

THE FARM.

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

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 when the crop was a good one, 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 kill little if any damage. In my opinion the crop cannot exceed 5,000,000 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 spinner, is caught in a trap. This crop is too small for all of them to give to more than one. America, Mexico, Canada and Japan will consume a minimum of 2,000,000 bales. This will leave 3,000,000 to be distributed among the rest of the world. The present, against 6,800,000 bales last year. This will wipe out the visible supply and create a panic among cotton buyers. The price of cotton is bound to stay, and to very much higher.

Last year the manufacturers reaped a golden harvest by buying 5 cent cotton. It is now your turn. Sell as they buy, and you will be the winner before January you will have the American, English and continental cotton buyers outbidding each other for every bale of cotton you have.

Under present crop and trade conditions your cotton is worth 10-12-20 not sacrifice it because last year it sold at 5 cents and is now selling for 12 cents.

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 export to foreign countries. 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 profitable crop.

A potato digger among several farmers facilitates the work of digging, and stored away in the barn and well protected by straw, will last through the winter a good relish for the stock, and a few wagon loads can always be sold to advantage.

In 1884, 3,000,578 bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, valued at \$1,377,194; while in the same year 802,942 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$652,241, were exported to various countries from the United States.

Our potato crop of 1884 amounted to 170,787,328 bushels, valued at \$91,526,787, grown upon 2,747,973 acres. The acreage has not increased during the past five years, as in 1888 there were 2,532,280 acres, whose crop was 202,365,900 bushels, valued at \$81,413,689. In 1887 there were 2,625,827 acres, which produced 175,029,000 bushels.

HOW SOME MEN SEE THINGS.

A bright young man of our acquaintance wanted to learn something about dairy farm management and so took a few months' service with a well-to-do farmer of the best of the breed. He 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 lived with him as a driver. He rarely read anything but stories and the news in the county paper. He could see nothing in the dairy farm work, the hardest kind of work. He had no patience with the young man. There was no hunger for more knowledge in his mind, and so he said, "You are all blamed nonsense to sit up and read. Why don't you go to bed, so he can do a bigger day's work the next day?"

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 the farmer. The 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 the employer, represent two classes, one the coming farmer and the other the going farmer. No matter how much we may sympathize with the "going farmer," we all try to get him to work in an easier 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 royal commission on agriculture recently, J. 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 Italian colonists, though Swiss and French immigrants were also engaged in this industry. The women worked on the land. The soil was easily worked, and no manuring was necessary. Laborers were very little except in the wheat growing districts, except for a few weeks during harvest. The Italian laborers went out from Italy to Argentina for the harvest and returned home when the work was over. Their wages were about \$2.00 a day. Machinery 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 regards the cost of production, the Italian colonist could grow wheat to be sold on his farm at a price equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to his per quarter of bushels, and he would gain more by doing this than as a wage earner in the republic. Twenty shillings a quarter is the rate for wheat, and the extension of wheat growing in the republic under present conditions. Many wheat growers had recently devoted more attention to the cultivation of alfalfa.

As an instance of the value of alfalfa he stated that ordinary wheat land in the republic could be bought for 15¢ 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-

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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 is better maintained. Then the great advantage of a fertilizer adapted to all kinds of crops without waste.

Now you 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. There 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.

The adaptation 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 must largely determine the kind of stock that can be kept to the best advantage. 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. It affords a better opportunity of feeding out the farm products to stock to advantage, and of lessening the cost of feeding and fattening the stock for market by making up complete rations.

The farmer who keeps a few cows and has a few pounds of butter to sell every week, a few good calves growing on his farm, and a few good hogs, and a few sheep, and a few sheep with wool, lambs and muttons to market in their season, one or more good colts for sale, and a few good chickens, and a few pigs growing to fatten and sell, and a few 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 Republic.

THE WEEVIL IN CORN.

At this season of the year nearly all farmers living in the central and southern portions of Texas dread to see the weevil nest attack their corn in the fields and follow it to the crib and barn, and there continue to do 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 opportunity for the weevil to enter the corn while in the field and hatches a large number of eggs under the very best conditions. Second, in storing the corn it must be either put away in a well-ventilated crib, or in a place so arranged as to permit the use of carbon bi-sulphide, or naphthaline to protect 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 weevil 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, and this is a mistake. If 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 lost from rot but usually the loss is not great. The weevil is very small and much lighter than would be felt were weevil allowed to attack the crop.

If carbon bi-sulphide or naphthaline can be used in corn the best results will be obtained by shaking the corn before putting it in the crib and while still wet, and then spreading it in the crib about one-third of the distance 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 cotton with carbon bi-sulphide and push it toward the middle of the troughs and leave it in the trough to evaporate. Small balls containing naphthaline can be pushed into the mass of corn in this manner with-out trouble and the odor will prevent damage by weevil and will prevent the weevil from coming in contact with the corn. It is well known through the entire state as "High Life" and as such is used successfully for killing roaches and gnats, etc. With our present knowledge of the weevil and similar insect pests there is no cause for any considerable loss in our grain crops if the corn has been grown in the field. The large crop of the state makes this matter more important than it has ever been.—J. H. Connell, Director Texas Experiment Station.

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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 the grower, and particularly to the horticulturist of the Mississippi valley and of Texas. Its range being largely determined by the Mississippi and its larger tributaries, it is found in every year its cultivation is attracting more and more attention in the Southern states by the constantly increasing demand for its nuts, both for home markets and as an article of export.

Wherever the thin-shelled 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 for late years offer better inducements for the propagation of these better varieties, and tend greatly to insure 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 of water. Its distribution in the United States has been accurately ascertained in the course of the investigations of the United States Geographical Survey in connection with the tenth census. Starting from its Southern extremity in the United States, on the Rio Grande near Laredo, under 28 degrees of latitude, it extends westward to nearly the 100th meridian; with an eastern trend it traverses the center of the Indian Territory, follows the eastern base of the Kansas and reaches, with strong deflection at right angles, 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 bottom of that river in the northern part of Illinois, stretching through the lower portion as far east as the meridian of Louisville, Ky. It follows the lower basin of the Washburn river, of the White river and the bottoms of the Ohio river, and is scarcely seen in the northern part of Kentucky; more abundantly in the lower portion of 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 limit of the United States, the tree extends into northeastern Mexico.

The nut of western Texas is of fine quality, and the crop of the natural groves grows to be of considerable 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, and the absence of external influences as to decay, render it the most remunerative of all the fruit crops of that country.

The pecan tree in our state forms quite an interesting item in the trade of Western Texas. In the cities of Austin and San Antonio during the fall, wagon loads after wagon loads, hauled for hundreds of miles, are sent to the market. At San Antonio alone as high as 1,250,000 pounds in one season arrives, the 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 course there are some large and many small plantations here made in the vicinity of Brownwood, Texas. Many people have been induced to grow and sell pecan nuts in 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 United States. It is better to plant by the nuts in December or February in drills rich, well-prepared land. They will grow to 8 to 10 feet high in the first year, and should be transplanted to a moist orchard thirty-five or forty feet apart the December or February following, care being taken to dip up 12 inches of soil from the old grove, and should be transplanted to a moist condition, free from dry, or raw winds or sun. The land well prepared, lay out the proper distances, and make holes simple wide and deep to receive the trees freely, applying water sufficient to furnish favorable conditions 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, the roots will be 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 reproduce with certainty as a rule, the same character of nut as the one planted, because they are liable to be crossed or 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 seedlings with buds or clones from the trees producing the finest nuts. Budding and grafting pecan trees, however, is a very difficult task. If the nuts are gathered from 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 give a high quality in large proportion. Like all in other fruits the richer the land and the better the supply of moisture and available plant, the larger and finer will be the nuts.

Each 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 permanently remunerative, increasing as the years 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 known to be better adapted for its purpose than any other device on the market. It is, however, most important that every one should be warned against the gross imitations that are being floated upon the public by unscrupulous parties who are naturally to be relied on to serve the public in the most dishonest manner possible. Always use the Trade Mark, and refuse all imitations. Spooner Collars that do not have it plainly stamped, and you will be misled.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The utilization of underground water is a leading fact in the history of agricultural regions, and its importance can be realized by an illustration from one country alone. The plateau or high 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 there; hence quantities of wheat, durra, barley, 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 abundance of crops, is drawn from 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 being as deep as 1000 feet, and water pumps by seepage or percolation from the surrounding earth, and is then drawn to the surface by the old-fashioned windmills and buckets, the power of which is furnished by the wind. The Mohammedan population of this peninsula is but little known to the traveler. Paley and others who have visited its own groves, every one enjoys 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 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 northern portion the only supply comes from cisterns in which the winter torrents are stored. The striking fact in all of this is that the water supply, that of underground supply, is the only one of the eastern part of Oman, on the Persian Gulf, and especially in the villages of Kaseen, as an illustration of the character of the water supply. It is so good that there are forty wells, the water from which maintains a population of between 25,000 and 30,000 persons. The water 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 to the soil, but such is manifestly not the case. A certain amount of manure may be deposited during some irrigations when the water is filled with sediment due to recent deserting of the river, but it is not found to work in any condition but actual damage. In any event the use of fertilizers should not be considered as a remedy, according to the Irrigation Age.

HARVESTING AND STORING SWEET POTATOES.

To keep sweet potatoes well they must first be properly harvested. If the crop be intended for stock feed it is better to allow them to remain in the field. Cattle may be turned on to eat the tops and vines, afterwards hogs may be turned on to harvest the tubers. In this way nearly all the crop may be utilized at a minimum cost. If the potatoes are to be stored, it is important to know when to dig them. The crop should not be dug when the tubers are in the vines. If when a tuber is cut the cut surface partially heals over and becomes dry the crop is usually ready to be harvested. The tubers should be ready to be harvested. Vines are a great nuisance in storing sweet potatoes. There are different ways of getting rid of them. One is to graze them off, and the other is to cut them off. A sharp rolling cutter on the beam of a turning plow just in front of the plow will do the work. This rolling cutter cut the vines on one 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 sacked. Care must be taken not to bruise the potatoes. If the potatoes are to be stored, it is not apt to start at all bruised places. All bruised tubers should be sorted out and fed at once before storing. We have tried various mixtures of lime and sand in keeping sweet potatoes, but neither one proved effectual in preventing the spread of black rot. We have obtained good results by letting the tubers remain in the ground where they grow until wanted. By throwing dirt over the rows with a turning plow it will prevent them from freezing in winter. Further work, to say the least, is necessary along this line before positive recommendations can be given as to the best method to prevent injury by black rot. If the potatoes are to be stored away they must be dried first and those which decay from soft rot must be taken out frequently. In doing so a soak after digging them will stop. The potato house we have used in keeping potatoes, both sweet 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 door and a ventilator. The ventilator will be opened or closed at will. During warm weather the fall doors are left open for further ventilation. Inside are upright pieces which project from the floor to the ceiling. Strips reach from these across to the walls and on these, shingles are laid lengthwise which are nailed also against the sides of the posts, thus forming long boxes. The potatoes are stored in these and they will not freeze. Potatoes cannot go through dry sand. Potatoes kept well in this house

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.

Sick hogs are like sick people—they should be taken care of. We are certainly improving in our handling of swine by maintaining a thorough condition.

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

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.

J. G. Trueblood, Salem, Ind., reports a sure cure for scours in young pigs, as follows: Take one teaspoonful of copra, dissolve and give in a gallon of slop or milk to sow for eight pigs.

From carefully conducted tests it has been determined that it takes six pounds and four ounces of corn to produce a pound of pork.

- With corn at 12 1/2 cents pork costs \$1.50 per cwt.
With corn at 15 cents pork costs \$1.75 per cwt.
With corn at 17 cents pork costs \$2.00 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 \$4.16 per cwt.
With corn at 38 cents pork costs \$4.52 per cwt.
With corn at 40 cents pork costs \$4.75 per cwt.
With corn at 42 cents pork costs \$5.00 per cwt.
With corn at 45 cents pork costs \$5.35 per cwt.
With corn at 50 cents pork costs \$6.25 per cwt.

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.

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 closely related to each other, and whether the results which follow this line 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 evil effects follow inbreeding. That is, if that which is almost universally accepted as being true, that inbreeding of the most promiscuous 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 for 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 that it may be that inbreeding 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, we can understand 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 it. 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 us.

Inbreeding and line breeding are practically the same thing—inbreeding being line breeding unmodified, and how far inbreeding can be practiced without injurious effects being produced, or, in other words, how close we can inbreed 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 certainty that a certain line can be followed that will produce uniformly good results.

The question resolves itself into this: Is inbreeding advisable, or should there be no relationship existing between 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. It would be to obtain the best results by cross breeding. By cross breeding we mean the using of sire and dam of two distinct breeds.

Of course thoroughbred should always be used to obtain vigor and vitality by the commingling of two different strains of blood that

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 possible, it is different.

His object is not 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 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. Only 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 has he been brought to so high a degree of excellence?

We answer, by in or line breeding. As a breeder who is intensely inbred, and if anyone doubts this assertion let him take up the pedigree of some hog that has coursing in its veins some of the most popular strains of blood, then open his eyes, 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 the breed to make it worthy of the place it now occupies.

Now I would not have the reader infer that I am an advocate of indiscriminate 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 excellence that comes near his ideal, I would not hesitate to breed them together, even if they were no farther removed than second cousins.

The same blood lines operating in both animals are pretty certain to perpetuate or produce in their offsprings the characteristics of the sire and dam.

In in or line breeding we have the 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 men has remained separate and distinct 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 peculiar to each breed is so fixed that they crop out in a marked degree in their offsprings.

W. A. HILL, Melton, Mo.

UNCLE SAM'S SEED GARDEN.

Back of the seed barn of the department of agriculture is a very funny kind of garden. It covers about half an acre, which is divided up into many 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 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 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 to furnish Prof. Scribner, the agronomist recently engaged by the department of agriculture, when all of the plants are fully developed, along toward autumn, the garden will be visited to look upon. There will be bamboos, which belong to the family of grasses.

Adjoining the garden is L. O. Howard's insect rearing establishment, in which bugs of multitudinous kinds are bred under glasses. The latter 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 peculiar sort. It consists of a shed with a glass roof, out from under which a series of parallel railway tracks for a distance of 60 or 70 feet. On the rails are miniature flat cars, which carry 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 analyzed. 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 easily absorbed.

Feeding plants is like feeding babies; the diet has got to be not only nutritious, but easily digestible. Having 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 information obtained is expected to be of much use to farmers. The days of farming by guesswork will be nearly passed by and agriculture is a scientific pursuit.

The rails and cars enable Prof. Wiley to run his hands under shelter when it rains. Rain water contains nitrogen, which, being added in undetermined quantities, would interfere with the accuracy of his experiments. Only distilled water is furnished to the plants.

The department of agriculture raises every year on its farm many thousands of plants for distribution through members of congress and to agriculturists 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 olive trees, grown under glass for the same purpose to be distributed in the South. Of these 10,000 will be produced, some most suitable for pickles. Cuttings 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 varieties; 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 Savannah and pineapples in Southeastern Florida, due regard being had for the climatic conditions suitable for the raising of these products.

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

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequalled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

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 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 compared 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.

In the days when sheep were kept almost solely for wool, it was more common practice to keep wethers until several years old. With the low prices for wool which have prevailed 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 soundness of the animal in some of his better breeding and handling. 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 miners and mechanics could be induced to keep pigs, lambs or any other kind of small stock about their homes, because of better breeding and handling, it would be better for themselves and the neighborhood in which they live.

The best pays in all things pertaining to stock. The average American eats 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 determined 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 governing properties in wool, and when buyers are purchasing determine the price of the clip: Length of staple, soundness of 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 altogether most satisfactory way to purchase a ram is to visit the flock from which a selection is to be made and see the flock in person. 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 management, and luck, which will keep a flock of sheep in good condition during the winter. They should enter 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 addition. 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 husbandry. 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 clean-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 breeding stock and the constant diminishing of the lamb crop. From 20 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 thousands of lambs, leaving the state by other routes. This indicates a liberal demand for sheep in the Northern and Western states for feeding and stock purposes.

SOME RESOLUTIONS. Pursuant to a call the members of the Bosque County Wool Growers' association met at the courthouse in Meridian at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday, August 31, 1895. After considerable routine business a committee appointed by the chairman brought in the following resolutions, which were unanimously 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 convention assembled, hereby desire to call your attention to a few plain facts, 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, and

Whereas, as shown by county tax assessors' rolls in 1889, Bosque county paid taxes on 96,000 sheep, which sheared of wool 672,000 pounds, valued at \$141,160. For this information we call your attention 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 \$5,490, approximate each sheep to average 6 pounds of wool and we have 374,748 pounds at \$1-20 per pound, equals \$31,855.58, a total loss to Bosque county of \$109,304.62. And

Whereas, as shown by agricultural statistics, state of Texas, page 308, summary table No. 7: Total number sheep sheared 1,888,000 Total number pounds wool clipped 11,345,648

LAND, LAND, LAND

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.

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

Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches. Office Up-Stairs, Opposite Delaware Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Value \$3,319,155 And whereas, the proceeds received from sheep husbandry like the proceeds derived from all other industries are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, benefiting all classes, the business man and laborer alike, and

Whereas, Texas possesses a vast amount of rough land more suited 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 greatest articles 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 resolved:

1. That we are convinced by the past three years' experience that wool cannot be grown in this section for less than 10 cents per pound.

2. That we urge upon the members of the Fifty-fourth congress from Texas 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 United States.

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, when the manufactured article of these wools were left on the dutiable list.

4. That we, as American citizens, believe in a horizontal tariff, and ask that all American industries be treated 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 men to assist us in restoring good markets for high prices and plenty of money with which to handle our produce and give us a reasonable compensation for our labor.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio; The Live Stock Journal 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. G. H. Noonan, member congress, and respectfully urge that he use all honorable and honorable means in securing the passage of a law which will open all foreign wools imported here, which compete with wools grown in the United States.

KAS. BARRY, President. FRANK BATES, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

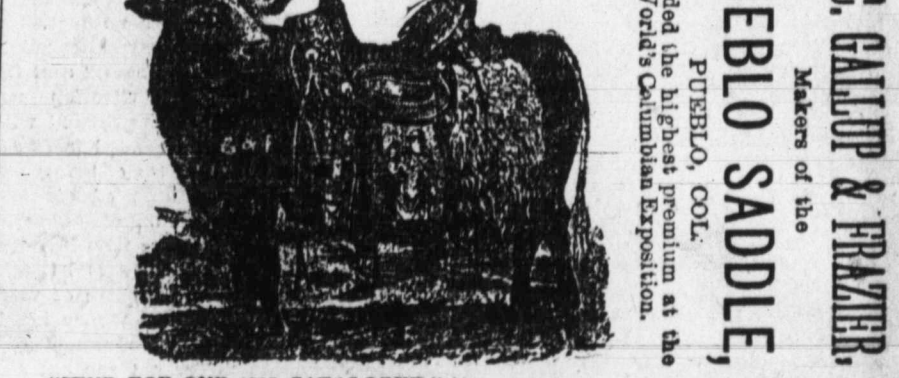
Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots 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 market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

Sherman Commercial Nursery, 21st YEAR.

THE BEST of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door. JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex. Successor to A. W. & J. S. Kerr.



SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE.

HO! FOR ATLANTA.

Don't fail to see our splendid exhibit at the great Exposition. The same class of goods that took the highest awards at the World's Fair. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, BICYCLES, HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC. at factory prices. As manufacturers we save you 20 to 30 per cent. All work guaranteed. Send for our latest and biggest catalogue, showing new styles, improvements, and lowest prices. It's free. Write today. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE FACTORY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD CATARRH

DR. FRANK M. MULLINS, specialist in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Catarrh successfully treated at home. Cross eyes, cataract, granulated lids, and all surgery of the eye given special attention. Spectacles accurately fitted. Artificial eyes supplied on application. All correspondence given prompt attention. Dr. Frank Mullins, 505 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

BLAIR BROS., Fort Worth, Tex. FINE OLD WHISKIES.

People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices. We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2.50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3.00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3.50 per gallon. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Send money by express or P. O. money order. Cor. Fourth St. and Jennings Ave.

DR. FRANK GRAY, Practices Confined to diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal. Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

Nearly with J. S. Stues, Philadelphia. No. 944 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Clean, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.25. Work guaranteed. Class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate results. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor. DUNCAN H. CUMMINS, Associate Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., GEO. B. LOVING, Pres. and Mgr. A. J. SANDEGARD, Treasurer.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for.

Subscribers, Attention!

Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for.

If you find you are delinquent, please remit at once by postal note or money order, \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date named.

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

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

Texas has the largest 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.

Success cannot be measured entirely by the accumulation of wealth. Its accumulation may cost health and peace of mind.

It is an established principle in the world's economy that something cannot be gotten for nothing.

It is the duty of the agricultural newspapers to study well the known, mark out carefully the discoveries leading to the unknown.

An editor will go to some merchants and ask them for an advertisement when they will remark that it does not pay.

A farm life offers many opportunities to think, if excessive work does not dominate the man.

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.

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 prevalence of chronic malaria. The past summer has been exactly suitable for the production of a great deal of malaria.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is indebted to Colonel Charles Goodnight, the well-known Panhandle ranchman, for a beautiful and unusually large pair of elk horns.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

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.

THE PATENT MAN.

All classes of men, with all sorts of hobbies inhabit this world of ours. The man with an axe to grind and the man with a patent are men to give a wide berth.

THE FUTURE.

With the coming of the fall season, an era of prosperity for the farmer and stockman is expected to dawn.

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.

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

WHAT PAIRS ARE GOOD FOR.

The fact that so many county fairs are each meeting with unlimited success argues well for the benefits to be derived from attending.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR HORSES.

In 1890 the United States had on its farms and ranches 14,000,000 horses, worth about \$78,000,000.

THE GERMAN WAY.

A writer in Coleman's Rural World, commenting on the manner in which races are conducted in Germany and Austria, says:

THE HORSE QUESTION.

We have hesitated 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.

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



COOKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSES AND MULES.

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

A good horse is never a bad color. The 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 workshop.

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.

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.

Russian horses have particularly shapely necks and fine, high spirited heads. They are very sure gaited as well as thoroughly sound.

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.

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.

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

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a harsh and angry tone. Be kind and gentle, and they will do better thereafter.

FOR SALE.

Eight hundred feeding steers, high grade Durham, 3-year old and up. Extra choice lot; above quarantine line.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE.

An A. No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the prairie at Vago Switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half section in Vago Switch, balance hill pine land.

FOR SALE.

We have for sale 300 head of steers, 125 4-year-old and up, 60 3-year-old and 125 in 2s, and 40 1-year-old.

THE GREAT DISPERSION.

The Short-horn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing out sale of the entire Forest Grove herd.

WANTED—Lady wishes position as governess or companion to a lady.

500 head of Best feeding sheep—2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds.

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.

W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo.

Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale.

I have 100 good mares and fillies from two to six years old, well bred, good size and in fine condition that I will sell in lots of 25 or over.

FOR SALE.

150 four and 100 three year old steers, all raised in Callahan county.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

500 three and four year old steers, all good cattle of Wise and adjoining counties.

FOR SALE.

400 head of two and three-year-old steers. Good cattle. Price \$10 each.

FOR SALE.

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

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKEY CURED AT HOME.

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References.

HENNINGER BROS.

Tailors and Clothiers, Fort Worth and Gainesville.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—600 native stock cattle, consisting of cows and calves and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan. WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA SWINE in Berksville Swine upon one farm in the United States.

POLAND CHINAS.

No expense has been spared in procuring foundation stock of the best and most fashionable strains. INDIVIDUAL MERIT backed by good and well known pedigree has always inscribed upon.

BERKSHIRES.

We respectfully solicit a comparison with other herds as to well bred, good breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing our visitors, whether they care to purchase or not, our improved and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Including we state that we are proud of our Herefords. Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigree hogs for more than a quarter of a century.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANBRED, Mr. Sanborn, winner of prizes 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.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS.

Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. My stocks consists of the following varieties: Cornish, Indian Games, Silver Wyandottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas, Eggs in season. \$2 for 12, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$1 for 12.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any express office in Texas, plus month's stock of registered and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

FOR SALE.

Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thoroughbred Poland China and Berkshire hogs. Choice fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Price, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.

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.

A. W. THEMANNSON, Watena, Kansas.

near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Glits bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 1896. \$1.00. Also bred to Graceful F. 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

R. H. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA.

Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE. The oldest and best leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

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

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lake Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhomo, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers 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.

Blue and Blooded Stock Farm.

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

BLUE AND BLOODED STOCK FARM.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys. M. B. Turkeys, 5. Wilks and Tencum's pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

\$10 WILKES \$10

Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, \$3 for \$15. Registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray pig games has been bred pure by me for 14 years.

T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Haisell, banker and cattleman of Decatur, was in the city Tuesday. J. L. Bennett, a prominent cattleman of Curo, was in the city Tuesday. W. L. McCauley, a prominent ranchman 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 Tuesday in Fort Worth. Sam Davidson, an extensive operator in cattle of Henrietta, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth. J. E. 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 agent for the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, was in the city Tuesday. J. B. Matson, a cattle feeder of Hubbard City, was circulating among the visiting cattlemen Tuesday. Jno. Hilson, manager of the Cedar Valley Cattle Co., Amarillo, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. J. P. Addington, the well-known cattleman of the Indian Territory, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. C. T. Herring of Vernon came down from his pasture in the Indian Territory Tuesday night and left for home Wednesday. Mr. Albert Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery & Co., of New Orleans, dealers in cattle and horses, died last Tuesday. The Journal has received the autumn catalogue of Fred W. Kelsey, New York city. Frank Moody, the well-known live 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 Brownsville Cattle Co., was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to his ranch near Midland. The advertising number of Agricultural Investment gotten out by Frank E. White, Chicago, is on the Journal's table. It is quite an attractive volume. 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. Gwalney Bros., Honey Grove, feeders, were here Tuesday en route to southern Texas, where they go to receive several thousand steers recently purchased. One hundred and fifty 4 and 100 3-year-old steers have been placed on the market by K. 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. McWhorter, a prosperous cattleman of Callahan county, was registered at the Mansion hotel Sunday. Mr. McWhorter is on a return trip from Greer county, where he disposed of a bunch of yearlings for \$14. He says the area in good condition and grass fine. 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, consequently his cattle are doing splendidly. 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 send a catalogue to those 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 600 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale by R. K. Haisell, of Decatur, Tex. They have been raised in that section and are in fine condition. We refer purchasers to Mr. Haisell for a square deal. T. V. Munson & Son, the reliable nurserymen 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 catalogues. H. R. Martin of Comanche was in the city Monday. Mr. Martin owns a large cattle ranch on the eastern line of 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 winter. L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the St. Louis National Stock 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 section. J. 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. His 4-year-old steers, numbering about 250 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 market. 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 the above named county. Mr. O'Loughlin does not operate as extensively as some of our western ranchmen, but is doing a good safe business and making plenty of money. Those desiring a thorough course in shorthand, telegraphy, or business course, are referred to the ad of Con's National Business College, which appears in this Journal's "School" column this week. This prosperous college, located in Kansas City, Mo., is first-class in every particular, having been established in 1884. Sam Cross, who owns a cattle ranch and lives in Crane county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. In addition to having a herd of improved cattle on his ranch, Mr. Cross also has quite a number of splendidly bred stock. Out of these he wants to sell 50 good males and fillies, as well as 50 ewes and lambs, which are

pears elsewhere. Those wanting anything of this kind should write Mr. Cross. His postoffice is Odessa. 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 peddle 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. Harold Sorby, the general manager of the Pasture Anthrax 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 Journal that he has fine accommodations for a thousand or less head of cattle. 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 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 successful cures of cancer and kindred diseases, occupies space in the Journal this week, telling of some of his numerous cures. Differing from the doctors of other sections 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. Shepard established a large ranch in Buchanan county in 1881. For several years it was owned by Shepard. 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 it necessary to do this sort of work. Hours of toil—till 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 Sawing Machine Company of 62-66 South Clinton Street, Chicago, that is really capable of fulfilling all requirements. ON THE ROAD. Hutto, Tex.—To the Journal: My first call, on September 25, was at the home of a prosperous colored farmer, John Adams, who got my first southern 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. Yakey, has 100 of the best shipping hogs I ever saw. Mr. Evans came to this vicinity in 1882 and located a tract of 2700 acres of prairie. He now has 1500 acres of good black land and a fine stock farm, the equal of any in the county, composed of Devon and polled Angus. At Mr. P. M. Robertson's I found an active young farmer who has adopted horticulture and swine as his work. He has an orchard of about 23 acres, mostly young trees. He has 100 head of fine Poland-China, Berkshire-cross hogs. I next came to the ranch of Sparks & Anderson, with J. M. Draper as foreman. Here I found a complete outfit, with about 85 head of Jersey cattle. I saw the businesslike way in which the milking was carried on. In reply to a question Miss Draper said she was not running a dairy, but the dairy was running them. She showed me through the establishment. I saw the Sharpless separator and the horse-pump at work. At Mr. Wm. O'Connor's I saw a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Mr. O'Connor is an advertiser in the Journal, and I can recommend his goods to would-be purchasers. I called on Mr. E. S. Wilson. He is a 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.

POULTRY.

For the basis for your brood be sure and get thoroughbred. 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 come 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 pile, as the dust from a pile 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 nest on it, 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 in the form of steps. 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 time. Put your perches back from the door or window to avoid a draught and have them out of the direct light, as fowls like an airy 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 witness you have nothing to do but to move them. 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 broilers 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 farmer flocks. Of course there are other reasons, but this is a common one. Correct breeding, vigorous stock, healthful exercise, good feeding and prompt attention to the health 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 mites hidden behind and under them? Then make arrangements to saw the roots of the trees and the mites in such shape that they can be readily taken out and coal oiled. See that the roosts are all on one level and 10 to 12 inches high. Bumble foot disease is very frequent in farmer flocks, and it is where they roost on high perches. A few loads of sand or gravel to fill in the low places around the hen house is a pure bred means, and it will get rid of the mites. Mud should never be allowed around the hen house. Sand, gravel, coal ashes or soil should prevent such a nuisance from ever existing. In 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 a waste is clearly erroneous, as proved by the results already obtained by poultry raisers. The value of a flock of hens is increased almost a hundred per cent by the addition of a pure bred male, and the elimination of the rest of the flock. The new blood infused into the brood gives vigor and a larger number and better quality of chicks as a result next season. The male crowder and the hen and a uniform flock of no doubt parentage is the result. Not only is this advice circulated to be of benefit to the fancy breeder who finds a pleasure in the breed of his flock, but it is to those who raise for market and the home. FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH TWO 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 25 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 whole grain. 4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having so narrow a nutritive ratio—that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents—as is possible with a mixture of whole and ground grain for best results from laying hens. 5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous products with ground grain it is possible to feed a somewhat narrower ration with feeding an excessive amount of meat. With hens fed similar rations, when the same egg yield as the hens of large breeds, 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 hen.—New York Experiment Station. CARE OF CRAW-BOUND FOWLS. Craw-bound fowls are those which are unable to move, which is caused by the packing of the food 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, becomes lodged in the passage from the craw to the stomach, thus preventing the craw from becoming emptied. The craw becomes full of matter, of course, for the time being, and the fowl suffers the pangs of hunger, but without success. As a rule craw-bound fowls are easily cured, if taken in time early. The first step is to give a teaspoonful of 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 full, the fowl should be bled to the extent of its contents. This is done by cutting an opening from one inch to one and a half inch length, through which the handle of a small spoon can be passed. The craw should then be well cleaned out and the passage 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 apart, for if sewn together, the hen is often troubled with a stiff neck afterward. For some days she should be fed rather sparingly on meals or cooked foods, but water must not be given. In making the incision, all blood vessels should be avoided, and little blood will be lost. The free use of any kind of hard corn

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG

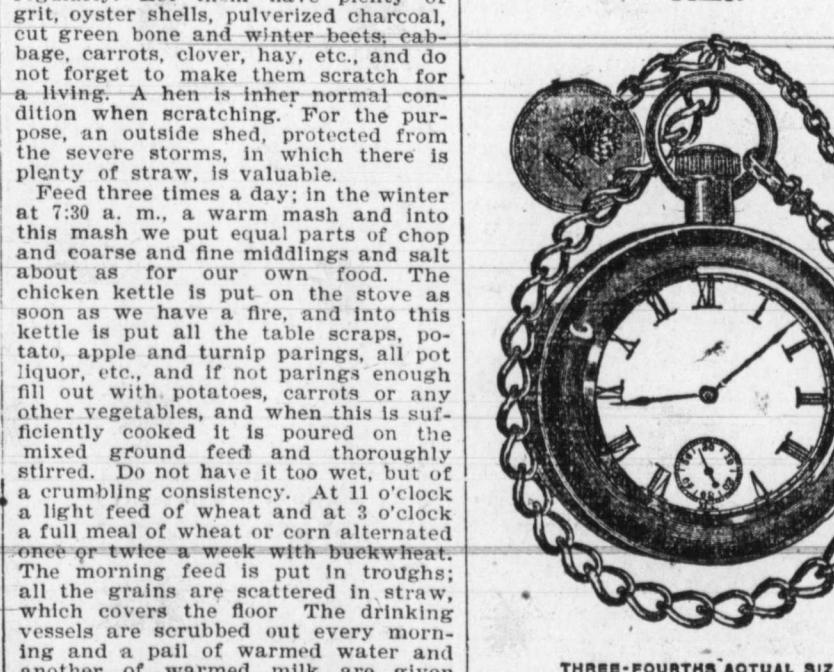


BATTLE AX Plug Tobacco A Great Big Piece for 10 Cents

Little of Comanche, Tex., and Mrs. J. Fred Cox of this city have recently moved to the college. Others are expected soon. Of course the attraction at this suburb is the college. People are rapidly finding out that the curriculum of the college is unusually high, and the institution very thorough. The public is not slow to recognize merit. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the president. Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office. See Daniels for the photographs at the most reasonable prices. NOT A HUMBBUG An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time. Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the small 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. Do not have too many 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 in her 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 100 lbs. of 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, potato, apple and turnip parings, all pot liquor, etc. If not paring enough fill out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured on the mixed ground feed and thoroughly stirred. Do not have too many 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 once 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 bowl of warm water and another of warm milk are given them as soon as may be after the morning feed.—Southern Stock Farm.

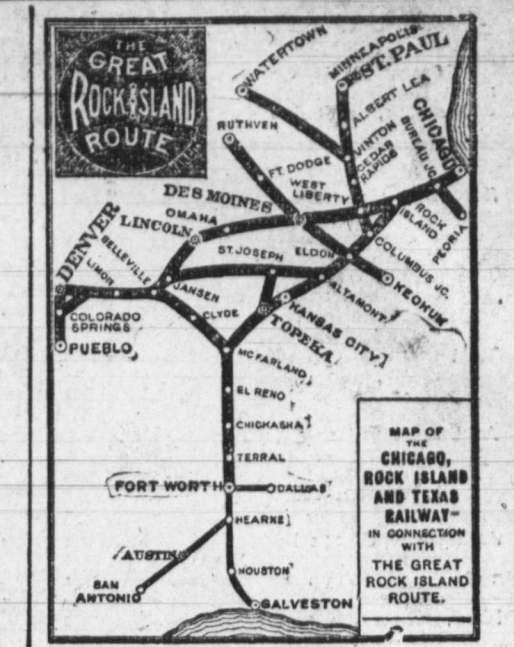
will be likely to cause impaction of the craw, unless the fowls thus fed have constant access to water. HENS FOR PROFIT. There is no industry offering greater opportunities for a life, energetic, painstaking man or woman than this of egg production. The demand is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. 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, study and time and money, and faithfulness in all the little details. In the first place, one of the necessities is a warm house, kept clean. Remove the droppings at least once a week, 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 oil. Choose the bird you think the best adapted to the end in view. If eggs are your object, some of the small 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. Do not have too many 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 in her 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 100 lbs. of 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, potato, apple and turnip parings, all pot liquor, etc. If not paring enough fill out with potatoes, carrots or any other vegetables, and when this is sufficiently cooked it is poured on the mixed ground feed and thoroughly stirred. Do not have too many 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 once 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 bowl of warm water and another of warm milk are given them as soon as may be after the morning feed.—Southern Stock Farm.

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.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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 near the college, and others are under contract. Families are coming from all directions. Captain Jeans, a banker from Duncan, I. T., will locate his family there. Mr. Chandler of Farmersville, Tex., is having a house built. Mr. H. J. Wilson of this county is also building. Mrs.



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

IT IS THE Great Rock Island, ROUTE!

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a. m. Lv. Bowie.....1:31 p. m. Lv. Ringgold.....2:49 p. m. Ar. Kansas City.....10:40 a. m. No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 p. m. Lv. Bowie.....10:40 p. m. Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p. m. Ar. Kansas City.....6:25 p. m. Ar. Denver.....7:25 a. m. Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Fullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets. W. T. O'NEILL, C. T. A.

\$2.50 Book, Free!

WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY! FREE PREMIUM To Our Subscribers



BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE. This book was written and the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where friends of the world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings and princes, their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest and most luxurious in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly and exquisite equipments, and reveal

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressings, duds, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and satirical-tinged volubility. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader laughing and enjoying himself.

They say there is a slight of spirit done at Saratoga, and I don't believe it. But Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on that he'd better let it entirely alone. "But he seemed so," he said, "it was more fashionable among married men and women than the more single ones," he said, "it was dreadful fashionable amongst gardeners." "Well," says I, "I shall have nothing to do with it." "There was a young English girl abroad in the same place who did, she dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she was one of the upper 10, and was as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder set his eyes on her as being a good one to try his experiment with."

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carlton. "It is an emanation of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer. "So execrably funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—The Freeman. HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, the whitest and most richly humorous book FREE. Let us know 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. Every new subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay for the paper one year and 10 cents to pay postage we will send the book free. Address TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Tex. COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS NOW READY UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY. E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MARKETS.

Receipts for week ending October 2, 1895:

Table listing receipts for various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Wool from different locations such as Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

light, \$1.60; yearlings selling at \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.65; cows and heifers, \$1.50@2.25; bulls, \$1.75@2.75; feeders, \$2.30@2.60; calves, dull; choice, \$5.80.

St. Louis Livestock. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1700. Export steers, \$5.20@5.50; shipping grades, \$4.50@5.10; dressed beef and best butcher, steers, \$3.20@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@2.50; cows and heifers, \$1.90@2.50; bulk of sales, \$2.10@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.75; cows and heifers, \$1.85@2.90.

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@2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.50; bulls, \$1.50@2.40.

Boston Wool Market. Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The general tone of the market has been firmer, due in a large measure to advances abroad. Sales were over 3,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous week.

London Wool Sales. 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.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wheat was weak at the start, but turned sharp around on good buying from the seaboard, closing higher. The early Liverpool cables forced a decline there, but both English and continental country markets were firmer.

St. Louis Produce. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Wheat closed higher. No. 2 red (cash), 64 3-4c; October, 62 3-4c; December, 64 5-8c bid; May, 68c asked.

New York Produce. New York, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts, 113,000 bushels; exports, 645; spot firmer; No. 2 red, 68@69 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c delivered.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET. Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

Table listing market quotations for various livestock items like Choice feeding steers, Common to fair feeding steers, etc.

CATTLE MARKET. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Choice cattle stronger to 5c higher. Other descriptions dull. Common to choice native beef and shipping steers, \$2.50@3.20.

haunted; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 1d; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 2 red, nominal, 60c; rejected, nominally 45@49c.

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, October 2.—Wheat—Active and unchanged. No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 2 red, nominal, 60c; rejected, nominally 45@49c.

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Spot, good business doing, and price lower. American middling, fair, 5 3-4c; good middling, 4 1-2c; American middling, 4 1-16c; low middling, 4 1-16c; good ordinary, 4 1-16c; ordinary, 4 1-16c.

Cotton Statistics. New York, Oct. 2.—Cotton—Easy. Middling, 9c; Receipts, 500; gross, 6954; Great Britain, 1691; continent, 800; forwarded, 1546; sales, 2700; spinners, 1200; stock, 149,231 bales.

New Orleans Futures. New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 131,900 bales. October, 8 7/8 bid; November, 8 7/8@8 7/8; December, 8 7/8@8 7/8; January, 8 7/8@8 7/8; February, 8 7/8@8 8 1/8; March, 8 7/8@8 7/8; April, 8 7/8@8 7/8; May, 8 7/8@8 7/8; June, 8 7/8@8 7/8.

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

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—Spot cotton, quiet; middling, 8 1-16c; sales, 802; receipts, 7327; stock, 78,460 bales.

Little Johnny had been naughty and had torn 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.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and you get a cheap imitation, you are cheated. The man in the picture is the man who has made the name of Scott's Emulsion famous.

Why not purchase your Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds from Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co., Limited, Paterson, La.

Who are headquarters for everything in his line? We are. We will make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, by Water, Rail, or Express, and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 500 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

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The Largest and Most Successful Combined Fair and Exposition in the Union.

... THE GREAT ... Texas State Fair AND ... DALLAS EXPOSITION. Tenth Grand Annual Entertainment opens October 10th and closes November 3d, 1895.

\$75,000 PREMIUMS AND PURSES \$75,000

All previous Exhibitions eclipsed. The exposition of Art, Science, Schools, Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock unsurpassed.

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John Philip Sousa. A program of RACES covering the Largest purse ever offered in the South. The Fair and Exposition of 1895 will be the most complete and most comprehensive in the history of the Association.

\$500.00 REWARD Will be paid for any case of Sphincter, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.

LOST MANHOOD which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from this disease. GUARANTEED IN ALL PRIVATE, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 178, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

To Cattlemen: We Recommend Our Special Brew "Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER. For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY; CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application.

Lone Star Commission Co. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago. A new firm of old stockmen; the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. A. Montgomery, Pres. E. B. Lacoste, V. Pres. A. P. Marmouget, Sec. and Treas.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

JOHN MUNFORD, Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, (Box 664) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SEED WHEAT.

BARLEY.

RYE.

OATS.

ALFALFA.

Crimson clover, turnip seeds and a full line of seasonable seeds...

DAIRY.

DAIRY NOTES.

Irregularity in milking is generally harmful. If the best flow of milk is desired...

Butter is often bitter because of impure foods or from holding the cream too 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 cow makes good butter.

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

The milkman's profit in dairying is obtained 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 more comfortable for 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 heifer, 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 time.

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.

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 aristocratic to mingle freely with his calves, and who 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.

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

MILK—ITS PRODUCERS AND PRODUCTION.

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.

When 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 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 is the chief function of the cow, in so far as she is a dairy cow. But while the 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 pursued.

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. The butter making dairymen 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 dairymen 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 and adaptation to beef production.

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

quantities of milk, or weekly records of butter are not usually profitably produced. The larger cows of small breeds and medium sized of the large breeds are commonly more profitable than the extremes in either direction.

The quantity of milk can be greatly influenced by the quantity and kind of food given; the quality cannot 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 underestimated 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 "nutritive" food.

At present prices, wheat and the by products of flour manufacture can be freely fed in many dairy sections. The oil-cakes, gluten-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 without eating a large quantity.

In the production of extraordinary yields cows have often been fed beyond the bounds of propriety.

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, approach what is known as "the dairy form," but there are outward marks of value; but these are good cows not having them, 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, but if the conditions are known, but are often misleading.

There are poor cows in all breeds and good dairy cows, for different purposes in each of several Purities of blood is not important for the practical dairymen 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 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 than the others, but it is to their presence 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 one, 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 butter 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 species.

By proper care in barns and dairies the mischievous species may be in general kept out of the cream. By the use of clean methods in the West for the sale of blooded stock, STOKROWERS and SHIPPERS OF TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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