky, \$1.22. Cotton ties and hearing mechanisms. 14.50; prairie, \$5.30@9.00. Whisky, \$1.22. Cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork, standard mess, \$8.75. Lard, prime steam, \$5.60, choice, \$5.65. Bacon, boxed shoulders, \$6.25; longs, \$6.50; ribs, \$6.62 1-2; shorts, \$6.75. Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 37,000; corn, 17,000; oats, 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5000; wheat, 12,-000; corn, 5000; oats, 30,000 bushels.

New York Coffee. New York, Sept. 11 Coffee Sant steady: good average Santos, 12 200

per 10 kilos. Receipts, 28,000 bags. Stock, 321,000 bags. Hamburg quiet, unchanged to 1-4 pfg higher. Sales, 1000 bags. Rio quiet; No. 7 Rio, 13,600 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange, 11d. Receipts, 8000 bags; cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; for Europe, none; stock, 240,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 7949 bags; New York stock today, 238,921 bags; United States stock, 233,198 bags; afloat for the United States, 239,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 572,198 bags, against 476,890 bags last year.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11.—Wheat market badly domoralized, 2 to 3c low-er. No. 2 hard, 56 1-2c; No. 2 red, 61c; rejected, 47c. . Corn 1c lower, demand light; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c and 27 1-2c; No. 2 white,

27@28c.
Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 17 3-4c; No. 2 white, 19c.
Rye—No. 2, 38c. Flaxseed weak; September nominally, 84c. Hay, good grades active; poor grades slow; timothy, \$9.50@11.00; prairie, \$5.50@5.60. Receipts-Wheat, 40,200; corn, 6500; oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments-Wheat, 16,700 bushels; corn and oats none

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1-2d; No. 1 California, 4s 11d. Futures steady, unchanged to 1-4d lower. September, 4s 91-2d; October, 4s 91-4d; November, 4s 93-4d; December, 4s 10 1-4d; January, 4s 10 3-4d; February, 4s 11 1-4d.

Corn-Spot firm. American mixed new, 3s 51-2d. Futures, steady, unchanged to 1-4d lower. September and November, 3s 5d; October, 3s 3-4d; December, 3s 31-4d; January, 3s 3-4d; February, 3s

Flour-Steady, demand good, freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 68 9d.

COTTON MARKETS.

Hubbard Cotton Letter. New York, Sept. 11.-Hubbard Bros.

& Co.'s cotton letter: Our market opened with sales of January at 8.30@8.27, closed 34@35 and sold during the forenoon at 8.20. At 1 p. m. 8.21 was bid. The failure of the Liverpool market in maintain the market in the face of the remarkably poor bureau report is an illustration of the incredulity of the foreign buyers as to the extent of the injury the crop has sustained and brought about a sharp reaction here under the re alizing sales of many who have waited to sell their holdings upon the poor bureau report. This weakness in the market was increased by the offerings of cotton to be delivered here from the Atlantic states on a basis which almost admits of delivery upon contract in this market. On the other hand there is market. On the other hand there is but little improvement in the crop reports although the government report of yesterday was more favorable than anticipated. At this moment the question of price will entirely depend upon the disposition of the south either to hold or sell their cotton. If anything the temper of the trade is more bearish than of late simply on the quieter tone in all speculative markets and disposition to await further deand disposition to await further developments. The market closed quiet. The weakness in wheat stock and corn seemed to diminish the buying power. Spots are quoted 1-16c lower today and spots are quoted 1-16c lower today and the market was called quiet, but purchases can be readily made at a further 1-16 concession. Sales for consumption 287, delivered on contract 900. Middling uplands, 7 15-16c; last year, 6 7-8c. Middling gulf, 7 9-16c, last year, 7 1-8. January closed 8.24, last year, 6 7.866, 79 year, 7 1-8. Ja year, 6.78@6.79.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.-Cotton-Spot demand increased; prices higher; American middling fair, 413-32d; good middling, 417-32d; American middling, dling, 417-32d; American middling, 43-8d; low middling, 41-4d; good ordinary, 41-8d; ordinary, 315-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 8900 American. Receipts, none.

Futures opened and closed steady at the advance. American middling, l. m. c., September, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; September and October, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; October and November, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; November and December, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; December and January, 4 20-64; January and February, 4 21-64@4 22-64d February and March, 422-64@423-64d; March and April, 424-64d; April and May, 425-64@426-64d; May and June, 4 26-64@4 27-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were 900 bales, new dockets.

Cotton Statisties. New York, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet, middling, 8 5-16c, Net receipts, none; gross, 26 bales; Great Britain, 1413 bales; forwarded, 5 bales; sales, 1187 bales; spinners, 387 bales; stock, 159,-925 bales

Total today—Net receipts, 7689 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1413; stock, 305,507 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts, 31,457; exports to Great Britain, 2212; France, 300; continent, 200.

Total since September 1.—Net receipts, 45,077; exports to Great Britain, 7149; France, 376; continent, 743.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Cotton Steady. No sales reported, Receipts, 400 bales; shipments, 400 bales; stock, 7405 bales.

New York Cotton.

New York, Sept. 11.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 85-16c; middling gulf, 88-16c. Sales, 1187 Futures closed steady. Sales, 237,300 bales. January, 8,24; February, 8,28; March, 8.33; April, 8.38; May, 8.43; September, 7,99; October, 8.03; November,

8.10; December, 8.15. New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—Cotton—Futures steady. Sales, 81,600 bales. September, 7.96@7.97; October, 7.99@8.00; November, 7.98@7.99; December, 8.02@8.03; January, 8.06@8.07; February, 8.09@8.10; March, 8.13@8.14; April, 8.17@8.18; May, 8.21@8.22. New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, Sept. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-4c. Net receipts, 1434 bales; gross, 1739 bales; coastwise, 765 bales; sales, 600; stock,

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales, 1684; receipts, 2415; ex-ports, none; stock, 17,613 bales.

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### SHEEP AND WOOL

FUTURE OF THE MERINO.
Ruminating on this thought the New
York Times has the following: In discussing the future of our sheep industry, it will be a great mistake to base calculations to any extent on the expectations that fine wool is to be the most porfitable and important product

of the flocks.

It is quite different now from what it was when our excellent merino was first evolved from the necessities of the case, for then fine wool was the chief staple of clothing material. Doubtless there will always be a continued demand for the fine wools, but the increased was a coarses fibers will withof the flocks. creased use of coarser fibers will, with-out obliterating the merino flocks, add largely to the number of the coarse wool sheep.

The merino will always be wanted as the sire for a vast number of cross-bred sheep for such a staple as will come between the fine and the coarse wools. The cross-bred wools cannot be grown on any distinct breed of sheep, for there is a fatal tendency of reversion in cross-breeds to go one way or another back to the strongest of the ancestry. Thus it is as with rearing mules; we must have the two parents distinct, and thus it seems to be as cer-tain as any other law of nature that if the demand for clothing shall run as it is now doing ,and has been doing for years back, to coarser wools, the staple will be produced on cross-breds of which the mutton is the very best and the wool is just what is wanted. There is nothing the matter with the merino. It has a place in the world that no other sheep can fill, and what gives it a better chance for survival, as of the fittest, is the fact that its fleece is the best in itself, and its service as a sire on the cross wool sheep is indispensible for the supply of the most-needed medium wools, leaving the coarsest wool flocks to supply the more mited demands for the coarsest sta-

are themselves not the best animals for this use, needing the size and having a higher value as breeders than as beeves. So with the mutton sheep and the wool bearers, the merino cannot be spared, for it is the best sire for market lambs and for muttons, when crossed on the largest breeds. It gives us our finest wool, and the fleece of the cross-bred mutton is bound to be the great clothing staple of the future. And hence we must follow in the same path in which the English shepherds have led the way. For, notwithstanding some—but not serious—differences in climate and the limited area, the very same conditions which have forced them to their course will drive us into the same, by the very same laws of nature, as we progress by our denser population—in-creasing with marvelous rapidity in geometrical progression—to the very same condition as the leading manufacturing nation in the world, with the very same necessities which are unavoidable by reason of the same kinship of peoples and the same instincts and necessities. It is not a question of

climate, but of the necessities of a civilized people, of like race and habits

As with beeves, the pure-bred bulls

That England is not the home of the merino is not because its climate is no lous to this sheep, but that its fleece can be purchased more cheaply from other countries than it can be grown in their method of farming, and because the demand for mutton calls or larger carcasses than that of the little merino. The merino has been kept successfully in England, and as much so, not counting the profit of it, as it has been in Vermont or New York or Pennsylvania. But a small sheep is not able to compete with the mutton breeds of the country, and thus the larger sheep are kept. And the English colonies, with their free pastures and cheap herding, as compared with the high-priced and rented farms in the mother country, are able to supply the wool ,making tallow of the sheep at such a low value as would be im-possible there. In time, in a few centuries, perhaps, we may be in the presnt condition of England, but until then we cannot dispense with our fine wool sheep because we have the two uses for it mentioned.

The wool grower must study the needs of the manufacturer. There should be a close affinity between two interests, really but one. As fashions change, the wool grower should know how they are tending and meet them by supplying the raw material wanted. And it only requires a retrospect of a few days to perceive the necessity of this.

BETTER TIMES. The clouds that have beset the sheep Industry for so many years, the San Angelo Standard is glad to notice are rapidly fading out of sight. In conver-sations had recently with many promlnent sheep and cattlemen, the opin-lon is prevalent that mutton will be worth all the way from \$3.00 to \$3.50 pefore the snow disappears the coming spring, in fact so confident are some of the stockmen on the point that we heard of a suit of clothes being bet that such would be the case by M. B. Pulliam, one of our most successful stockmen. The reasons for this belief are very evident. All through the eastern states beef is selling as high as 35c already, and the main shortage of beef cattle has not yet been reached. Mutton at \$3.00 is much cheaper than 5c beef, and consumers will naturally turn to cheaper substitutes rather than the high prices demanded for Even under the most favorable circumstances it will take three or four years to overcome the shortage in beef cattle and during this time the demand for mutton will be certain to increase and sustain the price of this staple. Reports from southwest Texas are to the effect that the demand stock sheep is daily increasing and that sheep, which a few weeks ago could be bought for from 75c to \$1.00, sannot be purchased now for less than \$1.50 per head. In this section the same feeling is general. Large cowmen, such as R. W. Prosser, that have never handled sheep, are in the market for then. They say that the high price for stock cattle prohibits them

### Shoe- and

harness-leather wear long, do not crack with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a ca at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a ha pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How Take Care of Leather," and swob, be free; use enough to find out; if don't like it, take the can back and the whole of your money.

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from buying and they must have some grass on their ranges. These facts, coupled with the rising tide in the wool market, all point to the early emancipation of our sheepmen from the troubles incident to low prices.

SOUTHDOWN NOTES. Southdown sheep breeders are greatly encouraged by the demands made for these sheep from breeders who wish to muttonize their present flocks. Long prices are not being hod, but an increasing sale at fair prices is an indication of steady growth.

The breeders of these sheep will re-

gret to learn that the veteran South-down breeder, Hon. C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky., has decided to dispose of his entire flock, his age requiring that he give up this line of his business af-fairs. Mr. Clay is the oldest Southdown breeder in the world; has carefully bred his flock for many years, and, without injury to their mutton product, has produced a sheep that supplies an increased wool yield. Breeders who secure sheep from this dispersion will have animals that are as near American bred and acclimated as can be found in the country, and may well emulate the example of Mr. Clay in increasing the usefulness of

### POULTRY.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. Twenty odd years as a breeder of fancy poultry, this season I set twelve hens with Buff Leghorn eggs, from which I got 145 little beauties, all do-ing well, the youngest being two months old, and have only los) two. A few had the gapes, but they were A few had the gapes, but they were instantly extracted and they grew right on as though nothing had happened. The secret of poultry raising is healthy stock to commence with. Then keep down the worst of all enemies, lice, which reduces their vitality and makes them fit subjects to take any disease that chickendom is heir to. Clean off the platforms once a week, and thoroughly dust with air-slacked lime, or fine coal ashes, and burn sulphur in the house, closing all burn sulphur in the house, closing all doors and windows; dust the nests the same way; coal oil the joints; dust the hens with insect powder or sulphur. The pests should be stamped entirely out if profits are expected. Prepare dusting places for old and young. You might as well raise 95 as 25 per cent of all chicks hatched. Let your poultry house have a good roof, be free from draughts and have a dry floor; you don't need any ventilator; if too warm leave the door or window open, or better still, have them roost outside in the hot weather.

If a hen pants all night she will not lay many eggs. They must be com-fortable to be profitable. In hot weath-er mine roost in the out pen on poles two feet from the ground and we have plenty of eggs the year around. They should have plenty of grit and fresh water at all times; allow no filthy water on the premises. There are a great many little details to look after at the proper time, but if you have a at the proper time, but if you have a system and your flock under control you can do a great deal in a short time. Young chicks should be fed little and often with a variety of food which should not be sloppy; whole and cracked grain, as they become large enough to eat it and a small quantity of cooked meat once or twice a week. Hens should be fed according to range; whether for fat or egg production, should be considered by the owner, and remember that the best medicine for poultry is proper care.—Cor. Western Poultry News.

The Poultry Yard says: It has been demonstrated time and again that a flock of fifty hens will do better proportionately than a flock of a hundred, and this is just as true of poultry on the farm as it is in the breeders' yards. It does not matter so much about the large number running together during the day, but they should be kept in smaller flocks during the night. We believe the farmer who will keep his poultry in comparatively small flocks will be the gainer by doing so, and that tne additional profit will more than pay for the extra trouble. We know of a breeder who keeps a large number of hens on a ten-acre lot and has the houses for them scattered about the lot at distances of a few rods, and has no trouble with them at all. Each one knows her own house and goes to it to sleep when night comes, though the whole lot run together during the day. The hens are healthy and lay well, and the plan works beautifully.

For the purpose of the farmer, the houses could be distributed around the barn or among the orchards, and the chicks taught to sleep in their own quarters without trouble, and there is rothing more home-loving than the common hen. No matter how far she may wander during the day, she will return home to roost. This has become the basis of a proverb, to the effect that "curses, like chickens, come home to roost." The hen that roosts in a tree will seek the same limb night after night, and it is sometimes hard work to convince her that a warm house is better than the topmost limb of some apple tree.

WHAT SHOWS DO. One of the best sources of the educa-tion of the farmers to the importance of raising poultry is the fair. The poultry departments at fairs are always objects of interest, not only to farmers but to many who live in the suburbs of cities, and though the poultry may not be as valuable or important as larger stock, more visitors are interested in their display. It is through the displays at fairs that in perienced persons lear the distinguishing characteristics of the breeds and are stimulated to equal the birds seen

on exhibition.

In this connection we cannot refrain from calling attention to the lack of interest in the poultry departments by those who manage the fairs. The most unimportant building or location is selected for poultry, and with the fowls are placed all kinds of pet stock or animals which have no regular assignment, thereby placing poultry more on a line with pets than with useful adjuncts to a farm. It is also seldom that care is exercised in admitting birds for competition, many of the awards going to crosses of inferior kinds, owing to permitting persons to enter for competition in classes wher there need be no exhibits. Unless a building is light and the fowls properly caged, a com-parison of the birds and a close examination of the plumage is difficult, even to an experienced person. The state and county fairs can be

very serviceable to farmers by foster-ing poultry. Prepare suitable build-ings and allow no entries except of pure-bred fowls, seeking to encourage the farmers rather than benefitting itinerant exhibitors who travel from fair to fair with a litter of everything. including G uinea pigs, simply to secure the prizes offered in classes where competition seldom exists. The educational features of the poultry departments build up the poultry industry of a state, and visitors are best instructed with with a small display of choice speci-mens rather than by a large exhibit of worthless birds which serve no purpose

other than to fill coops. QUALITY OF EGGS. If the food influences the quality of eggs it becomes a question whether it will not pay to give the matter some attention. The first duty is to educate consumers to the fact that they can pay more money for eggs than they receive because they insist on buying by the dozen instead of by weight. It may seem strange, but we can safely assert that there is a greater percentage of difference in the weight of eggs sold than in any other commodity. We have seen eggs that require only office.

eight to make a pound, while other eggs require twelve to the pound. This is a wide difference, and deserves no-tice on the part of both consumer and producer. Large eggs are usually better than small ones, containing less offal proportionately (shell, membrane, etc.), and the quality is affected by etc.), and the quality is affected by the feed to a certain extent grain-fed hen—especially when corn is largely used—producing eggs that contain large yolks. While eggs cannot be sold strictly on quality, yet it is more eco-nomical to purchase the larger eggs rather than small.

### HORSES AND MULES.

BREAKING VICIOUS HORSES The New Mexico Stock Grower gives the following method of taming their Southewestern wild and vicious horses. It says that sometimes you will find a brute by nature or made so by bad handling. We will here give a system to break vicious horses that has never falled, and there is no danger of in-juring them; sometimes in an hour you Take a short hold of the halter with the left hand and the hair of the tall with the right, and give the horse short twists around to the left. It may be a little lively, but a little management will soon give you hold of the tail, then tie a firm knot in the hair close to the fresh end of the tail. Run the end of the halter through and above the knot, tie with a half-loop which can be untied by catching the end of the halter; this can be done when the horse is whirling around by a little practice. As soon as tied let go. The horse is now hitched to itself; the more lively he is the quicker he will dance, and sometimes will get dizzy and fall, but he will get up again and go on he will get up again and go on.

Keep him moving with a cracking whip until he wants to stop and rest; shorten the halter and start him again. If he falls when tied short you may have to untie him before he can get up, and then the again, which is not often necessary. He cannot hurt himself. After he has been somewhat subdued, to take the first friskiness and kick out of him, take a smooth pole about 10 feet long, touch him smartly on the sides between the legs, under his tail against his heels, and on all his tender spots, making it appear like the whiffletree against his heels, traces between his legs, line under his tall, etc. The horse being tied head and tail, and kept going around and around each point must be finished before another is taken up—that is, when he will bear these tests in one location, try another, until he will bear it without kicking.

The amount he will bear before he gives up depends on his disposition. Well-bred horses fight the sharpest and give up the quickest. He can now be ridden—the rider jumping on the off side and reaching over and catching hold of the halter; when the horse quits whirling around straddle him and untle

### PROBABLE DRAFT-HORSE FAMINE. In view of the dearth of yearling and

sucking colts throughout the guntry this spring it is pertinent to inquire where the geldings to horse the trucks and wagons of American towns and cities a few years hence are to be derived. The teams now 'n farness will not last forever; that much is certain. On our city pavements even the best wearing sorts must sooner or later succumb and in time give way to fresh stock from the farms. When that inevitable day arrives will the farmers be prepared to supply the desired grade of stock or not? At present there can be but one forecast of the situation. The end of the century will find our market practically bare of big horses of the right stamp. Even the wayfaring man can figure this out. From every farming district in the land we get the same report. No breeding of last year and practically none this spring. And not only this but a buyer connected with the export trade is our authority for the statement that 60 per cent of the current receipts of horses in the Chicago market are mares. Stallion-keepers without an occupation and the mares going by tens of thousands into the barns of the big dealers in the great cities of the North and Europe. From these stables they never come out save to begin a career of drudgery in the traces which leads to but one place—the bone yard. Where are the colts to make up requisite supply to come from? One surprising feature of the Chicago of active, "nervy" 1350 to 1500-pound "chunks" being exported by French, German and English buyers at prices ranging from \$100 to \$160. The demand seems to have shifted from "drivers" to chunks, and at least one-half of the latter are mares going to help horse the omnibuses and lighter trucks of Old World cities. This removes many mares that to the cover of heavy draft stallions would have given good, big geldings for the United States in 1900,

but never a one of them will nurse another foal. Query: Why this de-mand for a class of stock which Europe was supposed to produce in suffi-cient number to satisfy its own markets? Have the foreigners been abandoning horse-breeding of late years as well as the farmers of America? And if so, to what extent will this effect the furture of market values here? It is pleasant to note that a few men who have not lost their heads have retained some good mares and have kept them stinted to stallions of nave kept them stinted to stallions of a proper sort. These are the men who will not be found without choice "drafters" to sell when the day of reckoning arrives. Evidence is accumulating to show that by another spring many farmers will want to patronize the stallion-keeper again, but the colt crops of 1894, 1895 and 1896 will be found light beyond all repair. Those who begin next spring will be in time who begin next spring will be in time for the markets of about 1902. The fact is we have now to practically begin drafting horse breeding anew. We have lost substantially all that was gained at such great cost in point of weight and quality by the free patronage of pure bred horses during the 20 years ending with 1893, and the coming year will witness the beginning of the work or reconstruction. That it will proceed along better lines than before cannot be doubted. Farmers have learned by bitter experience the difference between mere bulk and quality, and it will never again be possible to impose upon them to any serious ex-tent with ill-bred, post-legged hulks that never should cover a good mare. When there are many buyers after big, fine "span" of geldings in the market a few years hence will you be caught empty-handed, or will you be

among those who taking time by the forelock, have prepared against that day?—Breeders Gazette. We have customers for several thousand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or are requested to correspond Give us a full and accurate descrip-

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Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894		2,530,896	503,116		

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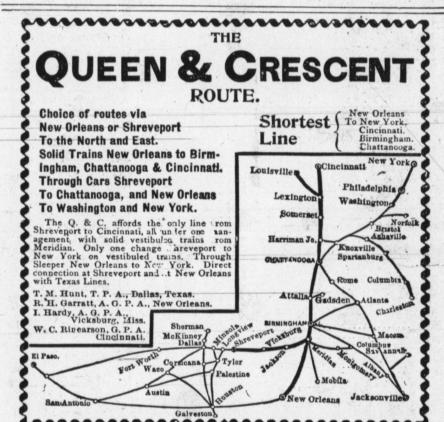
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