#### THE FARM.

"You may accept it as a fact of general aplication that unpruned tomato plants will outyield the pruned ones," says American Gardening. For early fruit it may be wise to prune in some

Hon. Hector D. Lane, president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association, issued the following circular to the cotton growers, from New Orleans:

Twenty days ago I issued a circular, stating the crop conditions, and warning you against a hasty disposal or marketing of your cotton. Since that time the crop has deteriorated to such an extent as to amount to a disaster. No such weather has ever been seen before in the cotton districts. The worms have continued to do great damage, and where the crop was good comes reliable information of a 40 per cent deficiency. The best authorities put the Texas output at one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand bales or less. The cotton plant is now practically dead throughout the South and a frost tonight would do but little if any damage. In my opinion the crop cannot exceed 6,500,000 bales maximum.

The situation as to the price of cotton is plain. The European manufacturer, relying on mistaken information given him about the size of this crop, and not realizing in time that the world is on a trade boom, has sold manufactured goods until July, next year. To make these goods he must have your cotton or ruin himself by violating his contracts. He, as well as the American spinners, is caught in a trap. This crop is too small for all of them to get their full share. Ameri-ca, Mexico, Canada and Japan will consume a minimum of 3,000,000 bales. This will leave 3,500,000 to be distributed between Great Britain and the continent, against 6,800,000 bales last year. This will wipe out the visible supply and create a panic among cotton buy-ers. The price of cotton has come to

stay, and to go very much higher.

Last year the manufacturers reaped a golden harvest by buying 5 cent cotton. It is now your turn. Sell as they try to buy, from hand to month. And before January you will have the American, English and continental cotton buyers outbidding each other for every bale of cotton you have to sell. Under present crop and trade conditions your cotton is worth 10 1-2c. Do not sacrifice it because last year it at 5 cents and is now selling for

#### POTATOES FOR STOCK AND PROFIT.

The rapid increase in potato production by the use of potato planters and diggers should soon give us potatoes enough for home consumption and a surplus for the stock. Potatoes are healthy and fattening for the stock, and relished by all kinds of stock when off the pasture. A few acres increase on every stock farm will make a profit-

A potato digger among several farmers facilitates the work of digging, and stored away in the barn and well protected by straw from the frost, provides a good relish for the stock, and a few wagon loads can always be sold

In 1894, 3,002,578 bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, valued at \$1.277.194; while in the same year 803,942 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$652,243, were exported to various at \$652,243, were exported to various countries from the United States.

Our potato crop of 1894 amounted to

170,787,338 tons, valued at \$91,526,787, grown upon 2,737,973 acres. The average has not largely increased during five years, as in 1888 there 2.533.280 acres, whose crop 202,365,000 bushels, valued at \$81,413,-589. In 1885 there were 2,265,823 acres, which produced 175,029,000 bushels.

HOW SOME MEN SEE THINGS. A bright young man of our acquaint-ance wanted to learn something about dairy farm management and so few months' service with a well-to-de farmer of this county. The young man had a good mind, a hungry mind, and so after the day's work he would sit up quite late sometimes to read and write out his ideas. He had an intellectual side to his nature. The farmer he lived with was known as a driver. He rarely read anything but stories and the news in the county paper. He could see nothing in farming but hard work, the hardest kind of work. had no patience with the young man. There was no hunger for more know blamed nonsense to sit up and read. Why don't he go to bed, can do a bigger day's work the next

This farmer is all the time grumbling because he don't get as good returns from his cows as do many of his neighbors who believe in taking their brains into partnership with their hands. A man can't have a good strong brain with which to think and plan, without he feeds it with knowledge. These two types, the young man and his employer, represent two clases, one the com-ing farmer and the other the going farmer. No matter how much we may sympathize with the "going farmer" and try to get him to see the better and way, he will change but little He is the product of a past age, and what makes it worse he don't know it. -Hoard's Dairyman.

#### FARMING IN THE ARGENTINE

REPUBLIC At a meeting of the British commission on agriculture recently. D Brett, a ranch owner in the province of Santa Fe. Argentine Republic, was examined. He stated that he had been in Argentine thirty-five years. Wheat growing in the republic was for the most part in the hands of Indian colonists, though Swiss and French migrants were also engaged in this industry. The women worked on land. The soil was easily worked, and no manuring was necessary. Laborers were very little employed in the wheat growing districts, except for a few weeks during harvest. Occasional laveeks during harvest. borers went out from Italy to Argentina for the harvest and returned home when the work was over. Their wages were about \$2.50 a day. and implements were generally obtained on a year's credit from storekeepers, and paid for in a certain percentage of the crop to be produced. The older colonists who owned the land worked were not in debt. As regarded the cost of production, the Italian colonist could grow wheat to be sold on his farm a price equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to lis per quarter (s bushels), and he would gain more by doing this than as a wage earner in epublic. Twenty shillings a quarin London would encourage extension of wheat growing in the republic under present con litions. Many wheat growers had recently dev more attention to the cultivation of alfalfa

he stated that ordinary wheat land in the republic could be bought for 15s per acre, whereas the same land when laid down to lucern would at the end of a single year be of the value of 7 pounds per acre. Attention was now being directed to the possibility of de-

veloping a large export trade in cattle and sheep to the United Kingdom. One great advantage possessed by the Argentine breeder was the fact that his stock never required housing nor feed-The sheep were to a large exing. tent crossed with Lincolns, and there were also a large number of merino. steer three years old could be raised A steer three years old could be raised in Argentina and sold on the farm with profit to the breeder at a price equivalent to 3 pounds in gold. He was of the opinion that at the present time'a beast of the weight of 720 pounds could be landed in this country and disposed of without loss at a price of about 13 or 14 pounds, but this would leave an extremely small margin for

profit. As a matter of fact Argentine cattle were not yet of so good a quality as American beasts. They hoped in future to send animals to Great Britain which would fetch a price ap-proaching that at which the cattle of the United States were sold in London-viz., 18 pounds. He considered don—viz., 18 pounds. He considered Argentine sheep as fine as could be produced in any country. Their dead weight was from 60 to 65 pounds. The weight was from 60 to 65 pounds. The present freight on live stock from the republic was about 5 pounds 10s on cattle and 2s on sheep.—Farm Imple-

THE GENERAL PURPOSE FARMER. With diversified farming, which includes growing of a variety of crops and feeding out to a variety of stock, a good system of rotation can be planned and followed out, and in this way the fertility of the soil be better maintained. Then feed can be promaintained. Then feed can be pro-duced for all kinds of stock and a fertilizer adapted to all kinds of crops without waste.

The farm ought to produce the greater part of the food necessary to grow and fatten the stock and to make the manure to keep up the fertility. may be conditions when it will be profitable to buy bran, middlings and oil meal to feed out with the roughness or with the grain on the farm, and in some cases to purchase commercial fertilizers in order to increase the yield of the crops, but the main dependence for the feed for the stock and for the soil should be produced on the farm.

adaption of the soil for the various kinds of crops should always be considered in determining what crops to grow, and the kind of crops grown largely determine the kind of stock that can be kept to the best ad-Diversified farming admits of a better opportunity of distributing the labor evenly throughout the year, lessens the risk of loss by failure of any one crop or loss by disease or fall in the market of any kind of stock affords a better opportunity of feeding out the farm products to good advantage, and of lessening the cost of feeding and fattening the stock for market by making up complete ra-

The farmer who keeps a few cows and has a few pounds of butter to sell every week, a few good calves growing into steers for beef, a few fowls to lay eggs to sell weekly, a few sheep with wool, lambs and muttons to market in their season, one or more good colts growing to maturity to sell later on, a few pigs growing to fatten and sell has less need to worry about where his living is to come from than the average man in other pursuits, or even the farmer who is making a specialty of some one or two things.—St. Louis Re-

#### THE WEEVIL IN CORN.

College Station, Texas. At this season of the year nearly Il farmers living in the central and southern portions of Texas dread weevil pest attack their corn in the fields and follow it to the crib or barn and there continue to destroy a hard earned crop. The bad results of weevil in corn can most certainly be avoided if the following points be carefully noted.

First, gather the corn just as soon as it is dry enough to pull from the stalk. Delay in this respect kills op-portunity for the early weevils to eat the corn while in the field and hatches large number of eggs under the very best conditions. Second, in storing the must be either put away partially wet state or the crib must be so arranged as to permit the use of carbon bi-sulphide, or napthaline to the grain while in the crib from the weevil.

It has been clearly demonstrated by repeated trials that the storing of wet corn prevents injurious effects from the by reason of the fermentation and heat in the crib. A great many farmers take the trouble to haul water and sprinkle upon their corn after every few wagon loads they have hauled. If the corn is gathered in we weather there is no necessity for taking this extra trouble. I know of some farmers who leave their corn in the crib exposed to rainfall during the early fall and winter season to prevent injuries from weevil. Of course in all of this there is constant danger that some corn will be lest from rot but usually the per cent. of loss from this cause is very small and much lighter than would be felt were weevil allowed to attack the crop. carbon bi-sulphide or napthaline

are to be used in corn the best results will be obtained by shucking the corn before putting it in the crib and while leave two troughs made of 1x4 stuff running at right angles acress the crib about one-third of the dist ance from the top. These troughs must not be nailed perfectly tight or the fumes from the material used will not escape from them readily. When the weevil first appears in the corn, saturate a piece of coton with carbon bi sulphide and push it toward the middle of the troughs and leave it in the trough to evaporate. Small balls containing napthline can be pushed into the mass of corn in this manner without trouble and the odor will prevent damage by weev!l and will protect grain from rats to a large extent. Upon the whole, carbon bi-sulphide will be found more satisfactory for treatment of corn. It can be bought of any of corn. It can be bought of any prominent druggist in the liquid form It is well known through the entire state as "High Life" and as such is used successfully for killing red ants prairie dogs, etc. With our present knowledge of the weevil and similar insect pests there is no cause for any considerable loss in our grain crops after the corn has been grown in the field. The large corn crop of the state makes this matter more important than it has ever been.—J. H. Connell, Director Texas Experiment Station.

#### 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 at a trifle ov r manufacturers cost seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

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

#### IRRIGA TICN.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICA TION FROM COL. W. W. DUNN. For the Farm and Stock Journal.

Man has learned ere this, that food

for man and beast must come from the earth and atmosphere. To procure earth and atmosphere. To procure these results man must learn the best methods or so-doing. Result No. 1 will be our first lesson. Preparation of the ground for planting is the foundation of a good crop in any location in which the farmer may labor. Beginning early in the fall, turning over your land so as to cover up all weeds and grass. Thus you cause decom-position of what you may cover up in Early in the spring test of your corn ground with the turning of your corn ground with the turning plow from three to four feet wide. When your ground is thus prepared wait until the planting season. Before this time arrives have at least three lorg bultongs in readiness, not less than twenty inches long nor more than four inches wide, made fast with two foot bolts to the stalk. Thus equipped enter the field with three good mules or horses. No. 1 will place his plow in the center of the furrow thrown out by the turning plow, letting it down full length where there are no rocks to prevent. The corn dropper must follow this plow, dropping the corn about eighteen inches apart. Then comes No. 2 running his plow as close to No. 1 as possible, so as not to run in his cut, then comes No. 3 running on the opposite side to No. 2 and in the same manner. Thus you have three uts, if possible thirty inches deep in the earth, corn covered, but shallow cornfield for some five or seven days or until you find your corn sprouting the sprout nearing the surface of the ground. By this time have in readlness (according to the amount of ground to operate upon) one, two or three large heavy brushes (blackjack tree tops I consider best). Thus equipped enter the field, going directly across the last plowing, so as to move all vegetable growth that may have appeared on the surface, causing 4t to fall on the sprouting corn. This act will warm the earth immedately over the corn, by the decomposition of the weeds. The germ, or the sprout from he germ of the corn, is fed and caused to move up to the surface of the earth -thus giving a good stand. Though the atmosphere be quite cool, it will and in keeping off frost. This accomplished, cultivate with small plows taking care to run your plow so as to not cut into channels No. 2 or No. 3 for they contain the small fiber roots of the corn, not one of which should be broken, for when broken they perform the functions no more-thus the growth of the corn is retained.
Follow these instructions and are sure of a crop of corn, wet or dry. Then you can make Texas the greatest

man can find in which to subsist. And just here I will give the sure method of saving and making bacon. After killing your hog, split it from head to tail, laying it down upon green grass if you have a patch to lay it on, if not put it on damp or wet earth. In this case you extract the electricity from the marrow of the bone—this being the storage place of electricity. Electricity gives life and takes life by eausing decomposition (decomposition spoils your meat.) But extract the elecing it into the earth, the decomposition slow to act. I will here state that ows will travel three or four miles to find a place free from grass to lie down for the night. By this act they avoid extracting the electricity from them-This justifies me in saying that all animals get their strength, as well the vegetable. Rain is produced by electricity, and can be produced by no other method. Moses so taught when he said that the Creator made no other way of watering the earth than by a mist that went up from the earth mist is an electric mist rising from the earth, electricity entering the earth through all manner of vegetation, which has connection with it through the roots. Thus when the earth be comes charged with electricity; being at its surface, the current, which Moses called a mist, rises from The same coming in contact with the cool and warm strata above the condition of the dry water, which has been made so by evaporation, forms the waters. on and waters the earth, causing a ool stratum about the vegtation and fruit of the tree; and as this acts upon the outside, warmth beir on the ide of the tree and fruit, condensation takes place between the connections of heat and cold—thus producing a liquid, called sap, between the bark and wood. Cold and heat thus coming in contact with each other, produces the juice of the apple and as it is with the apple so it it is with all other fruits, hence I advocate overhead uri gation, it acting more like rain than any other method of man's work. By this method we will make the dry and places bloom and blossom to man's delight, giving great comfort to

hog state in the Union, and a hog producing country is the best home a poor

Farmers, plant your cotton as you do your corn, and you will double your yield, so that you can cut down your acres, and your labor; produce tudy to make your stock less and have them in a better condition; horses, cows, hogs and sheep fat, all knowing their owner's crib. Then the politicians will not say your heads are filled with hayseed, and you can say your pockets are filled with gold and silver, legal tender for what you have to sell and want to buy RESULT NO. 2.

It is very essential that we study well how everything is done that can be done. The mechanic has this to do. He must learn in the beginning of his apprenticeship to file his saw in perfect unison before he can cut a pile timber true; must learn the use of the square and compass; must know how to grind his chisel and plain; yes, he must learn to hang his grindstone true -thus bringing every tool to the square and compass. And if this he an't do you will hardly want him build you a house. These are all results arising from knowledge. Then, farmers, you should be studious in learning the effect of every lick you

strike, so that you may not use your electricity in unprofitable results. Now, your lesson will be in producing good fruit. Plant your seeds this year, next year select from other trees such as you know to be the best flavor and size: graft or bud the same in your stalk. This you must do with and skill, as the good carpenter will do and skill, as the good carpenter will do in sharpening his saw. First have your knife in good condition, then cut your graft, observing that the graft and stalk are near the same size. Sharpen the graft smooth, bringing it to a perfect wedge-shape, then split the stalk or limb and insert your wedge end into the split, placing one edge of the bark exactly even with the sap edge, having one bud in your graft. Equal proportions of bee's wax, tallow and rosin. mixed together and cooked, makes a covering for your graft. Now you have your graft in. Say you cut

sweet apples -you have grafted it in a tree that bears very sour; apples—your graft grows and bears fruit, the apple is a perfectly sweet apple. Then you have sweet and sour apples growing on the same tree. How does this hap-pen by grafting correctly? Can you account for its being so? No, I can't. Well, I will tell you, and then you will know. To know it required many years of study and to ascertain it I had to change the common turn of the growth of vegetation as well as the method of nature giving sap to the tree. By this we are taught there is no sap rising from the ground at all, but all sap is ondensed in the tree as well as in the fruit. The greatest flow of sap comes in the early spring. In the winter the wood of the tree becomes cooled. When the sun comes out warm and warms the atmosphere the burk of the tree passes the warmth into the wood. wood cool, the bark warm, forms two stratas of atmosphere by which condensation takes place between the bark and the wood. Thus sap appears from the graduate trains of the strains of the smallest twig to the roots of the tree. In ten or twelve days this action ceas-Now what next occurs? becomes warm, the nights cool; by this act the bark is made cool. Condensation takes place only in moderate flow, the tree. This effect is much greater in mountanious regions, hence the trees are taller and much larger than in level or flat countries. In much of Texas we have but a very small Texas we have but a very small amount of condensing properties, hence short and small trees. To change this we must establish the overheead system of irrigation, giving our rains in the evening or at night when it will have the best results, cooling the tree and fruit, at the same time imparting sap to the tree and cider to the fruit. This established we will raise fruit in abundance equal to the best fruit lands. Now for your flavor. Moses says the Creator created the trees, herbs, bushes and shrubs within itself its own germ; every tree, herb, shrub and bush brings forth fruit after its own kind.

This teaches that the germ conveys the flavor and quality of the fruit. So each germ has its own flavor and can-not draw from the atmosphere any flavor only that to which the germ is genial. From this you must learn that all true vegetable matter or substance is taken from the atmosphere and not from the earth, though it rises from the earth the same as the water does, then meets with its germ condensing property and is thus prought into the body time after time This I term evolution from the spirit to the soul or body, or from soul or body to the spirit. Hence Christ's power to feed the multitude that follower him to the mount. He bening or pos sessing the germ of the wheat or flour held the germ of the fish, and as the earth gives up its dead and the sea gives up its dead, then in the spirit the fish floats in aerial space until it meets its germ, then again into th body; and in the body Christ out to the multitude. So by our labors we eat our bread and fruit year after year, so it is with the human family

evoluting. A short lesson on the sugar tree might be of some benefit to the farmer. was, by nature, designed for a particular ourpose; that was to gath taineer, for in mountainous regions i The sugar tree is a tree made up in its wood of many cells. The laf has a smooth surface on top. In the summer honey is condensed on the leaf at night, warms it up in the day. By this the honey is thinned, then the leaf drinks it in and it passes down through the twig to cells in the limb, from limbs to the body of the tree, confineing in the cells, lining them with honey from the top to the roots of the tree This honey remains thus during the wood of the tree cold. The warmth of the sun in the spring pentrates the tree through the bark. This act causes condensation in the tubes of the tree, thus the cell is filled with water which takes up the honey from the sides of the cells. When the tree is tapped the water runs out, caught in a receptacle, placed by the tree for that purpose then it is borne to the sugar where the water is evaporated from the sugar, the sugar being retained for the benefit of the laborer. By this means he is enabled to mix sacharines end acids together, giving to the producer a pleasant taste. Again, in na they are separted to be returned by the act in their separate forms where it is condensed, storing in ells made by them in the hives, for their use as well as man's. The bee 'regtor reserved that for his work, so that man and the bee could gather. Reader, I will tell you of a crop of

bought a farm three miles brother from old Alvarado, of one Hurst prepared and planted thirty acres in corn. The summer was the dryest I have seen in Texas. The winds were scorching hot, destroying vege-tables on all hands for many miles Cotton, corn and grass was withered blades in a few days. corn I planted, alone withstood withering blast and brought forth the full ear, many twenty inches long, well filled as could be. Many farmers came fifty miles to buy seed for the next season. It was planted as herein in structed. This method of planting will give rain sufficient to make corn, as but little water is essential to produce the best of crops. Let this inthod be adopted and Texans will send their attle and hogs to market fat and ready for the butcher, returning a double yield above what they do now. Then use the Dunn irrigator for your fruits and vegetables. This in operation Texas will stand in the first rank

f all states.

My alm is to establish a manufac tory of my wheel in San Antonio. present I can be found in Fort Worth at the Mansion hotel.

W. W. DUNN.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1, 1895.

WICHITA VALLEY IRRIGATION.

The following press dispatch from Seymour, Tex., under date of Septemher 19, indicates that the people of that vicinity are in earnest in the pro posed irrigation of the Wichita Valley The \$3000 necessary to make the permanent survey for irrigating part of Baylor, Knox, Archer and Wichita counties has been raised and Engineer McCrackett and his corps of men will be in the field inside of ten days and inside of sixty days work will be com whereby the Brazos river and all its waters will be turned to irrigation and to the upbuilding of Baylor and adjoining counties.

scheme contemplates an outlay of at least a million dollars. An im-mense channel will be run from a point on the Brazos river ten miles west of will traverse Baylor, Archer and Wichita counties. An immense dam fifty feet high will be erected to turn the waters of the Brazos and from the big

channel numerous smaller ones will be constructed to different points of the various counties and they will as well as the larger channel supply quite a number of immense reservoirs with water for feeding the channels during

low water. Seymour is in gay dress. At this hour anvils are making the glad proc-lamation that Baylor county, Seymour and adjoining counties are to be a land of irrigation and plenty. Everybody smiles with gladness as the matter is now assured. And expert engineers who made the preliminary survey say that there is no question but what it will be a grand success.

Col. Morgan Jones and Col. M. Lasker say they will see that the money is forthcoming to push the work to completion.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The utilization of underground water is a leading fact in the history of oriental regions, and its importance can be realized by an illustration from one country alone. The plateau or hight table-land region which forms the greater portion of the peninsula of Arabia is without a single perennial stream or body of surface water. A population of 12,000,000 resides thereon; large quantities of wheat, durra, bar-ley, millet, beans and tropical fruits are grown on this high, apparently dry. sterile plateau. Ninety per cent of the water supply, which produces the present fertility, is drawn from below the surface by means of old bored wells, and deep wells or tanks that are dug into the surface of the soil, some of them to a great depth, partly cased with timber or clay, into which the water pours by seepage or percolation from the surrounding earth, and is then drawn to the surface by the old-fashioned wheel and bucket, the power of which is furnished by camels or asses. The Mohammedan population of this peninsula is but little known to the traveler. Palgrave and others who have visited them speak of the comparative comfort and prosperity they enjoy. They are among the most intelligent and moral of their faith. That a much more abundant life was once seen than now exists is evidenced by the remains of great cities which have been found. In the southern portion of the peninsula, and approaching the Indian ocean, springs abound, the water of which is drawn off into tanks or wells, as they are called. They are thus kept from loss by evaporation, to be distributed by means of well-sweeps to the thirsty soil. In a more northerly portion the only supply comes from eisterns in which the winter torrents are stored. The striking fact in all of Central Arabia, however, is that of underground supply. Throughout the eastern part of Oman, on the Pewlan Gulf, and especially in the villages of Kaseen, as an illustration of the character of these supplies it may be stated that there are forty wells, the flow from which maintains a population of between 25,000 and 30,000 persons. The depth of these underground supplies ranges from 15 to 200 feet.

In some localities the notion prevails that the irrigating water can always be relied upon to supply any lack of fertility in the soil, but such is manifestly not the case. A certain amount of humus may no doubt be deposited during some irrigations when the water is tilled with sediment d freshets, but often this condition is found to work inconvenience, actual damage. In any event the use of fertilizers should not be considered unnecessary, according to the Irriga tion Age.

#### HARVESTING AND STORING

SWEET POTATOES. To keep sweet potatoes well the must first be properly harvested. If the crop be intended for stock feed it is much cheaper to let the stock harves it. Cattle may be turned on fire to eat the tops and vines, afterwards hog, may be turned on to harvest the tubers. In this way nearly all the crop may be saved at a minimum cost. If potatoes are to be dug it is im portant to know when to dig them. The crop should not be dug when the sap is active in the vines. If when a tuber is cut, the cut place partially heals over and becomes dry the crop is usually ready to be harvested. But if the cut place turns crowsted but

the cut place turns greenish black he crop is not ready to be harvested. Vines are a great nuisance in har vines are a great nuisance in nar-vesting sweet potatoes. There are two different ways of getting rid of them. One is to graze them off, and the other is to cut them off. We have used a sharp rolling cutter on beam of a turning plow just in front of the plow point successfully. This of the prow point successfully. This rolling cutter cut the vines on each side of the row while some dirt was thrown away from the row at the same time. The third time the turning plow was run in the center of the rows and the potatoes thrown out The tubers were then gathered and Care must be taken not to bruise them as the soft rot is apt to start at all bruised places. All bruised tubers should be sorted out and fed at once before storing. We have trie Fositite, Bordeaux mixture, lime and sand in keeping sweet potatoes, but neither one proved effectual in pre venting the spread of black rot. have obtained good results by letting the tubers remain in the ground where they grew until wanted. By throwing dirt over the rows with a turning plow it will prevent them from freez a turning ing in this climate. Further work which is now in progress, is necessary along this line before positive recom mendations can be given as to the method to prevent injury by black rot. If the potatoes are to b stored away they must be dried first and those which decay from soft rot must be taken out frequently. In about two weeks after digging the will stop. The potato house we have used in keeping potatoes, both swee and Irish, is shown in a bulletin now in press. It consists of two outer walls with a dead air space between Also two doors, a double floor and a ventilator. The ventilator may be opened or closed at will. During warn days in the fall the doors are open for further ventilation. are upright pieces which project from the floor to the ceiling. Strips reach from these across to the walls and on these, planks are laid lengthwise which are nailed also against the side of the posts, thus forming long boxes The potatoes are stored dry road sand mixed with them. Mice cannot go through dry sand. Potatoes kept well in this house last winter when the temperature went down as low as 7 degrees Fah. and not one per cent. was injured by freezing.

The sand must be changed every

year for sweet potatoes because it is very apt to contain spores of disease which will infect the next crop. Where we did not change the sand nearly all the crop was lost from black rot. potatoes that have kept best are Bra-zillian, Bronze, Canal, Shanghai and Southern Queen. The purple skin va-rietles have resisted the disease best R. H. PRICE. Hortfculturist. Texas Experiment Station.

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

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

PECAN TREE CULTURE. Mr. John S. Kerr of Sherman, the eminent horticulturist, gives to the Journal the following instructive paper on Growing of Pecan Trees:

Among the trees of the forests of Eastern North America the pecan tree recommends itself above all others to the attention of friut growers, and particularly to the horticulturist of

the Mississippi valley and of Texas.

Its range being largely determined by
the Mississippi and its larger tributaries east and west, with every year
its cultivation is attracting more and
more attention in the Southern states
by the constantly increasing demand by the constantly increasing demand for its nuts, both for home markets and as an article of export.

Wherever the thin-shell variety, with their plump, sweet kernel of unsurpassed richness, find their way they take first rank among all others of similar kind. The good prices obtained of late years offer better inducements for the propagation of these better varieties, and tend generally to the future preservation of the natural groves. The pecan tree prefers naturally the cool, damp bottom lands of a deep, rich soil, not subject to long continued overflows or constant wet. Its distribution in the United States has been accurately ascertained in the course of the investigations of the forest growth of our country in con-

nection with the tenth census. Starting from its Southern extremity in the United States, on the Rio Grands near Laredo, under 28 degrees of latitude, its western boundary follows nearly the 100th meridian; with an eastern trend it traverses the center of the Indian Territory, follows the eastern border of Kansas and reaches, with a strong deflection at the 97th de-gree of longitude, its most morthern limit on the Mississippi river near the 42 degree of latitude, embracing Southern Iowa, Southeastern Kansas, almost the whole of Missouri, all of Arkansas, the eastern half of the Indian Territory, the larger part of the great state of Texas and of Louisiana. East of the Mississippi its area is confined to the bottoms of that river in the northern part of Illinois, stretching through the lower portion as far east as the meridian of Louisville, Ky. It embraces the lower basin of the Wabash river, of the White river and the bottoms of the Ohio river, and is scarcely seen in the porthern profile. northern part of Kentucky; more abundant in the lower Green river and the Cumberland, to the lower basin of the Tennessee river. In Mississippi it is confined to the lands of the Yazoo and Mississippi delta. Beyond the limits of the United States the tree ex-

tends into northeastern Mexico.

The nut of western Texas is of fine quality, and the crop of the natural pecan groves grows, every year, more in importance as one of the valuable productions of the soil. It can be considered as almost never-failing. The ease with which it is gathered, handled and disposed of, its resistence to external influences as to decay, render it the most remunerative of all the fruit crops of that country.

The traffic is presen puts forms quite

The traffle in pecan nuts forms quite an interesting item in the trade of Western Texas. In the cities of Austin and San Antonio during the fall, wagon load after wagon load, hauled for hundreds of miles, can be seen to arrive. At San Antonio alone as high as 1,250, 000 pounds in one season arrives. price paid varying from 5 to 6 cents

per pound by the wagon load.

There is by no means the attention given to the planting and culture of the pecan tree in Texas that the importance and profit of this industry warrants, though of late years some large and many small plants are being made, the most extensive of these being in the vicinity of Brownwood Texas. Many people have been induced to preserve and foster the natura groves, both old and young, instead of destroying them to make room for King Cotton, a very foolish practice that has prevailed to great extent in the past. Young trees are propagated by planting the nuts in December 5; February in drills in rich, well-prepared land. They will grow to be 8 to 1 inches above the grond the first year, and should be transplanted to the orchard thirty-five or forty feet apart the December or Feburary following, care being taken to dig up 18 inches of the large roots with the plants, and to keep them in a moist condition, free from dry, or raw winds or sun. The land well prepared lay off the proper distances and plant wide and deep to in holes ample ceive the trees freely, applying water sufficient to furnish favorable condi-tions of moisture, which will vary with the amount of rainfall. It is better to plant any tree when there is good moisture in the ground.

Trees two, three or four years old, may be safely planted if the trees have been rootpruned at 1 year old, causing them to form a number of tap and lateral roots, instead of one large tap root, as they naturally do. Root-pruning is done by cutting the tap roots with tree digger or spade at one year old. Pecan trees,, like almost all other

trees and plants from seed do not re-produce with certainty as a rule, the same character of nut as the one planted, because they are liable to be cross-fertilized by pollen from trees far or near, carried by insects. Hence the only sure way to get exactly what is wanted without direction is by budding or grafting the young seedlings with buds or clons from the trees producing the inest nuts. Budding and grafting pecan trees, however, is a very difficult task. If the nuts are gathered where the trees of the vicinity all produce fine nuts or where they are isolated from trees of inferior nuts, the seedling trees may be expected to prove of high quality in large proportion. Like as other fruits the richer the land and the better the supply of moisture and available plant, the larger and

finer will be the nuts.

Pecan orchard planting should command itself strongly to those desiring a sure, reliable and lasting investment, which after seven to ten years, may be counted on to become perman ently remunerative, increasing as the

vears go by. JOHN S. KERR Sherman, Texas.

TO ALL HORSE OWNERS.

The time has passed when any argument is required to induce horse owners to use the Spooner Patent Horse Collar, as it is very well kno to be better adapted for its purp than any other device on the mar It is, however, most important that every one should be warned against the gross imitations that are being folsted upon the public by unscrupt. lous parties, as they are not to lied on. As a sure protection an always to be trusted, see that the Trade Mark, which appears in-nection with all advertisements and printed matter relating to the ine Spooner Collar, is always stan on each collar, as to initate this be a penal offense subjecting the petrator to severe punishment by United States courts. Always look to the Trade Mark, and refuse all to spooner Collars that do not have plainly stamped, and you will be

#### CATTLE.

For cattle to pay for the feeding they must mature early. Early maturity is the product of environment, type and heredity.

It would be hard to estimate the increase in value of the live stock of the United States if every scrub could be exchanged for a well-bred animal at

The modern steer must conform to the demands of the modern market. Profits in cattle feeding this winter depend more than ever on a good melection of the stock to feed.

It requires intensive farming and lots of hard work to make a farm profitable without live stock. A combination of grain and stock is the surest as well as the easiest way to success.

The first thing to be learned in the live stock business is that it costs just as much to raise and keep a poor animal as it does a good one. When farmers are convinced of this fact it is not long until his place is stocked with pure-bred animals of some kind.

The cattle all over the state are reported to be in good condition to stand the winter. Texas has not been bless-ed with such propitious conditions for many years, being long on grass and comparatively short on cattle. Recent rains through many sections of the West, Northwest and Southern ranges have rendered the question of stock water easy to solve.

Good selection is of great importance in feeding and more so than ever before. There is very little profit in feeding the old type of big, rough catreeding the old type of big, rough cattle. These cattle can be produced with

paying profit where they can be
grown and finished largely or wholly
on grass. It pays to feed well and
finish well where cattle are well bred,
but breeding is essential to great extent in the profit coaligns. tent in the profit realized.

The number of cattle suitable for feeders sold during the past week are feeders sold during the past week are few, owing almost to the fact that those who possess feeders are in no hurry to sell and therefore they ask a price which would-be purchasers contoo high for present demands. Among cattlemen there is a variety of opinions as to how long and how great this demand for feeders will prove to be, but all unite in saying that those who are in a position to carry a herd of feeders through the winter of 1895 will find themselves well fixed for next year's market de-

The breeder who spends his time in trying to call attention to the weak points of all other breeds than those in which he is directly interested makes a great mistake. There are rome good features in every breed, and what suits one man may not suit another. There is room for all and still room to spare. The fight should he against the scrubs and mongrels and not against any recognized purebreed stock. It is a poor plan to try to build up anything by tearing down something else. Everybody has a right to tie to his choice breed, but no one has a right to condemn a breed because it does not happen to sult his fancy.

The interest that many wealthy men have shown in pure-bred stock in this country has been beneficial to the breeding interests of the country in a marked degrees It is true that mon-eyed men have gone into breeding through a mere fancy, and, while fall-ures have followed many ventures of this kind, the money thus spent by men who could well afford to lose it has helped the legitimate, struggling breeder out of many a hole. When men that happens to strike their fancy, it is fortunate for those who are in position to cater to their wishes. better for the wealthy to spend their ash for something that has real merit in it than to throw it away on things that do not encourage the right kind of enterprise. Fancy farmers and breeddeserve some credit for assisting in the promotion of lots of noble en terprises in the breeding field.

Dallas, Tex., man has invented a cattle "dipping vat." The idea is to dip cattle as a prevention of the Texas One of these vats is used on the King cattle ranch, the largest cattle ranch in Texas. The dipping vat is six feet deep and contains carefully prepared chemical fluid. T high water mark to prevent waste by splashing. The bottom of the vat is three feet wide, the sides tapering outward, making it seven wide at the top. Large slats are nailed on the incline at the end of the vat and on the platform to prevent slipping. The floor of the vot is covered with sheet iron, and a square pen surrounds it. The cattle to he ducked are driven into a pen, and as they step over the center of gravity they are immersed in the fluid, after which they clamber out of the the incline. The idea is to kill the dis ease-carrying parasites, such as lice ticks, etc., thus reducing the liability f carrying splenic fever. The idea cems to be a good one, and the general utility of the cattle dipping vat should be thoroughly tested.

If a government bond bringing 4 o per cent interest is worth a big promium, what ought a Texas cow, that brings a calf every year that will Il for ten dollars, be worth? The only correct way to estimate the value of any kind of property is by the revenue it brings. Stocks, bonds, or al estate that will pay 8 or 10 ent per annum, is considered good investments. A good Texas cow will pay for all the grass she eats and all other expenses in connection with keep-ing her, and in addition thereto pay 10 per cent interest on fifty dollars. Not-withstanding this there are those who insist that Texas cows are dear at fifteen dollars a head.

Beef hides have advanced very materially in the markets. The hide of a 1000 pound steer is now worth from tive to seven dollars, provided it is not ruined or badly damaged with brands. There are lots of Texas steers selling on the market for two or three dollars a head less than they would have brought but for the numerous brands that have been placed upon them. For this reason the owners of Texas steers ould brand them as sparingly as pos-

It is a well known fact among cattlemen that spring calves are worth much more than those that come in the fall, then why not have them all come in spring? Calves, like lambs, can the made to come in any month that the owner may desire. Every cattle the owner may desire. Every cattle raiser should have a bull pasture in which the bulls should be compelled to stay at least nine months in the year. It is a well known fact that cows carry their calves nine months. If spring calves are desirable and the ranchmen find that the calves that come, for in-stance, in April, May and June, give best results, then to attain this result the bulls should be turned in the herd on the 1st of July and taken out the 1st of October. Three months is really longer than they should be permitted to remain with the cows. By increasing the number of bulls and allowing them to remain in the herd only two months, better results will be obtained If this practice was adhered to, fall and winter calves would be a thing of past, and when the ranchman sold his steers, either as is, 2s or feeders, there would be no cut back for short

on account of the extra size and even appearance of the steers, would more than off-set the additional expense in providing a separate pasture for the of having to increase the number of

It is an old, old story, but nevertheless true, that Texas ranchmen are losing thousands and thousands of dollars annually by the continued use of scrub bulls. Any one at all familiar with the cattle business of Texas knows the difference in value between a graded and scrub steer. Not only does this apply to the steers but it is a well known fact that herds of graded stock cattle bring, when offered for sale, from three to five dollars per head more than can possibly be realized for a herd of straight Texas or cold-blooded cattle. On feeders, steers that are three and four years old, the differ-ence between well graded and scrubs is from five to ten dollars a head. In view of this and the fact that high grade bulls can be bought at correspondingly low prices, it is astonishing indeed that any intelligent ranchman will, contrary to his own interests, continue the use of scrub or low grade

Not only do Texas ranchman lose thousands of dollars annually for the want of better bulls, but many of them are seriously damaging the style and quality of the cattle produced by the want of new fresh blood. The cattle raisers can't afford to select bulls and turn them out for service in the herd in which they were bred. This mis-take on the part of many of our ranchmen is costing them thousands of dol-lars. High grade or pedigreed bulls only should be used, but failing in this bulls should be selected from herds separate and distinct from those in which they are expected to permitted to remain in the same herd over three years. They can usually be swapped or exchanged with neighboring ranchmen without additional cost, but where this can't be done, they can at least be shipped to market. A bull will bring more on the Chicago market than he is worth to a ranchman after he has been used three years. close attention to details of this kind that any one can hope to build up a first-class herd of cattle.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending September 24, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Sevententh St., New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary. Bimberg, 39,992—W. B. Montgomery

to W. W. Wofford, Cheapside, Tex. Bob Stay, 41,830—Mrs. W. T. Hill to Mrs. E. C. Smedes, Huntsville, Tex. Chas. Rosenberg, 41,392—F. C. Carter to C. Rosenberg, LaGrange, Tex. Croton's Leroy, 40,772—J. J. Fowler to W. H. Perkins, Daingerfield, Tex. El Caporal, 41,698-J. A. Pryor to H.

Ehlers, LaGrange, Tex. Lamar's Crown Prince, 38,335—D. A. Saunders to W. W. Wofford, Cheap-Lord Landseer, 24,228-C, W. Howard

to S. T. Howard, Quanah, Tex. Lynchburg, 35,606-P. W. Hudson to . J. Smith, Brownsville, Tex. Lady Viola S., 107,820—A. Stockbridge to W. H. Johnson, Winnsboro, Tex. Little Lady Ethel, 107,819-A. Stock-bridge to W. H. Johnson, Winnsboro,

My Mossie, 65,518-M. Elis to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex. Nancy Ann, 66,710—M. Ellis to S. B. Hopkins, Dailas, Tex. Ruth Darling, 101,144—D. A. Saunders to W. W. Wofford, Cheapside,

Huth Wood, 95,874-R. E. Pike to R. M. Pyle, Celeste, Tex.
Tea Set, 100,052—Mrs. W. T. Hill to
Mrs. E. C. Smedes, Huntsville, Tex. Roger Pogis, 29,927-C. R. Bell to T. Ogilvy, Palestine, Tex. Ruminator, 41.746—W. W. Lipscomb B. Eucltenfuchs, San Antonio,

Tony Rex Pogis, 40,640-H. J. Mitchell to R. C. Campbell, Winnsboro, Tex.

Aloysia Ogdena, 64,770—W. B. Mont-gomery to A. W. Terrell, Austin, Tex. Beauty Lee, 102,825—Mrs. W. T. Hill Beauty Lee, 102,829—Mrs. W. T. Hill to T. Robinson, Point Blank, Tex. Irby C., 99,604—Mrs. E. C. Scott to D. F. Colquitt, Daingerfield, Tex. Lady Ruth S., 107,818 — A. Stock-bridge to W. H. Johnson, Winnsboro,

CATTLE BREEDING AND MAN-AGEMENT.

English breeders give great attention to the value of the different improved breeds and to the feeding of the best rations for growth and fattening, with an eye to the manure that must help to maintain the fertility, which stamps the successful breeder and farmer, who raises good stock and good crops. Mark Lane Express reports a paper by Mr W S Everitt at the meeting of

the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture:
"He said that during the past disastrous agricultural decade the raising of meat had not been so depressed as the raising of grain. When the exigen-cies of arable cultivation compelled them to raise grain, why should they send the inferior or even the best to market to sell cheap, and bring back something relatively dear, when they could use it to better advantage in the homestead? Let them rather seek in various foreign articles and grain the food ingredients in which their own produce was deficient, and by a judi-clous mixture of the two produce meat at a more remunerative price, retaining fertilizers for the land. Everitt described the quickest and most profitable method of beef-raising on arable occupations, dealing first with arable occupations, dealing first with the housing of cattle; and as to the selection of cattle, said it was gener-ally admitted that Devons, Angus, Red Polls and the Sussex breed were among those which produced the best quality of meat suited to modern requirements Herefords and Shorthorns were, per haps, the quickest growers and ers, and second to none for crossing with other breeds for grazing purposes; but he thought that Red Polls and Shorthorns were the best all-round cat-Breeds that did not turn out decent milkers were sure to die out. Whatever animal was selected, care should be taken that the main points were right—a broad face, with good countenance:—good—broad and deep sides, well ribbed up and closely set, with no vacancy behind the forearm; a straight back, wide and long, and the bones on either side of the tail wide and forward of the hip bones. The question of food and feeding was next dwelt upon, Mr. Everitt insisting that in artificial feeding nature must be imitated as closely as possible, or there would be no success; the elements of nutrition must be proportioned and balanced, or the animal's time would be wasted and its digestion disorgan-

third of a pound of oil per day. Any excess of these quantities was unnecessary, and was either voided or passed through the animal without advantage.
Mr. Everitt pointed out how the temperature of feeding-buildings might be maintained and regulated without the aid of heating apparatus. Each animal, he observed, was a small heating apparatus in itself, and must be fed with nitrogenous substances so as to maintain its heat. An animal should be given its drinking or water-bearing foods for the first thing in the morning before its artificial food, which otherwise would get into its third stomach before it was thoroughly dissolved, and disorganize the system, perhaps fa-tally. Having described the order in which he considered it desirable to ob-

ized. A thriving young animal from

a year to a year and half old required 2 pounds of albuminous or flesh-form-

ing matter, 10 pounds of carbahy-drates or fat-forming matter, and one-

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to day, and the amount of exercise necessary to keep feeding animals in good condition, Mr. Everitt said in con-clusion that if instead of giving his cattle 10 pounds of cake he gave them 2 pounds, and utilized other articles of his own production, the farmer would

THE FEEDER MARKET. The situation in the local feeder has changed very materially within the last thirty days. A combination of circumstances have sucreeded in practically stopping operations, and it now looks as if those who have feeders for sale would be compelled to sell them, if sold at all, at a considerable reduction from the prices

asked thirty days ago.

Two months ago the price at which good fat Texas steers were being sold in the Northern market seemed to justify the prices fixed by those who had feeders to sell. Since that time, however, the prices in the market centers have gradually declined, until now good 1000 pound steers are selling in the market at fully five dollars a head less than they would have brought the first of August. Feeders very naturally feel that they ought to be able to buy their cattle at what they are then worth in the market centers, less freight and other expenses of shipping. Figuring on this basis they would naturally expect to get them now for five dollars a head less than they were worth two months ago. In addition to the decline in the markets, the live stock commission merchants who hanthe Texas trade at the market centers, and whose money in a great measure controls the marketable cattle of Texas, have recently practically stopped making new loans, and in many instances are insisting on im-mediate settlement of moneys already advanced. The Journal does not fully understand the cause of this recent change in the policy of the live stock commission merchants, but supposes that it has been made necessary on account of the stringency in money matters, or for other reasons that fully the action taken by the commission merchants. This much, how-ever, it does know, that the failure on the part of the commission merchants to make the usual liberal advance, has forced a large number to abandon the idea of feeding, who would otherwise have fed extensively. Others who con-templated feeding, and who are able financially to carry out the business independent of the commission merchants, have become discouraged on account of the present low market, consequently will not now feed as heretofore contemplated.

In view of all this it is simply out of the question to expect feeders who have not yet bought what cattle they want, to pay the prices hertofore asked. Those who have steers to sell must abandon the idea of selling them to feeders, or must make the price in keeping with the market and the other unfortunate circumstances surrounding the feeders. Failing to do this they will be compelled to either ship their cattle direct to the market centers, or hold them until next year. The Journal believes that the market ill run low this fall a marketed now or during the remainder of this year, will bring less money than they will again sell for in several years. For this reason it would advise those who are able financially to do so. who have plenty of grass and water, to hold their steers for another year. Those who are not thus situated must either make the required reduction and sell to feeders. and sell to feeders, or take their chances in the market centers.

"KATY FLYER."

On Octobers6, the popular M., K. & T. railway company will put into service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesbo-ro and Denison, trains numbers 5 and 6 which wall beautiful trains numbers 5 and which will be called the "Katy

The equipment of these trains will be The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The couth-hound will leave St. Louis daily south-bound will leave St. Louis daily

at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m. second morning at 939 a. m.

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VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any in-formation 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.

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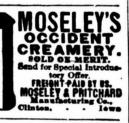
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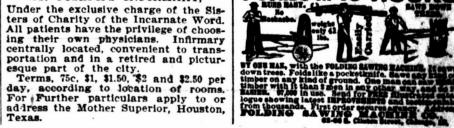
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#### SWINE.

A hog over one year, except breeders, will be a curiosity before long. Our grandfathers thought that the marketable age of hogs was from two to three years. A great change and a good one, isn't it?

Sick hogs are like sick people—they should be taken care of. We are certainly improving in our handling and especially in preventing diseases of swine by maintaining a thorough con-

There has been a vast amount of oats raised in the state this year that are damaged by the rain to such an ex-tent that it will hurt their selling price. Feed this to the hogs and secure a

A feeder can feel a just pride in following a fine bunch of stock to the scales. His bank account will also feel better and look better. The way to get such stock is to start in right by buying good breeding arimals.

J. G. Trueblood, Salem, Ind., reports a sure cure for scours in young pigs, as follows: Take one teaspoonful of coperas, dissolve and give in a gallon of slop or milk to sow for eight pigs. If sow has greater or less number than eight pigs, give in propor-This has never failed him in several years to work a cure.

From carefully conducted tests it has been determined that it takes six pounds and four ounces of corn to produce a pound of pork. On this hypothssis it is easy to solve the problem of comparative profits of selling or reeding the corn crop, and
With corn at 12 1-2 cents pork costs

\$1.50 per cwt.
With corn at 15 cents pork costs \$1.78 per cwt. With corn at 17 cents pork costs \$2

per cwt. With corn at 20 cents pork costs \$2.38

per cwt. With corn at 22 cents pork costs \$2.62 per cwt. With corn at 25 cents pork costs \$2.96 per cwt. With corn at 30 cents pork costs \$3.57

per cwt. With corn at 33 cents pork costs \$3.92 per cwt.
With corn at 35 cents pork costs \$4

per cwt. With corn at 38 cents pork costs \$4.52 With corn at 40 cents pork costs \$4.75

per cwt. With corn at 42 cents pork costs \$5

per cwt. With corn at 45 cents pork costs \$5.35 With corn at 50 cents pork costs \$5.95

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.

#### INBREEDING.

This subject is one that confuses the minds of stock breeders perhaps more than almost any other connected with the breeding of live stock; and perhaps there is none other upon which there is such a diversity of opinion. Whether this comes of a lack of an intelligent understanding of the subject, or whether it arises from a failure on the part of the breeder to closely observe the results that follow inbreeding, the fact neverthless remains that the breeding world, generally, is at sea on this sub-

Inbreeding, as we understand it, and as the term is generally understood by the best informed and most progressive breeders, is the mating of animals tumn, the garden will be very pretty closely related to each other, and whether the results which follow this ne of breeding are good, or whether they are bad is a question which vitally concerns breeders of the present day. Reasoning from what we can see in

the animal kingdom in its wild state, we are forced to the conclusion that no evil effects follow inbreeding. That is, if that which is almost universally accepted as being true, that inbreeding of the most promiscous character has been practiced ever since the waters were assuaged and the Ark unloaded its precious freight on Mount Ararat. We see a uniformity existing among animals in their wild state, or among the feathered tribe, that man with an intellect that seems almost boundless searching out, and moulding or bending nature to his will, has never

been able to attain. But there are mysteries connected with creation which, perhaps, we will never be able to comprehend. It may be that the Creator gave to wild animals one law of government, and to those which were to be domesticated, another. It may be that this law virtually and effectually prohibits inbreeding among them, or it may be that in-breeding is necessary among wild animals in order that they might retain, or maintain their identity. However this may be, we know that the natural laws of the Creator ,governing this universe, working with perfect harmony and precision, and only, and alone, when man becomes a factor, is there friction and disorder.

If we accept the generally accepted theory that inbreeding is practiced among wild animals and wild birds, and reasoning from the standpoint that and reasoning from the standpoint that like causes produce like effects, we must arrive at the conclusion that no deterioration will follow if we practice att. But, as we have already said, we cannot understand all the mysteries of creation, so we are forced to rely on what we can understand, and what experience and observation has taught

Inbreeding and line breeding are practically the same thing-inbreeding being line breeding intensified, and how far inbreeding can be practiced with-out injurious effects being produced, or in other words, how close we can in breed and make improvement, is a question that has not yet been solved. We all have our ideas and opinions on the subject, but few breeders, if any, have settled convictions in regard to the matter, based on actual tests, which have demonstrated to a certain-ty that a certain line can be followed that will produce uniformly good re-

The question resolves itself into this Is inbreeding advisable, or should there be no relationship existing be-tween the sire and dam? We would answer this question by saying it is owing to the purposes for which the animal is bred. If a farmer is growing hogs for the pork barrel only, we think it would not be a good policy to inbreed as he would obtain the best results by cross breeding. By cross breeding we mean the using of sire and dam of two distinct breeds. Of course thoroughbreds should always be used to obtain the best results. This seems to impart vigor and vitality by the commingling

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SHEEP AND WOOL!

can be secured in no other way. But

unto the professional breeder who is endeavoring to breed a hog that will

approach as near to an ideal as possi-

ble, it is different. His object is not

form and color, to improve these points most essential and eliminate those

most objectionable. How can this be accomplished? We say by in or line breeding, which we have already said amounts practically to the same thing.

Now some fellow-breeder may hold up his hands in horror at the very mention

of inbreeding. But I take it for granted that the greater number that will read

these lines are Poland-China breeders,

and I do not think that I overstate the case when I say that the Poland-China is the best hog in existence. And how

this assertion let him take up the pedi-gree of some hog that has coursing in its veins some of the most popular strains of blood, then open his record

volumes and ascertain how many times that pedigree will trace back to Tom Corwin 2d, 35, S. R., or Old U. S. 131, or some of the other noted hogs that

did so much in the early history of this

breed to make it worthy of the place

it now occupies.

Now I would not have the reader in-

fer that I am an advocate of indiscrim-inate or close inbreeding, but what I

would impress upon his mind is this, that if he has in his herd a male and a

female that are of the same uniform makeup and possessing individual ex-

cellence that comes near his ideal, I would not hesitate to breed them to-

gether, even if they were no farther re-moved than second cousins. The same

blood lines operating in both animals

are pretty certain to perpetuate or pro-

duce in their offsprings the characteristics of the sire and dam.

In in or line breeding we have the nly means of producing uniformity or

fixidity of type that is easily recognizable wherever seen. Not only will this apply to the animal, but also to the human race. Wherever any race of

people have remained separate and dis-

tinct and have married and intermarried only among themselves, we have a striking illustration of this fact, and

only where there is amalgamation or a mixing of two or more different races

does this identity or fixidity lose itself. We know a short-horn, a Hereford,

a polled Angus or a Jersey cow wherever we see them, and we also know a

Poland-China, a Chester-White or a Berkshire hog wherever seen. Why?

Because they have been inbred or line bred until the characteristics neculiar

to each breed is so fixed that they crop out in a marked degree in all their offspring. W. A. HILL.

UNCLE SAM'S SEED GARDEN.

Back of the seed barn of the de-partment of agriculture is a very funny

kind of garden. It covers about half an acre, which is divided up into many

have been obtained from foreign countries, through United States consuls,

who have responded to a circular sent out by the department of state requesting them to send samples. In fact, they come from all over the world

and the purpose of the garden described is to make a fairly comprehensive

exhibit of the grasses of all lands. Included among the 450 species are

various kinds of forage plants. The idea of this novel exhibit is original

with Prof. Scribner, the agrostologist recently engaged by the department of agriculture. When all of the plants are fully developed, along toward au-

which belong to the family of grasses.

Adjoining the garden is L. O. How-ard's insect rearing establishment, in

which bugs of multitudinous varieties

gentleman jocularly threatened to let out his bugs to browse upon Prof.

Scribner's grasses, not to mention the

plants of different kinds which Prof.

Wiley is cultivating in the immediate

vicinity.

Prof. Wiley has an outfit of a very pecular sort. It consists of a shed with a glass roof, out from under which run

a series of parallel railway tracks for

a distance of 60 or 70 feet. On the rails are miniature flat cars, which

carry huge earthen pots and wooden tubs. In each tub is a growing plant. There are a number of specimens of

each kind of plant-potato, pea or what

not—each growing in a different kind of soil. The purpose in view is to find

out just how much available food is

contained in various soils. The soils employed have previously been ana-

yzed. The quantity of plant food in a

soil may not determine its usefulness

for producing crops, inasmuch as it may not be in such shape as to be

Feeding plants is like feeding babies; the diet has got to be not merely nutritious, but easily digestible. Hav-

ing ascertained by analysis just how much plant food is contained in each

kind of soil, Prof. Wiley wants to know how much of it is assimilated in the

process of vegetable growth. The soils experimented with are from all parts

of the United States, and the infor-

mation obtained is expected to be of much use to farmers. The days of farming by guesswork have nearly

passed by and agriculture is a scientific

Prof. Wiley to run his plants under shelter when it rains. Rain water con-

tains nitrogen, which, being added in

undetermined quantities, would inter-fere with the accuracy of his experi-ments. Only distilled water is fur-

nished to the plants.

The department of agriculture raises

every year on its farm many thou-

sands of plants for distribution through

members of congress and to applicants generally. This season it will take 85,-

000 cuttings of grapevines, comprising twenty-five varieties. Of course, the

grapevines were grown out of doors. Twenty-two varieties of olives will be

grown under glass for the same pur-pose to be distributed in the South.

Of these 10,000 will be produced, some varieties being best for oil and others

most suitable for pickles. Out of doors will be grown thirty varieties of

figs, from which, perhaps, 1500 cuttings will be taken. To the list will be added

100,000 strawberry plants of forty var-

eties; also 5000 camphor plants raised

from seed, and pineapples, guavas,

oranges and lemons. Olives and figs

are distributed only south of North Carolina, camphor plants south of Sa-

vannah and pineapples in Southeastern

Florida, due regard being had for the

climatic conditions suitable for the

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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are bred under glasses.

There will be bamboos,

Belton, Mo.

to look upon.

The raiser of good early lambs usually has a double chance of selling at a fair profit; one, if he sells in the spring; the other if he keeps the lambs alone to obtain the greatest number of pounds in a given time, although he should never lose sight of this, but to breed for excellence and symmetry of until nearly or quite a year old.

> If lambs are to be sold as yearlings and a good place is not at hand for weaning in cold weather, it may be better to have the lambs drop at a later period, say about April or May.

There is usually more difference in price in favor of good lambs as com-pared with sheep than in case of pigs or calves. It is also true that "yearling lambs" usually sell, if good in quality, at prices above those obtained for older fat sheep. has he been brought to so high a de-gree of excellence? We answer, by in or line breeding. As a breed they are intensely inbred, and if anyone doubts

In the days when sheep were kept almost solely for wool it was a com-mon practice to keep wethers until sev-eral years old. With the low prices for wool which have prevalled for some years, there seems no good reason for continuing it.

When an owner is classing his sheep he is often taken by the beautiful quality of the fleece, and overlooks the want of density and other faults. By this he does his flock more harm than he thinks of by perpetuating faults that require eradicating.

In England the sheep is commonly called 'the rent payer," and the ancient proverb that the sheep has a golden foot is there verified. But here that other proverb, to the effect that the sheep is always an unhappy flock' is the common experience.

It has been abundantly proved that sheep can be produced which will be every way satisfactory for mutton and also give a good weight of good wool. There is no proof that the two qualities can not be combined in the same breed or same individual.

If our village dwellers, coal miner and mechanics could be induced keep pigs, lambs or any other kind small stock about them in place o the worthless dogs which they harbor it would be better for themselves and the neighborhood in which they live.

The best pays in all things pertaining to stock. The average Americaneats twice the amount of mutton he did twenty years ago, because he gets better. The fleece weighs double, too because of better breeding and handling. Good sheep will pay but the old scrubs will not.

Stud flock breeding is profitable for only a few. One's own qualifications and the adaptation of his situation should be carefully examined before undertaking this line. Once deter-mined upon it should be entered as one would any intellectual profession. It is the incessant student and toiler that will succeed.

These may be considered to be the little rectangular patches. Of the latter there are 450 in all, which are sown with as many different kinds of grasses. The seeds for most of these governing properties in wool, and when buyers are purchasing determine the price of the clip: Length of staple, soundness or strength and elasticity of staple and condition. The latter especially is a wanting characteristic in domestic fleeces.

> In pure bred flocks, where stock is raised for breeding purposes, the alto-gether most satisfactory way to purchase a ram is to visit the flock from which a selection is to be made and make it yourself. A breeder may be ever so honest, yet not be able to make a choice suited to your chosen type.

> It is knack and personal manage-ment, and not luck, which will keep a flock of sheep in good condition dur-They should enter ing the winter. their winter quarters in good shape and then be tended with intelligence. It is folly to try to make something out of the weaklings and they should be weeded out closely.

An Illinois feeder reports "that he has had excellent results from feeding silage to fattening sheep, making as high as twenty pounds gain per head in ninety days, feeding grain in addi-tion. He has fed as many as 10,000 head on ensilage at one time. Silage seems to be as useful and safe for sheep as for any other kind of livestock.

Early lambs are preferable to late ones for breeding purposes for the reason it is easier to sell the early lambs as a lamb than the late one; that is they cannot be made so large for the autumn sale when they are dropped late. This is especially true of the rams; but as we cannot anticipate sex if we are to have early rams we must have early ewe lambs also.

No matter how low the price of wool may go, sheep will always be a valuable farm product. The economic production of mutton can be made one of the features of profit in mixed hus-bandry. The day of special sheep raising may pass away, but a flock of good sheep will always be found useful as well as a profitable thing to have around. The ability of sheep to take up and utilize many things that would otherwise go to waste makes them a desirable scavenger for cleaning up some things that no other class of live stock would touch.

A responsible sheepman writes from New Mexico that sheep buyers in that locality are not able to obtain more than 50 per cent of their intended purchases, owing to the depletion of breed-ing stock and the constant diminution of the lamb, increased from 60 to 25 per cent. He also says that 230,000 sheep are passing through the country adjacent to Las Vegas, destined to Kansas and Nebraska, besides many to Kansas and Nebraska, besides many that are leaving the state by other routes. This indicates a liberal de-mand for sheep in the Northern and Western states for feeding and stock

SOME RESOLUTIONS. Pursuant to a call the members of

the Bosque County Wool Growers' as-sociation met at the courthouse in Meridian at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, August 31, 1895. After considerable routine business a committee appoint-ed by the chairman brought in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

mously adopted:
To the Hon. G. H. Noonan, member
of the Fifty-fourth United States Congress: Sir—We the undersigned wool
growers of Bosque county, Texas, in onvention assembled, hereby desire to call your attention to a few plain acts, to-wit: Whereas, the present prices of wool

are decidedly discouraging, and many growers have been forced out of the business, and all others will eventually be forced out if present prices remain,

Whereas, as shown by county tax as-sessors' rolls in 1889, Bosque county paid taxes on 96,000 sheep, which shearwool 672,000 pounds, valued at 0. For this information we call \$141,140.

your aftention to statistics, agricultural report, table No. 7, page 305, L. L. Foster, commissioner. And, Whereas, as shown by county tax rolls for 1895, number of sheep were 62,485 head, valued at \$55,400, approximate each sheep to average 6 pounds of wool and we have 374,748 pounds at 81-2c per pound, equals \$31,853.58, a total loss to Bosque county of \$109,-

Whereas, as shown by agricultural statistics, state of Texas, page 306, summary table No. 7: Total number sheep sheared

number pounds wool clipped .... ..... ..... ....18,345,648

We are not regularly in the land business, but when our friends insist on it and offer large, desirable tracts at a big bargain, we occasionally consent to handle them.

For instance, we offer the "PUT" ranch in Hood and Erath Counties, containing 30,000 acres, worth \$5.00, at \$2.50 an acre, one third cash, balance on time at a low rate of interest,

The "Daugherty" ranch near Abilene, containing 6,000 acres, all first-class agricultural land, worth \$8.00, at \$4.00 per acre.

A splendid tract of 15,000 acres near Merkel on the Texas and Pacific railroad, all good land and highly improved, worth \$10.00 an. acre, but we will sell it for \$6.00 and wait ten years for five-sixths of the money.

One of the best cattle ranches in Western Texas, containing nearly 100,000 acres, all under good fence, sixteen miles of running water, plenty of shelter and an abundance of grass for 10,000 cattle. worth \$2.50 an acre, price \$1.25, one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

Will furnish maps and give any information desired to those who mean business.

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ceeds derived from all other industries are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, benefiting all classes, the business man and lab-

Whereas, Texas possesses a amount of rough lands more suitable for grazing sheep than other purposes, and the unprofitable condition of the sheep industry for the three years passed caused by unwise legislation has been one of the great causes of the decrease in our school fund from \$5.25 to \$3.50 per capita for each and every child within the scholastic age, thus robbing the children of Texas of millions of dollars, now therefore be it

1. That we are convinced by the past three years' experience that wool cannot be grown in this section for less than 16 cents per pound.

2. That we urge upon the members of the Fifty-fourth congress from Tex-

as to use every honorable measure to have a duty of seven cents per pound restored upon all wools imported which compete with wools grown in the Unit-3. That we do most earnestly condemn the actions of the members from

Texas in the Fifty-third congress for lending their votes to eastern manufacturers in placing raw wools imported to the United States on the free list, while the manufactured article of these wools were left on the dutiable

lieve in a horizontal tariff, and ask that American industries with a fair consideration.

5. That recognizing the fact that as wool prices decrease in our markets so does the price of cotton decrease in proportion, and sheep husbandry being classed as about seventh in valuation in the agricultural pursuits, we call upon all farmers and stock to assist us in restoring good markets high prices and plenty of money with which to handle our produce and give us a reasonable compensation for our

6. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Stockman and Farm-San Antonio; The Live Stock Jour nal of Fort Worth, and a copy be sent to the secretary of the State Wool Growers' association at San Angelo, Tex., and a copy be sent to Hon. Noonan, member congress, and respectfully urge that he use all reas-onable and honorable means in securing at least 7 cents per pound duty all foreign wools imported here, which compete with wools grown in the United States.

KAS. BARRY, President. FRANK BATES, Secretary.

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Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and
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route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

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It is said to be a fact that poor farmers make poor citizens.

Texas has the larget unimproved acreage of any state in the Union-30,-660,772.

To be run against is simply a proof of position, to run against something is a proof of motion.

The Bell County Fair association will hold their annual fair at Belton October 8 to 12. A fine program is arranged for, and it is going to prove a most attractive exhibit of Bell county's resources.

Success cannot be measured entirely by the accumulation of wealth. Its accumulation may cost health and peace of mind. At such a price success is a poison, a punishment, a fruit with a worm at the core.

It is an established principle in the world's economy that something cannot be gotten for nothing, though many seem to be trying to do so. It was decreed in a very early day of the world's history that "man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face," and that law has never been repealed, so even now any good thing that is gotten somebody has to sweat for it.

It is the duty of the agricultural newspapers to study well the known, mark out carefully the discoveries leading to the unknown and interpret it to the farmer on his farm. Its duty is o be a teacher to give counsel and advice, to get behind every good movenent and explain its workings to the farmer. To these ends the Journal has always worked.

An editor will go to some merchants and ask them for an advertisement when they will remark that it does not pay: that no one reads the paper. Some night shortly after, let that man be saught kissing another man's wife, or rying to keep a lamp post perpendicuar, and if the printing office is in the garret of a seventeen story building he will climb to the top to beg the editor o keep it quiet.

A farm life offers many opportunilies to think, if excessive work does not dominate the man, and 'repeated stay-at-homes do not rob him of the self-sustaining force derived from conact with his neighbors. The rustle of corn leaves, the fragrance of clover ields, the twitter of birds, the beauties of the heavens, all of these inspiring things become monotonous and depressing when a man is continually tlone with them. A man should mingle with his neighbors when ever it is possible to do so and his farm not suffer from so doing.

Home is too sacred a place to permit the entrance of anything that is an encroachment upon the happiness of any one of its inmates. Especially should the memories of childhood's nome be the dearest, for earliest scenes form the latest memories, and the minds's first impressions are the deepest and most lasting. The years that lay between childhood and old age seem commonplace, and many of their occurences are forgotten, but no one ever forgets the home where the eyes first opened on the new scenes of life, the human faces, and earliest objects and associations.

A. BEAUTIFUL PRESE VT.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is indepted to Colonel Charles Goodnight, the well-known Panhandle ranchman, for a beautiful and unusually large pair of elk horns. They were taken from the head of one of the many fine elk that adorn Colonel Goodnight's park at his beautiful home at Goonnight station, on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, in Armstrong county. In this same park are thirty to forty head of fine buffalo, quite a number of deer, antelope and other wild game, The colonel's herd of buffalo alone are estimated to be worth a small fortune. They are rapidly enhancing in value, for the reason that the breed is almost extinct, and are further enhanced in value by reason of the fact that Colonel Goodnight is sucpessfully crossing hew with black muley cattle and thus establishing a new breed that will no doubt become very valuable in the near nume.

Don't be in a hurry to leave the farm, for city dissipation is swallowing up more people annually in the United States than all the monsters which lurk in the turbulent waters of the East. Costly pictures, luxurious carpets and silken curtains are city adornments; but remember that it takes wealth to secure them, and if you have

the wealth you may enjoy all these comforts just as well in your country home. Never conclude that happiness and moral worth are alone confined to marble palaces and gilded interiors, for a large majority of the noble, selfsacrificing men and women, who have blessed all ages, sprung from humble homes, and by their own efforts have achieved distinction and bequeathed to their children and the world the examples of a pure life and a good name, which is far more desirable than great riches.

THE PATENT MAN. All classes of men, with all sorts of hobbies inhabit this world of ours. The man with an axe to gfind and the man with a patent are men to give a wide berth. The man with a patent, whether in the embroylic state or a matter of reality is a species of public nuisance. They seem to be possessed of a mania that clings to them with a persistency that precludes the admission of ideas more beneficial. The same hopes that lead a man to play the lottery year after year is the impelling force to the man with a patent. "A favored few are winners, why not I?" Each and every one of this class see in the future a place beside Edison of Watts as their reward, and they follow this ignus fatuus and their family lives in poverty. For its victim this craze does not always seek the lowly or weak in mind, but trails at its chariot wheels minds, which otherwise utilized, would redound both to their own and the welfare of those dependent upon them.

THE FUTURE. With the coming of the fall season, an era of prosperity for the farmer and stockman is expected to dawn. The increasing price of farm products and cattle, sheep and hogs, lead to this belief. A lesson that will not soon be forgotten is the result of the depression of recent years. The need of frugality and good judgment is apparent to those who have passed through the mill, so to speak, of the panic. The only trouble to be feared is that the present high price of cotton will lean farmers into planting a large crop next year, forgetful of the fact that there is more money in raising one bale which brings 8 cents than two bales at 4 cents. The fear that the stockmen have not learned the lesson of hard times is groundless, and every move they make will be cautiously studied out, and the mistakes will be comparatively few.

The dairy industry of the state is on the up grade, and it is pleasing to note that the scrub is fast being replaced by thoroughbred stock. A few wise laws are needed along this line.

The swine breeders are keeping up with the times, as the numerous associations relative to that industry, being organized over the state, would indicate. The days of the razor-back are numbered in Texas.

Along all lines things have a most encouraging outlook, and there is but little to notice that does not pertain to a coming era of prosperity.

WHAT FAIRS ARE GOOD FOR. The fact that so many county fairs are each meeting with unlimited suc- in cess argues well for the benefits to bederived from attending, since their principle revenues come from admission fees. That they are of practical benefit is a well understood fact by all who have had occasion to investigate the matter to any extent. No person can mingle with his fellow man and not be wiser for it. A man who keeps to himself all his ideas soon becomes a crank on that particular subject, but on the other hand, if communicated to his neighbor, his views expand and the weak spots in his pet theories are brought to light and strengthened with stronger ones. In this regard fairs are highly beneficial, as they bring to notice the new creations of creative art, and the results of experiments by tried observers. To those who love fine stock the best of the land is brought to their notice and a paradise of wonders is revealed to those whose ideals lie in the range of improved machinery.

People should never get too old and set in their ways to learn, and a day at a county fair is a good school.

CHRONIC MALARIA,

A Very Prevalent Disease Following the Hot Summer of 1895.

The continuance of hot and dry weather is sure to produce the preva-lence of chronic malaria. The past summer has been exactly suitable for the production of a great deal of ma-laria. Even in localities where malaria has been previously unknown many cases of malaria are developed. This form of malaria is distinguished from the old-fashioned fever and ague by the insidiousness of its attack and the diffi-culty with which it is cured. It does not come on quickly, like chills and fever. The symptoms pester and provoke sometimes for several weeks before the patient is made sick enough to take medicine.

Slight, chilly sensations, cold, sweaty pells, frontal headache, billiousness, spells, frontal headache, billiousness, furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth,

sticky mucous in the thorat, constipation, languor, etc. A medical treatise on chronic malaria will be sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohlo.
This book is a complete guide to the prevention and cure of malaria in its various forms. /Pe-ru-na has long since been recognized as the only infallible cure for the chronic from of malaria. While quinine has become the setandard remedy for acute malaria, com-monly called fever and ague, many people have found by bitter experience that it will not cure the chronic form, Pe-ru-na cures these cases promptly and permanently.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local avplications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitu-tional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the in-flammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine

cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but of turkimed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circu-

lar; free, F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

AND MULES. HORSES

Horses doing ordinary work dring from seven to nine gallons of water per day.

A good horse is never a bad color. same is true in regard to any farm animal.

The general purpose animal on the farm is generally like the "jack of all trades" in the work shop.

In his striving for certain special excellencies in his stock the breeder is liable to overlook the importance of sound "constitution."

Foreign countries are now buying many of our horses. It may not be long until the export trade may be quite a feature of the horse business of this country .- Ex. Dandy Jim now holds the trotting

record over a half mile track. At Huntington, Ind., last Friday, he trotted a third heat in 2:11 3-4. The half-mile track record was formerly held by Kitty Bayard, and was 2:12 1-4. Russian horses have particularly shapely necks and fine, high spirited heads. They are very sure gaited as well as thoroughly trained. A Russian high school horse can show more

age circus pony. This is the day of rapidly changing records. Such a thing as a race record that will stand any length of time is a rarity. Of the conspicous records that have stood the longest are the twoyear-old 2:10 3-4 of Arion, made No-vember, 1891, and the yearling pacing mark of 2:20 3-4 of Belle Acton, made October, 1892.

tricks, gaits and dances than an aver-

The demand for high class road horses just now is very brisk, and the owner of horses of that kind can get a very satisfactory price for them, says the "Horse World." New York has long been a notable market for light harness horses, and as the work on the new driveway progresses it furnishes new buyers. Wherever there are suitable roads for driving, the light harness horse is in demand, a fact that should lead breeders to faroad improvement at every opportunity.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue.

If you would have your horse to serve you on the day of trial, if you desire him then to be a horse of truth, make him sober and inaccessible to Do not beat your horses, nor speak to

them in a loud tone of voice; do not be angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.
Use your horse as you do your leathern bottle; if you open it gently and gradually, you can easily control the

water therein, but if you open it sud-denly, the water escapes at once, and nothing remains to quench your thirst. Whose raiseth and traineth a horse for the Lord is counted in the number who give alms day and night, private as well as public. He will find his reward

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR

In 1890 the United States had on its farms and ranches 14,000,000 horses, worth about \$978,000,000. By 1892 the worth about \$378,000,000. By 1892 the number had risen by 1,500,000, and they had increased in value to \$1,000,000.000. In January, 1895, there were on farms and ranches 15,893,318 horses, worth only \$576,730,580. In three years the farmers and horse breeders have lost about \$424,000,000 in horse values, and in the same time about \$400,000,000 of electric rail have been equipped equipped and constructed. In each of the great cities from 7000 to 10,000 horses have suddenly been thrown out of use, and the yearly purchase of horses to fill their places has suddenly stopped. Prices for common horses in the East have dropped one-half, while Oregon has 2,000,000 Cayuse horses on ranches which are being slaughtered for their hides. This loss is ordinarily attributed to the trolley, but this can scarcely be the only cause. In 1890 there were 2351 miles of street car lines, about three-quarters of the whole operated horses. This required from 50,000 60,000 horses and mules. In all, the street car lines have never employed over 100,000 horses. This is about one horse in every 160. The United States has nearly as many horses as all Europe outside of Russia, the latter having 19,663,336 horses in 1888 and the rest of Europe only 16,820,-074. From 1870 to 1894 the number of horses here doubled. In 1870, how-ever, the United States had one horse to every 4.43 of population, in 1880 one to every 4.39 and in 1890 one to every 4.45 persons.

THE GERMAN WAY. A writer in Coleman's Rural World, commenting on the marner in which races are conducted in Germany and Austria, says:

They make a success of them and draw the people. We do not. Seven races in one afternoon, called on time advertised to a certainty. A race comes on every half hour from the commence-ment at 2 or 3 o'clock until all have been trotted and won or lost. Like our running races in this country, the peo ple have a chance to bet and they do bet, knowing the race will be finished in the next thirty minutes, and they would do the same here could they get the chance. With their method there is not one-half the chance for trickery and dishonest driving. The horses las longer and the contests are just as good, in many cases better, because the races are for longer distances. It is nonsense to say there is no contest for speed in a race where all are striving to win for one and a half or two iniles. And it is this one trial that must be made if we succeed in getting any money out of the race. The people like it and will patronize the races. Is not that what we need, but do not get? Many of our races are simply horse killers, five, six and seven and eight heats, all the afternoon trotting one race; spectators cannot stay to see them finished, but go home disgusted, resolving to not attend any more trotting races. And still we keep on in same old way until the owners of the horses trot for about the entrance money paid in by themselves. In Austria and Germany the entrance is very small. The societies make money from the gate receipts."

THE HORSE QUESTION. We have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the demand for draft and coach or carriage horses and speedy roadsters is not likely to shift to some other types in the near future. We hear much of the "horseless age" owadays, especially since the Chicago a. road race by horseless carriages between Milwaukee and Chicago in November next, and there are some

who affect to see in the invention of a motor carriage "the passing of the horse." The desire to prophesy is the chief inspiration of such predictions. Invention has already displaced thousands of horses from street car service, but it may well be questioned if this does not about mark the limit of its interference with horse breeding. The thousands of bicycles now in use floes not mean that for every bicycle on the boulevard a horse has been discarded. It merely means that thousands of those who formerly walked or patronary at the street care because the results about the second of the second control of the sec ized street cars because they could not afford to keep a horse can now indulge in a healthful and enjoyable ride on the less costly wheel. The electric or steam or gasoline carriage is doubtless.

a fact in the future.
Some of the difficulties to be overcome are inherent and will prevent the threatened "passing of the horse." Men who prefer locomotion by inanimate means can find it in the trolley or cable car and the bicycle. When gentlemen turn engineers and coachmen stokers, we may begin to fear the incursion of we may begin to fear the incursion of the horseless carriage into horse breed-ing. Meantime it should be remem-bered that "all the world loves a horse," and this inherent love is not to be uprooted in a day, especially among that class that use the horse for pleasure purposes for pleasure purposes.

The average American wants to go fast, hence the speedy road horse will not want for purchasers. But he must be handsome as well as fast. The heavy English and continental vehicles designed for family use in boulevard and park are every day more and more in demand. There is nothing to indi-cate any special change in their construction that would affect the style of horse suited to them. Ball bearings will permit of their draft by smaller and lighter horses than are now used, but the fitness of things—the proportion between horse and carriage-must be preserved at all events, however light the draft; hence we conclude that the heavy harness horse, or the coach horse, will not want for purchasers, and we see no reason to anticipate any material change in the style of this horse which is now popular. horse which is now popular.

The draft horse, like the poor, we shall always have with us. The breder may select his mares and stallions with a feeling of perfect security on that point.

If the stamp of the draft horse

changes at all, it may be influenced to-ward a smaller size by the application of ball bearings on truck axles. On the whole, we see no reason to apprehend any material change in the demand now current for the roadster. the coach horse and the draft horse.— Breeder's Gazette.

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

HENINGER BROS. Talfors and Clothiers, 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 made clothes we can suit you. Price reasonable. We refer to the Journal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE Eight hundred feeding steers, high

grade Durham, 3-year old and up; an extra choice lot; above quarantine line. Address, W. J. McIntyre, Alpine, Tex. FOR SALE-600 native stock cattle

consiting of cows and calves and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers; nearly all young stock and partly graded. Will sell for delivery any time until November 15. W. M. Groseclose, Breckinridge, Stephens Co., Texas. FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE-An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas, Two dwellings, several small pastures.

plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. Will sell on easy terms or lease till April 1896 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or class. More land for trade or sale chass. 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 Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON.

Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

FOR SALE-We have for sale 300 head of steers, 125 4-year-old and up, 60 3-year-old and 125 is and 2s, and a few cows. Will sell part or all. Address Box & Leaverton, Crockett, Houston Co., Texas.

WANTED-Lady wishes position as governess or companion to a lady. Send full particulars to "Teacher," box 28, Menardville, Menard County, Tex.

THE GREAT DISPERSION. The Shorthorn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing out sale of the entire Forest Grove herd of fine show cattle and val-uable breeding stock, property of the late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, Octo-ber 25. The sale will be positive and will include the renowned bulls, Young Abbottsburn 119679 and Nonpareil Chief 113034, and such cows as Imp, Princess Alice, Imp. Victoria 79th, Princess Alice, Imp. Victoria 79th, Linwood Golden Drop, Gwendoline 2d, Isabella 3d, etc., generally conceded to be the richest collection of Shorthorn cattle in North America at the present time. The opportunity of a lifetime is to secure "top" cattle. For catalogue address N. B. Deatherage, administra-tor, Richmond, Ky.; Col. R. E. Edmon-

auctioneer. At 9 a. m. some fine saddle stallions and mares will be sold. Cattle sale begins at 1 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE.
500 head of good feeding sheep—2 and 3
year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds. Address J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex. FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head. George B. Loving & Co. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MEAL AND HULLS. We are prepared to furnish quotations on meal and hulls in car load lots, f. o. b. the mill or with freight added. By reason of arrangements made we can save money to the buyer. Address Standard Live Stock Commission Co., Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

## W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo.

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and

## 100 Mares and Fillies For Sale

I have 100 good mares and fillies from I have 100 good mares and filles from two to six years old, well bred, good size and in fine condition that I will sell in lots of 25 or over. Part of these have been broken to harness and sad-S. Cress, Odessa, Tex.

For Sale—Clay Cross, 26,241, record 2:30, sire Royal Windsor, 10,245; dam Belle, by Happy Medium; sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and 91 others in 2:30 or better. Clay Cross is a rich-red bay, 15 3-4 hands, foaled 1889, is very speedy having show quarters in race in 33 1-2 seconds, a 2:14 gait, and a horse that never quits. His colts are all bays and very fast. I also have other young horses for sale. For particulars address J. T. Weathers, Rich Hill, Mo.

FOR SALE. 150 four and 100 three year old steers

all raised in Callahan county. A first-class bunch of feeders. Can be seen in my pastures north of Baird. R. Macdonald, Baird, Tex FEEDERS FOR SALE.

500 three and four year old steers, all good cattle of Wise and adjoining counties; can be seen any time at Decatur. Address, for particulars, R. K. Halsell, Decatur, Tex.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture-Plenty of feed. 250 acres of fine wheat for weak cattle to graze on. Good range, well watered. Can accommodate from 600 to 1000 head of feeders. For full particulars address Thomas D. Bard, Chelsea. I. T.

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

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

Must Be Sold at Once——150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Asbury, W. Va.

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 two and three-year-old steers. Good cattle. Price \$20 around.

JOHN DENNIS, Cisco, Tex.

POULTRYMEN—Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry literature? Write me for prices. poultry literature:
I handle the best.
MRS. C. K. HAWKINS,
MRS. C. Treets. Fort Wo

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.

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 ownand fruit grower; the stockman own-ing 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 for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH. Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

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

I. D. DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

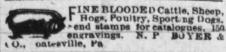
TEXAS RAISED

Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex

The MUNARCH INCUBATOR The best, most practical and cessful machine in existence. No night

work or addled eggs connected Send 2c stamp for illustrated catalogue. JAS. RANKIN, So. Easton, Mass,

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



IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray pligames have been bred pure by me for 14 years. 'riginal stock imported. Write for process. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

\$10 WILKES \$10

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,

SUNNY SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emperia, Kan. WE HAVE THE
LARGEST
HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND
CHINA and
Berkshire Swine
n one farm in the United States.

POLAND GHINAS No expense has been spared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and nost fashionable strains. INDIVIDUAL

MERIT backed by good and well known pedigrees has been always insisted

BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compari son with other herds as to quality and breeding, Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, whether they eare to purchase or hot, our herd of

HEREFORD GATTLE

Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Incidently 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.

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

for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex. 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; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Eggs in season, \$2 for is, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$1 for 13. No fowls for sale this fail, state agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfac-



tion guaranteed.

For ten dollars I will de-liver one of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished each pig. Money to accompany order, H. S. DAY.

Dwight, Morris. County, Kan. Wm. O'Connor. Taylor. Tex., breeder of thor-

ough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at

all times. Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you

Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mam-moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.

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 prizewinners at World's Fair and descend-

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 beccoreeding. 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. FOR PRICES WRITE TO

P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas. FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brah-

mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Frown Legnorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Frowls \$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.

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, Kar.

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ROCK QUARRY HERD OF Poland 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.

SOMETIMES.

love most true.

seemeth good.

Cometimes, when all life's lessons have been learned. And the sun and stars forevermore have set,

The things which our weak judgment here has spurned, The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet

Will flash before us out of life's dark night. As stars shine most in deepest tints of blue:

And we shall see how all God's plans were right, And how what seemed reproof was

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me;

How, when we called, He heeded not our cry, Because His wisdom to the end could And e'en as prudent parents disallow

Too much of sweet to craving babyhood, So God, perhaps, is keeping from us Life's sweetest things because it

And if, sometimes, commingling with Hife's wine, We find the wormwood, and rebel and

shrink, Be sure a wiser hand than yours or Pours out this portion for our lips to

drink. And if some friend we love is lying low, Where human kisses cannot reach his face, bh! do not blame your loving Father so,

But wear your crown with an obedient grace. And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friends,

And that, sometimes, the sable pall of Conceals the fairest boon His love can send. If we could push ajar the gates of life, And stand within, and all God's work-

ings see. could interpret all this doubt and strife
And for each mystery could find a kev.

But not today. Then be content, poor God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold;

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart Time will reveal the calyxes of gold. through patient toil, we reach the land Where tired feet, with sandals loose,

may rest. When we shall clearly know and understand. I think that we will say, "God knew the best.

-Mrs. May Riley Smith. There was an article on the fourth page of the Journal last week which should have been in the Household. It was, "What Will We do With Our It is an able article, and I hope was read by every member of the Household. I have a suggestion to make in the Household this week: Supone writes under hame in future? Do you not think it would be a good idea? Of course you can accept or reject this suggestion, just as you please. We are delighted to get the letters, it matters not under what names. Another new member added to the Household this week-Arda. No, indeed. Arda, I do not think it harmful for girls to read good novels. The best are good reading; broadening and brightening in influence, and carry one away from one's self and surround-ings at times when it is well to be carried away for a time. No, I have not read "The Pathway of Life." Perhaps others in the Household have. I echo Arda's wish that Rustic Admirer will write again. I hope she will find hap-piness in her new home. Another new member this week is LaRue C., from Eastland. Hers is a letter to Buby Bee. Busy Bee will please give LaRue the recipe for tollet soap. We thank LaRue for her wishes for success, and hope she will add to our success by continued letters. Another good letter from Emma George. It is intended for our restless and impulsive Mabelle. Mabelle will have to defend herself. She might as well begin now. If she is to be an old maid, she will have to defend herself through life, especially if she takes the platform and lectures. There is nobody who can tell as much about how to make marriage a success, and how to raise children, as an old maid—to her satisfaction. Little Nell has come to life again. We will all rejoice. She thinks Busy Bee No. 2 an ideal housewife. Busy Bee No. 2 is getting too many compliments. If her head was not so level I would fear it would be turned. Yes, M. K.'s advice is good. I have not read "A Bachelor's Complaint of the Behavior of Married People," but shall do so at once. I agree with you regarding Haggard's writings. Your ideas, Little most excellent. Put into practice your good common sense ideas, and you will then be wise enough to be see a long letter from Pustle to the see a long letter f will then be wise enough to keep your own married life from being monotonous. Unfortunately, it is too often woefully monotonous; but it need not be so. There is a secret known to the wise by which disallusion, disappoint-ment and monotony may be avoided. I hope the secret may be made known to you, Little Nell, before you take this most important step in woman's life. The success of anything depends on common sense, and I believe you have your share—Isabelle, too, in spite of her threats of the lecture platform. Really, I am quite in love with you, Little Nell, myself. I like the way you write about men. Yes, what would this world be without them? With all their faults we love them still, and know life would be unbearable without them. Their virtues outweigh their faults, and that house is empty indeed

nor disorder anywhere. God pity such FROM LITTLE NELL.

and the home narrow where no man's hat hangs in the hall, no coat on the

peg, no odor of cigar when the cur-tains are rustled, no "manly" confusion

West, Tex., Sept. 18, 1895. Dear Mrs. Buchanan As you and several members of the Household have been so kind as to inquire about me, I should be ungrateful indeed did I not respond promptly to your invitation to write again. I notice so many letters of late have been written on the subject of discontent. I feel so sorry for people who are continually growling and grumbling, for in the majority of cases they have inactive livers, and will have to take some very disagreeable medicine by and by. In sober truth, though, I do think we ought to emulate the sorre of the source of th late poor old Uncle Tom's example,

Busy Bee No. 2, you are my ideal housewife. Your suggestions and recipes are so good. I only wish I lived near you so I could have the benefit of your advice sometimes. In a former letter you inquired for something which would keep your hands in good condition. Opaline is the most satisfactory preparation I have ever used for the

You can obtain quite a large bottle for 30 cents.

Natalie, I hope you will write again. I am glad to have someone agree with me on two subjects, at least.
I enjoy reading M. K.'s sensible letters so much. Her advice on our treat-ment of men is good. Don't you think so, Mrs. Buchanan? I am sure if I was married I would appreciate nothing so much as one of the dainty little booklets she is so kindly offering to

prepare for Rustic Admirer. Like Isabelle, I am content to remain at home for awhile yet. I do not think girls should marry until they have finished their education and traveled for two or three years; that is of course if they can afford to. From what I have seen of married life I should think it would be very monotonous. I have just read, or rather re-read, Lamb's essay on a "Bachelor's Complaint on the Behavior of Married People," and it is so amusing that I must ask Tess and Isabelle if they have read it

Ik Marvel's "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor" are both good. I have read nearly all of Haggard's novels. Somehow I do not like them. There is nothing real or natural about them. I agree with you, Mrs. B., when you say you like the "Household" as a name for our little band. It implies unity, and in unity lies strength. I am sor-

ry I cannot suggest anything. But perhaps it is best to let well enough Oh, that terrible nagging man Irene writes about! He must surely be in-sane. I never knew but one "man nagger," and it was afterwards discovered that he was afflicted with tapeworm; so I think he was to be pitied rather than censured.

Poor men! Why is it you so seldon; see a woman who has anything good to say about men? What a dreary place this old world would be without their strong hands and generous hearts. For my part, I can never believe in their utter depravity. I have heard the best string bands; but the sweetest music to my ears is my brother's mer-ry whistle when he returns after an absence of several weeks.

Several of the members are confess-

ing their hobbies, so I will tell mine: It is "small boys." I wonder if anyone else has a similar one? Well, I will stop now, as my letter, like the minister's "sermons," are, as Mrs. Partington says, apt to get mighty

"tejus" along about the close With best wishes for the Journal, I am always the Household's friend, LITTLE NELL,

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. Dear Mrs. B: I am afraid from the symptoms we have a serious case of moonstroke in one of our bravest girls; perhaps this hot weather has overcome her plucky resolutions of other days. Instead of wanting some good man to live for her, she wants to sacrifice the poor fellows on the altar of a "high-felutin" notion; these chivilaric, I'd sigh for you, I'd die for you kind of men don't amount to much mentally, morally, or financially. I had much rather a big brave fellow would march up hat in hand and say, "old girl I up hat in hand and say, "old girl I propose to be as manly and true as it is possible for me to be, provide for all reasonable wants, etc. I require in return that you be as womanly as your nature will allow; help bear the burdens, and wear a part of the laurels." I am glad the days are forever that for knights that days not show. past for knights that dare not show their faces beating the air fighting for they know not what. We want men willing to live for noble deeds, and women, too. If there is any dying to be done, let it be for a better cause than some sentimental woman. These are gloriouhs days in which to live; there are grand possibilities for our This country has produced knights than ever wore coat of mail, or fought on a battle field. There is no time for sighing or dreaming, let us grasp the work nearest us.
"Life is real. Life is earnest." Do

we not all wish to lend a hand bringing in the sheaves? If the new woman is the one that will step to the front—if need be—to lift up the fallen ones, to strengthen the weak ones, be strong in the right, tender and sympathetic. I would like tender and sympathetic. I would like to be worthy. No age has produced so many lovely self-sacrificing women as our own: I am glad I live in this matter of fact common sense daybetween you and I—I don't believe the new womean will faint at a mouse, or carry a poodle around for a pet, these will be left behind with the age of chivalry.

EMMA GEORGE. EMMA GEORGE. chivalry.

Jayton, Sept. 16, 1895. A NEW COMER.

Eastland, Tex., Sept. 17,1895. Dear Mrs. B: Dear Busy Bee. I have just finished re-reading your excellent letter in the "Household" for July 26. I have been a careful reader of the "Household" department of the Journal for quite awhile, and have never yet availed myself of any of the many useful things contained therein. Being delighted with your good way of care-ing for your husband, I feel sure that you know how to care for the skin, and would be very thankful to get your "tollet soap receipt." With much success for the Journal, and best wishes for the sisters, I am sincerely, LARUE C.

A LOVER OF BOOKS. Barstow, Tex., Sept. 28.-Dear Mrs. B.: I have been reading Household Department in the Journal, and every time I read the Household column I become more and more interested. The

Tess, what do you think of "cranky" old maids? I don't like them. So Isabella has decided to be an old maid. Now I'm not going to be an old maid if I can get any one to have me. Mrs. B. do you think it is any harm for girls to read good novels? I don't. If this does not go to the waste basket

will come again. I will never rest until Rustic Admirer writes again. Come again, Violet. Like you, I also enjoyed reading "Ships That Pass in the Night." Have any of you read "The Pathway of Life," by Talmage? It is good.

SOME JOURNAL RECEIPES. Cream Salad Dressing.—Put three tablespoonfuls of melted butter in a small pan on the stove, add four tablespoons of good vinegar, half a teaspoon made mustard, (or 1-2 teaspoon of plain dry mustard and same of sugar), one of salt, pepper to taste. let come to a boll and just as you remove from the stove, add one egg, well beaten, stirring constantly that it may not curdle; when cold beat in four tablespoons of sweet cream. Pour over cold boiled potatoes sliced with onions and dress with cold boiled eggs, sliced. "Easy-to-Make. — Beaten Biscuit.— Three cups of flour, butter the size of an egg, 1-2 teaspoon of salt, 3 scant teaspoons baking powder. Sift the baking powder and salt into the flour, the butter lightly, add milk rub in enough to make a dough just firm enough to handle, then beat with the rolling pin until tough and springy, cut into small biscuits, 1-2 inch thick, and bake very quick. Especially nice

for supper. Nice Layer or Plain Cake .- One cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup of butter, cup of milk, 2 scant teaspoons of bak-ing powder and flour enough to make a nice layer cake batter or stiffer if you wish to bake it as a plain cake. Rub the sugar and butter well to-

powder and one tablespoon of water Beat the sugar and yolkes thoroughly, add the water and flour. The well beaten whites of the eggs and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Sift the baking powder well into the flour.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: Why not take more interest in the children? They were sent to us to be cared for, and if we do not do our duty by them, to the best of our ability, I think we shall be held accountable. Who does not like to see a well-be-haved child? No amount of teaching will have the effect on a child that a good example will. How the little girl watch and see what mother does and what mother says. And you will hear and see all your careless words and acts reproduced, at a time when perhaps you feel ashamed, and won-der where that child learned such ways. It is a great mistake to teach to do so and so, when folks are around, or when they go away from home. Teach them from the beginning to always be polite to you, to each other and to every one in the family, or out of it. Fathers and mothers, strive to do in everything as you would like to see your boys and girls do. Try to keep the confidence and respect of your children, so they will think that whatever father and mother may say and do must be right and proper for them also. Sympathize with them also. Give them plenty of books and papers that will be instructive and entertaining reading that will have a refining and ennobling influence. Also give them reading from which they may gain practical knowledge of the ways of the world, but never allow low or sensational reading matter in your house. Remember if weeds once get started in your garden, it will be a hard matter to uproot them. Sow the ground so full of good seeds that that there will be no room for weeds Educate your children as well as your means will allow, always keeping up this home education and training, remembering that it will have the most bearing on life of the boy or girl. We often hear farmers' sons and daughters spoken of as "greenles" by the village and city people. Those who make such remarks show themselves green; that is sure. Let us bring up the children in such a cultivated man the children in such a cultivated manner that saying will be done away with Our brightest men and women

were brought up on farms.

Commence teaching the girls to do all kinds of housework just as soon as they are large enough, as you do not know how soon they may have to do without you. If they know how to be useful, it will give them a more independent feeling if they should be left pendent feeling if they should be left without a mother. This puts me in mind of a little incident that happened not long ago. The wife of a farmer died, leaving a large family of children, the eldest a girl of seventeen. Her grief for her mother was made two fold by the thought of her ignorance in household matters. "What shall I do?" she said, "I do not know how to cook or sew, and there is scarcely anything that I can there is scarcely anything that I can do independently. If I had only been taught to work, what a help I might now be to father, for with the help of the younger children we could get

along all right." Alas, there are too many such cases The girls may have to earn their own living sometime for aught we know, and if they have a thorough knowledge of housework, and can execute all kinds of needle work and have a good education, coupled with refined man-ners, they will be sure to find desirable positions of some kind. Do not try to make farmers of the boys who are constantly longing to be doctors, or ministers, or lawyers, or have a decided talent for the fine arts, and every bit of farm work is irksome to hem. Such boys will not make good farmers, for their hearts will not be in their work, and to make a success of any kind of business one must be thoroughly interested in it. Boys ought to learn to do all kinds of farm work, if they are not going to follow it, because it comes hardy to know how when they come home for recreation, for farming is the healthiest work in the world. There is no class of people so generally healthy as the farmers, and we might add so free, honest and noble. So boys and girls you may feel proud when pointed out as farmers' sons and daughters.-Sybil.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT. America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarate

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 Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the impiration of a personal observation and in-timate 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

It contains over 100 illustrations. G. 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 humor is "just killing."

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

Packing Company.

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

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

### WAS IT A MIRACLE?

A South American Missionary Saved in a Miraculous Way.

Reaches United States Just in Time to Save His Life.

You have all heard of Professor E. R. Weykoff, the only missionary who ever went among the Aztec Indians of South America who has returned alive. It was Processor Weykoff who planted Christianity amid these fierce people, and made a minister out of Zoreff, the man-eater and chief of the savages.

"Eight years ago," said the professor to a gathering of friends at the Allyn house, "I resigned my lucrative pro-fessorship and set sail for South fessorship and set sail for South America. My journey was a two-fold mission—first, to carry the gospel to a people who had never heard it, and second, to regain my health amidthe arid hills of the Southern hemisphere.

"My disease was consumption. I had "My disease was consumption. I had been pronounced incurable by the leading physicians of the East. Analysis by Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia showed that I was in the early stages of Bright's disease. I also had a growth in the left side, which some physicians diagnosed as enlargement of the spleen, some an ague case, and others a tumor. I was told that any one of a tumor. I was told that any one of the troubles would prove fatal within a year and that there was no cure in the known world for me. After a long sea voyage, then a railroad journey, and then nine days' wagon journey over the plains and up into the mountains, my wife and I reached Deswisaca. You have all heard me relate my experiences among these people. In this connection I would say by the In this connection I would say, by the treatment of the medicine man of the tribe, by the help of God and the climate, I largely recovered from my lung and kidney troubles. The tumor, however, continued to grow. Two years ago I took a cold and relapsed back to my original condition. The medicine man gravely informed me that I was a Dead White Man.

and I felt that for once in my life he was telling the truth.

"Twelve months ago, at a ranch-man's hut, a few mlies from Deswisaca I chanced to come across a copy of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution. It was like home to see an American paper, and I devoured its contents with great in-terest. What attracted my attention mostly was an article describing the miraculous cures of a Boston physician. In fact they read as much like miracles as old time Bible miracles. "This article spoke of the cure of Mrs. J. A. Clark, Jonesboro, Ga., of double curvature of of the spine, and Miss Minerva Lewis of Gonzales, Tex., of consumption; of Mrs. C. E. Mc-Omber of Balston Spa, N. Y., of a ma-lignant fungus growth and tumor; and

of John D. Hopkins, Ellsworth, Me. of kidney and bronchial trouble. I of kidney and bronchial trouble. It mentioned the remarkable cures of fifty people. Now, my wife, who is a Southern woman, happened to know Miss Lewis and Mrs. Clark, and knew that they were among the most prominent people and families of their re spective states. I had had the pleas ure of knowing Mrs. McOmber and Mr. Hopkins, and knew they were among the representative people of the

"Such was the impression made upon my wife and myself that we deter-mined to start immediately to Boston, and see, if by the help of God, that greater healer, could help me.
"It was on the 7th of November, 1894, that I reached the office of Dr. R.

C. Flower, 559 Columbus avenue, Boston, Masse I was nearer a dead man than a live one. I found the doctor busy, with nearly a hundred people waiting to see him, He was also preparing to make a professional trip to Texas.

'As soon as I entered the presence of Dr. Flower he told me my exact condition, and how I had been for years past, better than I could have told him. I knew I was in the presence of a great man of a master mind, and one who was master of his profession. I felt before he had given his opinion that I would get well; I felt that his work was 10 cd. week. that his work was God's work and God was with him. I measured 53 in-ches around the abdomen—so large was the tumor; my blood had turned almost to water, my limbs were swelled to almost the size of my body; my cough was very severe, and my left lung badly affected

Dr. Flower gave it as his opinion that the chances were greater that I would get well than that I would not and that by the help of God, he would save me if he could. "You can't imagine what life these words gave me, for I had been told the day before by two prominent physi-cians in New York that there was no

help for me; that at best I could live but a few weeks.
"I was under Dr. Flower's treatment about eight months, and have just been dismissed by him as cured.

Tumors All Gone cured of Bright's disease; lungs cured Never did I feel as well in my life as

I do now. "My wife has recently visited Texas, and there learned of some of the mos

remarkable cures.
"Mrs. J. C. Warden of Victoria, Tex.

was cured by Dr. R. C. Flower of cancer of the stomach and fungus cancer of the womb, after the local physicians and medical celebrities of San Antonio had pronounced her case absolutely incurable.
"Mrs. William Pettus, the wife of the

great ranchman and cattle king of Goliad, Tex., cured of floating kidney and tumor, after being pronounced by the leading physicians of the South as beyond all hope; Mrs. Bettle Irwin, San Antonio, of catarrh, throat, and bronchial trouble and marasmus, a slow and wasting form of consumption; Mrs. A. W. Charpiot, Westfield, Tex., of womb and kidney troubles and nerv-ous prostration, after being a helpless invalid for years; George B. Paxton of Fort Worth, Tex., cured of chronic lumbago and sciatica of years' standing; Mrs. S. R. Curtis, Rusk, Tex., bronchial, lung and heart troubles the most advanced stages; Mrs. Mary Wright, Eldorado, Kan., heart trouble; N. Harshman, Eldorado, Kan., of heart and kidney trouble.

"The cure, I understand, of Mrs. E.
H. Seiling of Galveston, Tex., of cancer of tongue by Dr. Flower, has been the talk and wonder of that country

for years. "But Dr. R. C. Flower's practice is distributed alike all over the Western world. The sick come from everywhere to see him. They come nearly dead, and go away well.

"Brother Robert Jefferson was just telling me of two remarkable cures:

"Theodore," Harrington of South-bridge, Mass, one of the largest manufacturers and most prominent men of New England, cured of fungus can-cer of stomach and catarrh of the bowels, after he had been given up by numerous physicians as incurable, and had returned from Hot Springs, Ark., to his home to die, has gained since his cure 48 pounds in weight; H. D. Posey, Evansville, Ind., a prom-

inent business man of Evansville and Henderson, Ky., cured of cancerous form of disease of the stomach and

liver."

"How does Dr. Flower perform these cures?" asked a half dozen voices, "God only knows," replied Prof. Weykoff, "but ne does it. He is a man of great skill and experience. No physician in this are has had the experisician in this age has had the experi-ence he has had. Besides, ne possesses almost a spiritual gife in diagnosing disease. He never asks his patient a question, and tells each one in detail his disease without being told. I have talked to hundreds of his patients, and they have all told me that he told they have all told me that he told them their troubles better than they could have told him."

"Gentlemen," said the Rev. W. O. West of Minnesota, "I have investigated most thoroughly Dr. R. C. Flower's work. I believe there are other Dr. Flowers, but only one Dr. R. C. Flower, who has cured in seemingly miraculous ways thousands of incurables all over this world.

ables, all over this world.

"Dr. R. C. Flower is master of his profession; he is a most fascinating personality; a man of great faith and will power. He seems to cure incurable will power. He seems to cure incurable diseases as though they were slight defects. His cures are the work of God and the brain of a great man. We cannot tell how he performs these cures, but the world knows that he accomplishes them. His enemies may say of him what they please, but all admit that he is a man of great brain, of unlimited resource, has a personal magnetism which is irresistible, is a born orator—whether talking to one person or one thousand; a thinker who never lays his studies down, and, in the treatment and cure of disease, is master of every phase there is to meet. master of every phase there is to meet. Talk to him five minutes, or listen to him lecture, and you will be convinced that he has no living superior in his profession.

"I think you are right," Brother West," said the professor, "and if I had the money, I would spend it until Dr. Flower's work, entitled 'Science of Health,' was put into the hands of every sick man and woman in the world. Anyone sending 4 cents in stamps to Dr. R. C. Flower, 559 Columstamps to Dr. R. C. Flower, 559 Columbus avenue, will receive this valuable work free of charge. It is worth a fortune to any sick person. I have just sent 70 of these books to sick friends, for I believe if they can see Dr. R. C. Flower they will die in a beatty old are." healthy old age."
"Do you return to South America?"

asked some one. "No; I shall take up teaching again in this country, but I shall always think that, unless I had gone to South American I might never have been directed to and cured by this wonderful man!"-E. C. Welch in Hartford (Conn.) Telegram.

AN AUTHORITY.

One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley, Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend, says of

this book:
"I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recrea-tion from mental taxation, a provoca-tion for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bitterest satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhibarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it irony laughing at rashlonable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gllead in the other. Her personality is jntense, her genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival."

The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for something better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2.



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The Weatherford, Mineral Wells

and Northwestern Railway DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895, No No No 11:49 8:00 5:00 Lv Weatherf rd At 9:17 1:00 lt: 12:4 6 22 6:00 Ar Miner 1 W. 1 v 7:4 3:0 9: Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central

w. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-

Chicago & Alton R. R.

and fast time.

Strippers should remember their old- and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, promet information will be given J. NESBUTT,

General Live Stock Agent, St. Lonis.

J. A. WILSON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Warib, Texas.

JOHN R WEISH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago, FRED D. LEEDS,

# ON ITS OWN

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS .. RAILWAY Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago KansasCity WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE

Best Passenger Service BETWEEN

TEXAS, THE EAST

SOUTHEAST.

Cannon Ball Train

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN FIME. Leaves Fort Worth, 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:06 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m. Arrives St. Louis 7:25 a. m. next day.

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS

HAS BEEN QUICKENED
HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND
THE EAST.
HOURS TO MEMPHIS,
HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

TEXAS AND NEW YORK, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans....

For tickets, rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent, GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Trt. Agt.
L. S. THORNE,
Third Vice-Pres. & Gen's Mgr.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE,"

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE

Receivers.

thort Line from Texas to Colorado. CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at

5:55 p. m., passing through TRINIDAD

PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

country in the world.

For further information address D. B. KEELER G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. O. Ry. Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-Galveston and St. Louis



J. L. Bennett, a prominent cattleman of Cuero, was in the city Tuesday. W. L. McCauley, a prominent ranch-man of Runnels county, was in the

city Tuesday. Jno. T. Black, a prominent cattle dealer of Prairie Hill, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

W. R. McIntyre, a prominent citizen and cattleman of Dallas, spent Tues-day in Fort Worth.

Sam Davidson, an extensive opera-tor in cattle, of Henrietta, spent Tues-day in Fort Worth.

J. B. Caldwell, cattle feeder of Ennis, was circulating among the visiting stockmen Monday.

Jno. Simpson, who owns a ranch in Palo Pinto county, was among the visiting stockmen Wednesday.

C. C. French, assistant live stock railroad, was in the city Tuesday.

J. B. Matson, a cattle feeder of Hub-bard City, was circulating among the visiting cattlemen Tuesday.

Jno. Hitson, manager of the Cedar Valley Cattle Co., of Amarillo, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. J. P. Addington, the well known cat-

tleman of the Indian Territory, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. C. T. Herring of Vernon came down from his pasture in the Indiana Terri-tory Tuesday night and left for home

Mr. Albert Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery & Co., of New Orleans, dealers in cattle and horses, died last

The Journal has received the au-tumn catalogue of Fred'k W. K.elsey, dealer in trees, shrubs and plants, New York city.

Frank Moody, the well known Mve stock broker of this city, left for southern Texas on a big cattle deal Tuesday night.

E. B. Carver, a well known cattle dealer of Henrietta, who has for some time been on the sick list, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

F. W. Turner, who owns a cattle ranch in Coleman county, returned home Wednesday, after having spent several days in Fort Worth.

- Ed Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kan., manager of the Brownson Cattle Co., was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to his ranch near Midland.

The convention number of Agricul-

tural advertising gotten out by Frank B. White. Chicago, is on the Journal's table. It is quite an attractive vol-R. C. Ware, United States marshal

for the western district of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, spent a few days in our city this week, visiting his brother Charley. Gwaltney Bros., Honey Grove, feeders, were here Tuesday en route to southern Texas, where they go to re-

ceive several thousand steers recently One hundred and fifty 4 and 100 3the market by R. McDonald of Baird. They are good feeders and can be seen

at his pasture north of Baird, Tex. See his card in the "For Sale" column. J. I. McWherler, a prosperous cattleman of Callahan county, was registered at the Mansion hotel Sunday. Mr. Mc. is on a return trip from Greer county, where he disposed of a bunch of yearlings for \$14. He says cattle are in good

W. K Bell, the Palo Pinto ranchman, was in the city Tuesday. His many friends will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Bell says the grass on his ranch was never better, conse quently his cattle are doing splendid.

condition and grass fine.

Mrs. Kate Griffith of Calumet, Mo. in a letter to the Journal, states that she has been very successful with her poultry this season, and will catalogue to thos applying. The reader is referred to her ad in this issue of the Journal.

Among the finest lot of feeders which are on the market are a bunch of 500 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale by R. K. Halsell, of Decatur, Tex. The cattle have been raised in that section and are in fine condition. We refer purchasers to Mr. Halsell for a square

T. V. Munson & Son, the reliable hurserymen of Denison, have recently published a handsome catalogue of their goods, which may be had on application. The Munson nursery is so well and favorably known in the South that mention of them is hardly necessary. Send for one of their cata-

H. R. Martin of Comanche was in the city Monday. Mr. Martin owns a large cattle ranch on the eastern line Arizona, from which he is shipping several thousand cattle to a pasture recently leased by him near Big Springs. He will also feed several thousand cattle at Comanche this win-

L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the St. Louis National Yards, came down from the Panhandle Tuesday. Mr. Krake thinks that fully 40,000 cattle will be shipped from Amarillo direct to market this fall and that large shipments will also be made from Clarendon, Panhandle City, Canadian and other important points in that sec-

I. McWhorter of Baird was here Monday, en route to Kansas City. Mr. McWhorter has recently sold his ranch and stock cattle in Greer county. 4-year-old steers, numbering about 850 head, are now on the trail for Woodward. On their arrival at that place they will either be sold to Kansas feeders or shipped to the Kansas City

Peter O'Loughlin, the Stephens Co. cattleman and the Journal's good friend, was in the city Monday with a shipment of cattle that he was taking from eastern Texas to his ranch in th above named county. Mr. O'Loughlin foes not operate as extensively as some of our western ranchmen, but is doing good safe business and making

Those desiring a thorough course in thorthand, telegraphy, or business pourse, are referred to the ad of Coon's National Business College, which appears in the Journal "school column" this week. This prosperous college, lohis week. This prosperous college, lo-ented in Kansas City, Mo., is first-class in every particular, having been esablished in 1884.

Sam Cress, who owns a cattle ranch and lives in Crane county, was in Fort Worth a few days age. In addition to ing a herd of fine improved cattle his ranch, Mr. Cress also has quite ber of splendidly bred stock Out of these he wants to sal good mares and fillies, as will

pears elsewhere. Those wanting anything of this kind should write Mr. His postoffice is Odess

The attention of Journal readers is directed to the ad of J. T. Weathers, in "For Sale" column, The animal which he advertises is a fine animal, of sound breed and good disposition. Claycross was converted to pacing late after stud season and did three miles in that gait in 2:35, and the coming year great things may be expected of him.

Mr. Harrold Sorby, the genial manager of the Pasteur Anthra. Vaccine Co. of New York, visited the Journal office this week. Mr. S. has just finished a trip through Northwest Texas in the interest of his firm. He reports the interest being taken in the vaccination theory for blackleg in cattle as increasing. Mr. Sorby's chief purpose in visiting Texas at present is to secure agents and establish agencies for the introduction of the methods employed by the company.

Mr. Thomas D. Bard, a successful farmer of Chelsea, I. T., writes the farmer of Chelsea, I. T., writes the Journal that he has fine accommodations for a thousand or less head of feeders. Mr. D. Bard has recently improved his place, and an abundant crop has provided him with a good supply of feed stuffs, thus qualifying him to take good care of cattle. Those desiring to winter their cattle in the desiring to winter their cattle in the Territory are referred to the ad of Mr. Bard in the "For Sale" column of this issue of the Journal.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the noted New York specialist, who is well known throughout Texas and the South, by reason of his frequent visits and won-derful cures of cancer and kindred diseases, occupies space in the Journal this week, telling of some of his numerone cores. Differing from the doctors one hears of one season and then they are no more, Dr. Flower has for the past twenty years sustained an enviable reputation among the medical fraternity of the United States.

Captain A. E. Shepard of Marathon was in the city yesterday. Capt. Shep ard established a large ranch in Buch el county in 1881. For several years it was devoted to sheep. A few years ago the captain disposed of all of his sheep and now has the ranch stocked with cattle. He says that during the fourteen years he has lived in that section, he has never seen the grass as fine as it is now. He also reports a great scarcity of cattle and says there is grass enough through that section for ten times as much stock as are now in that country.

The question of wood-sawing has from time immemorial proven a veritable bug-bear to those who have found necessary to do this sort of work Hours of toil-toil of the most fatiguing kind to man, have at last been prevented by the invention of a folding sawing machine, capable of sawing nine cords of wood in ten hours. In this week's Journal may be seen a cut of a machine sold by the Folding Saw ing Machine Company of 62-66 South Clinton street, Chicago, that seems capable of fulfilling all requirements.

ON THE ROAD.

Hutto, Tex.-To the Journal: My first call, on September 25, was at the first call, on september 22, the home of a prosperous colored farmer, John Akas; there I got my first colored subscriber for the Journal. He is subscriber for the Journal. He is farming with his brother-in-law, Chas. Langham. They have 100 acres in cultivation. They are good, solid citizens and an honor to the county.
Our county commissioner, S. G. Ya-

key, has 100 of the best shipping hogs I ever saw. a tract

equal of any in the county, composed Devon and polled Angus. At Mr. P. M. Robertson's I found an active young farmer who has adopt-

ed horticulture and swine as his work has an orchard of about 23 acres, mostly young trees. He has 100 head of fine Poland-China, Berkshire-cross hogs. next came to the ranch of Sparks

& Anderson, with J. M. Draper as fore-man. Here I found a complete dairy outfit, with about 35 head of Jersey I saw the businesslike way in which the milking was carried on. reply to a question Miss Draper said they were not running a dairy, but the dairy was running them. She showed me through the establishment. I saw power churn at work.

At Mr. Wm. O'Connor's I saw a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Mr. O'Conner is an advertiser in the Journal, and I can recommend his goods to would-be

I called on Mr. E. S. Wilson. He ! . Journal reader, with a nice, improved stock farm. Mr. Charley Wilson is another Journal reader. His place is supplied with

an irrigation plant, but he made no use of it this year. More anon. T. A. EVANS.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Dallas Fair opens in two weeks.

Dr. Pastuer, the noted French specialist, died this week.

A daughter of Matt Bi int was killed by lightning near Simps nville, Tex., The public debt amounts to \$1,126,-

424,999, and the net ash in the treasury \$185,405,363. The legislature has been convened in

special session by Governor Culbuson to enact a law against prize fighting. Lieutenant Peary and wife, the arctic explorers, have returned 'man a suc

cessful voyage to the ice lands of the

The illustrated articles on "The Cotton States and International Exposition" which have been prominent in recent numbers of Harper's Weekly will be continued, and Julian Ralph will go to Atlanta next month on behalf of the Weckly. Within a few weeks the same periodical will contain an article on the evolutions of the North American Squadron, written and illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum.

Harper's Bazar for October 12th will be distinguished by a varied array of autumn gowns and wraps. The sea.on Invites to so much out-door life, and the tidal flow from country to town gayety with it, a journal of fashion finds opportunity for displaying costumes of elegance and taste for all wearers. A practical paper, entitled "The Small Dinner," by Anne Wentworth Sears, describes minutely a form of hospitality open to people with limited purses. No deis omitted which can make the article really helpful.

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

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

to the

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

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

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

Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.
Do you want to go?
Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

POULTRY.

For the basis for your brood be sure and get thoroughbreds. It will pay in the long run

Prevention is the best remedy for every form of disease. It is better to ward against vermin by keeping sulphur and lime in the dust boxes and nests and the coop dosed with kerosene now and then than it is to make a fight against the hosts of pests after they in the swarms, such as we often find.-Ex.

Did you ever try keeping dust in your poultry house in winter? If not try it next winter. It won't be hard to get this fall, but get it dry and from a dirt road instead of a pike, as the dust from a pike is cold and heavy. Store it in barrels and have a box about three feet square and eight or ten inches deep on the floor for them to dust in.

Some farmers use round perches in their poultry houses and some have none at all. A flat perch is best about three inches broad; the fowls rest easier, and it is a better support for the breast than the round perch and you have no crooked breast-bones. Some arrange them one above another, but the best way is to have them on a level. If you have them in the form of steps they almost always crowd the top perch, but on a level each one has its place and goes there at roosting

Put your perches back from the door or window to avoid a draught and have them out of the direct light, as fowls like a dark place on going to roost Don't have your perches over three feet from the floor and have them moveable if possible, then when you go to whitewash you have nothing to bother. When you have your perches out build a fire and hold them in the blaze and you will kill all lice and eggs on them more effectually than any other way. Then dust your fowls with insect powder. Do this two or three times a year and you won't be bothered with lice very much.

ONE CAUSE OF INFERTILE EGGS. If you breed brothers and sisters for three generations it will be almost impossible to hatch an egg. This is no wild theory, but an established fact, and explains why there is so much infertility in farmers' flocks. Of course, there are other reasons, but this is a common one. Correct breeding, vigorcommon one. Correct breeding, vigor ous stock, healthful exercise, good feed ing and prompt attention alone will insure success in this particular, and when men make poultry culture a business they follow out these laws to the letter.—Southern Stockman.

Why not tear out all the permanent fixtures in the hen house and destroy the mibs nidden behad and under Then make arrangements to them? put the roosts back and the negts in such shape that they can be readily taken out and coal olled. See that the roosts are all on one level that it to high. Bumble foot becomes very frequent among flocks of heary has where they roost on high perches. A few loads of sand or gravel to fil in the low places around too hen house will prevent dampness, and wt a le land is clayey enable you to get rid of much mud. Mud should never be allowed around the hen house. Sand, gravel, coal ashes or sod should pre-yent such a nuisance from ever existing.

raising poultry, both for market and home consumption, the selection of a pure bred male is the most important consideration. The idea that spending money for a pure bred animal is only waste is clearly erroneous as proved

1882 and located on a tract of raw by the results already obtained by prairie. He now has 1500 acres of good reliable poultry men. The value of a black land and a fine stock farm, the flock of hens is increased almost a flock of hens is increased almost hundred per cent by the addition a pure bred male, and the elimination of the dunghill. The new blood in-fused into the brood gives vigor and a larger number and better quality of chicks as a result next season. mongrel is thus crowded out and a uniform flock of no doubtful parentage is the result. Not only is this advice calculated to be of benefit to the fancy breeder who finds a pleasure in the breed of his flock, but also to those who raise for market and the home.

> FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH LAYING HENS.

1. Two lots of laying hens of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about 37 per cent of their grain ground and moistened.

2. A pen of Leghorns which had for the year 37 per cent of their food ground and moistened grain produced

eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much

less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise in feeding 4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to

feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio-that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous fool constiuents—as is perhaps necessary for best results from

5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by products with ground grain it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

With hens feed similar rations, when the hens of similar breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.— New York Experiment Station.

CARE OF CRAW-BOUND FOWLS. When fowls become craw-bound, which is meant the packing of the craw with the food to such an extent that the entrance to the stomach is closed, and a state of starvation follows, it may be taken for granted that in 99 cases out of 100 injudicious feeding has been the cause. Sometimes a piece of meat or other refuse which the hen has picked up in her rambles, become lodged in the passage from the craw the stomach, thus preventing craw from becoming mptied. The craw becomes full of matter, of carrse, for the hens naturally by 16 satisfy for the hens naturally the pangs of hunger, but without suc-

As a rule craw-bound fowls ar easily cured, if taken in hand early The first step is to give a teaspoon ful or two of salad oil or warm water and then well incorporate it with the contents of the craw by gently squeezing the latter for some minutes. two or three times a day. All food should be withheld. If, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, the craw remains of twenty-four hours, the craw remains as full as ever, it should be emptied of its contents. This is done by cutting an opening from one inch to one inch and a half in length, through which the handle of a small apport can be passed. The craw should then be well cleaned out and the passers. well cleaned out and the passage be examined to see that it remains open. The edge of the wound must be carefully brought together, and care taken that the two skins be kept spart, for, if sewn together, the hen s eften troubled with a stiff neck afterward. For some days she should be fed rather sparingly on meals of cooked foods, but water must not be given. In making the incision, all blood yessels should be avoided, and little blood will The free use of any kind of nard corn of this county is also building. Mrs.

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG



Plug Tobacco
A Great Big Piece for
10 Cents

will be likely to cause impaction of Little of Comanche, Tex., and Mrs. J. the craw, unless the fowls thus fed have constant access to water.

HENS FOR PROFIT.

There is no industry offering greater opportunities for a life, energetic, painstaking man or woman than this of egg production. The demand is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the sup-ply. But let no one go into poultry farming thinking to have an easy time and large profits. To make it a success we would add to the hard work, and time and money, and faithfulnes in all the little details.

In the first place, one of the necessities is a warm house, kept clean. Reweek, and daily or tri-weekly is better. Whitewash every nook and corner at least once a year and keep the roost poles well saturated with kerosene

Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the smaal breeds, or if eggs and broilers are wanted, a cross between some of the larger and smaller breeds. Hatch your chickens early, sell off your cockerels as soon as possible, feed your pullets for eggs, keep them growing, and if you can get enough of them would sell off all the old stock early in the fall. Feed regularly. Let them have pienty of grit, oyster shells, pulverized charcoal, cut green bone and winter beets; cabbage, carrots, clover, hay, etc., and do not forget to make them scratch for a living. A hen is inher normal condition when scratching. For the purpose, an outside shed, protected from the severe storms, in which there is

plenty of straw, is valuable.

Feed three times a day; in the winter at 7:30 a. m., a warm mash and into this mash we put equal parts of chop and coarse and fine middlings and salt about as for our own food. The chicken kettle is put on the stove as soon as we have a fire, and into this kettle is put all the table scraps tato, apple and turnip parings, all pot liquor, etc., and if not parings enough out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured on ground feed and thoroughly mixed Do not have it too wet, but of a crumbling consistency. At 11 o'clock a light feed of wheat and at 3 o'clock a full meal of wheat or corn alternated or twice a week with buckwheat. The morning feed is put in troughs: all the grains are scattered in straw, which covers the floor The drinking

vessels are scrubbed out every morning and a pail of warmed water and another of warmed milk are given them as soon as may be after the morn ing feed .- Southern Stock Farm POLYTECHNIC 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 community. 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

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

near the college, and others are under

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.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this See Daniels for fine photographs at

the most reasonable prices.

#### NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect

Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING Co., 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

## Great Rock Island, ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express !rain service from Texas as follows:

No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth......10:40 a m. Ar. Chicago..... 9:55 a m 

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining
Chair Cars on all trains.
City Ticket Office corner Fifth and
Main streets.

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

saves you a whole business day en

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



bscribe

Our

Sp

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



This book was written mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxurlate in balmy breezes, display their personal display their personal charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong se 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-pre-



[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of flirin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone.

But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashion-

able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. Bus 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."— "Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE

SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."-Bishop HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.56 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE.

lst. 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.

Fort Worth, Tex.

GOMPLETE GATALOGUE OF GUNS AND



E. G. Sims, Cameron... H. M. Gregg, Sulphur Springs.. Iron City Nat. Bank, Llano....125 Rosenburg, Leadbetter 60 M. Dauson, Granger 60 J. Marrow, country 23 217.....\$3 65 231.....3 70 233..... 3 65 272.... 239..... 220.... 215.... 254..... 262..... 3 70 259..... 3 70 The market was topped today with a load of 69 hogs, average weight 363, Tone of the market for the week,

G. Burkhoder, country ... 46
L. Allen, country ...
S. Lipscomb, country ...
T. Kirby, Hillsboro ...

W. Griffith, Abbott
Higden, Quinlin
T. Kimbraugh, country
M. Dunlap, country

W. Dunlap, country ...... H. Farmer, country .....

Gibson & Crew, country ..... 10

R. H. Hartrees, country.......
J. J. Neice, country......
G. W. Nix, country

Good fat cows and fat hogs, averag-ing 250 pounds and over in good de-Quotations are as follows: Fat steers.....\$2 50@3 00 Feeders...... 2 50@2 75 Top hogs. 3 50 Cows. 2 00@2 25

New Orleans, Sept. 28 .- To the Journal: The market rules in an unset-tled condition and values on all classes of cattle are weak. At close there was a large supply of beeves left on hand and a fair supply of cows and heifers. Trading in calves and yearlings are mostly in the better selections.

Hogs are firmer, but there is no inquiry for sheep.

CATTLE. Good fat beeves 3 1-4@3 1-2. Fair fat beeves, 2 1-4@2 3-4c. Thin and rough old beeves per lb. gross, 1 3-4@2c. gross, 1 3-4@2c.'
Good fat cows and heifers per lb.
gross, 2 1-2@2.3-4c.
Fair fat cows, per lb. gross, 2@2 1-4c.
Thin and rough old cows \$6.00@10.00.
Bulls per lb. gross, 1 1-4@1 3-4c.
Good fat calves each, \$9.00@10.00.
Fair fat calves each, \$7.00@8.00.
Thin calves each, \$4.50@6.00.
Good fat yearlings, each, \$11.00@
13.00.

13.00.
Fair fat yearlings each, \$8.00@10.00.
Thin yearlings, \$5.00@7.00.
Good milch cows, \$27.50@35.00.
Common to fair, \$15.00@22.50.
Springers, \$17.50@25.00.
HOGS.

Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross, 41-2 @4 3-4c. Common to fair per lb. gross, 3 1-2@

SHEEP. Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00@2.50.

Good fat sheep, each,
Respectfully yours.

J. I. McWheeter, a prosperous cattleALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Limied.t

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET. Market quotations reported by Car-ter's stock yards. ter's stock yards.

Choice feeding steers.....\$ 3 00

Com. to fair feeding steers. 2 25@ 2 75

Choice fat cows....... 2 50

Common to fair cows...... 2 20@ 2 30 Choice veal calves...... 3 50 Com. to fair veal calves.... 2 50 Bulls ..... Stags ..... 1 75@ 2 00 

CATTLE MARKIET.

\* Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 2.-Choice cattle stronger to 5c higher. Other descriptions dull. Common to choice native beef and shipping steers, \$3.50@5.30;

light, \$1.60; yearlings selling at \$5.10 stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.65; cows and heifers, \$1.50@3 25; bulls, \$1.75@ \$2.75; feeders, \$2.30@2.60; calves, dull;

choice, \$5.80.

There were nearly 36,000 fresh and stale hogs on the market. This was a big number and a large part of the trading was accomplished at a decline of 5c for heavy and mixed hogs, although early sales showed no particular change in numerous instances, Packers, \$3.90@4.05; shipping, \$4.20@ 4.35; common to choice heavy, \$3.70@ 4.40; mixed, \$3.85@4.35; light, \$3.85@

With a good demand prices ruled steady on the basis of \$1.50@3.75 for inferior to prime native sheep, sale being mostly between \$2.00 and \$3.15 Western sheep were in demand at \$2.00 and \$3.15. Western sheep were in demand at \$2.00 @2.35, and lambs sold at \$3.15@4.60. Receipts—Cattle, 15.000; calves, 600; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 12,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

Louis, Mo., Oct. 2 -- Cattle-Rest. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2—Cattle—Recelpts, 36(0; shipments, 17(0. Export steers, \$5:20@5.50; shipping grades, \$4.50@5.10; dressed beef and best butche: steers, \$3.30@4.55; bulk of sales, \$3.40@4.40; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.75@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.85@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; covs and heifers, \$1 90@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.10@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50@5.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50@5.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50@5.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50@5.50; 3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.75; cows and heifers, \$1.85@3 00.

Hogs--Receipts, 6600; shipments, 1300.

Market steady, 5c lower, Heavy, \$4.10@4.35; mixed, \$3.60@4.20; light, \$4.10@4.30

Sheep--Receipts, 1400; shipments, none Market active and strong. Native muttons, \$2.00@3.50; lambs, \$3.25@ 4.50; Southwestern, \$2.25@3.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 6200; shipments, 7600. Market slow and about steady. Texas steers, \$2.40@4.25; Texas cows, \$1.25@2.65; beef steers, \$2.65@5.75; native cows, \$1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.60; bulls, \$1.50@2.40.

bulls, \$1.50@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 9400; shipments, 800; market weak; 5 to 10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.00@4.15; heavies, \$3.80@4.20; mixed, \$4.00@4.15; lights, \$3.80@4.15; yorkers, \$4.00@4.15; pigs, \$2.75@3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 4600; market steady; lambs, \$3.00@3.45; muttons, \$3.00@3.25.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The general tone of the mar-ket has been firmer, due in a large measure to advances abroad. Sales were over 3,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous week. Aside from a large of foreign in New/ York the marsales. Fine and medium wools are bid for and good sales have been made of to 1-4 blood, washed and unwashed. The sales of the week amounted to 4,888,900 pounds domestic and 3,427,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 8,316,400 against a total of 5,044,000 for the previous week and a total of 3,400 against a total of 3, the previous week and a total of 3. 324,950 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

London Wool Sales.

London, Oct. 2 .- An average selec-London, Oct. 2.—An average selection was offered at the wool auction sales today. The bidding continued strong. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools are frequently held above the market. The number of bales offered today were 18,468, of which 500 were withdrawn. Following are sales in detail:

Queensland—1250 bales; scoured, 7 1-4d@1s 2 1-2d; greasy, 5d@10d. Victoria—2207 bales; scoured, 7 3-4d@ 1s 5d; greasy, 4 1-2d@11d. South Australia—190 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 9 1-2d; greasy, 5d@9d.
New Zealand—7086 bales; scoured, 7s @1s 4 1-2d; greasy, 7d@11d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1685
bales; scoured, 6 1-2d@1s 5 1-2d; greasy,
5d@7 1-2d.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 2.-Wheat was weak at the start, but turned sharp around on good buying from the seaboard, closing 1c higher. The early Liverpool cables forced a decline there, but both English and continental country markets were firmer. The Northwest dekets were firmer. The Northwest de-liveries were fully a third larger than a year ago, and trade was erratic. The market stiffened materially, and the late Liverpool cables quoted a recovery Corn was quiet and featureless, but

ruled rather firm, influenced chiefly by the better tone in wheat. May gained Oats slow and about featureless, with

price changes narrow.

Provisions started weak on the increased hog receipts, but reacted later. helped by the strength in wheat, clos-ing but slightly lower. January pork lost 5c, January lard 2 1-2c and January ribs 5c. Estimates for Thursday—Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 335 ears; oats, 400 cars; hogs 27,000 head.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2 .- Flour-Steady ani unchanged.

Wheat closed higher. No. 2 red cash, 64 3-4c; October, 62 3-4c; December, 64 5-8c bid; May, 68c asked.

Corn dull, closing strong. No. 2 mixed cash, 26 1-2c; October, 26c; December 26 3-8c; May, 26 5-8c bid. Oats weak early, but later became firm. No. 2 cash, 18c bid; October, 18 1-4c; December, 19 1-4c asked; May, 21c

Rye—Steady. No. 2, 38c.
Barley—Nominal.
Cornmeal—\$1.60@1.65.
Bran—Steady.
Flaxseed—Higher. Spot, 53c.

Timothy seed—Unchanged. Hay—Heavy receipts of low grades of timothy and prairies with no de-mand while choice was scarce in demand and higher; prairie, \$6.00@8.00;

mand and higher; prairie, \$6.00@8.00, timothy, \$9.00@14.50.
Butter and eggs, whisky, cotton ties and bagging unchanged.

4Pork—Standard mess, \$8.87 1-2@9.00.
Lard—Prime steam, \$5.70; choice, \$5.77 1-2. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$7.00; longs,

Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$7.00; longs, \$6.75; ribs, \$6.50; shorts, \$6.75.
Receipts—Flour, 3000; wheat, 31,000; corn, 6000; oats, 41,000.
Shipments—Flour, 9000; wheat, 18,000; corn, 14,000; oats, 1000.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 2.-Wheat-Receipts, New York, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts, 113,000 bushels; exports, 6450 bushels; spot firmer; No. 2 red, 68@68 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c delivered.

Options opened weaker under weak cables and foreign selling orders, rallied on stronger late cables, and was finally very firm and active on rumors of locusts in Argentine, cholera in Russia and drought in the West, closing slightly off from the top but 1c higher than yesterday. October, 66c; December, 68c.

Cotton seed oil firm: prime crude. ber, 68c.
Cotton seed oil firm; prime crude,

Cotton seed oil firm; prime crude, 24c; prime summer yellow, 27 1-2c. Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, ruled generally firmer on local demand, met by less active foreign selling. European cables better than expected. Closed steady at 5@15 points net advance. October, 14.15; December, 15.10@15.15.

ber, 15.10@15.15.

Spot—Rio firm; No. 7, Rio, 16 1-4c; mild, steady; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c.

Sugar—Raw firmer; fair refining, 3 3-8c bid; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16@15-8c; refined in good demand.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Spot easy; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 1 1-2d; No. 2 red, spring, stocks ex-

hausted; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s

Futures steady; 1-4d lower. October.
5s 1 1-4d; November, 5s 2d; December,
5s 2 3-4d; January, 5s 3 1-4d; February
No. 1 California, 5s 2 1-2d.

Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 3s 5d. Flour firm; demand fairly active and freely supplied. St. Louis fancy win-

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, October 2.—Wheat—Active and unchanged. No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 2 red, nominal, 63c; rejected, nominally 45@49c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 25 f-2@28c; No. 2 white, 19 3-4@20c.

Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 17 1-2@18 1-2c; No. 2 white, 19 1-2@20c.

Rye firm; No. 2, nominally, 3&c; flax seed steady; September, nominally 85c; hay, good grades, firm; poor slow; timothy, \$10.00@11.00; prairie, \$5.50@6.50 Receipts-Wheat, 61,800; corn, 26,000

Shipments-None. Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Oct. 2 .- Cotton-Spot, good Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Spot, good business doing, and price lower. American middling, fair, 5 9-32d; good middling, 4 27-32d; American middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 9-16d; good ordinary, 4 7-16d; ordinary, 4 1-4d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,400 bales American. Beceipts 1000 bales, including 200. ican. Receipts, 1000 bales, including 200.

Futures opened quiet but steady at the decline, and closed irregular and unsettled. American middling, L. M. C., October, 4,41; October and November, 4,40; November and December, 4,40; December and January, 4,41; January and February, 4,42; February and March, 4,43; March and April, 4,45; April and May, 4.46; May and June, 4.47@4.48; June and July 4.48@4.49. The tenders of today's deliveries were 1200 bales, new dockets.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Easy. Middling, 9c. Receipts, 500; gross, 6984; Great Britain, 1691; continent, 800; for-warded, 1546; sales, 2700; spinners, 1200; warded, 1340; sales, 2700, spinners, 1200, stock, 149,231 bales.
Total today—Net receipts, 29,462;
Great Britain, 1891; continent, 4650; stock, 511,237. Consolidated—Net receipts, 146,769; Great Britain, 15,276; France, 6414; continent. 26,506. Total since September 1—Net receipts, 445,376; Great Britain, 75,752; France, 7191; continent, 45,118 bales.

New York Cotton.

New York, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Spot closed easy; middling uplands, 9c; middling, 9 1-4c. Sales, 2700 bales.
Futures closed steady; no sales given.
January, 8.86; February, 8.92; March.
8.98; April, 9.06; May, 9.09; June, 9.14;
October, 8.68; November, 8.71; December, 8.72 New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 131,000 bales. October, 8.79 bid; November, 8.76@8.78; December, 8.72@8.73; January, 8.76@8.77; February, 8.80@8.81; March, 8.85@8.86; April, 8.90@8.91; May, 8.95@8.96; June, 9.00@9.05. New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, I.a., Oct. 2.—Cotton—Quiet, steady. Middling, 8 3-4c; low middling, 8 3-8c; good ordinary, 8 11-16c. Net receipts, 6438; gross, 6444; continent, 3850; constwise, 2122; sales, 3300; stock, 118,899 bales.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.-Cotton-Quiet. Middlin 8 3-4c; no sales reported. Receipts, 2166; shipments, 1937; stock, 6708.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—Spot cotton, quiet; middling, 8 11-16c; sales, 803; receipts, 7327; stock, 78,460 bales.

Little Johnny had been naughty and has to be sent from the table without having any dessert. For an hour he has been sitting in the corner of the room crying. At last he thinks it time to stop. "Well, I hope you have done crying now," says his mother. "Haven't done," says Johnny in a passion; 'I'm only resting."-Tit-Bits.

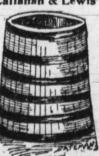
The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown. people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

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ALFALFA.

#### DAIRY.

DAIRY NOTES.

Irregularity in milking is generally harmful.

If the best flow of milk is desired, give the cows the most perfect rest

and quiet.

Butter is often bitter because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

toc long.
Cows that have been allowed to nurse their calves are often the ones that hold up their milk.
All the money made in dairying is made with the good cows. Do not lose

it with poor ones.

A straw rick is a nice thing to have in the barnyard, if you forget its existence at feeding time.

A clean stall makes a clean cow, and

A clean stall makes a clean cow, and a clean cow makes clean milk, and clean milk makes good butter.

If you have no room for box stalls it might pay you to sell half your cows and throw two stalls into one.

The more months in a year that a cow can be induced to give milk, the greater will be the profit in her keeping.

To make the very best profit, the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows, and give them the

keep the best cows, and give them the best treatment.

The milkman's profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest point all the time that the

cows are being milked.

A box stall is more comfortable for the cow than a narrow stall, and the more comfortable a cow is the more milk she will give.

If you go without a new suit of clothes this winter and buy a thoroughbred bull calf he will buy new clothes

for all the family a few years from now.

To make the best cow out of the growing helfer, it is important during growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best

development.

If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving, she will begin to go dry about the same

The man who imagines dairying is an easy job will be disappointed when he tries it. It requires system, thought, industry and determination—to succeed at dairying.

ceed at dairying.

The secretary of the New Hampshire board of agriculture states that the law of that state requiring imitation butter to be colored pink is a complete success. The people will not use it, but demand butter instead.

An Eastern dairyman says: The man who is too aristocrafic to mingle freely with his calves, and his cows also, will never succeed as a breeder of dairy stock. There is a social side to a cow's nature as well as to a man's. It is from her social nature that comes not only the milk but the fat as well, given from a spirit of pure motherly beneficence.

beneficence.

If a calf is only half fed when it is young, it will never be the most profitable animal to keep.

DUCTION.

A state association may do much to

A state association may do much to advance the dairy interests of the state. It will do most good by seeking to interest and help all classes engaged in the business, the farmer whose work is to produce milk and the manufacturer who converts this into butter or cheese, as well as to maintain friendly relations with and meet the reasonable requirements of those who buy and sell and those who consume these products. Not alone the specialist dairy farmers should receive help, but also those with whom dairying is but a minor industry, because these often most need stimulus and information, and because they produce, in the aggregate, enormous quantities of milk and butter, largely competing with the products sent out by

the specialist.

In dairying the man or woman is the most important factor; next to him or her ranks the cow. The wise choice and management of the cow is essential to success. Much confusion of thought and dispute would have been avoided if it had been kept in mind that not all "dairymen" need the same kind of cow. There is no one type or breed best for all dairymen. Milk the chief function of the cow, in so far as she is a dairy cow. But whether her ability to produce milk of the desired quality and quantity shall alone be considered in her selection, or whether it is best that she shall give a moderate quantity with a remarkable percentage of fat or remarkable quantity with a moderate percentage of fat, or a large quantity with a large percentage of fat depends on the class of dairying

With cows, as with men, it is impossible to combine all the virtues, each developed to highest degree in one individual or one breed. We must choose between having a remarkable development of one or a few qualities of a good development of all the natural functions. Milk giving is a natural function in the cow. Cows differ in the quantity and composition of the milk they are able to give. Climatic conditions, food, management and selection has caused a marked difference in the cows of different countries and of different breeds as also, in less degree, between those of any breed. The milk giving tendency may be developed to a reasonable degree without affecting the ability to perform any other natural function. If pushed to its highest limit such development will affect ability in other directions.

Fat is the most valuable part of milk. Usually the percentage of the other solids varies somewhat with a change in the fat percentage.

Fat is the most valuable part of milk. Usually the percentage of the other solids varies somewhat with a change in the fat percentage. The butter making dairyman does wisely to make ability to produce fat the test of value of a cow. The milk seller will wisely prefer the cow which, at equal cost of food, will produce a larger quantity, even with less percentage of fat. |The dairyman who is so situated that he finds it best to keep cows during but one milk giving period, a practice to be discouraged, will do wisely to consider size adaptation to beef production.

In general, extremes are to be

In general, extremes are to be avoided by the working dairyman. Phenomenal percentages of fat,

# Take Care

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quantities of milk, or weekly records of butter are not usually prolitably produced. The larger cows of small breeds and medium sized of the large breeds are commonly more profitable than the extremes, in either direction. In the fertile, not crowded parts of the United States, no unusually small breed of animals has been widely popular among farmers.

The quantity of milk can be greatly influenced by the quantity and kind of food given; the quality eannot be greatly influenced, so long as the food in kind and quantity is reasonable. A narrower nutritive ratio is advisable

among farmers.

The quantity of milk can be greatly influenced by the quantity and kind of food given; the quality eannot be greatly influenced, so long as the food in kind and quantity is reasonable. A narrower nutritive ratio is advisable than when feeding is done for meat production, but the present tendency is towards a somewhat wider ratio than has recently been advised. Our great American crop, corn, has been understimated as a food for dairy cows. If the general use of ensilage by dairymen has done no other good, it has corrected this error. Clover hay, and possibly cow peas and soy beans in fairly southern latitudes, is often the cheapest and best "nitrogenous" food. At present prices, wheat and the by products of flour manufacture can be freely fed in many dairy sections. The oil-cakes, glutton-feeds, etc., can be wisely used to supplement the home grown foods. Partial soiling in summer drouth is wise economy, but a good pasture is yet the cheapest food for the cow. No cow can produce good milk in large quantity. In the production of extraordinary yields cows have often been fed beyond the bounds of state of the control of the cow of the profit.

The milk giving habit can be developed in the individual and in the breed. Comparatively early calving liberal feeding and persistent milking of the young cows will help greatly. Good cows as a rule, appoach what is known as "the dairy form," there are outward marks of value; but there are good cows not having this form or these marks, and poor cows having them. The actual test of production through a considerable period is the only certain means of decided capability. Short tests are suggestive, if the conditions are known, but are often misleading.

misleading.

There are poor cows in all breeds and good daify cows, for different purposes in each of several. Purity of blood is not important for the practical dairyman not rearing breeding stock. Many of the best cows are grades and crosses.—Professor G. E. Morrow in Ohio Valley Farmer.

BUTTER MAKING.

It is the custom of butter makers to allow their cream to "sour," or "ripen," for a number of hours before churning. This is accomplished by allowing it to stand in a warm place for twelve to twenty-four hours. As it is everywhere recognized today, the ripening of cream is simply a matter of bacteria growth, and whether the cream is ripened in a proper (normal) or in an improper (abnormal) manner, depends upon the number of kinds of bacteria that chance to be in it at the property of the ripening.

bacteria that chance to be in it at the beginning of the ripening.

Among the numbers of kinds of bacteria found in the cream, there are a few species whose growth in the cream produces there a pleasant, desirable aroma and flavor. These species are seemingly fewer in number cies are seemingly fewer in number than the others, but it is to their pres-ence that a good butter is due, and it is with little doubt largely the presence of these species in June cream, and their absence in January cream that gives June butter a better flavor than winter butter. Now, the butter maker, in ripening his cream, will always produce a certain amount of acid from the lactic organisms, and even if he has no proper flavor producing species present, the butter that he obtains will be a moderately good product, provided he does not happen to have any mischievous species present. He knows well enough that during certain seasons in the year he can obtain a that has no very bad taste, and yet that does not have the desirable flavor. No method at his disposal will enable him at these times to give his butter the flavor he desires. Under such conditions, his cream is affected with the neutral class of bacteria, while mischievous ones are absent as well as the desirable flavor producing

By proper care in barns and dairies the mischievous species may be in general kept out of the cream. By the use of cleanly methods in the cow stall and dairy we may depend upon the milk and cream containing a small amount of bacteria, and only wholesome ones. Conn has found that winter cream and June cream contain a distinct bacteria flora in the same creamery; that the species of bacteria in different creameries differ at identical dates; that the species furnished a creamery

teria flora in the same creamery; that the species of bacteria in different creameries differ at identical dates; that the species furnished a creamery by different patrons differ, and that, in short, the bacterial flora of the creamery is undergoing constant change. It is, of course, largely a matter of luck whether the cream at a given creamery chances at a certain time to have the high flavor producing species present.

To eliminate this factor of luck from the ripening of cream, pure cultures have been prepared in laboratories of the bacteria that sour and give the desired flavor and aroma to cream, and these cultures have been used in practical experiments. When inoculated into the cream they sour it rapidly and produce at the same time a desirable aroma. The use of these organisms has extended from the laboratories where they started, in Denmark and Germany, and at the present time they are used somewhat widely in European countries. In other cases forms of bacteria have been selected which impart a desirable flavor and aroma without materially aiding in souring the cream. In this case the lactic organisms commonly present in the cream are relied upon for giving it the desired acidity. An organism isolated by Conn, and named by him Bacillus No. 41, has given very promising results, and has been adopted in a number of creameries for ripening the cream. In the use of Bacillus No. 41 a large culture of the organism is added directly to the ordinary cream, and the ripening is carried on as usual. The result has been that the souring is delayed, and the ripening may be continued longer, and thus the flavor be improved, and a noticeably better product is obtained. The peculiar effect of this organism appears to be to add to the butter a flavor which the butter maker describes as a "quick grass" flavor, such as he looks for in June butter. The aroma is not much affected. The pleasant flavor appears to be added to the butter in all conditions in which the experiments have thus far been made. It has been tried upon poor cream and upon good cream; upon fresh cream and stale cream; upon separated cream; and upon gravity cream; in creameries of the very highest class and creamerles of a very much lower grade, and the verdict in all the cases has been uniform. Wherever it has been improvement in the quality of the butter made in the individual creamery. The butter of a poor creamery has not, indeed, been brought up to the present time,

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Official Receipts for 1894        |                       | 2,547,077<br>2,050,784 | <b>589,555</b> 387,570 |                     | 107,494 |
| Sold to Feeders                   | 308,181               | 11,496                 | 69,816                 |                     |         |
| Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894 | 1,677,792             |                        | 503,116                |                     |         |

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|------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1585 114,163                 | 130,867   | 18,985  | 1,950   |
| 1886144,457                  | 390.197   | 40.195  | \$,028  |
| 1887                         | 1.011.706 | 76.014  | 3,202   |
| 1888 340,469                 | 1.283,600 | 158,503 | 5,035   |
| 1889467.340                  | 1,206,695 | 159.053 | 7,595   |
| 1890                         | 1.673,314 | 156.185 | 5.313   |
| 1890 600.014                 | 1.462.423 | 170.849 | 8,592   |
| 1891 593,044                 | 1.705.687 | 185,457 | 14.269  |
| 1892 738,186<br>1893 852,642 | 1,435,271 | 242,581 | 12,269  |

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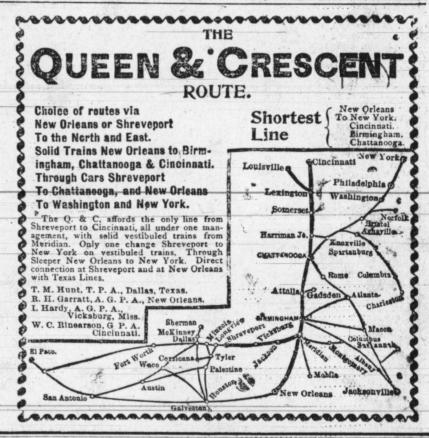
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