Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 20.---VOL. 16.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM

MISTAKES OF TEXAS FARMERS.

Writing from Goldthwaite, Tex., to the Dallas News, Wilber Wood says:

"The pioneer Texan is worthy of more praise than the ordinary Spartan, Greek or Roman. His history, though will probably be seen more recent. clearly through the chivalrous glamour and halo of intevening years to come. Before our fathers' names are all enrolled on glory's immortal scroll a lapse of time must come to entomb their caults. Then their virtues will shine firadiant and resplendent—rami-lying and bringing luster to us all. We may now consider some of their mis-takes. Texas was settled by a hardy, thrifty, mixed population, coming from various countries and the older states. The greater part of these people were

Attracted here by the agricultural promises of this rich hill, valley, woodland and prairie territory. Some were reckless adventurers seeking for-tunes, land-gribbers and a few outlaws. Many a robust and ambitious youth was allured hither by the hought of homestead pre-emption to become an insatiate landholder. Many tude, and came with the pure intention of putting in farms, fencing pastures, raisstock, building handsome homes ing and cherishing true progress and social institutions. Some carried their rightcous intentions to successful execu-But, alas! so many took a big farm and plantation land craze. They

more for acquisition than improve- to determine just what a man should ment The farmers of early days spent too much time with cotton. In fact, many farmers have cared more for their cot-an abundant supply of such things as

farmers have cared more for their cot-ton patch than their children. Or-phards and gardens withered from neg-lect, or were never planted. Few cribs br barns were built, and bounteous upplies of corn, grain and all manner of feed were left in the fields to rot in he climatic fluctuations incident to bur much-praised, peculiar weather. bur much-praised, peculiar weather. bur much-praised, peculiar weather. Time and money which should have been spent on substantial improve-ments were spent in a mid endeavor to ments were spent in a mad endeavor to

raise a larger cotton crop. So it hath been up to date. So Texas farming oes on in haphazard and luckless in-ifference. But now I have some hope of a material change. A few years ago an editor of a local paper was urging is nature should endeavor at all times his patrons to raise onions here. An-other local editor said nothing but other local editor said nothing but as good horses, mules, carrie, usual English eschellots would grow here. Time and trial hath had perfect work and onions are proved to be a prolific \mathbf{gr} ide of stock. \mathbf{gr} ide of stock. We should never think of selling We should never think of selling to avoid it,

sale vegetables from the far north; pickles, potatoes and jellies from Misfrom half across the continent, when not in a marketable condition becomes it is well known that all these ought an absolute necessity, which is a great staple products for shipment from this state. Some of these grow in rank protosion here, while the very cents per bushel countries from which they come to us like proportion.

are forced to protect the young plants from the severity of climate by hot-a few good brood sows, which any houses and other artificial methods of man can do if he has got any rust-oultures

"We seem to forget how the people of other states are compelled to resist and assist nature by fertilization in grain by making a good market for it, order to produce that which appears by converting it into choice bacon and to be indigenous to our soil. Although lard. This we cannot hope to do so long as we sell our grain.

vears. I have it now growing along the steam engine. With a gasoline engine and less than my pasture fences and we are cutting off corn and throwing over to horses and cattle all they will eat in addi-\$200 invested in a dynamo and fixtures the farmer can light his house, barn tion to good pasture, and with this I cut off a few stalks of sorghum occasand lawn at a very small cost, say probably, 3 cents an hour for gasoline ionally. If I was going to feed it alone which is the only expense he will incur or for first time. I should cut a few

The cost of a good gasoline engine will run from \$250 to \$500, for from stalks and let it lay and cure a day. Sorghum is a very juicy plant and of one to six horsepower machine. The uses to which it might be put upon course fermentation is quick and strong and any thinking farmer ought to the farm are almost innumerable. Where the farmer is any sort of a mechanic, it could easily be arranged know enough to use caution until stock become accumstomed to it. I think there will be found a cause in every to do the sawing of the wood, washcase; generally it is going from rather dry pasture or with empty stomachs ing, churning, pumping, besides running all the machinery about the barn onto this very julcy green food. If you have if on your farm, as you should, The model farm is hardly complete without this engine, and not many feed them a little partly cured fodder and then gradually the green fodder, model farmers will try to get along without one when once apprised of its usefulness and convenience. I know before turning in the field.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

To the Famers' Institute of Runnels County, Gentlemen: As you have requested me through your programme committee to give

been solved by the invention of the gasoline engine. my views as to "what a farmer should raise to be successfull" will say that THE COTTON SHORTAGE. The Dallas News on last Saturday presented its third crop report of this the subject is of such wonderful magniimportance to all men of every calling that I feel my inability to season, giving a very explicit resume do the subject anything like justice. of the conditions of cotton and corn, Success to the farmers means pros-The introductory to the correspondperity to the nation in which we live, ents' remarks says: at no time this season have the cotton prospects in Texas been favorable, but even the and as there is such a vast difference in countries a man should first find most pessimistic did not dare predict, what is best adapted to the country in which he lives, and as this is so very three weeks ago, that such conditions as those shown by the reports would prevail in Texas today. In fact the different from any country in which

made themselves land poor. They spent I have lived it is a perplexing question past raise to be successful, though there is brought to the front the accumulated and concealed damages of all the pre-ceding crop period. Perhaps the most striking feature of the reports is the change of front that has occurred in localities. The Temple district has shown a

marked improvement, while Lampasas and Dallas have gone backwards with best of attention.

As to crop serial, we should always raise plenty of grain and feedstuff, such as wheat, oats, rye, barley, sorcorrespondents for state of afflairs, to be convinced of stated, the past two or three weeks have been disastrous ones for cotton; and this is true not only of Southwest to have plenty of good stock on hand to eat all of our farm products, such

Texas as well. Complaint is universal in Central, East and North Texas of poor stock if it is possible to avoid it, though I am free to admit that there boll worms, sharpshooters and shed-ding. In Northeast Texas too much rain fell, and as a consequence the plant is fruiting badly. This bad fruiting, however, seems to be a general complaint over the whole state. The loss to us, but never is there a necessity for any man to sell corn at 15 most conservative estimates that can be made, based on the report cents per bushel, or uny other grain in crop fully 35 per cent below that of last

year. The reports from each district in Texas may be summarized as follows: The coast-Forty per cent less yield. Damaged by drouth and worms; shedding badly.

East Texas-Thirty-five per cent less yield. Cotton fruiting badly. Dam-aged by worms and sharpshooters. Central Texas-Thirty-five per cent less yield for the whole district. Crop While it is an indisputable fact that spotted. A portion of the northern half otton grows well in this country, yet reports a good crop, though far we cannot raise four and five cent cot. last year. The southern half is fruiting badly; dama et by worms and sharp shooters. The Lampasas district, in on with which to buy ten and twelve ent bacon and cotton seed oil for lard it the same price, when it is a fact northern half, reports heavy falling off hat one can make three to four pounds in yield. Southwest Texas-From 35 to 45 per f becon with the sun cent less yield. Great damage by drouth. Shedding badly. Plant small juired to rase one pound of cotton This I have thoooughly tested and know whereof I speak. and weak and truiting badly. Damage I do not mean to say we should not weevils, boll worms and sharp raise any cotton at all, but I do mean ooters. North Texas-Twenty-five to 20 pe to say, and emphasize it too, that cannot afford to raise four and five ent less yield. Too much rain when ent cotton with which to buy not needed. Cotton shedding. Univer-sal complaint of damage by boll worms If you raise cotton at all supplies. aise only just what you can cultivate nd sharpshootres. Cotton just open and gather with your own force, as ing in some countles. The crop for the whole state is four no man can raise and gather cotton with bleed labor, he had better sow eeks late. The reports bear average his land in Johnson grass or allow dates of August 27. The first crop reto lie idle, and the sooner people of the present season, printed by ort realize this fact the better it will be the News June 5, showed a decrease for them. acreage as compared with last year I see no reason why we cannot es of 15.6 per cent. The News' second crop tablish manufacturing enterprises in for the present season, printed our midst, and especially manufacture uly 2, showed a probable decrease in such things as cheeese instead of sendhe crop compared with last year of 25 ing to England for such things It is er cent, due to decreased acreage well known fact that the manufacturnd unfavorable conditions in the early ing of cheese is a lucrative business part of the season. These unfavorable and it seems to me that our people inditions have continued until today he situation indicates a crop 35 per would profit handsomely by giving ent below that of last year. every encouragement to such indus tries when established in our midst What Texas has lost in cotton is and use every means in their power to induce such things to locate among us, nore than made up in the immense orn crop, which is now beyond the bint where it can be damaged. Start In this way we keep our money at nome instead of sending it to othe ng out with an increase in acreage of nations and other people. to 12 per cent, the crop met with fa-Many are the natural resources of orable conditions throughout the seahis, our beloved country; our possi-It is now ready to house and pilities are practically unbounded, and yield is immense, away beyond the hence no time should be lost in opening ome demand. up developments, and making good use of our manifold opportunitie ALFALFA SILAGE. S. R. MUNCY. Hastings, Tex.-Dear Sir: If you can, please tell me whether alfalfa will make good ensilage, and all you can FARM MOTIVE POWER. about it. W. C. H. Dear Sir: Replying to your A very important and perplexing question has been that of motive powasking for information concerning the er. What was most economical, safest use of alfalfa in the silo, no experimost convenient and serviceable to run nents have been conducted in the our feed grinder, bone mill, fodder inited States, to my knowledge, upon cutter and such other machinery as it use of alfalfa as a silage crop. might become necessary to use. A This is largely due to the fact that the Western man who has spent consider alfalfa growing districts of the counable time and money in his attempts to solve this problem gives the benetry have been practically rainless durng the harvest season and there was fit of his experience to farmers at large through the columns of the Praino risk in curing the hay. Besides this the hay has a market val silage cannot be marketed. value, while rie Farmer. His first power was a We are tread machine, next, a horsepower, then a wind machine. He says: growing alfalfa somewhat here and have conducted experiments with it in But, all things considered, the power that leads all others on the farm is other parts of the state, but none o them have touched upon ensilagin the crop. J. H. CONNELL, ensilaging the gasoline engine. It is safest, be-cause it cannot explode, and not a Director Texas Experiment Station. spark of fire is to be made. no boiler, and a pail of water is suf SEED WHEAT. ficient to run it all day. It is most convenient, for at any time you en We know now for a certainty that great deal of the wheat rust is ter the barn you can have your ma chinery running at full speed inside of two minutes. It is more economical prought on our farms through the eed, and the spores of the rust are than any other power, as 50 or 75 cent held over from year to year in the seed. Seed that is taken from the field where the rust has been prevalent of gasoline will run it all day No expert is needed to manage it-ir should always be subject to the hot water test. The seed we purchase fact, no one need go about it at any time, except when it needs oiling, and from seedmen should also be treated in this way, for we know not how this only his only three or four times a day. The machinery about it is very simmany rust spores may be in the seed ple, and hence it is bound to be to begin growing when the favorabl

black or gray, facing south or east, to ORCHARD AND GARDEN man, wood and water necessary to run

RAISING RASPBERRIES

Why do many fail with raspberries? is a common quistion. Largely be-come they to get secure the right soil at first, and second because they do roots are planted the canes that shoot up this year will produce fruit next season. They should then be pruned out to give the other new canes a chance to bear. If the new canes appear in great quantity it will be necssary to pinch off the ends in order to induce a groth of laterals. In this way we get canes large enough to support themselves. This can be done so successfully that no stakes or other supports are required. The work of fastening the young canes to the stakes is quite a serious undertaking, esthere are thousands of farmers all over this land who have puzzled their pecially in a large field, and the cost of the many supports for raspberry orains over this question of motive canes is quite an item, more so than in power on the farm, but it has at last grape culture, for the new canes must be tied to the supports every spring.

Various systems of supports for rasp-berries are adopted. Some drive two stakes into the ground around each root, and inclose the clump of cames in an ordinary barrel-hoop, the hoops being nailed to the stakes about a foot or two feet from the ground. Some drive posts into the ground along the line of the rows and fasten a strand or two of strong wire over them. The supports will keep the vines in post tion and prevent them from falling down after a severe storm, or from running all over the ground. The canes should be pruned back either in the fall or spring by shortening and heading back the leading shoots. The latterals should be shortened about three weeks appear to have one-third their original length. This makes the canes stocky and the berries larger and superior flavor. Pruning requires considerable time and labor, but unless done the berries will get smaller each year and at first it will appear that the land is not rich

a rush. In east Texas, the coast dis-trict and Southwest Texas the cotenough, but a little intelligent pruning and cutting of the canes will do the most good. The right s il should be ton crop is in bad condition, while in South-Central Texas the crop has retobtained before field culture of rasp-berries is undertaken. A moist and well drained soil must be supplied. It must be prepared by plowing, subrograded in a wonderful manner. One has only to glance over the reports and read the reasons assigned by the News' the disheartening solling and harrowing and mixing it thoroughly with stable manare. Soll thus prepared will produce rasporties in abundance. The fertility must be maintained year by year by a goed top dressing. In this work either the decomposed statle manure. ci Texas, where the drouth has been so severe, but of Central, North and East some complete fertilizer should) used. If the latter is used it is to apply stable marure at least every second year.

BERRY CULTURE.

To the l'armers' Institute of Runnels County.

Ladies and Gentlemen-1 have been requested by your program committee to prepare an article for this occasion a Blackberries and other Small Fruits, hence these remarks.

Blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, flums and bropes all do wed in Runels county, so far as has been tested. Blackberries should be plant d in rows nine feet apart and three feet apart in the drill. When planted the stems should be cut off at the top of ing the first year. They should be plowed very deep in winter and shal-

HORSES AND MULES. favor early maturity, as the early market is the best. Land being well prepared, lay off rows three and a half feet, deeply, drop pices 12 mches apart, which will require about seven or THE DEMAND FOR MULES. The demand for mules is chiefly a southern one and for months that has eight bushels per acre; cover from

both sides with two furrows. After sprouting has commenced harrow down level and run cultivator freprices. quently to keep clean and mellow, taking care not to disturb young tubers when forming. We cut potatoes for seed into 2, 4,

6 or 8 pieces, according to size of po-tato, using some care to have an eye man and boy planting. There are, however, machines made hat lay off, plant and cover; also a that lay digger that plows, elevates and piles

the potatoes in one bushel piles, separating the tops, weeds and dirt. Both these machines are expensive, about \$60 and \$125 each, respectively. They are much used in Colorado and other extensive potato districts. Perhaps the best cheap digger is one made in form of a strong sweep, with rods attached to the wings, price \$12 or \$15, sold by implement dealers in Sherman and elsewhere, called "Success Superior." Most growers here use an ordinary solid 14-inch sweep running twice in same place after the vines have been cut off with hoe and thrown to the middles.

Growers estimate that it costs 5 to Det furnishing the sacks.

Most of the land planted here was manured, yet this season there were 150 bushels per acre dug from sandy land not manured, that was old and worn , while good land with manure well, as seed is equally costly on any kind of land.

Prices realized here this year were 55 cents for four or five cars, 50 to but a good barbed wire Fouce will re-55 cents for four or five cars, 30 cents strain them. They are a good deal for ten or more cars. The early dig-gings at 50 to 60 cents did not turn confined it is easier to keep them in out nearly so much per acre as later digging at 30 cents.

Nearness to market is quite an item in handling this heavy crop. Fifty bushels at 60 pounds is a heavy load, which at ten miles from market would be about 5 cents per bushel for haulne; at two miles from market about 1 1-2 or 2 cents per bushel, etc. Planting should be done as early as possible, from the middle of February

on ,according to the favorableness of The indications are that it must be a

very early crop on quick maturing land that will get into market at 50 cents in future. The bulk of the crop well matured and with full yield will probably bring 30 cents. Digging may begin as soon as tubers

are large enough, though still sappy. The best time to dig to insure best re-sults in keeping is when the vines have turned yellow ,and some of them dying. If not sold at this time they

should be dug and stored in cool, shady barn or cellar, not over six inches in depth, with the least exposure to sun. At this time the outer skin has not set, but still may be slip-

West, mountain rangers covered with snow have been the scanty browsing ground of droves of bronchos. With no demand and an enormous supply, prices have gone down. Horses have been sold in great num

bers for a mere song. Breeding horses has been brought to a minimum. Is 1893 the farmers raised a cry for lower service fees for stallions, and owners complied. None but the best stallions and of approved breeds command good fees, and as a general thing young stallons are not patronized, because farmers know it does not pay to raise inferior colts. It is probable that the annual crop of colts fell off one-half in 1801 two thirds in 1809 and three 1891, two-thirds in 1892, and three-fourths in 1893, 1894 and 1895; and that in 1900 the total number of horses in the United States will not exceed 12,-000,000. Young horses will begin to be scarce in 1896, and the scarcity will increase until 1905, or thereabouts, when the supply will begin to equal the de-mand. From 1896 to 1905 will be an era of high prices for horses if busi-ness prosperity shall be revived. Elec-tricity and the bicycle, instead of les-sening the use of horses, will promote if Suppose New York and December 1 it. Suppose New York and Boston to be connected by an electric road, running at cheap fare. In a few years there will be built up near that road thousands of country villas and hun-dreds of country stores, and every owner would have his horse or horses and vehicles to take him to the nearest station and his family on drives through the country, and every store-keeper would run one or more delivery wagons. Witness the effect of the railroad from New York to Hartford! And suppose the use of the blcycle to he common among young men and a fad among the women of a few citles; the first result is good roads. These imply the indefinite multiplication of horses and vehicles for the old, the fat, the crippled, the awkward and the large number of persons who don't like to bestride a wheel or who must carry

packages. One can't carry his trunk on a bicycle. It is true that a goodly number of young athletes in the cities and large towns will adopt the wheel but they are an infinitesimal part of our population of 75,000,000. As to the horseless carriages, they will be play-things of use limited to good pavements and good turnplkes. On a muddy or rough road the drivers would need norses to pull them. No fear should be lost on the competition of these recent inventions. They will all help, not hinder, the horse.—Viator in New York Rider and Driver.

THE SAN SABA VALLEY.

Grass and Crops in Splendid Condition, Cattle Fat—Irrigation Talk. Menardville, Aug. 30, 1895.

Editor Journal.

This finds me at Menardville, the city and county which have demonstrated to the state of Texas that irrigation can be made a success. I left Lometa on the 25th of this month and have traversed the San Saba valley almost to its end, and find it one of the most beautiful bodies of land to irrigate in the world and the san saba valley almost the world, and there are good pros-pects of its being done. The surveys are almost complete and contracts about made. When this is done, this will be the garden spot of Texas.

Menard county now abounds in the finest melons, grapes, peaches

been merely normal, and not great enough hardly for quotations of prices. Indeed in most of the city markets the quotations have for several weeks been dropped entirely by most of the papers. Soon the season for the annual demand will be upon

us and they the market will not be so quiet. The Southern Farm, in on each piece. A man and boy should speaking of the growing of mules and cut and plant on or one and a half their value for plantation work says acres per day. We usually get cheap that good teams of young mules can labor to cut the potatoes and keep the be made to do considerable work for from 18 months to two years, just at a time when they will under ordinary circumstances bring the best prices. With good care mules can be broken and worked easier than horses, and farmers who cannot keep several teams profitably at work all the time and yet find it necessary to keep sev-eval will find it will pay to keep two or three mares, the number to be pro-portioned to the number of teams con-

sidered necessary to keep up with the farm work, and then breed them to a good jack and raise good mules, keep ing the mares in a good thrifty condition so that a good growth can be se-cured. Then they can be used for some time on the farm while they are growing, fully sufficient to pay their med, and at the same time have them bushel to dig and sack, buyer gradually increasing in value and selling at an age when they will usually bring the fighest figures. Of course, cure must be taken of them so that

a good thrifty growth can be secured. Some breeders make the claim that paising mules cannot be done only on made much more. It pays well to ma-nure highly and prepare and cultivate farmers for making extra good fences a scale sufficiently large to pay the in order to keep them confined.

The average mule seems to have a natural propensity for jumping fences, than to allow them to get outside by breaking through or jumping over. If

they once find they can get over or through the fences it is a considerable task to keep them up. The difference in the cost between good mules and poor ones is the differ-

ence in the cost of service. It will usually cost more for the services of a real good jack than it will cost for a poor one, and all other things being equal, the difference in them is a small tem in comparison with the value of the mules when they are ready to sell. If they are fed so as to be kept grow-

ing steadily, in a good thrifty condi-tion, the cost is the same, or nearly the same, whether the animal is a good r poor one, and to secure the most profit the best must be raised, and if

the best is raised it is very essential to have the mares bred to good jacks.

NO "HORSELESS AGE." "Horseless Age" is a sounding phrase It is empty and rings loud. Everybody hears it, and everybody sighs over the passing away of the horse. In this newspaper age the masses live on sensation.

by the Mergenthaler

handwriting by typoscript; hand labo

by machines; painting by photography

steam power by electricity; and all do

latest "fad" is that horses are to b

shoved out of existence by electricity

dttle observation would teach them

that the world still stands self-balanced

on its center; that railroads increase

wagon transportation; that more let

graph; that the pulpit and platform

have been buttressed by the press; that

infer that the equine race is not likely to become extinct, newspaper cyclones

alarmists point to the fact that in 1850

there were in the United States 4,336, 719 horses and in 1890 14,969,467, an in-

crease of more than three to one. But

it took forty years to show that in

crease, and the population increased at

about the same ratio in that period,

in spite of four years of destructive

that, in round numbers, there are 15.

000,000 of horses in the country, of

the north central, south central and

western divisions of states, and 3.00.000

in the North and South Atlantic states.

In 1859 the proportion of horses to popu-lation was about 1 to 5; in 1895 it is

about 1 to 4 2-3

On closer examination it appears

industries of these states

and 1890, and the enthusiasm o

the recent boom of trotting stock

Atlantic, South Atlantic and

to the contrary notwithstanding.

their equilibrium by these gusty

and the blevele! Men are moved ou

mestic, social and political life by

side winds of newspaper agitation

ters are written because of the

advent of the "new woman."

fatten pork at a farmers sell cotton at 5 cents and buy bacon at 10 and 15 cents per pound. Heretofore our people seemed to have but a vague idea of pickling, preservd saving. Canning is yet a crude ing ar Wild plums, grapes, etc., growing in the woods, have been left to fall and Waste where they grew. But now people are beginning to avail themselves

"Another great mistake many made was the spending of years of time building rock fences, which are now veritable rabbit refuges and rat nests t to mention the other varmints that lodge in them. It is a fence which costs more labor than any other and underminded by heavy rains and dogs. Our fathers could not forsee the cheapness of other fencing materials. In the early days the farmers put in, in many parts of Texas, the land that was easiest cleared (or already cleared) and left out some of the best tillable land which is still idle and to that extent useless. Many farms are fenced

as to contain large plots of grass land, which form rabbit burrows and are not otherwise tenanted. Many forty or fifty-acre farm is half taken up by the meanderings of a dry branch draw, which might be changed to a ditch that would convey all the water. perhaps by a small amount of work; and acres of the fertile alluvial soil might be utilized.

stock farming and variegated farming are becoming more and more popu-lar. The 'raise your living, live well at home, pay as you go, German idea," is becoming more prevalent. Home consumption, good living, comfort, economy, save what is made, and independe, should be the farmer's motto. heard an old farmer the other day say he believed there was more money in talking politics than farming. He said 'there was no money in farming.' Well, now, I can just picture that man leaving his plow, leaving his crop to grow weeds, and starting out on his mule use his influence to change federal

legislation. "I saw another old gentleman who had be n off ten or twelve miles to buy corn. I need not tell he was a good He said it was the first time farmer during the canvass that he had had a to circulate among the people to see how they stood in polities. He said he did not know how far ahead Nugent and Jenkins were until he made the trip after corn. Culberson and Bell were the elects. Strange that some people never reflect on the mag of Texas and the population nitude the union. Only a few years back there were more people in the dty of New York than in the state of Texas. The center of federal power is beyond the Mississippi river. Texas farmers politics is at white heat. Dry oods box whittlers, tobacco 'chawers politicians are here galore. would not urge farmers to work more but I would suggest that they mingle thought with their labor. They must not lie supinely on their backs and listen to the song of the siren and inin hopes of beneficial federal legislation to relieve their woes entire."

SORGHUM.

J. M. Rice of Winview, Okla., in a letter to Nebraska Farmer, speaking of ome one who asked a question tive to the danger in feeding sorghum to cattle says: He certainly does not read any of the western farm journals. for I for one have given warning in nearly all of them as to the danger. though I think it is a slight one from the fact that thousands of cattle are pastured and fed 'upon it and it occasionally that any fatallties only are heard of

There is a mistaken idea that it is only second growth sorghum. Let the fact be emphasized that the danger is in all green sorghum, whether first, second or later growth, and this indudes all varietics of sorghum saccharine or non-saccharine, and whether called Kaffir or Jerusalem corn. Milo matze, African or Pearl millet, Egyp-tian wheat, or by whatever name, so it is a sorghum. I have had no trouble and I have pastured and fed it for

ery durable and serviceable machine For use on the farm nothing has ever been invented that comes anyways near filling its place, and I do not think anything ever will take its place short of perpetual motion. I can find about it no faults as a will

motive power on the farm, and those who are in need of a power should see this engine before purchasing. It is best to have it mounted on trucks as a rule, so that it can be easily around when needed upon different parts of the farm, or from one farm to another. It is a machine that several neighbors may own jointly, as a few days at most is about all the time any one farmer would need to use it and two horses will easily draw it from one place to another. It is not as expensive as a steam engine same power and can be run with onesixth the expense required to furnish a

conditions are given. The hot water test is the only sure way of killing rust If done properly, there is no danger of injuring the vitality of the seeds, while all the spores of disease thoroughly destroyed, writes an American Cultivator correspondent

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

plowed very deep in winter and shal-low in the spring and summer, and all other vegetation kept down. akes 1600 plants to put out one

acre if set as before suggested, in rows nine feet apart and three feet apart in the drill. They yield enormously, say from 100 o 300 gallons per acre, and sell at from

25 cents to \$1 per gallon. They have been sold at Ballinger this season from 5 cents to \$1 per gallon. Dewberries and raspberries require about the same cultivation, and yield about the same as blackberries.

As to the varieties of blackberries I prefer the Spalding, the Wilson, the Dallas and the Easy Harvest. As to the varieties of raspberries

prefer the Tusness and Cuthbert. the vericiles of 1111.4 the Wild Goose, Chickasaw and Golden Beauty.

The Foser plum does not fruit w !! here, and are not sure bearers in this climate. Either of these varieties of plums should be planted in rows checked

twelve feet apart each way, and should be cultivated well. Grapes should be planted in rows checked twelve feet apart each way. Cut the vines within two or three inches of the ground immediately after planting, leaving two bulbs above the

ground. At each vine plant a post firmly in the ground, allowing it to stand about four feet above the ground. Train one or two runners on each post as straight as possible, keeping all other cut off of main vines. The following winter cut all the vines off at the top of the post, and when the fruit vines or bearing vines start out in the spring from main vines clip them off while

tender, leaving only a few vines to bear the first year. If you will prime close every winter and spring in three years you will have a vine strong enough to stand up

without support. This is for a vineyard, and when cared for and trained in this way, you can cultivate them both ways. They should be plowed well every ten days

or two weeks during the bearing season. With these few remarks for your guidance, I will leave the subject with you for your careful consideration and actual experiment.

G. W. GREEN.

IRISH POTATOES Prosper, Tex., August 26, 1895.

Mr. J. S. Keer: Dear Sir-1 try to "keep out of the ruts" by gleaning everything from the agricultural press. Among the many recent ideas gained there is none that has so impressed me as yours in regard to Texas furnishing early potatoes for the Northern market

Do you think the black and gray lands of this (Collin) county adapted to the crop? Which of the two is best? Will manure be a benefit with us How many bushels to plant an acre? Do you cut and plant by hand or by machine? How much can a hand cut and plant per day? Which is the best variety and what time should they be planted? What will a digger cost What cost per bushel to dig and sack COST is there a resonable assurance of get ting 50 or 60 cents per bushel clear freights and commission? Were the yields mentioned by you on manured land or not?

T. C. SLAUGHTER. Editor Journal: In answer to abo and many other similar letters of inquiry on potato growing, please allow me to reply through your valuable

While sandy loam is preferred, yet many of our best growers plant on black and gray waxy land, with satisfactory results. Rich black or gray well drained land is preferable to poor sandy land. Manure is good for both, indispensible on the poor sandy land. Stable manure broadcast and plowed under, or well rotted straw or stable manure mixed along in the drill. Select lively, warm, well-drained land,

Red Triumph is preferred by both growers and buyers. Selling to local shippers has proven much the best for growers here. A grower is not posted and is likely to "get left' shipping to commission men.

northern potatoes come in the south Texas crop is exhausted, and they use a good many north Texas potatoes at fair prices. Besides there arises a fair demand at 50 to 75 cents bushel in all our own towns the grower uses good judgment

keeping them as above stated. Every one should plant a fall crop in August or the 1st of September. The yield is not so large, but they keep all winter and are superior for able and for seed the next spring The seed we get from Tennessee in the spring are, or should be, fall grown

Potatoes are a good crop for north Texas. A second crop may easily be grown

n some land of potatoes, peas, sor printers still set type; that men still use the pen; that workmen labor and artists paint; that steam engines run; ghum, late corn, etc. JNO. S. KERR. and that women have not given over nursing bables. By analogy we may Sherman, Tex

CHEAP CANNING PLANT.

The Maufacturers' Record, always filed with good things for the South, contains in its last issue a description of a cheap canning plant that car. be put in and operated by any fruit or vegetal'e grower who may happen to ive remote from such establishments or two or three can go in together, increase the capacity of the plant with an expenditure of only a few dollars and they will be fixed to can all the products of their neighborhood and in time, if it is wished, a big enterprise can be built up. Mr. S. L. Fellers, of Prosperity, S. C., who has had expe-rience with one of the plants, thus describes it in the Record: "The interest which is being taken

This increased ratio is what might in canning fruit and vegetables in the South has led several farmers to use be expected from the larger wealth and more extended commerce of the country up to 1891. The largest increase in home-mide apparatus for preserving the products of small patches. One number is in the North Central divis-ion, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois outfit made by Mr. S. L. Fellers, Prosperity, S. C., is thus described by the maker: 'When the Prosperity Canning company started, I worked Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North and South Dakota Nebraska and Kansas. In these state with them two seasons as capper and are found more than 8,500,000 tipper, becoming familiar with the business. I could see no reason for it This large number is due to the di versified he very large number of horse breed costing so much money to can fruit and vegetables. So last season I coning studs established in them betwee cluded to try my hand. I made an outfit myself. For the boller I used the farmers for the development o the horse. Every farm had its pasture full of colts. In Alabama and Georgia No. 20 galvanized iron thirty-six inches by nine feet in length. The sides, ends and partitions I made of 2x19-inch there were more horses in 1840 than lar, making the boiler eight feet long. three feet wide and eighteen inches deep, in the apartments, one for scald wide and eighteen inches not having touched those states. The greatest ratio of increase was in the ing tomatoes, one for exhausting and new states organized since 1840, 1tk one for processing. The crates, trays, etc., I also made of wood, which is Texas, Montana, Nebraska and Iowa where pastures have been abundant use a crane for lifting the crates out and the needs of man great. North of the boiler, which is very simple The furnace for heating the irons South Central divisions the increase in forty years was only about frons 1 tenths of the number in 1840, while i made of sheet iron, somewhat larger than a tinner's furnace. The whole the North Central and Western the in crease was more than six times the outfit-boiler, crates and furnace-I can make for \$10. I have built three outfits this season for this section of country, make for \$10. number in 1840. This increase was an rested in 1893 by the sudden collapse of and I feel sure that others will go into the financial system of the United States, preceded by the uncertainties of tariff legislation. Transportation to business next season. I am doing all I can to encourage the industry and from the West fell below the pay am sure it pays. Better goods ing point and many of the great lines can be put up, as more care is taken of railroad went into the hands in these small canneries, etc. I put up 2700 3-pound cans of tomatoes last seaceivers. Manufactories ceased work son and sold every can in Newberry county, and could not supply the decountry merchants gave no orders, be cause farmers could not sell their pro-duce at living prices; city merchants mand. The farm I think is the proper limited creditors, bought no new goods housed their delivery wagons and wait place for the cannery. The time for canning is generally a leisure time with the farmer. He can work up his surplus fruits, vegetables, etc., with

try has lived in a state of business paralysis. The use for horses in busi-ness has been almost nothing; cvery man who had a horse has sold him for what he could get and thousands of have been wasted, and making a profit out of them for himself; also supplying his table with fruit and vegetables during the winter and ear spring. when he would be unable to supply it from the garden and orchard."

all kinds of fruits and vegetables of end of the world from the Charleston the very best kinds. This valley and adjoining country is one of the finest grazing sections in Texas, and is now earthquakes, the disuse of road transportation from the invention of the steam engine, and of letter writing from the invention of the telegraph one of the grassiest countles in the world The pulpit and the platform were to be superseded by the newspapers; type

process

The

The

Iowa

of re

I am now domiciled at the Wilhelm ranch, which consists of about 50,000 acres of the finest mesquite grass in Texas, and is very well stocked with Durham and Hereford cattle, all as fine as silk

Our country generally is very lightly stocked, but the prospects are very good for a rapid increase and restocking, and there seems to be a determin-ation now to grade up some way or another. If it was not for crowding your space. I would give my views as to what would be the grades to build up on, after 25 years experience and close observation in the cow business. The crop prospects all around are good through the section I have been raveling. The late rains have put new life in everything. H. S. DAVIS.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. United States Department of Agricul-ture, Weather Bureau-Weather-crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending Monday, September 2, 1895:

The showers have been beneficial to cotton in most localities, especially late cotton, and the top crop, but reported that early cotton was damaged to some extent by the rains. The rainfall was not sufficient for the crop in many localities, and the drouth is still injuring the plant to some extent. Especially is this the case over the Eastern portion of the state. Worms have commenced working on the crop in the vicinity of Corsicana, and it is reported from Strafford that the Mexican cotton boll weevil is working on many fields, and that cotton is badly damaged by these insects and by worms. The plant is still shedding in many localities. Picking is progressing slowly, owing to the lateness of the crop. With favorable weather, picking will soon be general over the state.

Corn gathering is progressing rapidly in some localities, and the weather has been favorable for this work. The rice crop continues promising over the east coast district, and early ice is beginning to ripen.

Sugar cane generally doing well. Fall vegetables are doing very we nd the showers were beneficial for all

gardening purposes. The showers put the ground in fair condition for plowing in many locali-ties, while in others the land is too dry for work, and a general rain is needed for farming operations

The proceedings of the state alliance at Lampasas during the past week demonstrated the fact that politics dominates the association and is about the only thing that keeps it alive. We tailed to see a single article or read of a single speech on any other sub-ject than one of a political complexion. Those who wish to advance the material interests of the farmers in the way of agriculture and horticulture would do well to form an asso in this county such as exists in other ounties, known as farmers' institutes. They are non-political and have for their object the improvement of farms, orchards and gardens. From such as-sociations much valuable information can be obtained which will place farming on a higher basis, and ing on a higher basis, and testing much and lasting good to this county. Those who have attended these in-stitues in other counties, are loud in their praise of their good effects.--Weatherford Democrat.

The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for some-thing better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This what he could get and thousands of watch is no thicker than a regulation horses have perished from disease caused by neglect and insufficient food. The straw rick and open field in winter have too often taken the place of warm stables and generous food. In the far watch alone for 12.

ed for better times. Great enterprise languished. For four years the coun his own help, not only giving work to his laborers at a time when there is no work on a farm, but saving the fruits and vegetables that otherwise would



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. BUCHAN'S of the inexhaustible raw materials ly-

CATTLE.

STOCK RAISING IN GENERAL In an address to the Farmers' Institue of Runnels county, Mr. R. A. Smith, after introducing his subject with a humorous prelude, said: "The essful stock raiser is not necmost succe essarily him who makes the largest sum of money in the aggregate, for he may make, in fact, a very small per centum on the sum invested; nor need we conclude that he who makes per invested is the most successful, for such a man might have stolen his such a man might have stolen his stock, and run them exclusively on other people's land (seems to me I have heard of some one doing that) hence, having no capital invested, his re-turns, if anything, is enormous, while his honest neghor with superior skill, intelligence, energy and economy, may make barely expenses and a liveli-hood. So it is to be observed that apparent success is not always trust-

In beginning and prosecuting the business of stock raising, three things are to be taken and observed of prime worthy importance, namely: First, the original investment; sec-

ond, the amount of expenditure in prosecuting the business, and third, the annual return, and that man who, as compared with others, and having in view the sum invested, manages his huginess with the least annuales and business with the least expense and derives the greatest profits, must be considered the most successful at be considered the most successful stock raiser. And it may not be amiss to remark, in passing, that the man who, overlooks or under estimates the importance of either of these points, viz: a careful investment and economical management, will not be successful, and the one is as important as the

other. What I shall say of a practical nature is believed to be true of the busi-ness in Runnels county, and is based on my own experience of twelve years

in the business in Runnels county. The subject assigned me by the com-mittee presupposes that some desira-ble object is to be attained in pursuit of the business of stock raising. It is the same object that prompts men to the same object that prompts men to work in all vacations, viz., the ac-quisition of the necessaries of life, or wealth, but with the largest type of stock raisers there is another moveanother incentive to business, and another reward, and that is the ment, ambition to produce the highest type of animal in his line of business.

And to the class of men I speak of I doubt if the best for gain is a more powerful incentive than this. It is in his mind an end to be attained for its own sake, and at the same time a wh sake, and at the same time a means to secure profit. True, money-getting is a necessity, for in this age the maintenance of life itself is dependent on money, either one's own or another's and like all necessities imposed on us by forces superior to our will is tyrannical and accompanied by more unpleasant than pleasant sensations and experiences.

But the other ambition, which I say is both a means and an end, calls into active play the finer and more artistic powers and qualities of the mind. The pursuit of this kind of stock raising involves the necessity of a knowledge of the laws of breeding and the force of heredity. The eye must be trained to judge with nice discrimination the comparative points of animal excellence. The mind or imagination must have conceived an ideal animal-the perfect type-which is for that man the standard to which all other animals of that species are compared, and by which their degree of excellence is judged. This, in fact, is done uncon-sciously by all men who deal in live

entire herd with fine bulls, the best plan will be to buy one bull, the finest he can purchase, and good sevening at their doors. Such are the possibilities of the silo eights or high graded cows of the best type, and raise his own bulls. This will be in the end least expensive. Thorough bred cows would be much better. In buying cows or bulls too much care cannot be taken regarding the family of cattle into which you buy; they should be a "Prize Winning" family if possible; for there is as much lifference in families of cattle as of horses or men. Some are too mean to get fat, or at

least very expensive to fatten, and dangerous to milk; the sort that you milk by Bill Arp "methods—stand on the opposite side of the pen and #ay, The Saw! darn ye." It is as difficult to breed out a family

trait in a cow or a horse, and I have not been in the business long enough o accomplish it; "like father like son" true of all animals; therefore, paramount importance of starting

ight. I have said that you cannot profitably put feed into a scrub-not even grass; and I now say that without plenty of feed at all times while growing, the finest animals, will in a few

generations become scrubs. It was formerly said that Runnels county was a better horse country than cattle country, by which was meant that fewer horses than cattle would die in a a hard winter, but I have never "good" raised exclusively on grass in fast and furious was the craze to get Texas, and the reason is that in the latter part of every winter the grass is almost devoid of nutrition; stock refuse to eat of it more than barely enough to sustain life; becombeing kept. ing weak; the immature animal ceases to grow, and in fact loses about three It is needless for the Times to point

months growth every winter until four years old, in all about nine months, and is it any wonder that at the age of ma-turity he is a runt? In order to have in our country

horses or cattle that we may justly feel proud of and that will make us ood profit we must through January, February and March feed enough good sound forage to keep the animal grow-ing. It must not be fat producing food out must be strength producing. Sorghum and hay will serve it, well ma

Now to recapitulate, for this article s perhaps already over long: You will have observed that I think

the two important means to success-ful stock raising are (1) breed only from the best stock obtainable; (2) feed plentifully from calfhood to maturity

It would seem that whatever worth we are to have in our part of the stock must be derived from live stock; and if milo-maize proves to be as valuable and as certain a crop as we now think it to be, no reason is apparent why Runnels county may not become a renowned county for stock breeding and beef feeding. And, if as I think, our prosperity is

based on these industries, too much importance cannot be attached the methods to be employed

We should as soon as possible disover and immediately apply the most approved rules and methods in proscuting the business, and every citizen who can contribute to that end may regard himself and should be regarded a public benefactor.

STOCK FEED REVOLUTIONIZED. To Mr. L. C. Anderson, the veteran, practical dairyman of Denison, belongs the credit of having introduced in Grayson county the comparatively new to know than the Times, and probably method of putting up feed for beef the difference between the Times and cattle, milch cows, stock cattle and the other fellow is that he makes horses in the form of ensilage. Mr. Anderson has long experienced the himself while this paper is trying to trouble of every dairyman in Texas of eurn a livelihood by telling all it knows an abundan and more -Colorado Times. stock that could be furnished at a price that would not construme all of the profits of his business. Feeding over CATTLE DIPPING VAT. An invention which is comparatively 100 head of fine milch cows, cheap feed and plenty of it was a question to him new-is the "dipping vat," for the prevention of Texas fever among cattle. that, like Macbeth's ghost, would not down, so he set about to solve it. Hav-The inventor is a Texan, who lives in Dallas, and the only place, so far, where the dipping vat is in use is the ing heard or read of the process of siloing cattle feed and the great econo King ranch in Texas, the largest catmy in feeding ensilage to all kinds of The vat is made of fine cypress wood eattle, he started out to investigate the He made extensive trips, uestion. two inches thick, with four by four studding. The dipping vat is six feet deep, and contains a carefully prepared chemical fluid. The sides are extended isiting the silos in different parts of examining their structure state, and inquiring into the merits of enfrom partles who had made silage four feet above the high-water mark, preventing the waste of splashing. The practical demonstration of it. He masered all of the details in the construe bottom of the vat is three feet wide and the sides taper outwards, making tion of silos and the praparation of ensllage from corn ,sorghum, pea vines, clover, etc.; also how to keep and feed it seven feet wider at the top. Large cleats are nailed on the inclined plane it through the winter. Having satisat the end of the vat and on the platmind thoroughly that ensilage form as a safe-guard against slipping. was what he wanted in his business. heseame home and quietly went to The floor of the trap is covered with sheet iron, and square cattle pens surwork a few weeks ago and built the first silo ever erected in Grayson round the vat. It is an interesting sight to watch the cattle as they are county A silo is a practically air tight strucbrought in for their ducking. Eight or ten are driven into the pen at a built to contain any kind of chopped feed in a green state for the purtime, forced onto the platform, and as soon as they step over the center of gravity they are surrounded by the dipose of feeding it green to cattle ing the winter, and any season, as to that, when it could not be obtained otherwise. Mr. Anderson constructed ping fluid. After having been completely suba silo 40x20 feet and 20 feet high in his merged they come out at the other end dairy lot, dividing it by partition in the on a slanting platform. The fluid drips off them and runs back into the middle. The boxing of the building is 2 inch pine plank, one inch thick invat. ide and outside, and constitutes the Lice, itch, and especially the pernistudding. This boxing is nailed onto clous ticks, which carry so much con-tagion, are destroyed, thus checking and prohibiting the dangerous splenic 2x12 joists laid flat every three or four feet from the bottom to the top of the uilding. This leaves a dead air chamfever. ber about 12 inches wide between the Some cattle raisers use coal oil and to the outside boxing is nailed a double lard as remedies against ticks, but their application is troublesome, and thickness of tar paper, and then over not near as effective as the treatment the tar paper is nalled another 12 inch with the dipping vat. pine boxing, an inch thick, which, with a cement flooring, makes a suffi-Native cattle stricken with Texas fever communicate to healthy animals ciently air tight compartment when by means of ticks, or the infection may overed overhead in the same manner be carried in manure which sticks to the hide of the animals. for the purpose of siloing any kind of Against all such carriers of infection Last week, in company with Dr. Elthe Kings consider the dipping vat illis, I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Anderson's silo, and found him busily lustrated herewith the best safeguard and practically the only one .- St engaged chopping up a crop of sorgh Louis Republic. which he used a chopped run by a six horse power engine. H FLY PREVENTOR. had both compartments of his silo about full and ready to box up air tight J. L. Goodwin of Dallas, Tex., gives until the feeding season. Mr. Ander-son says that with five men and two the following: I see there is a call for a remedy to keep files off of stock. I have one which has been of benefit to me for wagons he can put up about 40 tons o orn sorghum per day. He has in his silo six acres of corn and several years. Take green walnuts and mash acres of sorghum, or about 250 tons hulls. About one peck is a good ensilage ready for use. Outside of the quantity to start with. Put them in expense of his building and chopper, he thinks his feed will cost him less ome vessel and put one gallon of kerosene with them and let it stand not than one-third what any other feed than twenty-four hours and churn would cost him. It is sincerely to be hoped that the and beat them with a stick or some thing every few hours. Then add two capabilities of the silo system of feed pounds of lard and one quart of linseed will prove both a revelation and a revoil and one pound of sulphur. Get all olution for our people. Cheapening one-half the cost of feed ought to alwell mixed: then it is ready for use Dip a cloth or sponge in the mixture most double the value of every poor cow and yearling in the country and and rub on stock. If no green walnuts can be procured, leaves or bark of roots will do. But in that case it will greatly stimulate the stock and dairy business, as well as the feeding of beef have to be laid in water and make a cattle in our country. Think what would be the far reaching effect if Texas would convert 1,000,000 or 2,000. strong tea to begin with, as strong as possible, and put lard in and boil the water out. Either way will do and 000 bales of her surplus cotton into about \$,000,000 beeves, or turn a hand make enough to last some time. The walnuts may remain in the mixture at the dairy business, not only for home consumption, but for shipment of dairy products. It would mean the any length of time. I use this mixcure on my horses, oxen, cows and hogs oh my horses, oxen, cows and hogs to use on hogs I put it in a common oil Can or lamp feeder and pour it on their backs while feeding. On other stock I use a cloth. It will destroy industrial independence of the complete entire south by directing the attention of her people from following a busi-ness from which, like the Egyptian slavery of the Israelites of old, there lice, itch, ticks and keep off flies. seemed to be no avenue of delieverance. Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompthe continuous overproduction of im mense crops of 4-cent cotton. scn's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genupressure of growing cotton would be pressure of growing cotton would be relieved, cotton would soon be in good demand and bring not only fair but good prices. Trade would revive, busi-ness would boom and our country ine. The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for some-thing better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.56 or the would begin at once to reap the bene fits that always follow a busy population engaged in paying branches of di-With prosperous times would come ready common cows, and prefers to grade up his stock, then let him by all means get the finest bulls his means will permit. If not able to supply his ly than anywhere in the world with all good time. The CLIMAX and th Journal one year for \$2.50, or th we tak chone for \$2

and it will pay every man to visit this enterprise and investigate it if he only has two head of cattle to feed. Mr. Anderson tells us that a gentleman in eastern Texas who owns several large silos in different parts of the state It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists cleared \$12,000 last year feeding ensi-lage to beef cattle. We are glad to note that some of our enterprising fellow-citizens, Mr. W. A. Tibbs and Dr. J G. and grocers Ellis, have caught Mr. Anderson's inspiration and have constructed silos and have them filled with ensilage. experiment (if it might be called an experiment) is now fully launched, and we will soon learn its full value. predict with perfect confidence that the silo has come to stay and will prove a bonanza to Texas farmers and deliver them from the cotton boomer-TEXAS AND PACIFIC. rang and the boll worm in the future. -R. M. King in Denison Herald.

CATTLE THEN AND NOW.

CATTLE RAISERS' PROTECTIVE AS-The conditions and attitude of the cattle industry of the country, at this particular time, more especially as re-gards prices at which they are being Organized at Colorado City August sold and the rapidity with which they are changing hands, are similar to 30-Minutes of the Meeting-Three those of 1881-82. There are plenty of men in the business today who can re-Hundred Thousand Cattle Reprecall many instances where cattle were sented. sold and resold at from \$20 to \$35 per head, the purchaser oftentimes taking "book account" and range delivery. S Editor Journal:

into the business that many large sales weeks before, a large number of West Texas stockmen met in convention of cattle were made before the purchaser ever saw any of the cattle, or here today for the express purpose of considering action to be taken as reeven the range upon which they were

out the many causes that led to the inevitable results. Suffice it to say that they were many and various. The long, continued drouth, the land board and the Big Four were not all that there was to bring about the crisis. The other causes, as intimated were natural and, of course, were expected by a good many cattlemen.

The conditions now are quite different. No foreigners or foreign capital are being used in the business now. The men who are doing the principal buying now are not called lords or cattle barons. Cattlemen of today do not employ bookkeepers and ranch managers at fancy salaries. They hire work-men and look after the details of the business themselves, and thus do not depend upon disinterested or salaried en altogether to look after their business, as was almost invariably the case in the days of the early eighties. Thus it can readily be seen that of the now apparent advance in cattle the results

in any event, could not be as disastrous. That there is a shortage in cat-tle throughout the United States, is conceded by all. The range calf crop of 1894 was by far the lightest one since 1874; hence there are fewer oneyear-old cattle in the country today

than has been the case before for twenty years. The Times is not directly interested n the cattle business, has none for sale, and therefore, does not desire to try to bull the market but it will wager two years of its existence that cattle will go no lower than they are now being sold before the year 1899, possibly not then, but it can be figured

with some degree of certainty up to that time. A good fat 1000 pound fed Texas steer will sell in the early part 1897 at a nickel a pound on foot in Chicago. This belief is concurred in by people who are in better position

METROPOLITAN was taken with a view of increasing the membership as rapidly as possible among those interested in this section of the country. A vote of thanks was tendered Harry MacTier of the "Eye Opener" at the close of the con-vention for the very able manner in which he filled the position of secretary.

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Slandard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

Foot Rot.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIATION.

sidered necessary.

Opener, secretary.

mittees:

clared the convention open for business.

The chair appointed the following com-

TOO MUCH HORNS. Western cattle growers, particularly those raising the long-horned variety, are losing money by persisting in hand-ling seven-foot cattle with six-foot horns. A bunch of dehorned steers will outsell a bunch with horns, even when the steers are the same. When it comes Colorado City, Aug. 30, 1895. to competing for the long-horned brothers the exporters are not to be found. Pursuant to a call issued about two They cannot profitably be shipped East b cause of the bruises they receive in barred, from the Eastern trade, but they nearly always arrive in these yards with more or less injury, and gards a more adequate fire protection; and the institution of an individual are therefore subject to lower bids than their hornless companions. Some peoquarantine association, with such other matters pertinent to the cattle interpie object to sawing off the horns of animals from the cruelty standpoint, ests of this country as might be conyet it may be that it is more cruel to The convention met in the Knights subject them to the tortures which of Pythias hall at 10 a. m., and upon motion of A. B. Robertson, Colonel W. contact with each other imparts. It is claimed that horns can be removed T. Scott of Mitchell, was declared tem-porary chairman. Mr. Robertson, in a without pain, but it is doubtless even preferable to undergo pain for a few few brief remarks, stated the object of minutes or hours than to carry the the meeting. On motion of Colonel T. J. Martin of Midland, Mr. Robertson weapons of self-torture through life. The man who has an aggravated toothwas elected permanent chairman, and ache does not think it cruel to have the snag pulled from his jaw, and if Harry MacTier of the Western Eyethe animal could talk he might plead Messrs. McWilliams and Slaughter for his class that it be evolutionized into a hornless race. It is encouraging were appointed a committee to escort Chairman Robertson to the chair, who to see the movement, which is pretty upon assuming the gavel returned thanks for the honor conferred and de-

general, toward breeding the horns off, and those who are opposed to sawing off horns can find no objection to breeding them off .- Drovers' Telegram.

On fire protection-Dave Ernest, John The Wilcox, Arizona Stockman B. Slaughter, Robert Sanderson, Ben Van Tuyl, A. B. Robertson. * commenting on what Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas On quarantine affairs-T. J. Martin, J. D. Mitchell, W. T. Scott, Frank Di-vers, D. C. Byrne. The chair then announced that any and Pacific, said about the probability of bringing cattle out of that country to be fed in Texas, as quoted in this paper, takes issue with Mr. Harris and question of interest to the convention was open for discusion. On motion a says: "The gentleman is correct in some of his information, such as the resolution was passed stating in substance that in view of the heavy growth number and grade of the cattle in question, but when he says they of grass all through this section of country, and the great danger of fire only be made to weigh 1250 pounds on alfalfa, he is shoating wide of the destroying the range when the grass shall have become dry, that the Texas mark, as he also is in regard to the The cattle, when fit price. The cattle, when fit for the block as they are when finished on this and Pacific railroad be requested to burn the grass on its right of way, and succulent pasture, command the highfurther that the ranch and property owners along the line of the railroad est price as first quality beef, and would seem to us that they from Colorado to Pecos be requested mand such a figure, especially these times of short cattle, that would ex-clude the possibility of shipping to grant the railroad company the privilege to burn grass for at least 150 feet on each side of the right of way. Texas and feeding on cotton seed meal It was resolved that all land owners willing to grant this request notify the

and then market with profit. "It may possibly be done, if they can be bought before they are finished chairman at Colorado of their willing-The convention adjourned for dinhere, but a right price will have to be paid, and which, after adding the freight charges to the Fort Worth after which the committe on quarantine presentd the following reso-

those well up in cattle feeding can

afford to handle with profit. The cat-tle heretofore fed in the Salt river

valley have never gone into the Texas

growth, but if it can be proven to be a

success, it will be another good outlet

for Arizona's choice product of the

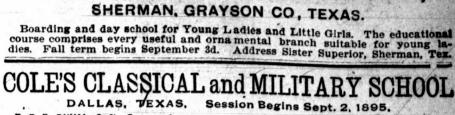
Excessive receipts of range cattle

from the Northwest have demoral.2-d

country

range

for further development and



E. R. P. DUVAL, C. E., Commander.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

J. R. COLE, A. M., President.





ills Business Ollege

Universally acknowledged as one of the best, most practical and complete Business Colleges in the United States. It has no equal in the South. Equipped at a cost of about \$10,000, and has five times more capital to sustain it than all other similar schools in the state combined. Four banks in use. Best Faculty money can secure. Five hun-dred students the past year from fourieen states. The student transacts business the same as the real Merchant and Banker. Twen ty-one gold medals and premiums from the Dallas and other State fairs. Address R. H. HILL, President, Waco, Teyas.



GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A thorough and refined education for the young ladies placed in our care is the sim and end of this institution. Just closing its forty-eighth year its record speaks for itself. Though a Catholic institution, pupils of every religious denomination are admitted. Location and climate the best in the South. Buildings convenient and spacious, and fil-ted with all modern improvements—hot water furnaces, electric lights, baths, elevators, and perfect hygienic ventilation. Next term begins first Monday in Sertember. For par-ticulais address Mother Superior Ursuline Academy, Galveston, Texs

ADD-RAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY THORP SPRINGS. TEXAS.

Twenty-third annual session opens September 4. The institution is first-class. The location is healthful, quiet and accessible. Three miles from Granbury, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. New and excellent additions to the home for young ladies. Ten schools with experienced teacher at the head of each. Three courses leading to the bachelor degree. Nine post graduate courses leading to A. M. Ph. D.. Physical culture carefully pro-vided for by gymnasium and milit ary companies. A well selected library of 2500 volumes. Boarding facilities ex cellent, and prices very reasonable. Matron for the young ladies and univ ersity physician without cost to the A. CLARK, LL.D., President. pupils.



An advanced, thorough and select school; 58 years without a death. Conservatory of music, 2 directors, both American, one a graduate of Leipzig, one from Boston; 21 of-ficers and teachers. Special terms to Souther n pupils. The best and cheapest school in the South. Send for catalogue. JAS. DINW IDDIE, M. A. of University of Virginia.

URSULINE ACADEMY. DALLAS TEX. Ser. 3 1.1.1 12 13 12 12 1. g. 1. 2. 14

ed to the Academy. Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 3.

WEATHERFORD. TEXAS.

Fort Worth University

For particulars apply to

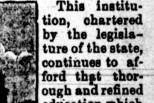
DAVIDS. SWITZER, A. M.

1885 B

1 1.

St. Joseph Street, bet. Live Oak and Bryan, Dallas, Tex.

MOTHER SUPERIOR,



education, which

has distinguish-

ed it since its

establishment.

DAY SCHOOL

has been attach

Sherman, Texas.

Weatherford, Texas

A SELECT

stock. And just in proportion as a man's ideal animal approaches perfection will he be a superior judge of the real animal, because he will compare the real to the ideal, point by point, noting the imperfections of the real; and when this mental process has been accomplished he knows just the class of animal there inspected.

The perfect is always admirable, almost always beautiful, and the contemplation of the beautiful gives pleas-Therefore the constant association by one with this perfect ideal animal and the frequent inspection of individual animals approaching that standard, will give constant artistic delight; and if the superior animal be one's own, the product of one's own forethought, judgment, skill and care enjoys the additional satisfaction honest effort crowned with success. And that, I think, is one of the highest

pleasures known to man. And not only is this intelligent, ambitious stock man more happier than others, but 'tis equally true that his persistent, systematical effort to pro-duce something superior, something in animal life, reacts on himself, and unconsciously but surely he grows in breadth, in nicety of judgment and nobility of mind. His aspirations become refined, his standard for all things becomes more exalted. Just as he admires perfection of form in his thoroughbred will he admire noble traits and actions in man. And just as his tastes revolts from the mongrel the scrub, the animal remote from the type, so will the base and corrupt in human action repel and disgust him. His business has enobled him.

And mark you as his herd grows in quality it grows in value. And as the man grows in quality he becomes more valuable to his family, his country and his state.

But I said the improvement of the quality of live stock is not only an end strive for, but a means to the mere getting of money; the truth that this a desirable and successful means to that end was not so universally conceded years ago, as now; for no man benighted as to deny it. R. Wylie began improving his critic some twelve or more years sgo, and many of you have seen him sell his three and four year old "feeders" at from \$25 to \$30 per head, while men with only common stock had to be content with \$18; others you can call to mind have done as well.

You also know from the market re-ports that well fed beeves, "Short Horns" and "Herefords" have for several years past brought from one to two cents per pound, that is to say from \$10 to \$20 per head, more than could be obtained for ungraded cattle; in fact, so notorious has this difference become that even the veriest sluggard in the business is now seeking the

best breeds he can buy. And each succeeding year now the ambition of men to raise more beautiful, more valuable and more salable cattle, and the necessity for so doing will become more apparent.

The experience of the past ten years as demonstrated that scrub cattle cannot be produced at a profit under prevailing circumstances and those conditions cannot become less merous, but must become more difficult. The effort must be to raise as perfect an animal as possible, to get the largest bone, the smallest horn, the straightest back, the deep-st brisket, the squares the largest hams, and withal one that matures easily, and a breed of uniform color, for a breed of cattle of uniform color will always outsell a variegated breed, all other things being

equal Now, to accomplish these results most omically should be the aim of the beef producer: and to him who is just embarking in the business, I say, you will save money by investing in the best graded cows you can buy. Better have half the number of high grades than twice the number of scrubs. The former for breeding purposes, .nd all purposes are more than twice as valua-

ble as the latter. I have paid the expense of grading up, and I know; but if a man has al-

adopted: "We, your committee appointed to

ness to do so.

ner,

draft

ment of cattle from the south and east of the present quarantine line as established by the state of Texas, submit the following: Whereas, the state law does not conform as to the time of the move-

resolutions regarding the move-

ment of cattle to the law now in force by the general government, which regulates the movement of all cattle the market and reduced prices to a within this state to any other state continue to seriously affect the cattle the matter, and realizing the fact that cattle driven from the south and esat of the present quarantine line will fevcattle north and west of said line. thereby not only causing great loss to cattle owners, but the means forcing other markets and outlets for state; we therefore recommend that the cattlemen and all interested in the cattle industry shall form and maintain this association for the purpose of preventing the movement of cattle that will communicate Texas fever to animals north and west of the tine line, and to use all legitimate means in our power to protect said line

Resolved, further, that we use all the influence that can be brought o bear to the end that our state legislature may pass a law in confo with the United States regulations cattle governing the movement of rom this state to the markets of the country; and as a first step to this end we urge upon cattlemen both north and south of the quarantine line the im-portance of this matter, and ask their aid in the movement, believing that unless this line is observed great loss will result to the cattlemen of Texas, more especially the quarantining of

whole state from the markets of the country.'

The committee on fire protection submitted the following additional resolution, which was adopted: We. committeee on fire protection, your er cattle north and west of said line ecommended that at least 200 feet on each side of the Texas and Pacific railroad track from Sweetwater to Pecos

be burned off as a fire protection. That the convention guarantee the Texas and Pacific railway company immunity from any suits that may arise from the enforcement of the above inside the specified limit. That in the event the railroad company meets with opposition in carrying out these resolutions, the chairman be no tified for action in the matter.

After considerable discussion of va rious matters pertaining to the cattle business, the association adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. no special meetings are called the next meeting will be held at Midland on March 1, 1896. All of 300,000 cattle were represented in the meeting and much interest was manifested in the proceedings of the convention by those in attendance. An enrollment of names of cattlemen en-

Keeping, Stenoyraphy, nanship, Typewriting. ommercial Arithmetic, Verbatim Reporting
Spelling, Rapid Calculation.
rcia! Law, iness Correspondence, Commercial Letter Writing, iusiness Practice, English Grammar, Business Forms, Composition,
Grammar. Spelling.

L. W. BUTLER LOGAN FEMALE COLLEGE. 1895 1846

the schools of music, art, literature, science, mathematics, pages. Buildings large and well furnished. A fine, healthy A. G. MURPHT, Fresident, Russellville, Ky.



Ontario Veterinary College,

Temperance street, Toronto, Canada. Pa trons, governor general of Canada and lieutenant governor of Ontario. The most suc-cessful veterinary institution in America. Fee \$65 a session; session begins October 16. Apply to the principal, Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. L., Toronto, Canada.

Texas Central Normal College Course of Study-Preparatory, normal, lit-

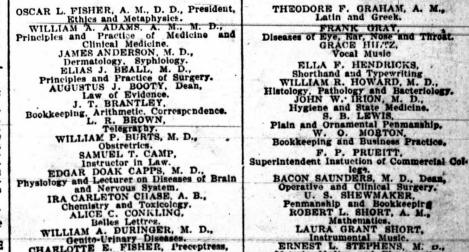
This is one of the most comprehensive and thorough schools in the South. It is a real University, with the following departments: 1. Junior Preparatory, (for beginners). 2. Academic (which gives a good Englisheducation preparing for business life or in cluding the languages; prepares for college.) 3. College of Liberal Arts. 4. Law. 6. Medicine. 6. Commerce. 7. Music. 8. Fine Arts. 9. Elocution and Physical Culture. The following teachers constitute the faculty of the University, which is sufficient guarantee of first-class instruction in each and all of the above departments: Course of Study—Preparatory, normal, lit-erary, business, shorthand, typewriter, pen-manship and music. Board, tuttion and room rent for three months, \$37 to \$43. Experi-enced teachers, thorough work. Students en-ter any time and select their own work. OSCAR L. FISHER, A. M., D. D., President,

chool all the year. Address W. E. Spivey, Principal and Proprietor, Temple, Tex.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY.

A private, select school for twenty young

ladies. Would you have your daughter an at-tractive home, with all domestic comforts, healthy, accessible, in view of St. Louis, have her taught thoroughly the full course of study appertaining to the education of a young lady, by highly competent, experi-enced instructors, her manners, morals, cul-ture, health most carefully guarded? You may have it in this school, successfully cp-erated for twenty-four years. For catalogues address the principal. enrollment of names of cattlemen en-dorsing the action of the convention B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.



Genito-Urinary Diseases. CHARLOTTE E. FISHER, Preceptress, ERNEST L. STEPHENS, M. D., CHARLOTTE E. FISHER, AND History. IRENE FISHER, Principal Junior Preparatory Department. JULIAN T. FIELD, M. D., Operative and Clinical Gynecology, ROBERT W. FLOURNOY, A. B., Instructor in Law, DAVID R. FLY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatemy, AGNES FURGUSON, A. M., German and French. ERNEST L. STEPHENS, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics. MEDORA ROWLEY, Fine Arts. FRANK D. THOMPSON, M. D., Gynecology and Surgical Diseases of Women. MARIE B. HACK, Oratory and Physical Culture. AMOS CLARK WALKER, M. D., Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. WILLIAM BEVERLY WEST, M. D. Discases of Children.

Passage Astronythings

The University campus is located in the South Side of the city of Fort Worth in the choicest residence portion, and is quickly reached by the "University" electric cars. The schools occupy four large and commoddious buildings on the campus, and three others outside. The sequipment of the schools in laboratories, etc., is extensive and superior. The management is prepared to board fitty of the young ladies and sixty of the young men with a part of the faculty in the buildings on the campus. Here is provided for them a very pleasant home, where they live under the immediate supervision of the faculty. The young men with a part of the faculty. The young men and boys are under the immediate supervision of the faculty. The young men and boys are under military discipline, and in their care the commandamt has the personal assistance of President Fisher. The students room in the same buildings, and in dining sit at the same tables with the faculty. Terms very moderate. School begins Tcesday, September 10, 1895. For further information and an annual catalogue addrees of the Side of the Side of the faculty of the faculty. Terms very moderate. School begins Tcesday, September 10, 1895. For further information and an annual catalogue addrees of the Side Net North the faculty.

PRESIDENT O. L. FISHER, Fort Wor Toras





IRRIGATION.

PREPARING FOR ALFALFA. The practice of the great majority if pinoneer settlers in the West, whether they undertake to establish fruit or garden farms enter upon general farming, stock feeding, or raising, ranging, or to improve a small holding for a country homestead, is to plant a greater or lesser acreage of alfalfa. The reasons for this are the almost certain returns and the perennial growth of the plants, which makes cultivation of the initial preparation a mere matter of irrigation and harvesting. This last of irrigation and harvesting. This last fact that the preparatory work for making an alfalfa stand is necessarily the final act of cultivation and in the nature of a permanent improvement makes it most important that, however great or small the acreage, this work should be most thoroughly done and in the bast memory. This last some time before beginning to set. If kept too wet a large amount of tops and few potatoes will be produced. Turnips, beets, carrots, etc., may be irrigated at any time, the only care mellow and in good tilth. Sugar beets should be most thoroughly done and in the best manner. The advantage or disadvantage of well or poorly prepared land will be felt through a long beries of years in the growing and harvesting of alfalfa. Alfalfa land should be deeply plowed, for the al-falfa is from the sprouting of the seed, Cabbage and cauliflower need a large a deep rooted plant, and in our dry climate makes little growth except when the roots draw moisture from the soil. Further, and most important, is the fact that it is a very tender plant wet feet. Nearly alf vegetables need when young and cannot receive its first irrigation until well up. Planting in the fall is generally safer and gives a hardier and more productive stand the first year than spring planting. The ground for all sowing must be in con-dition to retain moisture throughout the winter and until spring growth is well advanced. If a large tract is bewent advanced. If a large tract is be-ing prepared the plowing should be done by working around the whole field, instead of by smaller blocks, for dead furrows must be avoided. Many an alfalfa tract suffers and will always continue to suffer from insuffi-cient soaking of the soil on account of cient soaking of the son on account the drainage effected by these depres-sions during flooding. Throwing checks across them is but a partial and un-across them is but a partial and un-square feet to a depth of one inch every is the burge. It is estimated that ordin-Harrowing and counter harrowing is expensive and never restores a true level surface, for the depression to rue level surface, for the depression is not annihilated but only made shallower and broader. The third operation of leveling can on smooth ground well plowed be accomplished by harrowing you to figure approximately what you and dragging. But when this process does not bring the surface to that degree of smoothness so as to permit thorough soaking by a moderate and uniform depth of water on every foot of the land, the scraper or grader must be employed to effect this state of surface; otherwise without an unlimited supply of water and great expense for irrigation labor a uniform and heavy yield of hay can never be expected. Having the land well cleaned, the soil worked over and its surface smooth it is then ready for ditching. In designing a check system of irrigation the slope of the ground, the water supply and the size of the head in which it may be received, must be considered. The checks must be narrow enough to allow water to flood the whole surface without unnecessary depth at the lower border, and wide enough to reduce the interference of the borders with mowing, raking and the use of hay loaders to a minimum. In longitudinal direction they must be laid out so as to give a grade to the whole length which will carry water from the head to the foot, yet this grade must not be too great or the midway third of the check will be too

quickly drained and not receive a thorough soaking. Further, the length of the checks must be so apportioned as to allow a thorough soaking. If the out head of water available at one time is small, though it can be used as often as every ten dave, then short checks are preferable, for they allow of rapid and necessarily more frequent irrigation .to date. Harold Gregory in Field and Farm.

appear to need water, the farmers are careful not to irrigate them until after the young tubers are set. The reason for this is obvious. When irrigated immediately before setting a greater number of potatoes will be found than the plant can properly support, few of them becoming large enough for market. When the tubers are allowed to form first and irrigate afterwards, of his rema Lloyd said: potatoes will form in each hill,

but a large erop of marketable tubers is the result. Keeping the ground mellow by thorough and deep cultivation is im-portant. If the ground is dry irrigate some time before beginning to set. son, by supplying water at that time will lower the per cent of sugar which

Cabbage and cauliflower need a large amount of water, and should be irrigated often during the season. Celery is also grateful for large amounts of more water than cereals and potatoes, though considerable judgment must be used in applying it. Pumpkins, melons and the like should be irrigated more or less often, depending upon the char-tacter of the soil. To ripen tomatoes as early as possible after the fruit is set, they should not be supplied with more water than is necessary to keep them alive.-Field and Farm.

WHAT A WINDMILL WILL DO. An eight foot wheel in eight hours will raise water enough to cover about 12,000 square, feet, one inch in depth an eight foot one, and a sixteen foot one will raise about ten times what an desire, we think .- Dakota Farmer.

HOW'S THIS! We offer One Hundred Dollars re-ward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Whole-sale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Every Day in the Year.

The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m. This train also lands you in Denver

or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

For Lincoln, Omaha and other East-

BUTTER FLAVOR. Prof. Lloyd at an agricultural exhibit gave an interesting address on flavor in butter. The London Dairy-man gives the address. In the course remarks on the subject Prof.

DAIRY.

Lloyd said: "Now, as a matter of fact, which had been determined with the greatest care, the butter which took the prizes at the principal dairy shows of the country was nearly always made with cream taised from the old shallw pans. The two essential qualities which he had referred to were obtained by the growth in the milk of very minute organisms. They produced a certain amount of acid, which caused the milk in due course to curdle. These alterations produced a great deal of more than merely acid material, for they produced substances highly aromatic which had a most delicious taste. The might give time to these living or-ganisms to carry out the wonderful chemical process within the milk or cream to produce these chemical sub-stances, which were subsequently taken up by the butter fat. Then the butter fat obtained the characteristic flavor and aroma which they required in the butter. The substance which these organisims fed upon was the sugar which was present in the milk and therefore if they had a large quan-tity of sugar to feed upon it was possible for them to make much more of the delicious flavoring substance than if they had a small quantity of rugar to feed upon. This cream would ripen better and give a better flavored butter than if they had very thick cream, where they had very little food, for these organisims to grow upon, and consequently very little oppor-tunity of making the flavoring ma-

terial. "In the shallow pans they had the

"In the shallow pans they had the whole of the milk, and the sugar which was in that milk, to feed the organisms. The substances they pro-duced rose up with the cream, and were retained by the cream before even it was taken off the milk and put into a jar to be further ripened; so that during the whole of the time that the milk was setting there was plenty of food for these little organisms to feed upon and to give the flavor. In the separator the cream was taken the separator the cream was taken away from the milk immediately, and if they did not take care they would take away the cream very thick and leave very little sugar; and then they might try as much as they could to ripen the cream, but they could not do so properly, as they had taken away the very material the organisms wanted. They had not got the sugar to feed upon, and they could not produce the flavoring substances that were DYEING required. That was the reason why butter made from separated cream was seldom so good as that made in the shallow pans. "Therefore, if they had to deal with separated cream, they must take care that it was not too thick. Cream on that it was not too thick. Cream on the shallow pans came into contact with the atmosphere, and it had to be borne in mind that the atmosphere was as necessary for these organisms to grow as it was for human beings. Then, too, it had to be borne in mind that a rancid flavor in inter was pro-duced by organisms which did not re-quire atmosphere for their iffe, and which were certain to live if they took atmosphere away from them. RIGHT. Sherman Commercial Nursery,

atmosphere away from them. "If they wanted to ripen their cream

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas

since registration, for the week ending

August 27th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8

West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary.

Muggie Wynne, 67,646-Harp Bros.

from the atmosphere where the air would not get to it. They must leave it exposed, as far as they could to the THE BEST of everything for the or chard, yard, cemetery or park. .Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door. JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex. Successor to A. W. & J. S. Kerr.



all in the los

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Keating Implement and Machinery Co., State Agents. DALLAS, TEXAS. Is not excelled in all the land. Different styles of bottoms to suit any kind of soll. Five thousand sold the first year. We also make many styles of walking plows and can please you on Disc Harrows, Drills, Buggles, Wagons and Binder Twine. We are State Agents for the Enterprise Carriage M'f'g Co. and Cooper Farm Wagon Write for price. Come and see us. **TEXAS MOLINE PLOW CO.**

E. H. CONIB EAR, Manager. DALLAS, TEXAS. Complete steam plant. Thoroughly experienced Dyers, capable Tailors and Pressers. COLORS THAT ARE FAST. No rubbing off. REASONABLE PRICES. SATISFACTORY WORK OR YOUR MONEY BACK. Express us CLEANING your goods LEACHMAN'S

> Dallas Steam Laundry and Dye Works DALLAS, TEXAS.

CATTLE FOR SALE The following is a partial list of the cattle offered for sale by us. FEEDERS. 750 2-year-old steers in Creek Nation. 300 yearling steers in Creek Nation.

750 3-year-old steers in Creek Nation. 550 3-year-old steers in Callahan county. 400 1 and 2-year-old helfers in Creek Nation. 1500 4-year-old steers in Creek Nation; big and fat, 900 one-thousand-pound steers in Wichita county-1500 blg steers in Uvalde county; weigh 1050 to 1090 pounde 800 one-thousand-pound 4-year-old steers in Coleman county. 2100 graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, in Nueces county. 700 4's and 5's near Arlington Station, on on the Rock Island; will weigh 1050. 450 Bee county steers; will weigh 1000 pounds; now in pasture near Purcell, 1100 head South Texas, prairie-raised steers, 4 to 6 years old, delivered at Crockett 300 head good, choice 3-year-old steers, weigh 800 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall. 150 3-year-old steers in Jack county; well graded, nicely colored; will weigh 900 pounds 500 2-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. These steers are above an average of that country. 300 head graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, weigh 1000 pounds, delivered at' Pearsall. 650 good East Texas steers, now in Callahan county; 250 of these are 2's. balance 4 to 6 years old 175 well graded 3 and 4-year old spayed heifers in Jack county; will weigl, 900 pounds, and are in fine condition 500 tops out of 1200 3 and 4-lear-old steers in Jack county. These are nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh s00 pounds. -1400 4 and 5-year-old, well graded, nicely styled steers, average weight 1054 pounds. Delivered on railroad at Woodward, Oklahoma. 800 head 4 and 5-year-old steers; good smooth cattle; no coarse, rough steers in the bunch; weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall.

1000 good, smooth 950-pound steers, 25 per cent 4's, balance 3's. Will delive at Chickasha, on Rock Island, any time prior to November 1. 800 out of 900 3 and 4-year-old steers (one-half 3's and ane half 4's), nativer of and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds. 2000 out of 4000 4 and 5-year-old rteers in Comanche reservation. These art well bred, nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 1150 to 1200 pounds this fall.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Indiana has suffered more from too much rain than from dry weather and that fact makes the following, taken from the experience of an Indiana larmer more interesting:

The plat of land irrigated is located along the side of a public road leading east and west, extending thirty-two rocs and running back from the road ten rods to a natural bank or slope Here we constructed the bank of the reservoir, using the dirt from the up-per side, the pond averaging perhaps forty feet in width and five feet in depth and running the length of the lhirty-five rods along the bank. We made this excavation principally with teams and scraper. The pond is fed natural springs coming out of the side bank and also by a flowing well, so the supply has been abundant ever since constructed five years ago, in the severest drought the surface of the water lies from three to six feet above the land. The soil is a black, sandy loam. We will give results of seasons in actual sales, deducting freight, etc., not expense of cultivation: Onions, 415 bushels\$ 333.27
 Celery
 615.43

 Cabbage, etc.....
 60.00

Celery on hand not sold 30.00

ployed on the farm. What success I have had this and the past two sea-nons I owe to irrigation. The soil being loose vegetation would burn out in a Trought. We have the pond stocked with fish, which are doing splendidly. frought.

HINTS ON FIELD IRRIGATION.

It may be said of all crops of which the seed is planted, if there is not enough moisture in the soil to insure germination and growth as soon as planted, it should be irrigated long **enough** before planting to allow the **round** to regain a suitable working condition. Great care should be taken, specially with clay soils, not to work the ground when too wet. If stirred at this time there is danger of puddling, that is, of destroying the tilth by driv-ng out the air which is held between the soil particles. This is an argument a favor of fall irrigation, the ground being thoroughly soaked after the crops have been harvested.

If the ground is plowed as soon as becomes dry enough to work, there will usually be a sufficient amount of moisture retained to supply the early growth of crops in the spring. Wheat needs the most water during its early eriod of growth. Just before heading I the ground does not contain enough molsture to last until the crop will mature, it should be irrigated, as water applied after the heads are formed is likely to induce dust. Oats succeed best in cool, moist climes, and will stand more water than other cereals. To insure heavy crops they should be well supplied with moisture during the time of filling.

Around Greely where potatoes are so uccessfully raised, though they may



Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Weakness, Nerrousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, devel-opment and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, nat-ural methods. Immedi-ate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y. and good root

ern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole atmosphere, to allow the atmosphere nights ride as via any other line. The equipment, road bed and motive to supply the food that these organ-isms required. That was one reason power are strictly first-class and "up

why they ought to stir the cream well while it was ripening. They thereby got the atmosphere into the cream, Our rates are cheap as consistent they promoted the growth of those which flavored the butter, and they dewith first-class service and the requirements of safety. stroyed those which caused rancidity in the butter." If you are going East, North, North-east, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

mation, and etc. or address the under-signed. J. C. McCABE, signed. G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

International and Great Northern Railroad, Traffic Department, Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895. (Circular No. 537.)

All Agents West of Hearne:

N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary. Ile of St. Lambert, 41,604—F. X. Hoff-mann to J. W. White, La Grange. King of Lyndhurst, 41,580 — T. H. Jones to Mrs. N. Anderson, Temple. We are in receipt of protests from the Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by Pet's Victor, 41,394-J. M. Perry to H. J. Sladzjek, Cedar. Viola's Marry, 37,483-J. F. Welling-ton, Jr., to W. G. Welch & D. Ford, that company for the purpose of send ing shipments to Northern markets by Antelope. Erie S., 83,872-W. C. Moughan to other lines. You will advise all live-stock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain W. D. Wommack, Greenville, Koffee of Lawn, 104,706-Platter & railway, the loaded cars must go north Foster to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., by that route.

J. E. GALBRAITH, General Freight Agent.

Lady Idlewild, 107,360-J. E. McGuire to G. N. Austin, Belton. Lela Tormentor of Lawn, 103,486-Platter & Foster to Burr Oak Jersey THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best Farm Co., Dallas. line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

CATTLE WANTED.

and St. Louis.

wish to sell.

The

passed.

feeders was never better.

herds of mixed stock cattle.

feeders in lots of less than 200 head.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so

many years has been their headquart-ers. The Mansion does not go so much

on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be sur-

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

een actual headquarters for stockmen

Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

stock men of Texas when in

buyers and sellers. GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

to M. L. Harp, Jr., Atlanta. Muggle Wynne, 67,646-M. L. Harp, Double daily train service and Pull-Jr., to J. S. Pheelps, Atlanta. Myrrha Pogis, 82,429-C. F. Adams to man sleepers on night trains between Galveston ,Houston and St. Louis, La-S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields. Nannie Graves of Lawn, 72,859-O. C. redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kirven to W. A. Hinchliffe, Mexia.

Dallas.

Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quicklive stock Dr. F. W. Hopkins. VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S.

est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. Colleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Facilities for feed water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo Worth Texas, Worth Texas, References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President Ame-rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company. G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now

Palestine, Texas. running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-We have buyers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in position or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out shange of cars to render efficient, valuable and prompt assistance to those who may We have buyers for steer yearlings and twos, for dry cows, heifers and

cows and calves-in fact, for all kinds cars. Purchase your tlokets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and set full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. X., and classes of cattle. The demand for We also have buyers for a few large

Fort Worth, Texas.

We do not handle, stock cattle or young steers in lots less than 400, or WE WANT CATTLE. WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. We invite correspondence from both

Tex.

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

Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway. 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

L. P. ROBERTSON, Undertaker. THOS. WITTEN, Livery.

AGENTS WANTED.

AND

Robertson & Witten. UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

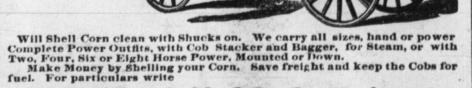
21st YEAR.

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



Cleans Perfectly.





KEATING I. & M. CO.; State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

IRON FRAME SINGLE DISC PLOW

WARRANTY BEST PLOW ON EARTH. PRACTICALLY

Cuts 12 Inches wide.

UNLIMITED. FORT WORTH.

400 2-year-old steers in Scurry county; well bred; nicely colored; all West-ern Texas raised; will-hold in pasture till spring for \$1 per head, if desired. 250 good 4 and 5-year-old steers; 30 head of these cattle are straight South Texas cattle, the balance are graded (h alf and quarter breeds Durham), most ly reds and roans; will weigh 1000 rcunds.

1000 3 and 4-year-old steers in Wheeler county; natives of King and Callar han counties; well grown; good style cattle; average weight, 1025 pounds, will deliver on Fort Worth and Denver, or Southern Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are adding to our list daily, conse quently the above only partially rep. resents the feeders we have for sale.

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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle

-TEXAS.



Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

WE WANT CATTLE.



Texas Stock and Farm Journal

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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

Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Dela ware Hotel. FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

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 mamed.

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

TEXAS FAIRS.

State, county and community fairs are the most accurate barometer of a country's condition and feeling. Nothing tends, to encourage a good natured rivalry in the production and ownership of the best of everything like these exhibitions, and judging from this standpoint Texas is in the swim this year.

Any community that is the scene of a fair of whatever description can always be distinguished from those of less enterprise where not enough life and competition exists to result in. their holding. In the first, good horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and crops abound, due to force of example. In the other, run-down fences, poor crops and indigent farmers are in evidence. Im proved markets are resultant upon fairs, enterprise exists and prosperity follows. They are to a country what a revival is to the church, and it is a great pity that the constitution of Texas and the narrowness of her legislatures could not be changed to conform with the usages of other states where provisions are made for the encouragement of county and district fairs.

Texas will have a goodly number of expositions this year, first of which, of course, comes the big celebration at Dallas, the leading affair of its kind in the United States. Much of the development of this state in the past

ing erected, tracks built, and as the It is certainly high time that things people of Galveston and that part of were coming the sheepman's way, as Texas never do anything by halves for a long time about all that could success is assured. be said about his business was that The secretary of the Hill County fair, present conditions are bad but the

THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.

As a result of the advocacy by this

paper of sorghum open-air silos, a

great number of them are being put

up by the sorghum raisers of west

With the states

which holds every year at Hillsboro, outlook is worse. There is money in did not make reply to the inquiry sent sheep, but not with former methods out by this paper, but as that city is of handling, breeding or lack of feedflourishing it is safe to say this fall ing. will witness a good exposition.

Catalogues are out announcing the third annual fair of the Cherokee County Fair association, which will be held at Rusk on November 13, 14 and 15. One thousand dollars in cash premiums and purses are offered. The second fair of this association, which was held in Rusk in 1894; paid all expenses and declared a 25 per cent dividend, besides putting by cash, a portion of which has been expended in erecting new buildings and improving the grounds and race course.

Houston held a magnificent race meeting last year, dispite the fact that it rained a great deal and it will doubtlessly be repeated this year on a grander scale than ever.

Cleburne will hold a fair, but if dates have been announced they were overlooked. A letter of inquiry to the secertary failed to bring forth a response. Calvert always does the proper thing and the Robertson County fair October 15-18 already assures the eclipsing of any of its predecessors. It has been found to pay, in the development of a naturally good country, and it will not be allowed to lapse. Several other gently needed and should be extended Texas counties may hold fairs, but wherever there are big bodies of grassdates have not been announced, and land. Aiding the enforcement of the an inquiry to the secretary elicited no | quarantine law by the cattlemen them-

selves will do more to allay suspicion response. There will be some splendid racing of Texas cattle now existing in other in Texas this year, better than ever bestates than anything else that could fore. Horse racing has been styled be done, and the cattlemen of West 'the sport of kings" and it has not Texas who met and organized have been called amiss. No other sport has set an example worthy of immediate such a hold on the affections of the emulation. people, nor ever has. More hardwork-

Nearly all of the cotton gins in cening and earnest citizens will drop business and work to see a great race tral Texas are putting in feed crushers and grinders. This is a splendid indithan could be influenced by any other cation that our farmers are waking up event. There is something inspiring in to their opportunities, and are not dethe sight of matchless animals, whose pending on the state's natural reevery movement bespeaks the joy of sources, about which so much has been. mere being, swinging around the first said and written. Natural resources turn, battling down the back stretch, are fine things to have, but without sweeping into the home stretch, to the culmination at the wire. A man who is not moved by such a sight is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. Water, short on industry and development. not blood, flows in his veins. I've listened to the harmonies of or-Fort Worth is surrounded by a more

chestral bands, And been charmed by operatic stars of this and other lands:

But as for me all other sounds the subtle essence lack

Of the grand cresendo music that comes rolling down the track. When nerves astrain and flanks adrip

and nostrils breathing fire, A well bunched field of thoroughbreds comes thundering to the wire."

is a prediction. Let all of Texas rejoice that we have numerous fairs this year and let the By combining crushed corn-cob and press and people encourage them to shuck included, with cotton seed meal,

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



to keep them dry and cool, to accom-Texas. Numerous letters of inquiry plish which ventilation is absolutely have reached this office asking for denecessary. tails, and extra copies of the issue con-

One very successful sweet potato raiser puts up a shell of a house shangtaining the information sought have hai fashion without a floor so as to keep out the rain and keep the earth been exhausted. In several instances' the former work used to render trampperfectly dry inside. The potatoes are piled in the center around several vening the stack of easier accomplishtilating tubes about four inches in diment has been neglected, as has also ameter, with numerous holes bored in the use of salt water in sprinkling the outer edge. While these things are the sides to carry off excessive heat. Straw is piled over the potatoes and not essentially necessary, their use will dry dirt over that. The thickness of the covering is regulated according to temperature so as to prevent any daninsure a greater amount of ensilage and of a better grade. The natural ger of freezing. The ventilators are kept open until cold weather sets in, when the opening is stopped with straw and in extreme weather dirt is thrown weight of the sorghum if put in when very green will exclude air and water, especially if the stack is large, but it is over that and the bank is not opened safer to follow the plan which has proved successful.

until the weather moderates. Another successful farmer built his house on a concrete foundation with The organization of the Texas and an outer and inner wall, the space te-Pacific Cattle Raisers' association was tween the walls being filled with sawa step in the right direction, and like dust so as to prevent freezing in the cold weather. Ventilating doors were moves should be put on foot along the added and the temperature controlled line of every railroad that traverses the by opening or closing them as necesrange country. Fire protection is ur-

other successful raisers kept them by building dry cellars and the use of dry dust or sand to absorb all dampness and keep out cold.

Many succeed by banking their po-tatoes under an open shelter and covering them with straw and soil to exclude the cold. The danger in this system is that through carelessness they will be left exposed at some time and freeze,

There is no other article of diet that so nearly fills the place of bread as the potato, and in the South the sweet potato is often mixed with fiour and made into biscuits, of which many people

are very fond. The price in Northern markets is usually very remunerative, but as freez-ing ruins the potato it cannot be shipped in cold weather. It is possible that a fine trade might be built up by shipping the potatoes before cold weather sets in and housing them in the North where they can be retailed to suit the demands of trade.

development they do not count for a NEWS AND NOTES. great deal of prosperity. Texas is long Asiatic cholera is prevalent in Jaran on latent possibilities but a little bit

an is spreading. The Rio Granre is on a boom, and

much damage is expected. favorable set of conditions admitting of the establishment of a big live stock Records show that the total Texas

market than was either of the present otton crop for 1895 was 3,177.178 pales. centers when no older in the business Local option was defeated in Tarthan is this city, unless it is Chicago. erford. Texas. rant county by a majority of nearly There is everything the other markets

> Dallas' county atto ney says there is no law to prevent the big glove contest.

N. Y. The Merinos are large, strong, Thirteen men were entombed in mines wooly sheep, one to three years old. The Shropshires are first-class. These near Central City, Col., by accidental flooding.



No expense has been spared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and INDIVIDUAL MERIT acked by lways BERKSHIRES We respectfully solicit a compari on with other herds as to quality and reeding, Especially do we take pleasure a showing to visitors, whether they are to purchase or not, our herd of HEREFORD GATTLE Consisting of Over 200 Head. ncidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords. Mail orders will receive prompt at-tention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century. Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER. 2482 04 BOURBON COUNTYHERD. ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE, J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 32,202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. come visit me and see the herd. the best. Write or SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS. BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED POST OAK POULTRY YARDS. Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry, and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Sil-ver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. O. I. C. \$10.00. A ten-section ranch in Sterling coun-For ten dollars I will dety, Texas, on north Concho river; fenced into three pastures-two of two

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

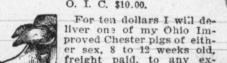
SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

HERD OF PEDI-GREED POLAND CHINA and Berkshire Swine n one farm in the United States.

POLAND GHINAS

WE HAVE THE



will do; he disappears and perhaps will turn into some other form and come again the next year to deposit more eggs. We want a remedy that will keep the eggs from germinating in the grain. If we will dampen our corn with clear water, or salt water, sufficient to create a heat that will kill the germ, then we will have ac-complished what we want and our corn will keep for an indefinite time. It might not be good for seed, but the process will kill the weevil. I have ried that process several times in the last forty years in Texas, one time on wheat and kept it two years afterward,

and no weevil came out of it. MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURID AT HOME. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write

for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tohaco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

eight years is directly traceable to the brighter and grander effort. Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposi-

large.

tion, and every man who lives within her borders should contribute to its. further growth and power for good. Everybody is familiar with its numerous features of instruction and amusement, the greatest in the country.

The Fannin county fair will open October 8 and continue five days. The catalogue of premiums is ready for distribution and the list shows that there are many valuable premiums offered.

The races promise to be better than heretofore. The mile track is pronounced by horsemen to be the finest in north Texas. The management keeps this track in fine order, and it is now ready for use.

Jack county will have her seventh annual fair October 1 to 4 inclusive, and the catalogue shows a bigger and more attractive list of premiums than ever before.

The Comal county fair will be held at New Braunfels October 12 and 13 and the premium list, which will soon be ready for distribution, promises to be extensive and "seral.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bell County Fair association will be held at Belton, October 8-12, with \$7000 in purses and premiums. They claim the best mile track in the state, and will have five days of splendid racing. This is one of the biggest county fairs in the state, and is growing every year. Bell county shows the effect of its influence in discernible increased wealth.

Corsicana will have another successful fair and race meeting October 15-18, and say their prospects were never better for a good county fair. Premiums and purses will be materially increased over those of last year.

The fall meeting of the Limestone County Fair association will take rlace at Groesbeck October 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the prospects good for a very successful meeting. The secretary says: "Our people seem to be at last waking up to the benefits of a good county fair." Premiums have been increased.

Beeville has not finally determined. to hold a fair, but doubtlessly will, and graduates, proficient in theory but dethe dates will be some time in the first or second week of November. That section of the state has shown too much enterprise and development to let this chance go by.

The Concho Valley fair at San Angelo will be in session November 5 to inclusive. A \$5 maximum rate has been obtained from all points in Texas on the Santa Fe system, and while on the subject it should be said that every railroad in the state is now and has at all times been willing to do its full part in encouraging the holding of fairs. It is the intention of the management of the Concho Valley fair to give a splendid exhibition of the resources of their country, and that they will succeed goes without saying.

San Antonio has decided not to hold her race meeting and fair this year. out the cilizens of that enterprising city have gone to work to prevent such a thing happening again, and next year promise to come to the front | get excited over, but there is an amount in great shape.

The Texas Coast fair at Hulen bids clable. Good rams are being freely strongly to assume formidable propor- purchased, mutton and breeding herds tions. Dates will be early in Novem- are changing hands daily and quite ber, right after the close of the Dallas a number of Texas sheep will be put Exposition. Splendid buildings are he-, in the feed lots this fall and winter.]

The fourth National Irrigation congress will meet at Albuquerque, J. M., September 16-20. Noted men in the science of irrigation will attend from all over the country and New Mexico will spend \$5000 on their entertainment. A list of delegates have been appointed from Texas, and it is to be hoped they will all attend. Irrigation means much for Texas, and now that money is getting easier, it should not be difficult to enlist capital in the reclamation of much land that is too valuable for pasture, but which cannot be depended on for crops without artificial aid in the matter of water. Much for the good of the whole country will evolve from this meeting ,and the attendance from this state should be

There is a promise of big corn crops in all the Southern and Western states. but the Texas crop is already made. One of the advantages to be taken of this condition is to put a large 10mber of good cattle on corn feed, so that they will be ready to catch the early market for that class. Sexas cattle should be fed and mark ed before those of other states, as every year at a certain season there is a strong demand for fat stuff, with ro supply. There are innumerable Texas steers that could be fitted for export this year, the corn necessary to do the work being already on the cround, but the man who gets them to lacket first will make the most money.

One of the best reforms inaugurated by Secretary Morton is providing for the compilations of bulletins by specialists other than those in the employ of the department. In the selection of men to do this work so far. he has chosen those who are practical as well as theoretical and a marked improvement has been shown in the class of matter contained in the bulletins. The salaries paid for specialists in the different departments of the bureau of agriculture are not sufficlently large to tempt the best talent in the country, places of importance in, many instances filled by college void of practice.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the demand for feeder cattle within the last ten days, and where before that time the buyer was camping on the owner's trail the conditions have been reversed and the man who has cattle to sell is hunting up, the feeder. Most of the big feeders have all the cattle they want, and the present trade is largely confined to small bunches, the aggregate of which in the end will outcount the big bunches largely. This is the first year the farmers of this state have gone in for feeding to any extent, and the outcome of this departure will have a big effect on the state's future cattle busi-

It is apparent that the sheepman has reached a turn in the lane he has been traveling for so long. There is not enough improvement for anybody to of restored confidence that is appre-

cattle feeders will get better and quicker results than where meal and hulls, or corn alone, is used. Practical experience has demonstrated that cattle can be fitted for export with a ration of corn and cotton seed meal, the rapid fattening qualities of the latter being tempered by the hardening qualities of the former.

had, and many advantages they did

not have nor have now. This will be

shown some of these days and that at

no distant time. This is no threat; it

HIGHER PRICES FOR CATTLE. "In these days of cattle shortage." says the Chicago Stockman, "we read and hear considerable about the prices of cattle and amidst all this the outcry are not the prices higher? Undoubtedly we would hear the same query if ordinary beeves were selling at 6 cents per pound. It makes 1 We want to see the cattleman and farmer prosper. Upon his pros-perity depends the life of all other business, but bless your dear life, the prices of cattle are high enough. The consumer has as good a right to live as you have and he could not eat your beef at much higher prices for the live animal than those now prevailing. As long as prices do not go lower the producer ought to be abundantly sat-isfied. True, there is a class of stock oming to market that does not show up profitable returns and it ought not. These old skins of cows, foisted upononsumers as "butcher stuff" ought be condemned and sent to the ren-

dering tanks. This class of stuff is selling low, but it is dear and an imposition at any price, while fat cattle are high enough. CATTLE WITH THE CREEKS.

In an interview with a Kansas City Times reporter, J. C. Wilson of San Saba county, Texas, who has had cattle grazing in the Creek nation, has this o say 'There are many cattle grazing in the Creek nation at present," said Mr. Wilson, "as there were last year at this time. The reason of this is that the cattle were not to be had in Texas to ship up last spring. I only shipped up one-third as many as I would have done if I could have got the cattle. There is not the least doubt about there being a shortage of cattle Texas, and today feeding steers are selling there higher, quality considered. than right here at Kansas City. I was told a few days ago of a sale of 600 steers in Texas which had been contracted for to be delivered at Henrietta ext month at 3 cents a pound, and as the steers, it is expected, will average about 1000 pounds, it puts their cost at \$30 a head. "The cattle which are in the Creek nation now are chiefly steers and mixed lots, as the tops have been mostly shipped to market. The cattle

many of them, be fed there, as will. corn is plenty and can be had at sonable rates. I have a friend who has purchased 1000 bushels of new in the Creek nation at 20 cents a bushel, and he told me that he be-lieved, if he had held out for lower figures, he could have got them.

PROTECTING SWEET POTATOES. The sweet potato crop has never received that care and attention in the South which its importance and possioilities warrant, says a writer in Hor-

ticultural Review. It is peculiarly a Southern crop. It grows most successfully in loose sandy uplands; not poor land, yet not so highly fertilized as to cause the potato to crack and become rough. The genuine yellow yam is about the best for the table, though the Southern Queen is larger and more prolific. It is not uncommon to grow 250 or 300 bushels per acre or even

The difficulty is not so much in rais-ing them as in keeping them. Thou-sands of farmers raise quantities of sweet potatoes year after year, hole them up in the fall only to find them the first warm days of January and February a putrid, worthless mass, simply because they do not exercise simply the proper care and precaution.

A sweet potato is more easily kept in eatable condition in the South than the Irish potato, and is as easily kept wearly begin its boring process and invithe South as the Irish potato in comes out. When he comes out of the Morth. The cardinal points are grain he has done all the damage he Payne, Wichita, Kan. the Irish potato, and is as easily kept in the South as the Irish potato in

sheep will be sold at very low prices sections each, one of six sections; for one-half cash, balance next June. If, you are in need of rams and will prairie dogs killed out; good fences; fleeing convicts were shot a killed by guards near Thornton, Tex. come and see them I am sure you will six miles from county seat. One escaped. be suited. Will deliver at any railroad At Hemphill, Tex., two men fought other with their fists, one died from injuries received. Governor Culberson has appointed a list of delegates to the deep water con-

herd.

vention which meets at Topeka, Kan., October 1. An official report of the Jackson's Hole, Idaho, disturbance shows that the Indians were enticed into a trap

and shot in the back by settlers. An earthquake shock shock up Phi'a delphia and other Pennsylvania towns Sunday, and was felt in New Jersey, Delaware and New York

The Hopkins County Wool Growers association will sell their fall clip October 30. They elected the same officers for the ensuing year.

A big meeting will be held at Topeka Kan., October 1 to 3 looking toward the holding of a big exposition some time next year, celebrating deep water at Galveston.

The Waco and Northwestern railroad was sold at auction Tuesday to Wilbur F. Boyle, for \$1,505,000. He is said to the Missouri, Kansas and represent Texas in the purchase.

Jack the Ripper, who at one time terrorized all London, was a young medl-cal student, who is now confined in British insane asylum, according to a well-known specialist.

In the great match race at Fleetwood park between Robert J., Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, Patchen broke badly and Robert J. won, mak-ing one of the heats in 2:04 1-2.

George Fraker of Topeka, who had himself reported drowned, thereby se-curing for his heirs \$58,000 insurance has been, after several years money, absence, arrested and will be tried for swindling.

Several prominent ticket scalpers at New Orleans and New York have been arrested charged with using fraudulent tickets and forgel passes over the a hern Pacific road to the extent of \$50,000.

Holmes, the murderer and swindler, in spite of all precautions, has written book in jail, which is a big black mailing scheme, the plan being to ex tort money from prominent men who have been connected with him in some of his numerous occupations. He wrote the book on the margin of notes given him to read. ~

town sent three of her children to an old barn to gather eggs. One after the other they put their hands in a hidden nest and what they thought hen pecking them was a rattlesnake. Their mother left her baby at the well where she was drawing water and it fell in and was drowned. The snake

James P. Magill, writing from Le ander, Texas, to the Houston Post savs: "I see in your much esteemed paper of August 22 some very appropriate remarks made by A. J. Rose at the Georgetown Farmers' Institute, August 9, in which he gave a remedy for weevil in corn. I think his remedy good to kill weevil after they have bored out of the grain. How did the weevil get in the grain? I have many which the husk was entirely sound, with no break or, hole in the and break the grain and you will find? a live weevil. My theory, after forty years' experience, is that the egg is deposited while in the process of grow-ing, and when the corn is matured the weevil is inside the grain and a certain degree of heat and dampness will weard he gg to germinate and the weard hegin its boring process and

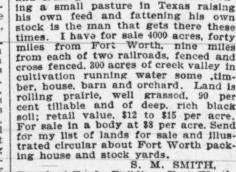
station in the state. Call on or write simple title. One and a half FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas. FOR SALE-Farm and ranch in Palo Pinto county; 1280 Pinto county; 1280 acres in a square block, fenced with four wires; 100 acres in cultivation; orchard, well and tanks; fine grass. Address M. L. Sikes, Christian, Palo Pinto Co., Tex. FOR SALE-5000 head of sheep suitable for feeders: located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable. Address No. 168, care of this paper. FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common cattles 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head. George B. Loving & Co. H. S. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in live 500 steers for sale. Lometa, Tex., Lampasas county. FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE-An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas. wo dwellings, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. sell on easy terms or lease 'till Will April 1896 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or More land for trade or sale class. cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on ti WEBB & WEBB. Baird, Texas.

leased-permanent lease. Will sell land at \$1.50 per acre, including improve Will sell land ments. Can give possession by De cember 1, or sooner if desired. sell good cows to stock it, if applied

for soon. Cattle are in Sterling are safe to go east or north. Location water, grass, protection all that can be desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply to GEO. E. KELLOG,

Sterling City (or ranch), or to A. W. HUDSON, 1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent

lands if desired. FORT WORTH. Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-



Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

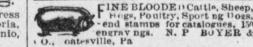
I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery. I. D. DUCKWORTH,





TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine

J. C. COBB. Dodd City, Tex



IRISH "RAYS-My strain of Irish Gray t games have be write fo ears. rig nal stork im orted. J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex., agent for breeders of best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle, which now stand at the head of beef breeders. Best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's fair over all breeds. Same at

\$10 WILKES \$10 \$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send

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

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

freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order, H. S. DAY.

Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.



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

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

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved -CHESTER WHITE-SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any, breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bec5 breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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

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

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners.

ALSO MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

FOR SALE BY W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas,

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

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

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

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

FOR SALE all state fairs and in Europe. 1900 mixed sheep. The above have for the most part a strain of the Cotswold Merino which mature early, and are heavy weights. Price, \$1.50 per head. Address George Brown, Fort McKavett, Menard county. Must Be Sold at Once-150 Delaine Sheep. also sell a few choice Hereford cattle, e for catalogue and prices. S. W. Ander-Asbury, W. Va. FOR SALE-About 1700 head good Panhandl cattle, graded, with Hereford; also pasture, well, watered, fine grass, 25 to 30 head of horses and ranch outfit. Correspondence so-

licited. G. F. Atkinson, Hartley, Tex

FOR SALE-5000 head of steers, threes and up, located 200 miles west of Fort Worth, north of the Texas and Pacific railroad. Apply to or address J. W Zook, Fort Worth, Tex. FOR SALE-500 cows with steer calves by their sides, located near B Springs. Delivery November 1. Appl to W. L. GATLIN, Fort Worth, Tex. FOR FALT. 4000 FEEDERS.

Address

J. W. HERNDON,

Santa Anna, Tex

Apply

Hamilton, Tex.



bitten children died.

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

A negro woman near a Missour



as the rate of the a

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

HOUSEHOLD.

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

A FORGOTTEN COMMAND.

There was a pious man who one day died

'And passed to judgment. Born to wealth, his lot

An earth had been with those who abor not.

But no kept himself from worldly

Had hated sin and sinners; and had tried

To let no evil word or action blot His earthly record. Valiantly (in thought) He battled ever on fair virtue's side.

Expectant now before the judgment throne.

He waited there the nimbus for his head,

Till some strange force compelled him to recoil. "Avaunt from me!" God cried in thun-

der tone. "And six days shalt thou labor," I

have said; Death keeps no crown for those who do not toil." —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Yes, what has become of Cheerfulness? We cannot give up Cheerful-ness from our Household. Cheerful-ness is one of the most essential things in a happy household as we all know. We are so glad to welcome H. R. as a permanent member of our household. We have another good letter this week from Busy Bee No. 2. I do believe in women holding up for each other. If there is one thing I admire bre than another in charac-teristic men, it is the many way in teristic men it is the manly way in which they hold up for each other. It is something women would de well to imitate. I thank you so much, Busy Bee, for your kind words of encouragement. I am fond of the House-hold, and am so glad to know others consider it a success. Words of en-couragement are like flowers scattered

in a thorny path. Has Isabelle confessed she is an old maid? I do not remember that she has. If so, I have a book for her. "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid." It is fine. Any of you would enjoy it. Give us your ideas about the children's room. I believe cheerful and refined surroundings tell upon character. Many mothers make a habit of neglecting the boys' room, which is a mistake. I have an idea of an deal boy's room. At last we have heard from Tess again—a good long letter, but too late for this week. You may expect it next week. I also ask What has become of Little Nell? Surely she has not deserted us. Yes, Isbelle's hobby party must have been delightful. I am going to try it myself. Such evenings are a pleasure and a benefit; they afford food for conversation. Let us all confess our hobbies. Busy Bee's hobby is a very womanly one.

be.

West, Texas, Sterling County, Aug. 13, 1895.—Dear Mrs. B.: I have been a silent admirer of the Household for some time and would like so much to join your happy band. What has be-come of Cheerfulness? I liked her letter so much. I, too, am one who loves the ranch and the cow boys, and think I have got the best and only good man on earth.

Some people think cow boys don't know how to do any thing but run cows. Now any of you who think this come out and see me. My good husband can keep house, cook, churn

have several others. Will tell you my plan for a childrens' room later. Wishing the Household much suc-cess, I am still Busy Bee No. 2 until have to change to Bumble Bee.

RUSTIC ADMIRER RECIPES. Jam Pudding—One cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 cup blackberry jam, 3-4 cup butter, 1 cup butter milk, 1 teaspoon soda, yolks of three eggs. Bake in loaf. When done put the well beaten whites on top ruturi to the store whites on top, ruturn to the stove until slightly browned. Serve with

Tea cake—Three-fourths cup white sugar, one egg, one cup sweet milk, one and one-half cup flour, one table-spoonful soft butter, one heaping tea-spoonful baking powder. Beat egg, add sugar, beat until it is light, add butter and beat again; add milk and flour, sift baking powder with flour. This can be baked in solid or layer cake: very nice either way. Flavor to hard sauce. This is excellent. Toilet Soap—Shave fine one packed teacup of the best white castile c ap, put in porcelain vessel with one scant pint of rain water. Let boil until all is dissolved and begin to thicken, then cake; very nice either way. Flavor to taste.

100 ---

ful of butter and half a teacupful of

white sugar; add one cupful of dried currants, well washed and dried in the oven; sift some flour and sugar over

them, work into the other ingredients; when well worked make into small

Boil slowly for two hours, then bottle

very nice with coffee.

squeeze and strain in the juice of one lemon. One teaspoonful of Rose water is an improvement. Put in molds to harden. When once used you will have no other. Will send you more as I get time to write them. Blackbarw. Lam Cake. Three ages 1 TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE. The housekeeper is at her happiest just now. She spends more than half of her time in the kitchen and the Blackberry Jam Cake—Three eggs, 1 cup sugar, 3-4 cup butter, 3-4 cup blackberry jam, 3 tablespoonsful sour cream, 1 1-2 cup flour, 1 teaspoonful canning of berries and fruit is of more interest to her than the yacht races interest to her than the yacht races or even the Cleveland baby. She has taken the tomato in hand and more wonderful are the good things she evolves from it. Here are a few of her best recipes. One is a delicious to-mato preserve, which is good to serve with meat throughout the winter. The incredients necessary one form soda, alspice, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in two layers. Frosting to go be-

tween: Sugar, wet with sweet milk, one teaspoonful butter, boil and put put on while hot. Try this once and you are sure to try it again. UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

I have often wondered why so many otherwise sensible women allow them-selves to be thrown into a flutter by the arrival of unexpected company. It seems to me that our home is our kingdom, and what suffices us all the time is good enough for the transient stranger within our gates.

Of course we want to treat our guests Of course every woman prides her-self on her particular recipe for toin the best manner our circumstances will allow, but my best does not conmato catsup, but those that haven't 2 catsup recipe of their own, here is sist in meeting them covered with confusion and unable to utter anything but apologies if my floor should chance one which is warranted not to be dis-appointing. For making five quarts to be unswept, a little dust on the fur-niture or my toilet not just what I of catsup use a generous peck of ripe tomatoes, one quart of strong vinegar, one pint of sugar, three tablespoonfuls could wish. No housekeeper who does her own work has everything from of salt, one tablespoonful of allspice, a level tablespoonful of cayenne pepkitchen to parlor in company order at all times of the day, and the visitors all times of the day, and the visitors know this as well as the hostess. Then why not make them feel welcome to the best we can offer under the circum-stances, and let that suffice? I have no patience with the woman who shuts company in the parlor while who shuts company in the parlor while

serving kettle. Pare and slice the on-ions and add them to the tomatoes. she retires to the kitchen, and with closed doors, weary lit s and rtfied Place on the fire and cook slowly for temper, proceeds to concoct various one hour. Now rub the cooked vege-tables through a sieve and return to dainties, which she serves to the hangry guests several hours after the usual time. The flavor of the visit is destroyed, however fine the viands may the preserving kettle. Place on the fire, and after adding the other ingredients, cook for four hours stirring frequently, then strain. Have wide mouthed bottles heated in water, and On one occasion I arrived at the

home of an acquaintance, whose cir-cumstances I knew well, in the foreafter filling them with the catsup cork tightly and seal. noon. It was early enough to rie-pare a simple dinner for the usual time. A good relish to serve at any se son of the year is green tomato pickinstead of that a roast was put in the oven, pies and biscuit were raked, les. It requires one peck of tomato one cup of brown sugar, two table vegetables cooked, and about the mid-dle of the aftermoon I was invited to spoonfuls of horse radish, four onlons, six peppers and one tablespoonful of the table. I went with aching head and faint with hunger, as I had had an early breakfast. How much more that visit would have been enjoyed if cloves, each of allspice and cinnamon. Split each tomato and slice peppers and onions. Lay them in a stone jan and onions. Lay them in a stone jar and sprinkle in a teacup of salt. Pour on water to cover and let them stand twenty-four hours. Now pour off the water and cook with vinegar and spices. Do not cook until soft, only let them be thoroughly scalded. Pack I had been served with the biscuit and

cup of tea at the usual dinner bour. Yet that was all done through a mistaken notion of using me well. On another occasion myself and two

daughters called on business at the home of an old acquaintance, whom jars and pour on vinegar enough to cover. I had not seen for twenty years, and whose wife and family were entire Tomatoes canned with okra are good to serve as a vegetable or strangers. We received a cordial invi-tation to stay for dinner, which we use in soup in winter and springuse in soup in winter and spring-use half a peck of tamatoes and one peck of green crisp okra. Pare and slice the tomatoes. Wash the okra and cut off the stem ends, then cut accepted in the spirit in which it was given.

The mother never left the room, but calmly continued her sewing while the in thin slices. Put both of the vege-tables together in a stew pan and sim-

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE. A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girls-College Hill, Dallas, Texas,

rolls; dip each into melted butter and place in tins; let them rise about twen-Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, bishop of northern Texty minutes and bake until a nice brown in a moderate oven. These rolls are as, and under his supervision. Will open September 12, 1895. Classical Tea cake-Three-fourths cup white literary, scientific courses, and a thorough preparatory course. Classics and mathematics in charge of graduates of Smith college, University of Toronio and Mount Holyoke. Departments of music and art under direction of the best instructors, trained in Germany, Paris, France, and New England con-servatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lienard, France. A course of lectures on music and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuition, including ancient and modern lan-guages and all English branches, bound light, fuel, washing, \$300 per annum. Music, art, elocution, extra. For cata-logues and further information, ad-drcss MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

with meat throughout the winter. The ingredients necessary are four pounds of surger to one pint of whiter, eight pounds omatoes; yellow ones are the best. If other kinds are used they should not be over medium size and should be smooth and solid. Remove the skins and cook in the syrup, add-ing one ounce or more of white signed GALVESTON CISTERN M'F'G. CO.

H. Ruenbuhl, Manager. All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited.

2802 Market street, corner 28th, Gal-veston, Texas.



HICKS DAY LUMBER CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of pine lumber and dealers in shingles, sash, doors ,blinds and cypress cisterns. Daily capacity of mills 100,000 feet. HOUSTON, TEXAS. Please mention this paper.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Under new management Thoroughly renovated and refur-nished accommodations, as good as high-priced houses. Rates \$2 per day. CHARLIE HODGES, Prop.

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

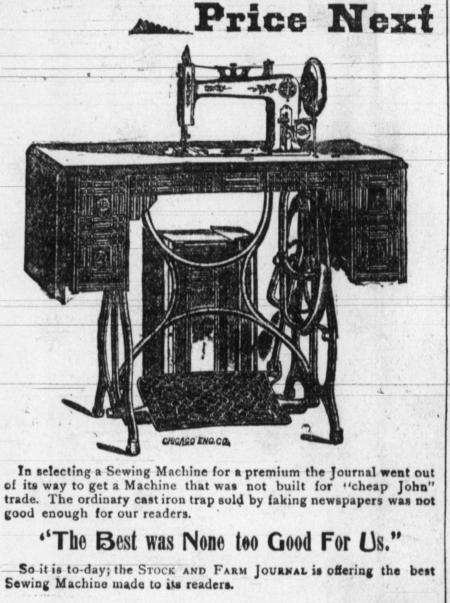
UNITED STATES PAINT 'M'F'G. Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufac-turers of the United States Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle iron fence and all iron work, roofs, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc. also manufacture tents awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers, Twenty second street, near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





TOPPLY - GENERA

42







HAS BEEN QUICKENED HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST. 4 HOURS TO MEMPRIS. 1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Pullman Buffet Sloeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans....

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

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

RAILWAY

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOURE

Receivers.

daughter, a girl of 17, prepared the dinand do all kinds of housework. When go off visiting and stay three or four days I can come back and find everything in order, nothing misplaced. Well, as I see so many recipes, I

will send one for making sweet pickles One gallon of green tomatoes sliced fine in the evening. Sprinkle one tablespoon of salt over and let them set pyer night. In the morning squeeze out the brine; add six small onions, three pods of pepper chopped fine, one cup of vinegar, two teacups of bugar, one teaspoon of allspice and one of cloves. Pour in stew kettle and boil slow for fifteen minutes. Hoping I have not made my letter too long, I wish the Household much success. H. R.

which she invited us in due ner, to time. Everything was in order, but no attempt at display and no apologies and screw on lids as tight as pos e such as the most ceremonious sible

sidered it a lesson that many house-keepers might profit by.

in hot weather, by this mistaken idea that much fancy cooking is necessary in order to appear hospitable. Said lady visitor to me on a scorching day: "Don't cook any dinner today; 1 would rather have a cold saleratus biscuit in the shade than a cook a day like this and we had the cold dinner .- Selected.

CAKE MAKING. There are many people who think they have fulfilled their duty as cake

for them to cling to the inverted whisk.

GOOD RECIPES.

cups English currants; two

cups

West, Tex., August 21, 1895. My Dear Mrs. B.—What a busy hive we are getting to be, and how I enjoy bakers if they present a light cake. Yet a light cake may be as complete we are getting to be, and now 1 chas, and appreciate all the good sugges-tions, advice, recipes, etc., etc. I en-joy reading Busy Bee's letters and hope Busy Bee will not think me tres-hope Busy Bee will not think me tresa failure as a heavy one. It may be perfectly risen, yet hard or dry and feathery, like so many bakers' cakes suggesting nothing but sawdust. A hope Busy Bee will not think me tres-passing when I signed myself Busy Bee. If so, I will have to change it to Bumble Bee, as I have to buzz around a good deal. I have quite **a** list of books to get. Most of them have been taken-from the Household perfect cake is delicate and moist in texture, and of such constituency as to fulfil the old housewife's phrase "melt in the mouth." and made with baking powder are quite as Have just completed "Barriers Burned tender and moist as those risen with cream tartar and soda or with eggs Away," and like it very much. I want to read next "Tess of De Uuberalone. It is easy enough to make a cake tough by over-beating at one stage or underbeating at another. Where I have a splendid guide for the best butter and sugar are used, they must

ency.

-Tribune.

books, illustrated. Any one can get it by sending to the Ladies' Home Journal. It has five thousand of the the well-breaten yolks of the eggs addbest books ,authors, etc.

How many of us are reading the Bible through? I am almost through again, so are also my two eldest

How I should like to step in to see Rustic Admirer. In my mind's eye I can see how cozy and happy she is and may it ever continue is my sin-cere wish. And Rustic Admirer, I send you three lovely recipes and will not be contented until you have tried them, for I am sure you will be de-lighted with them. I will send more

beater it is an easy matter to beat the egg too much. The old-fashioned If you like these. Mrs. B., don't you think we, as wo-men, should hold up for women? There whisk, or spoon, of fine whre which men, should hold up for women's There are enough men to give us —. Will you allow it, "Jessie?" (Slang.) It deems in a few cases that slang is so expressive that I indulge some-times. But, hold, I am wandering. If costs about five or six cents is the safest and best egg beater. Patented beaters are -invaluable for beating salad dressing and for many other purposes

times. But, hold, I am wandering. If the women want to ride blcycles, it certainly ought to be their privilege and surely 'tis very healthy and very graceful. While I would disapprove of the bloomers, I do not suppose any one will ask my advise, and one puny little women cannot right all the little woman cannot right all the wrongs. Sisters in our far off West don't

be a strong body of fire, but the heat should be turned off so that the oven worry, and as for horseback riding there is no exercise I enjoy more. is only moderately hot. Put in the cake carefully and take care that it But as one of our correspondents

mays: I, too, disapprove of riding "man-fashion," but if the dear crea-tures insist on it we cannot help it, no let's not worry; this is a progressive raises in the pan before it begins to brown. When it is fully risen, increase the heat. A loaf of ordinary cake of average size will bake in forty or fifty age, you know.

minutes. Loaf cake will take an hour and a quarter. A pound cake ought to Mrs. B., I certainly congratulate you on the success you are making of the Household, as it is the first stock pa-per I remember of seeing where the Iadies' column was such a decided success We have the right one at the bake very slowly for two hours and fruit cake should be baked four hours. helm.

Isabelle, how I should like to know read to be a set of the set of th maids, but one of these days you will change your mind, and if so I must speak for the Household, and all must make a grand present to you. I think your hobby, party is just excellent. It something new, and think I will try

Mrs. B. suggested that we all tell Mrs. E. suggested that we all tell our hobbies. Ah, dear, I have so many. But first and foremost, my greatest hobby is a pretty home, a pretty room, fresh and clean to wake up in of a morning, a cherry family room, a cozy, lively dining room, and sbove all, a lovely pretty, bright, pic-turesque room for my boys. So you mee this is a great big hobby, but I

and it gave me a feeling of rest and welcon reception would not have done. I consauce for almost every kind of meat and fish. To make it, take two gal-lons of green tomatoes and slice them Much of the pleasure of their friends' society is denied to many, particularly without peding, twelve goodsized on ions also pliced, two quarts of vine

gar, one duart of sugar, two table-spoonfuls each of salt, ground mustard and black pepper, one tablespoo ful of allspice and one tablespoonful of cloves. Mix all together and stew until tender, stirring often lest they should scorch. Put up in small glass Jars.-New York World.

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

Fiction and travel are the strong oints of the September Cosmopelitan, which, by the way, illustrates better than any previous number the perfec-tion of its plant for printing - magazine of the highest class. Conan Doyle, H. H. Bayesen and Clark Russell are among the story tellers. A well-known New York lawyer relates the story of "A Famous Crime"—the murder of Lr. Parkman by Prof. Webster. A delight-ful sketch of "An English Country House-Party" is from the pen of Nina No cakes Larre Smith-the house at which she visited being no less than the historic Abbottsford, still occupied by the di-rot descendants of Sir Walter Scott. "The Realm of the Wonderful" is descriptive of the strange forms of life thoroughly creamed together, and discovered by science in the occepts's depths, and is superbly illustrated in a surprising and marvelous way by the The milk must now be put in by deauthor, who is a member of the Smith-sonian staff. An article on Cuba is grees. If it is poured in too rapidly the cake will surely curdle, and it is impossible to make a cake of fine grain imely Without bothering the reade with unnecessary description from a curdled mixture. When the famous yachts now so much talked of The Cosmopolitan presents four fullcake has reached this stage the whites of the eggs must be beaten to a stiff page illustrations showing these noted boats. Thomas Moran again contrib-utes a series of the most exquisite landfroth, but not to too tough a froth or the cake will have a leathery constitu-A large majority of cakes are scapes of Western scenery, twelve in spoiled at this stage by toughening the number, illustrating an article by Co John A. Cockerell on "Modern Utah. white. It is unsafe to use any of the patent beaters because with such a And it may be said that no more beautifully illustrated number of The Cos-

The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for some-Beat the whites merely long enough thing better and less bulky, and w have secured it in the CLIMAX. Add them to the cake after the flour, folding them in with a slender wooden watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2. spoon, which is used by all the best cake makers to stir cake. When the whites of the eggs have been put in the oven should be ready. There should

public.

mopolitan has ever been given to the

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

ga. It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centen-Steamed pudding-Use two cups of which has fascinated thousands nial." buttermilk, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, one cup of dried or canned fruit and flour enough to make of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great exlibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspiraa stiff batter. Steam two hours and serve with sweetened cream. Cookies-Rub three cups of sugar and tion of a personal observation and in-timate association during a season, amid the whirl of fashion, at Ameri-ca's greatest and most fashionable me of lard into six cups of flour, add one cup buttermilk, one egg, one tea-spoonful soda. Roll thin as piecrust, cut out ond bake in hot oven.

Mock mince pie. Ten large apples chopped fine; two cups raisins, seeded; pleasure resort. Thousands of this book had an enor mous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same



Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

FINE DESIGN,

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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

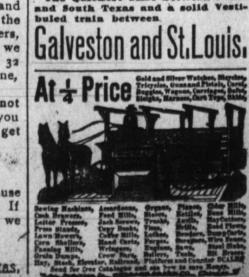
TERMS AND PRICES:

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

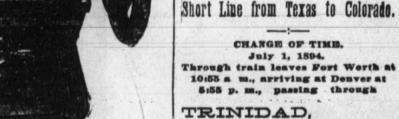
Nore-All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

REMEMBER:

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



STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Taxas,



PUEBLO. And the Great Wichits, Red River, and Pease river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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

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

RED EXPRESS,

THE SANTA FE

The Quickest Time Between North

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and

Reclining Chair Cars.

For further information address

RIDE ON THE

Fort Worth and Denver City

mer for half an hour, being careful not to burn. Put up in glass jars **Double-Barrelled Testimonials.** which have been standing in hot water Green tomato soy makes a pleasant

to

When our railway salesman went to Europe to attend the Inter-National Railway Con-gress, he carried a score of splendid testimon-fails from officials of the leading lines in America. We are not allowed to publish them, but nearly all mentioned among other reasons why they used the Page, that "It suit-ed the adjoining farmers." Thus we are able to "stay on both sides of the fence," some thing polliticians can't do. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



FORT WORTH'S

NEW HOTEL,

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

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895

11:49 8:00 5:00 Ly Weatherf rd A: 9t17 1:00 10:0 12:40 8 22 6:00 Ar Miner-1 W. Ly 7:4 3:0 9:0

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and

Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central

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

THE CREAT

Live Stock Express Rorte

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments of his line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates

and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the follow-ing stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESEITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort World, Tewas.

Live Stock Agent, U. S. Vardz, Chica, FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yar F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mathemai Stock Yarda

Stock Express Trains now

NO. NO.

x Daily

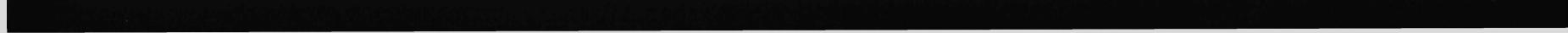
oDaily except Sunday.

McLEAN & MUDGE,

and Northwestern Railway

Proprietors.

NO 4 NO 4



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

PERSONAL.

Duncan Smith of Quanah was in this city Friday and in reply to questions asked by a Journal representative said: "I would like to buy some young cattle if I could get them right, as I have a pasture that has not been touched for three years, and besides a great quantity of sorghum, as well as some old stacks left over from last year. I have well.

about 150 acres in sorghum, part of which I will have cut and put up, and the ballance will be left in the field the ballance will be left in the field for grazing. It is a question with me whether it is best to cut the sorghum or leave it in the field. I believe there is less waste in lowing it standing in the field as the caule will eat every bit of it up clean, and then the expense of putting it up is saved. There will be a good deal of wheat planted in northwest Texas this year, and if our farmers will sub-soil their ground to farmers will sub-soil their ground to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches they will be sure of a crop. The sys-tem heretofore practiced has been to break the ground about four inches deep, and then the least dry spell would dry it out to hard ground. The board of trade at Quanah have taken steps looking to supplying the farm will restrict as far as they can the planting of different crops proportion-ate with the number of acres cultivated by each man. The intention is

to encourage a diversified system of farming, which with properly prepared ground will bring success. What we need more than anything else is a different class of farmers from those we now have. While we do not claim our country to be the best farming country on earth, we have as rich a soil, and properly managed crops can grown with a reasonable assurance of success.'

R. K. Irwin, ex-secretary and gen eral manager of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association, resigned his poclosed with a four-wire fence, with wells, tanks and a splendid bearing orchard. This is one of the best feedsition some time ago to take charge of the branch house of the Standard ing ranches in the West, and pro Live Stock Comission company at the Fort Worth stock yards. The "Standproperty before purchasing. ard" is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Irwin's services, as he has Dr. G. W. Beakley of Floresville, Tex., in a letter to the Journal, says: long since demonstrated a peculiar fit-ness for the position he now fills. His connection with the oil mill interests of the state has given him an insight into feeding that will prove valuable. and his long residence in Texas has acquainted him with livestock in all its phases. 'The "Standard" starts out in Fort Worth under auspicious circumstances, and, according to Mr. Irwin, will make money for themselves and customers from the start. He said: "I am thoroughly imbued with the availability of Fort Worth as a mar-ket, and it is my intention to build up a feeder market worthy of the name. It looks like poor business for the man who wants from one carload to a hundred head of steers for feeding in these columns. to spend so much of his time and mon-ey in running all over the country to county, a cattleman, was in this city Monday. Mr. Richardson has lived in buy, when by concentrating feeders here it will be better for both buyer

and seller. The big feeders are all shipped now, and you can say to the We have an abundance of pure run-ning water, plenty of timber, splendid small man that we will have the cattle here, and that in a short time. We will get for the hogs or cattle consigned to us the very best price the market affords, and with the Standard's wellnown method of feeding their stuff pefore selling, weights will hold out.

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, came in from Boston Tuesday to look over his Interests at this point, and inaugurate class of men she turns out."

be in shipping condition by the first of October. He said: "The people of Kansas are unduly prejudiced against In answer to questions he said: "I will feed about 2000 head this year on cotton seed meal and crushed corn. I Texas cattle, and get excited easily. If this state would change the quaranwill not use hulls for roughness. The crusher used grinds corn, cob and tine line law so as to conform with the shuck, and as corn will cost me about federal law in regard to the time of going into effect, it would do much to-20 cents a bushel I regard it as a cheap feed." ward allaying the suspicion with which Texas cattle are regarded. Our cattle P. C. O'Laughlin, a Stephens county in the Panhandle are doing remarkably

now I know the thing is all right."

Journal

cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way home from an extended trip through East Texas, where he bought enough cattle to stock up his ranch. J. H. Paramore of Abilene was here Monday on his way to the Nation, from where he will ship cattle to mar-He will begin shipping them out in two or three weeks. Said he was well ket. He is putting up a great deal of pleased with his purchases, as he sesorghum on his ranch near Abilene cured them at moderate prices. three hundred tons of which he will put into an open air silo, as he is put into an open air silo, as he is convinced that they will do well. He has not put up any frame work in order to facilitate the tramping in of the sorghum, nor is he using salt water, as recommended by those who have made a success of saving sor-ghum this way. He said: "I am sat-isfied that the natural weight of the The Alliance Carriage company of Cincinnati, O., are among the Jour-

and the second

nal's new advertisers. They will have a splendid exhibit at the Atlanta exposition, which they urge all who visit there to be sure and see. They are manufacturers and sell direct to users, thereby saving the expense of agents. sfied that the natural weight of the In writing to them be sure and mention sorghum will pack it so tight that the Journal. nothing will penetrate into the stack. I had never seen one of these open

C. K. McDowell of Dickens, Tras, air silos put up, and concluded from my observation that the plan would with ranch in north of the "Spurs," was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his be a success and had already started work on one when I read what the Journal had to say in the matter, and way East to buy cattle to replenish his range with the coming winter. Under the quarantine ruling cattle cannot be crossed over the line until after De-cember 1, but Mr. McDowell will have M. L. Sikes of Christian, Palo Pinto county, was a pleasant caller at the them ready to cross over when the time comes.

Journal office Saturday. He reported everything in his community in firstclass shape, his cattle, horses and hogs L. F. Wilson of Holliday, a well-toall being as fat as he could wish. While do cattleman, who spends a great deal of his time at Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday, on his way to here Mr. Sikes had an advertisement inserted in the Journal offering for sale his farm and ranch in the Keechi look at a herd of New Mexico cattle with a view of purchasing. He is still Valley in Palo Pinto county, one of the best located and improved prop-erties in that section of the country. The tract embraces 1280 acres, 100 of which is in cultivation, the whole inin the market for some young cattle, but thinks they are being held too tight.

Homer Eads, commercial agent of the Iron Mountain, with headquarters at San Antonio, was here Saturday. Said his road is doing its full share of the business, but that not many cattle are tive investors should investigate this going from South Texas to market, the movement being confined principally to feeders.

"Please inform me if you know where from one to five hundred good young mares can be bought cheap? It seems that mares are in poor demand and cheap, therefore, I think stock horses Syd Webb of Bellvue was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday. Said that he had never seen anything like the amount of grass there is in the counare a good investment, if they are the right kind. I want only well bred and large stock to ranch. I have no-bleycles in my head and think horses. try, nor the cattle as fat for the time of year. Had some cattle at St. Louis Monday and said they had made him good money. will be in use for many generations." Here is a chance for some man with

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday for the first time in several months. He recertly a good bunch of horses to effect a sale. Several inquiries of this kind have reached the Journal, and those having horses on hand could doubtless sell them by placing an advertisement sold Edens Bros. of Corsicana 800 spayed heifers and has a bunch of good steers which he offers to feeders. Said grass and cattle are fine.

S. W. Barber of Waggoner, I. T., L. T. Richardson of Antelope, Jack cattle feeder, was a visitor to Fort Worth Saturday. Said that the Indian Territory movement of cattle to mar-Jack county a long time, and in speak-ing of it said: "There is no better allket is beginning in earnest, and that from now on the shipments will be around county in all Texas than Jack. numerous and large.

Those contemplating the purchase of sheep should read an advertisement in grass and as good land as ever a plow was stuck into. We have raised fine crops this year, and while the whole county is good, there is not a finer body of land in the world than there is in Lost Valley. We never have an absolute crop failure, and grass is althe "For Sale" column of this issue offering 5000 head of good sheep suitable for feeding. They are located in Western Texas, and are for sale at a reasonable price. about Jack county products is the

J. P. Manly of Sealy, Tex., was a aller at the Journal Said that it had been very dry

He reports cattle scarce and

Some feeders, but few stock

Journal offering 500 head of steers.

THE FLY THAT OPENED THE SEASON. He came quite unexpected Just this morning at daylight, At the hour I had selected For my nap 'twixt day and night, At the hour when blows the breeze on Restful forms beneath the clothes, Then the first fly of the season Went exploring up my nose. Went exploring up my nose.

With a sneeze all sleep dispelling O'er my head I yank the sheet. But that fly will need no telling That the act displays my feet, When I kick and kick with reason With a kick that jars my bed, Then the first fly of the season Finds the bald spot on my head.

But the thing that prematurely Makes me aged with despair. When I think I'm wrapped securely And the sheets tucked up with care Just as rest benumbs the reason Making rigid muscles slack. Then the first fly of the season Crawls sedately up my back.

Then with muttered maledictions See the bed clothes tossed on high But with usual contradiction Not a missile hits the fly. Everything that loose I freeze on And when through the storm I peer Still the first fly of the season With his hind leg fans his ear.

So farewell the rap at noontime, And the calm piaza snore And the morning snoze in June time We must say, good-bye once more For we know the errand he's on And a welcome I bespeak For the first fly of the scason Brings his family next week. A. T. Worden. So farewell the rap at noontime,

"Dying about 3 p. m.," says the Ma-rion (O.) Star, speaking of a recently deceased citizen, "his spirit took its fight in good time to attend the even-ing service in heaven."-Buffalo Express.

College Freshman-Don't you enjoy the study of astronomy? High School Girl-Oh, it's delightful!

And I do think the constellation of O'Brien is just too lovely for anything; don't you?-Somerville Journal.

Uncle-Well, Bobby, what did you earn at school today? Bobby-I learned that the world is round, and turns on hinges, like that globe in the library. Uncle-Well, what do you think of

that? Bobby-I think, uncle, they are asking me to believe a good deal for a small boy.—Tit-Bits.

"Say, Chimmie, come down-goin' to have a bully lot o' fun." "W'at?" "We've fed de goat six seidlitz pow-ders, and now we're goin' to let 'im

drink.

Those Green Stains .- Mother: "Oh, Neddie, look at those trousers!" Neddie-Yeth'm; I thet down on the grath an' thum o' the paint tomed off!-Chicago Record.

Gaylord-How did the count strike you?

Youngboy-Oh, very lightly. He only wanted a fiver .- New York Herald.

No, Maude, dear, we really do not know who should hold the stakes when a girl makes a bet of a dozen kisses with her best man .- Philadelphia Rec ord.

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The new medical building is almost completed and is a much admired ad-





「東京の市の市場」

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

IT IS THE "Great Rock ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth 10:40 a m

saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets. W. T. ORTON, C. T. A. \$2.50 Book, Free!! • WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY *

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong

on sense keeps the reader enjoying

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

[EXTRACT.]

it." + There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young same place wo did. She dressed some like a young

same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. Bu she wux one of the upper 10, and wux as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm

" Delicious humor."- Will Carleton.

ш

œ

0

Our

Subs

rib

3

the world of fashion

at Satatoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Frinces of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionalrea, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters and all the case

their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their person all charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and revel in ~

-Inda green from

the opening season. He expressed himself as being thoroughly well pleased with the outlook, and said: "The great feed crop of Texas insures plenty of fat stock, and the man who puts cattle on corn right now, finishing them for the early market, will be building wisely. There is a big corn crop in other states, but the Texas crop is already made and in shape for feeding. There will be plenty of corn cattle from January on, but there will be a big demand for them within the next two months, and this is the Texans opportunity. Every indication and condition points to as the future live stock market of this coun-try. I may not live to develop it, but it will be done. We are surrounded by the soil, the climate, the feed and the and it is only a question of time, and that not very long, when we will be exporting cattle, hogs and sheep through the port of Galveston. th whole giving us a combination that is bound to bring success. The class of cattle now most in demand is canner stuff, and I believe the opening of Mexico to be a good thing both for the roducer and the manufacturer. Texas has the room for all the cattle Mexico can spare for some time to come, and there is no reason why the Texas cattleman cannot handle this stuff to an advantage."

J. N. Porter of Fort Thomas, Ariz., was in Fort Worth Monday en route good price. to his ranch from a visit to relatives in Texas. He said: "We have been having splendid rains in our country and the cattle are doing well. I saw a short time since in the Journal an interview with Mr. Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, regarding the cattle in the Salt River valley, in Arizona. There are to the best of my information about they were a couple of weeks ago 25000 cattle in the valley being fed on alfalfa, but I think that Mr. Harris is mistaken when he says they can be laid down in Fort Worth for from 21-2 to 3 cents a pound. With the exception of what was missed in the round-ups there are no steer cattle in north northeast Arizona, and the few that are left are being bought up by the Salt River valley alfalfa feeders. They extensive cattle speculator, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way west to look at a ranch, with a view of are paying 2 cents a pound for all they can get and as it will cost all of 1-2 cent a pound to deliver them here, purchasing Mr. McMurray made a lot there would be little margin left for the cost of feeding. This last, how-ever, is a very small item, as I believe the alfalfa men figure that it does not cost them over \$1 to fatten a steer. They rent their alfalfa pas-tures for 50 cents a head per month, and from two to three months is long enough for a grass fat steer to stay on the alfalfa." be heavy for some time.

Charles L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned -Friday from a tour of inspection of the counties of Crain, Mitchell, Scurry, Borden, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Hockley Lamb and Bailey, all of which were ernor Culberson, on account of the alleged existence of Texas fever in those counties caused by a herd of cat-tle from Southwest Texas having been as September and October is plenty driven through there before May 15, at which time the state law goes into ing. The Journal of three weeks ago told of Mr. Ware's successful efforts to induce the Federal authorities to permit cattle from the quarantined counties to pass out under rigid inspection, and this trip, made in con-junction with Inspector W. D. Jordan, are quite a good many grown steers in our section, but stock cattle are scarce. was to thoroughly investigate the ex-istence if any of the fever. As a re-Cows are being bought up one or two at a place all over the country, and the sult of his untiring efforts, as previranchmen are going in for breeding. There have been very few cattle of any announced, cattle from the section named have all of the privileges they had before the prohibition was class shipped into our country, but th made, barring inspection, and thanks of the entire cattle industry in Texas feeders. and especially of the counties quarantined are due Mr. Ware.

T. W. Snyder of Georgetown, mem-ber of the firm of Snyder Bros., was a leasant caller at the Journal office aturday, having stopped off in Fort Forth en route home from Kansas, Worth where he was looking after a big herd. of steers the firm has in that country. It will be remembered that these cattle were quarantined by the Kansas

authorities, charged with being infect-ed with Texas fever. After some liti-gation they were released, and Mr. Envder gays are getting fat and will day and called at the Journal office.

L. W. Christian, one of Weathersection, but good rains have fallen reford's oldest citizens, was in Fort cently. Worth Tuesday and called to see the Journal. While here he authorized the cattle. insertion of an advertisement offering for sale about twenty-five head of Holstein cattle of different ages, all H. S. Davis & Co., dealers in-live stock at Lometa, Tex., have an adver-tisement in the "For Sale" column of of which were selected solely for their fitness for a dairy herd. He will sell one or more bulls with the lot if de-sired. Part of his bunch he offers for Write them for information. sale are some he bought around El-C. W. Merchant of Abilene passed gin, Ills., the greatest Western coun-try in the United States, and the through this city en route to the In-dian Territory, from where he will ship some cattle to market. others are the offspring from these cows. The cattle can be seen at any time, and anybody in need of some good dairy stock should call on or address Mr. Christian, referring, of

rs are being taken up rapidly by

course , to the Journal.

Wm. Richards of Paducah, Tex, was 'in this city Tuesday en route west and called at the Journal office, Ed Carver of Henrietta has been on George W. Reynolds of Albany, Tex., the sick list for some time, but was an extensive cattle owner, was here Friday on his way home from a able to come into Fort Worth Friday.

month's stay at Chicago and along the J. I. Whorton of Baird, accompanied. great lakes, where he put in his time by his wife, was in the city Wednesday, registered at the Delaware hotel. fishing and enjoying a vacation from business cares. While in Chicago he looked after the sale of a large num-T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a wellber of steers from his Montana ranch, to-do stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. all of which sold for an average of 4

cents. They were originally Texas cat-tle from one of the best graded herds Lee J. Good of Ballinger, a promi-nent stockman, was in Fort Worth in the state, and under the developing influence of Montana grass and climate Tuesday. made very fine animals and brought a J. C. Robinson of Kopperl, Tex., was

a caller at the Journal office Monday. W. F. Crawford of Cameron, Texas, J. C. Gamel of Chicasha, I. T., was banker, oil mill owner and cattle feed-er, was in Fort Worth Monday from a among Friday's visiting cattlemen. protracted stay at Colorado health reorts, and to a Journal man said:

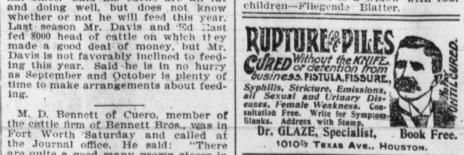
Keach Halsell of Decatur was in learn already since my return that feeders are some easier to buy than Fort Worth Friday. Dock Slaughter of Clarendon was in bought 1500 head before I went away this city Friday.

and will want that many more. The firm of Crawford Bros. will feed 3000 head this year, principally on meal and hulls. We have our own mill, and have Those mutton-leg sleeves are a great thing when it comes to vaccination. It is the only instance where these sleeves blow the arm to work-Chicago Timesto feed to get the best advantage of our meal and hulls." Herald.

Small Margery had just been stung y a wasp. "I wouldn't a-minded its J. P. McMurray of Kansas City, an by a wasp. "I wouldn't a-minded its walking all over my hand," she said, hetween her sobs, "if-if it hadn't sat between her sobs, "if-if it hadn't sat down so hard."-New York Evening Sun.

of money on cattle bought in Texas this year, but announces that he has quit buying. He has recently em-barked in the commission business at The Canday Butcher-The glass eatr's got cholera morbus. the Kansas City yards, being presi-dent of the Drover's Commission com-The Zulu Chieft in-Serves him right. He ought to know enough to let green bottles alone this time of year.-Depany. Said he looked for the market to hold its own from now on, although troit Tribune the run of Westerns will continue to

A .- Is dyeing the hair as dangerous as the doctors would make it appear? B.—Certainly, you may take my word for it. Only last spring an uncle of M. Davis of Seymour, an extensive cattle owner and banker, was in Fort Worth Friday and called at the Jour-nal office. Said his cattle are all fat mine dyed his hair, and in three weeks he was married to a widow with four children-Fliegende Blatter.



101012 TEXAS AVE., HOUSTON. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS

COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT! For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to the transfer and an honest opinion, write to the transfer of the patent benest opinion write to the patent benest opinion of the patent benest opinion of the patent benest opinion of the patent benest for the patent benest for the scientific american and action the Scientific American and the scientific american. and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the investor. This miendid paper, such weekly, eigendig the copies scientific work in the world. Side a year. Sample copies sci free. Building Scilicor monthly, Side year. Single opies, side of the scient public with patent public with patent public with and and and scientific builders bean if the patent scientific builders bean if the scientific builders bean if the patent scientific builders bean if the scientific builders bean if the scientific builders bean if the patent scientific builders bean if the patent scientific bar scientific Frank L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., ad-vertises in the Journal some very fine Merino and Shropshire rams from the flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page of Batavia. New York. These rams have been sold in Texas for the past eight pers, and have given he best of satisfaction. They are for sale at prices tixed on a "free trade" basis, and hose who con-template improving their flocks will do well to write Mr. Ide for prices. flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page of Batavia.

ABWAT.

dition to the building on the campus Students are already coming in advance of the opening. Fifteen or twenty are now at the university. On Friday morning Professor Short

and a company of six or eight will arrive from Illinois.

One of the professors has built a home for himself and another is about to begin one. Many of the teachers as well as the school has been tested and found highly satisfactory and are here to stay.

One of the fine improvements not so readily seen as others is the fine equipment being out in place in the national science department. About three times as many students can be accommodated when this work is done.

President Fisher is desirious to find places where a number of worthy young men can by work morning and night earn their board and thus be enabled to attend the university. This is an opportunity for some of our people to get good service at very little cost, and at the same time render assistance, the result of which will mak them glad as long as they live. Dr. Fisher himself gives employment to fifteen this year and knows they do

well.

That the management of the state

fair is striving this year to outstrip all

previous records in the way of giving a

grand and successful entertainment, is evidenced by the announcement they

are making of the many new feature

that the fair and exposition of 1895 will cover. Successful negotiations have been closed to have a Mexican

exhibit-one complete in every respect

-and the fair management is congrat-ulating itself that it will have in this

display something new and especially

Efforts in the past have been made to have Mexico represented at the state fair, but they proved unsuccess-ful, and having finally succeeded now in closing definite arrangements for the coming fair the directory natural-ly feel somewhat jubliant over the negative. This exhibit from Mariae with

result. This exhibit from Mexico will doubtless prove of much interest to vis-

den will be arranged covering speci-mens of the many varieties of tropical and other plants for which the repub-lic is so well noted. The coffee tree,

the indigo plant, the vanilla bean, ba

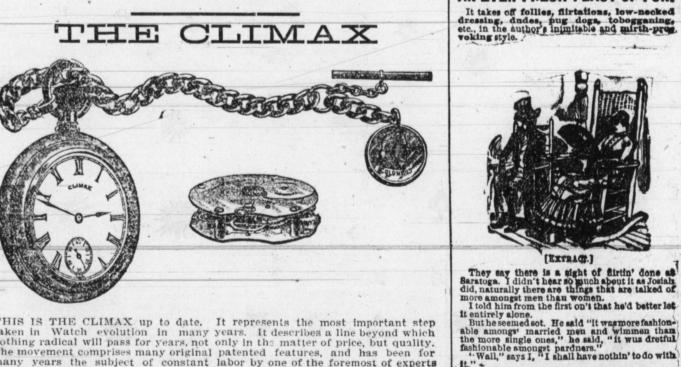
nana tree, and numerous other plants and trees will be seen at the fair in their natural state.

VETERINARY.

Efforts in the past have been made

attractive to visitors.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR.



Our Guarantee Goes With It.

Of any American Watch sold for less

than \$10.00.

A DUPLICATE IN QUALITY,

American Stem-Winder

APPEARANCE, SIZE, ETC:.

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

DESCRIPTION:

Two styles, plain and imitation engraved. Two finishes, solid gilt and nickel. Two dials, Roman and Arabic.

CASES.

Regular American lever, lantern pinon, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs

MOVEMENT.

12 months for \$2.50, or watch free for seven subscribers to the Journal for 12 months. If the watch is not exactly as represented return it to us and we will make good our guarantee. Address

TEXAS FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

thirty hours to one winding; dust cap on the follies of fashion."-Lutheran Oby Snap back. Heavy bevel crystal. Reg- over movement.

Press.

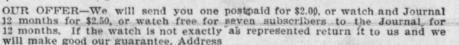
Fully timed and regulated and fully

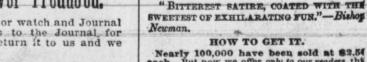


0 1

The Cheapest Stem-Winding Watch Ever Froduced.

ular stem wind. Inside stem set. Regular 18 size case. Chains assorted in guaranteed for one year, the same as a each dozen. Waltham or Elgin.





Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.54 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE. lst. To every old subscriber who sends us

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





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

to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn. Any erring girl can find a home by coming to the Dallas Rescue Home, 300 Peabody avenue, Chestnut Hill, Dal-





Why not Purchase yoar Louisiana Cy



St. Louts

C. Boyson, C. C. Henry and E. Isham, county, cattle. D. A. Allen, county, hogs. A. Getzendaner, Ellis county, 48 Davis & M., Milford, 78 hogs. H. A. Hamilton, county, cattle, B. Hackett, Paradise, 25 hogs. A. McCrary, county, 41 cattle. W. Hill, Devers, 184 cattle. C. P. Crackman, caunty, 116 cattle. Chas. Coon, Weatherford, 14 cattle. W. O. Brawley, J. J. Byers, J. T. Yates, W. M. Sikes, E. P. Taylor and J. R. Pool brought in wagon hogs. J. C. Smith, county, 11 cattle. Chas. McFarland, Dundge, 119 cattle. W. H. Tatum, Aubrey, 62 hogs. B. Hackett, Santo, 64 hogs: J. M. Orrick, R. A. Cannon and J. A. Start, county, hogs. W. I. Smith, county, 18 cattle. J. D. Farmer & Bro., county, 20 cat-

t1e

cattle

5

The Stock Yards hotel register at date of this report showed, J. F. Butz, North Fort Worth; R. K. Erwin, Chlcago: G. W. Simpson, Boston; W. D. Lovell, El Paso; Walter Ross, G. Wardlow, Sam Rouse, J. F. Gibbons, E. J. Meyers and W. P. Boyd, city; W. H. Tatum, Aubrey; Lacy English, Dundee.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 31. The arrivals from Texas continue light, and there is no material change in the condition of the cattle market. Good beeves, good fat cows and helfers are in fair demand. Quotations on the better qualities are well maintained receipts of hogs are liberal, the market is weak and fully supplied. No inquiry for sheep and the market is unreliable.

CATTLE. Good fat beeves, per pound, 3 1-4@

3 3-4c. Fair fat beeves, per pound, 2 1-2@

2 3-4c. Thin

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

rross, 2 3-4@3c. Fair fat cows, per pound gress, 2 1-4@

Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00@

10.00. Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2c. Good fat calves each, \$9.00@10.00. Fair fat calves, each, \$7.00@8.00. Thin calves, each, \$4.50@5.50 Good fat yearlings, each, \$12.00@13.00 Fair fat yearlings, each, \$8.00@10.00. Thin yearlings, \$5.00@6.50. Good milch cows, \$25.00@30.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00. Springers, \$17.50@25.00. HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross M05 1-4c. Common to fair, per pound gross, 1 1-2@4 1-2c. Ouachitas, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

SHEEP. Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00@2.50. Common to fair, each, \$.00@1.75. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.

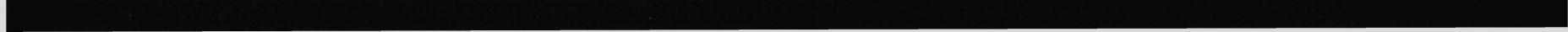
Limited.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Market quotations reported by Carter stock yards: Choice shipping steers\$ 2000 8'25 Com. to fair shipping steers 2 500 2 75 Choice fat cows.......2 2000 2 50 Common to fair fat cows......2 00 Stags..... 1 500 Yearlings. 8 00@11 00 Mileh cows...... 25 00@40 00

ket good.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ills., Sept. 3.-Hardly enough Texas cattle have arrived dur-ing the week to make a market. Cerin prices, although to cause any change in prices, although values for other kinds of cattle have fluctuated con-siderably. During the whole of



SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE. OATS. ALFALFA.

Crimson clover, turnip seeds and a full line of seasonable seeds. Write for prices. We carry the largest stock in the South. TEXAS SEED AND FLORAL CO.,

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

SHEEP AND WOOL

DIPPING SHEEP.

Herbert W. Mumford, in writing to the American Sheep Breeder, says that publication has from time to time urged the great and growing necessity of the practice of dipping sheep. It will not, therefore, be necessary for us to repeat what has already been said, yet we feel that there is a feature which should be more strongly advocated, and that is instruct the sheep owners not that is, instruct the sheep owners not to use injurlous preparations.

It is not necessary for anyone to call our attention to the fact that the past few years ruling market prices for sheep have necessitated rigid economy in order to secure even small profits. We are too largely interested our-selves to fail to realize this point.

This fact has led many sheep owners to attempt economic methods in the management of their flocks. In the matter of dipping some men have even gone so far as to neglect the process altogether, while others, especially in our Western states, have taken to using preparations which have appeared to be cheaper than manufactured dips. Lime and sulphur has perhaps been most widely used. We have been sur-prised, and at the same time have felt no small regret, to know that the use of lime and sulphur has been recommended and indorsed by some of our Western journals. We are glad, too, to know that the preponderance of even dence is against the use of these sub-stances as a dip. Having been criticised for depreciating their use, we have taken some little pains to investigate the subject. As a result, we are able to cite many successful breeders and ranchmen who have abandoned their use because of harmful effects.

There can be little, if any, question but what lime and sulphur does injure the fleece not only when the sheep has long wool, but also when the sheep have been recently shorn, for in the latter case it works injury to the pelt, and consequently delays the free and natural growth of the wool.

The fact that some of our largest and most reliable wool commission firms assert that wool dipped in lime and sulphur is depreciated in value from 2 to 5 cents per pound should at once set our minds at rest as to its use. It would not be difficult to figure out the economy in such a case of using the best and most expensive dips which are on the market today.

You need not take any one's word for it, investigate the points yourself. Too much of this taking what "some one else thinks" as gospel has been the shepherd's guide.

Many times in our experience we have been persuaded to abandon some farming operation which we had considered and found profitable by the great amount of sentiment against such ope-ration. But we have learned that when we have made a certain practice profit-able to keep steadily along in that line, no matter what men may say or what the prevailing sentiment is.

REASONS FOR FEEDING MUTTON

thickness of flooring put up and down the horizontal studding and the whole painted with water-proof paint. When filling the silo a curtain of tarred paper is put over the manhole, and as the silo is gradually filled up the pressure will make the place airtight. The ensilage from a good silo can be fed out as needed, and the top be cov-

fed out as needed, and the top be cov-ered over with several feet of wet straw. This covering will preserve the ensilage from decay, and very little loss will be experienced. The feeding may be-gin late in the fall when the pastures give out, or not unti the winter is well here. It is a very simple art to pre-serve ensilage properly if the work is done intelligently. The ensilage must done intelligently. The ensilage must be cut at the proper time, and the silo must be made perfectly airtight. If these two points are observed in all

particulars one will have success. Last winter, on one farm in New York state, 700 ewes with their lambs were carried through the cold months on ensilage, and they thrived so well that prepara-tions are now being made to feed a thousand ewes next winter. Ensilage is the cheapest and most effective food that can be raised for winter feeding.

SHEEP TALK. The price of sheep is now reduced to a point where exporters can see some profit. Values across the water have Values across the water have strengthened some and freight races are cheap so that the demand for this class of stock has improved surpris-ingly during the past ten days. The chief trouble is that the quality of the sheep is poor and exporters have much difficulty in getting enough of the right kind of sheep to make up a consign-ment. There are plenty of "good" sheep coming, but not fat enough to suit exporters. Out of 80,000 sheep re-ceived last week not a thousand could be picked out that would just suit the be picked out that would just suit the export trade. Sheepmen would make nore money to ship fewer sheep and better ones and we believe that this idea is growing more and more each year, but still there are far too many

inferior sheep coming. Ever since the decline in the price of wool sheep raisers all over the country have been improving their flocks by the introduction of better blood. They have at last reached the conclusion that it is as easy to raise good sheep as bad ones and decidedly more profita-ble. All the progressive sheepmen in Montana are breeding up to a higher standard, and in a few years a much better class of mutton sheep can be expected from the Northwest. In Engto roost,

land no half-fat or scrubby sheep are marketed. All are high-bred and as prime as they could possibly be made. At Islington on a Monday morning one can see thousands of thoroughbred Hampshiredowns, Lincolns and Leicesters with a sprinkling of Cotswalds, any one of which is good enough for a show. We may never reach that state of perfection in this country, but we are drifting toward it and more good sheep and lambs are noticed at in Farm Journal.

market each succeeding year .-- Drov-ers' Journal.

POULTRY. DUCK CULTURE.

Few Risks and Large Profits in the Business.

If properly managed duck raising is probably the most profitable branch of the poultry business, and it 's acton-ishing that this is not more generally recognized. Perhaps the chief trouble is the common belief that ducks and water go together, and that without a pond or stream it is impossible to raise these birds. The idea is quite a n.!s-taken one. While ducks have a strong penchant for water, they will do very well without it. After the first few weeks they are very hardy, have few diseases, take on flesh rapidly and after

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

experiments reported, if summarized, would probably result in the ratio of fifty to one. The chief value of th e controversy has been to show that no dairy farmer should be without a fair ratio of poultry, and no poultryman should fail in maintaining a proper number of cows. For small, irrigated farms in-

tensively cultivated, nothing is better able to contribute to the family needs than cows and poultry. As many of each only should be kept, however, as many receive the best of care and attention, and pains should be taken to have only those of the best blood and lineage and lineage. Right here is where the small, wellwatered and well-tilled land holding becomes so potent a factor in the up-building of a higher and better civilization and citizenship. Everything on such a farm must be of the best, and the man who tills his few home acres a chemist uses his laboratory to achieve the best results which skill and science can evoke, must necessarily climb to loftier heights, and take his family with him, than he who plods in the fruitless endeavor to cover a large

and, without any approach to scientific skill, either in cultivation or manage-ment. —American. Poultry Journal. ONE FOULTRYMAN'S PLAN.

In poultry raising I have been quite successful. Would your readers like to know my plan? My poultry yare is a large lot back of the house, running down to a small stream of water ning down to a small stream of water in one corner. In another corner cear the house is a poultry house, kept whitewashed and as clean as possible, where they come to roost at night. There are several trees and in them the turkeys and some of the chickens prefer to roost in warm weather. In prefer to roost in warm weather. In some clumps of bushes near the water the ducks make their nests, while the hens and turkeys choose the boxes and barrels placed about the yard. A good dog, who has his house also in the enclosure, guards them from vermin and stragglers. One corner of the lot is plowed up several times a year to disclose worms and bugs and make a dusting place. The gar-

and make a dusting place. The gar-den, enclosed by high pickets, adjoins the yard, and extra tomatoes, cabbage, onions, etc., are thrown over to them, while the little ones are often allowed in to pick off insects, etc. For a part of each day the adult fowls, especially the turkeys, are allowed to roam about the farm, but all must "come home to roost." Their house has a sunny, southern

exposure and in winter they bask in the sun, or pick and scratch among the clover heads, oats and screenings strewn for them. I sometimes make for them a mush of boiling corn, rye and oatmeal together, throwing in all. refuse table scraps, and giving them a desert of chopped raw onion or cabbage or pumpkin. A hen's diet should be varied as our own, and especially ought to contain some animal food.—L. H. J.

FALL .CONFINEMENT.

We know of no crop, unless it be cabbage, that poultry will injure at this season if given full liberty. In the fall of the year there is an abundance of seeds and grass that the hens can consume, and which will so attract their attention as to render it unnec-essary for the hens to seek anything else. We do not know of any better

mode of utilizing purslane, plantin, pigweed and ragweed than to let the ducks and geese have full sway. We have a field now growing in beets and carrots over which purslane got the mastery. A flock of ducks is doing more to clear out the weed than ever constant cultivation accomplished. We are converting the weeds into duck meat and we are not feeding the ducks anything at all, as they do not require any assistance. It is unnecessary to keep the fowls in confinement after they

young plants have become estab-lished and made growth. Eggs at this eason of the year sho

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders,

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE.

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

President

G. W. SIMPSON. WE.SKINNER,

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

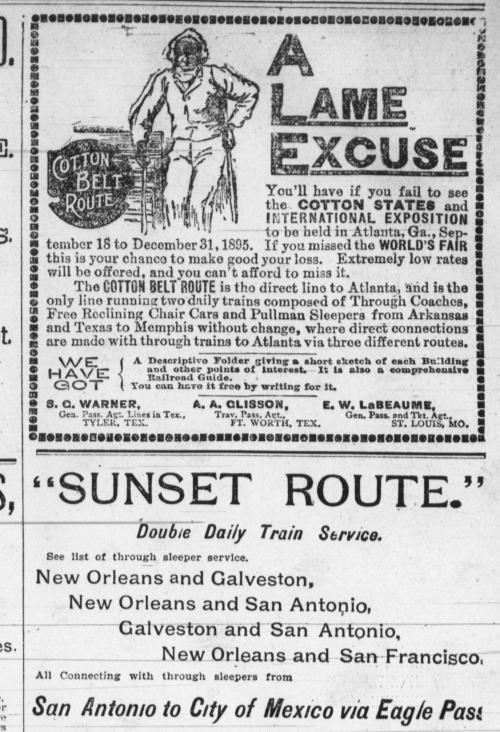
The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock. The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's

interest to bill his cattle this season makes it more than ever to the singler's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying oth-er markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampltheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established there which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TER. RITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

N. THAYER, JOHN B. SHERMAN: E. J. MARTYN, President, Vice. Pres., Gen. Mgr. 2nd Vice Pres



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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

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

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

QUEEN & CRESCENT

ROUTE.

Choice of routes via

To the North and East.

New Orleans or Shreveport

Through Cars Shreveport

Solid Trains New Orleans to Birm-

ingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati.

To Chattanooga, and New Orleans

^b The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one man-agement, with selid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas. R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans

I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.

To Washington and New York.

Shortest (New Orleans To New York.

Philad

Washington

Line

Louisville Cincinnati

Lexington

Attall

Cincinnati. Birming ham Chattanooga

New Yorke

120

THE

Sheep are subject to very few dis-eases from which harm can come to the consumers. Tuberculosis, for ex-ample, is almost wholly absent in the sheep, and the recent report of the royal commission in Great Britain in relation to this disease points out the superiority of mutton over many other kinds of heats with respect to the risk of communicating it to mankind. There are few statistics available in this country showing the relative preval-ence of tuberculosis, but the statistics Denmark and Germany throw some light on the subject. In the four years from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, there were slaughtered at Copenhagen 132,294 cattle, of which 33,305 showed evidence of tuberculosis. In 185.755 calves, 339 were more or less tuberculous. In 8292 swine slaughtered 1272 were tuberculous, while 337,014 sheep slaughtered there was but one in which tuberculosis was found. The figures at Berlin for one year, covering parts of 1892 and 1893, point to a similar immunity in the sheep. In 142,874 cattle slaugh-tered 21,603 showed signs of tubercul-osis. In 108,063 swine 7055 were tuberculous; in 355,949 sheep slaughtered there was but fifteen in which there These was any sign of tuberculosis. figures tend to prove the practical im-munity of the sheep from this disease, and to establish the wholesomness of nutton as compared with many other kinds of meats.-Indiana Farmer.

turns.

ing are many sided.

leg weakness, though it often comes

kept until four or five years old. Ducks are only subject to disease when over-

are very susceptible to heat, and re-quire to be supplied with shade to which they may retreat at will. They

are much more interesting than chick-

New York World.

are now useful.

ens, and every one who has once kept them agrees they are more profitable and less troublesome.-C. D. Bell in

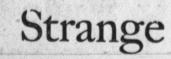
from damp.

ENSILAGE FOR SHEEP.

Good, rich, succulent ensilage is proving to be the mose excellent food for wintering breeding ewes as well as for other grades of sheep. A few years ago many considered the use of ensilage rather doubtful in feeding ewes in They also require water to assist in swallowing their food. Until fully feathered out they are very susceptible to dampness and must not be allowed milk, but this uncertainty has all been removed, says J. D. Marrow. Experiaccess to water. If this is seen to, one may reasonably expect to raise ment has shown conclusively that en-silage will solve the problem of winter as many ducks as are batched. Too much commeal is usually the cause of lamb raising more than any other mod-ern discovery. Those who still con-tend against it either have not given it a fair trial, or they have been experimenting with ensilage that was not properly preserved. As winter lambraising is becoming an important in-dustry, and a very profitable one, the question of preparing the silo for next winter's feeding should engage the attention of every farmer interested in this work.

A cheap and effective silo for sheep can easily be built and filled with proper food at this season of the year. Cheap wood silos, well painted with water-proof paint, will answer all purposes, and more farmers are adopting this method of storing the winter food than any other. The wooden silo will be popular for many years to come. Such a silo can be built for \$50, and others of larger tonnage in proportion. Of course this does not include the payment for skilled mechanics. The farmer if he is at all handy with the tools. The buildings should be 12x12 feet inside and 20 feet deep, holding enough ensilage for twelve cows during the winter term of five months. If

lumber is very cheap the cost can be brought inside of this figure. The balloon-frame silo is the most common, although many are now built six square. The lining is a single



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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm ma thinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

ing. These are their great points of We see no reason why the hens should be fed on grain and be made excessuperiority over the hens, which are so generally esteemed before them. This is a case where prejudice rules.

waste of valuable green food that The duck lays quite as many eggs as they will prefer to grain, and which can be turned into a profit in the shape a fowl, and she furnishes the mall in a hurry, in rapid succession, producing one nearly every day. She is good for breeding purposes for twice as long as of eggs.

SAVING EGGS FOR BETTER her rival; nay, even sometimes until her eighth year. If she ...as a large PRICES. When eggs are placed in an incuba-tor those that contain no germs of appetite, she makes a proportionately rapid gain, so that the ioney may be turned over twice while the leliberate fowl is preparing to hand in per rechicks, although kept at a temperature of 103 degrees for two weeks, will be nearly as good in appearance as w When eggs are to be kept for hig prices, therefore, remove the ma She is also less choice in her food, so that the gains from duck rais-

The chief varieties of duck : aised in and use only eggs from hens not y this country are the Pekin and the Rouen, the former being preferred. The Aylesbury, the popular English breed, is but little known in America. males. That is the great secret keeping eggs. Put them in' a place, and turn them half over to a week. They may be in boxes, or Five ducks are generally allowed to a drake. The best floor for a duck-house is earth bedded with soft hay. racks, or arranged in any man that permits of turning them easily. They should be good and nice looking until Christmas if kept" sufficiently cool, say about 60 degrees. Ducks begin laying when about eight months old. They are remarkably

poor mothers, and unless closely con-fined and watched will manage to kill MILK AND MEAT. off half of their families. For this reason the reliable hen is to be prefer-MILK AND MEAT. Milk cannot be used as a substitute for meat as it is not sufficiently con-centrated; that is, the fowls cannot drink enough of it to use it in place of drink enough of it to use it in place heat red as a foster mother. Ducklings thrive best on soft food. One part cornmeal, one part bran and a small portion of animal meal, mixed

meat. Fresh, lean meat is the best of all egg-producing foods, but milk with cooked potatoes or turnips, make an excellent mess for them. The drir.kis also excellent, either fresh or as clabber for fowls, but for chicks it ing vessel must always contain plety of water, so that the bills may be cleaned by the ducklings, as they are liable to die if their nostrils are clogged. should be fresh. AN AUTHORITY.

One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley. Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend, says of this book: "I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recrea-

As soon as young ducks are fully feathered, but before the second crop for any kind of mental woe, a recrea-tion from mental taxatlon, a provoca-tion for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bit-terest satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is availed wit with the second large of feathers start, they should be mar-keted. If kept longer they will be full Reted. If kept longer they will be full of pin feathers and some what off con-dition. Ducks are sent to, market dressed and must be dry picked. As the pin feathers are very numerous, the advantage of a blumaged white breed are evident. The feathers, too, are quite as valuable as those of the is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genlus immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival." are duite as valuable as those of the goose, and, after the birds inature, may be picked every six weeks. Old ducks make the best layers, hence those intended for breeding should be

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. The Texas and Pacific railway will place on sale tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip to the following points on dates named:

To Boston, Mass., account of the To Boston, Mass., account of the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, to be held at Boston, Mass., August 26 to 30, a rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for the round trip from all stations in Texas and Louislana. Tick-

ets to be placed on sale August 19 to 24 inclusive; limited for return to Sep-tember 15 with the privilege of extend-ing the final limit to October 5 by pre-senting same to the agent of terminal POULTRY AND COWS. An interesting discussion has been going on regarding the relative profit to be derived from a given number of chickens and a given number of while one fancier declares that fifteen hens are more valuable than the lines at Boston on or before Septem-ber 30, 1895, which is the last day on which tickets will be made valid to leave Boston.

average cow, a stout vaccine partisan swears by the beard of the prophet that he can make more money from one cow than any man can from one hundred hens. The result of experi-ments made under varying conditions are now useful For tickets and further information, call on any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address GASTON MESLIER,

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Tex. QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

to the ATLANTA EXPOSITION. It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago

are now useful. One farmer made a test with fifty chickens and one cow, gives a result as follows: Value of milk sold from one cow, \$144.10; income from fifty hens, mostly for eggs sold, \$150.81. The cost of keeping, the cow was given at \$51, while the maintenance of the hens cost \$50, and it was estimated that the value of the manure was equal for World's Fair and many additional and new ones. Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

cost \$50, and it was estimated that the value of the manure was equal for both. The former was greatly in favor of the hens in the matter of lessened labor, of care and attention, the fow requiring more time and far Do you want to go? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. less agreeable labor. Numerous Cincinnati, O., for printed master.



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

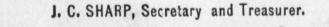
	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2,547,077	589.555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959.646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816	1.1.1.1	
Sold to Shippers	409,965		45,730	in the second	
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MCRSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.





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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

1	Cattle.	Hogs.	pneep.	
1	1885	130,867	18,985	
1	1886	390.187	40,195	
1	1887	1.011.706	76,014	
1	1888	1,283,600	158,503	
1	1889	1.206.695	159,053	
1	1890	1.673.314	156,185	
i	1891	1,462,423	170,849	
1	1892	1,705,687	185,457	
1	1893	1,435,271	242,581	
1	1000			

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:



P. G. KNOX, Vice President.



Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will abserfully answer all questions is will E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex. C. G, CLOSE, Prop'r.

Only first-class trade accommodated.

HOTEL RIGHELIEU FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Centrally located.

Rates \$2.00. Special rates to day boarders. Telegraphic service in office,

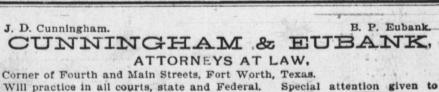
Horses 1,950 3,028

3,202 5,035 7,595 5,318

8,592 14,269

12.269

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,



FARMERS & STOCKMEN



We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle. Fort Worth, E. H. KELLER. 208, 210, 212, 214

Teras

Throckmorton St.

