Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

FARMING AS AN OCCUPATION. Agriculture is the basis of our na-tional prosperity. It is of vast im-portance to the human race, and it is one of the most endlessly progressive pursuits followed by man at the present day. According to statistics, over 220,000,000 people derive their living directly from this source. The first ever since Adam was farming, and ever since Adam was placed in Eden to till the soil it has been the chief employment of the human race. Agricul-fure is the great interest which over-shadows all others. If it prosper not, all other occupations must languish and decline, Everything ultimately reand decline. Everything ultimately re-solves itself into the productions of the earth. Hence, of all occupations, farm-ing is the most important.

We find, however, various classes of farmers in every country. There we're but few practical Tarmers among the pioneers of North America. Tie virgin soil, which was rich with the accumulated plant food of former ages, yielded abundant crops, with but few failures, and so they continued to sow and reap season after season, forgetting that the land would not always continue to pro-duce unless there was returned to it some equivalant for that taken from it. But there is a much larger class who are farming in a higher and truer sense; they are the bone and sinew of the country; they produce not only improved grains, stock and fruits, but produce and rear men of sterling force and integrity, the true patriots, the men of truly moral power; and he must have a false estimate of the dignity of the farmer's calling who does not deem it most useful and ennobling.

Look where you may throughout the history of the world, we always find that as people emerge from the darkness of barbarism and approach the light of civilization and refinement, husbandry assumes importance, and the intelligent husbandman rises in public estimatoin until he stands acin whedged as the chief corner stone of his nation's life and prosperity. There is in the human heart a strong

affection for nature and rural pursuits which makes farming a pleasant oc-cupation. The studies of the farm than many others are pleasant and attractive; and when followed as a science farming presents many op-portunities for intellectual improvement, nearly everything relating to the occupation involving the principles of science. The multiplicaton of labor-saving machines and the discovery and application of natural forces to per-form work has in a great measure emancipated it from the drudgery of toil. The farmer has more leisure than many others, being actively engaged but eight months of the year. He can enjoy many of the luxuries of life, as most of these are produced on the farm. There is no professional callmore eonbling than that in which the farmer of our race was engaged. namely, that of beautifying and ren-dering the earth beautiful; no occupation is more conducive to true happi-ness than that in which man makes an intelligent use of the results of his nature. Napoleon Bonaparte, on the day he abdicated the throne of "It is France, said to the little page:

a technical education. There never henceforth he is most likely to be sucwas a more absurd mistake. There is no occupation under the sun in which education is more essential. It is an cessful who is possessed of it in the highest degree. For talented and educated young men, who are inclined to the pursuit, there is much from which to take courage. Many of our young error to suppose we can overeducate any person, but more especially young men of the agricultural classes. It has been said that higher education leads them to account provide them men are inclined to scoff at the idea at making a fortune at farming, who have never given agriculture a fair trial. Let these same men attend to their interests on the farm with the them to acquire notions that unfit them for their occupation; this need not be so; even an agricultural laborer, who recognizes the scientific principles on which his labor is placed must rise in same diligence and unflagging zeal which characterizes the merchant, and his profession, being forced up as it were by his dull and ignorant com-peers. It is generally admitted that a we venture to say they will cease to grumble. Let them read and think for themselves on the questions of vital good education is a most useful ac-quirement in any other occupation, interest to them, and not become mere beasts of burden, and the scene will be changed. They will then, and not till then, assume the position both socially rendering the possessor, when he utilizes his talents aright, a more useful, contented and prosperous man. and politically which becomes them.

In all professions a thorough train-ing is necessary to success. In archi-tecture, surveying, engineering and navigtion, definite instructions lead the student on to a safe knowledge of the The farmers of this country have too long allowed themselves and their vocation to be looked down upon; and have gone along in the same old rut have gone along in the same old rut their forefathers pursued, without just cause or reason. They did not realize the importance of thinking, reading art; yet the farmers are not supposed to have or to require any idea of fixed principles; many regard the whole business as entirely independent of fixed rules, not to be brought under subjection to order or reasonable cer-tainty. But examination of the whole whole to be provide the comparable and ascertaining why such was the case in former years, but we venture to assert that that day has passed. New factors have come into our midst which have changed the destiny of agriculture and made farming most enviable occupation. subject clearly shows it is as capable of being reduced to system and order and being taught as other applications The enlightenment of the Nineteenth of science

centruy, with its great depth of thought, its varied scientific researches This popular error arises from a false estimate of the principles on which agricultural knowledge is based. and its numerous inventions have placed agriculture forever above the For, although the uneducated farmer drudgery that has stigmatized its honoften receives ample requital in abund-ant harvests, in order to secure conand now, when everything is so faworable, let us embrace the opportunity and press forward to win the palm, tinued success the highest order of talents, cultivated by a thorough edu-cation, is required. The progressive bearing in mind that the same characfarmer must be educated in the prin-ciples which underlie his practice. teristic and habit which leads to suc cess in other pursuits are more certain. He must be an accurate observer. He must be able to analyze and compare experiments. Therefore, he requires a to be followed by success in agriculture.

knowledge of chemistry, geology, ve-getable physiology, mineralogy, meterology, entomology and botany. At a meeting of the New York Agricultural The warm and dry weather which association, the president in a speech said: "The world is getting to realize prevailed during the greater part of the that knowledge in connection with ag-ricultural industries is the true eleva-tion of the race; that it is the great week over north, central and west Texas caused cotton to open rapidly and prematurely in some sections, and rerequisite to success; that there can e-no more excelling in farming than prerequisite to success; that there check the growth of what top crop was left. in any other department of life, physical, intellectual or moral without it; that no man can be a power in this Picking progressed rapidly until the close of the week, when the scattered showers retarded this work to some ex-tent. The greater portion of the crop is being picked at the first going over, and it is generally reported that with favorable weather for this work that more than in any other profession or calling, until he has learned the realities of his vocation. We have too long unheeded the lesson which history, sacred and profane, has been rehearsing to us, namely, the pre-necessity of knowledge in connection with labor, picking will be completed warly and in time for sowing wheat over the wheat to useful development, knowledge is power, and it is only by minds en-lightened that earth and all its forces belt Gins are generally kept busy and the crop is being marketed very rapidly in some localities.

are made largely available; nowhere do creative tastes yield creative power and so readily and surely ripen the conceptions of the mind into utility and benefit as on the farm.'

We have in our agricultural and me-chanical colleges, as are at present con-ducted, institutions well adapted for the purpose intended, namely, to educotton pests, but they are still damaging the crop. The top crop is con-sidered almost a failure.

and brighter ideas of the profession. At thase colleges where study and la-bor alternate, the student is correctly ing pertaining to

IRRIGATION.

COST OF IRRIGATION WATER. The last report of the geological sur-vey places the average first cost of water for irrigation throughout the Western states at \$8.15 an acre, while pany to carry out the work. The suc-cess of this company in putting water on the amount of land contemplated would make a garden spot in the cen-ter of the plains, and with railroad facilities for getting crops to market would insure a rapid increase in the population and wealth of the region. its value, wherever the right can be transferred without land, is \$26. Applying these figures to the total acre-age, as ascertained by the last census, the total first cost of irrigating the lands from which crops were obtained in one year was \$29,611,000, and the total value of the water right was \$94,412,000, the increase of value being \$64,801,000, or \$218.87 per cent of the investment. The latter sum may be taken as representing the value of the supply utilized. The average annual expense of main-

taining the water supply was \$1.07 an acre, or an aggregate of \$3,794,000, this being required in keeping the canals and ditches in repair and free from sediment. The estimated first cost of examination over a wider area. irrigated lands from which these crops were obtained was \$77,490,000, and their at private expense. were obtained was \$7,490,000, and their present value, including improvements, \$296,850,000, showing an increased value of \$219,360,000, or \$283.08 per cent of the investment in the land, not taking into consideration the water. The average value of the crops raised was \$11.89 an acre, or a total of \$53,057,000. These figures have been introduced to exhibit the cost and value of irrigation in the arid regions the

arid regions. The value of the utilized water sup-

ply can scarcely be estimated until more accurate information is obtained orchards, vineyards and gardens, which the transcendent power and inconcerning the total amount of water, and the acreage that it can be made to cover. . By making certain assumptions, however, a rough retimate can be ar-rived at. Taking the average first cost of water at \$8.15 an acre, and its pres-ent value at \$26 an acre, the difference, \$17.85, may be assumed as the value of the water as it flows in the stream. If one cubic foot a second will water 100 acres, then the value of one second foot is \$1785. Taking the figures given as the total quantity of water probably available, 360,000 second feet, the total value of this water is \$642,600,000. These condition as a progressive farmer. especially Northwest Texas, may be found arroyos of considerable extent figures obviously have no claim to ac-curacy, but merely indicate that, calwhich, if dammed, would form an exculated on the most conservative basis, the water supply of the arid country cellent storage reservoir for the preservation of a vast amount of storm water which falls during the winter and must be ranked among the most im-portant among its undeveloped re-sources.-Denver Field and Farm.

drouth.

ng the canals.

TEXAS AND THE FAIR. Col. J. T. Trezevant, president of the Texas State Fair association, speaking to a reporter of the St. Louis Republic, among other things says:

"You can say that Texas is now on the top of a wave of prosperity. While the cotton crop of the state may not exceed 2,000,000 bales this year, it will The severe cool wave over the northnet to the farmer as much or more than the great crop of 1894-95. And you

ern portion of the state will probably damage cotton slightly. Very few cormust not forget that Texas can raise five-cent cotton, if necessary, and have espondence to refer to the presence of boll worms, sharpshooters and other a small margin of profit. "As to corn-the crop is unprecedent ed. There will be a large surplus of this crop which, instead of being ex-

By courtesy of the passenger agents of several railroads, the treasurer of ported, will be put into pork. About four years ago, under the stimulating the company which publishes this pa-per attended the meeting of the Utah influence of the large packeries of Dal-las and Fort Worth, attention was Press association, which met in Salt Lake City, August 27-28. tions for sowing fall wheat, but more directed to raising hogs, with the re-rain is needed over the wheat belt to sult that all North and Central Texas Leaving is now raising the best breeds, Fine fat hogs weighing from 200 to 600 pounds are common, while a few years ago it was necessary to round up a drove of hogs with deer hounds. "The long drouth in West Texas was broken last spring. Grass is as luxuriant all over the cattle section as it was twenty years ago. Cattle have doubled in price, and in line with every other industry, are in a flourishing condition. The sound of the saw and hammer is heard in every town in th state, as an answer to the plentiful harvest. The great event of the year in Texas-especially in North and Central Texas-is the state fair, taking rank as it does with the fairs of St. Louis and Toronto. For ten years past, through all the hard times, we gave an annual exhibit of what Texas was doing in every department of modern life; each year showing an improvenment in exhibits and largely increased attendance. "Owing to the object lessons given our people, Holsteins and Jerseys have driven out the long horns, and stock-men are raising fine horses instead of bronchos. A colt raised in Dallas coun-ty last year lowered the yearlings half-mile pacing record four seconds The year before, another Dallas colt lowered the two-year-old trotting record two seconds; and so it goes through the whole list."

under irrigation in the near future, ORCHARD AND GARDEN and a company has been formed and chartered under the name of the White River Land and Irrigation com-pany to carry out the work. The suc-IRISH POTATO CULTURE.

C. E. Ford of Rusk, Tex., writing in Houston Post, gives his experience in the culture of Irish potatoes as fol-1. Do you put dirt in the boxes and

barrels to sprout potatoes? Answer-No. 2. Do you plant the old potatoes

The examination developed the fact that it is highly probable that some portions of Hale county will be able to secure artesian wells at moderate with sprouted ones? Yes, I plant them all together. Let the bunch of potatoes fall on the balk and a part falls on each side into the farrow and a depths, and although the beds will not furnish flowing wells everywhere withpart stays on the balk, which makes a row about fourteen or sixteen inches in the district, as the lower country, nor afford such large quantities of wasquare across the row. square across the row. 3. Do the potatoes have a top or bush like other potatoes? Yes; the top or bush grows eight feet and some-times ten feet high, and the size of a ter, it will be of excellent quality and

a great addition to the water supply of the county. This discovery might be of great im-portance to other portions of the plains as well if it were possible to extend the man's finger or thumb. The richer the land the higher the tops. 4. How many bushels of potatoes do

you put or plant to one acre? I use fifty bushels to the acre, because my At present, however, this can only be done potatoes are all large. And again, a small potato has as many eyes as a Irrigation has come to stay because large one, and I find that by raising poit is a success. It has already glad-dened the heart and brightened the tatoes on my style, what I call forc-ing, in a few years the eyes get fewer. ing, in a few years the eyes get fewer. But take the common potatoes of the country and it will take, I should think, fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre to have seed to put twenty or thirty seed potatoes to the hill. 5. What degree of heat do you heat the sprout house? Summer heat, or 75 or 80 degrees. The charcoal smoke goes into the room, but does not hurt anything. pathway of many a western farmer. It means a sure living, and a com-petence in the future. With the introduction of fish culture on your farm in connection with our irrigation

plant, those desirable results will come quicker. It will not only add to the beautified home, surrounded by groves, anything.

it will enable you to raise fish and bring a new food to your table a change of diet which in all ages and 6. I have no photographs to sell. You can get one from R. M. Storey, photographer, Rusk. 1. I have received 86 letters and cards climes has proved beneficial to the human family. Do not delay, for de-lays are dangerous. Build your ponds asking how I keep potatoes from rot-ting. Now, Mr. Editor, if you will give space, and the readers of the and reservoirs, dam the draws, corral the springs and creeks. Keep the wa-ter fresh, and you will have a won-derful start towards bettering your Post will do as directed, they can keep potatoes twelve months, and no mistake. This is no theory, as I have been raising potatoes in Texas forty-At many places in Texas, and more

eight years, and I do think that there is a great deal of difference in the kinds of potatoes as to their keeping qualities. All potatoes must be thor-oughly matured to keep. I wait until my vines or tops are dead to dig. All potatoes, both Irish and sweet, must be dug in a dry time, and the potatoes well sunned and dried; the sun will not injure them. I keep my potatoes early spring, to be used later on when cattle and crops are suffering from the

not injure them. I keep my potatoes under a shed with no walls four or six months and the sun shines on them every morning and evening. The po-tatoes lay on the ground, which is sandy. I keep a good many cattle and I have sheds for them to go under in the winter and spring, and in the sum-mer I put my potatoes under it, and in the winter I put them into a house with double walls, filled with sawdust, which is frost proof, and with a floor twelve inches high from the ground, all full of auger holes to let the air up The civil engineers engaged to make survey for the main ditches of the San Saba Irrigation company have completed their work, and are now working on the estimates of construct-The price on binder twine is on the upward tendency, at such a rate that full of auger holes to let the air up

into the potatoes. Here is the secret of banking pota-Here is the secret of banking pota-toes—they must be kept cool by the air passing up through them. The walls of the house go down to the ground all around, and on the south side I have a door twelve inches wide and two or three feet long, to open to let the air under the floor, hung with hinges at the top, and in cold, freez-ing weather I shut the door. The air will pass up through a bank of pota-toes six feet high and no trouble. I keep my Irish and sweet polatoes both

growth, but in two months' time the weather will be dry and hot and most of the trees will suffer. It generally takes spring-planted trees the whole

of the first year to recover from the set-back caused by their removal and the subsequent burning of them, by a hot summer. If we want to adopt spring planting,

It we want to adopt sping post in a set the trees out late in the winter and while the trees are quiet and half dead. Dig them up with a ball of earth around their roots, and insert them in holes in frozen ground and cover them up theorem with a ball of earth around up thoroughly with loose dirt. They will in this way get a good start for the trying period of midsummer. Trees purchased direct from the nursery cannot, as a rule, be obtained with the proper ball of earth on them. If they ree to be planted in the spring they need their roots undisturbed in this way, and much better is it to wait until fall if this condition cannot be obtained

Fall-planted trees are always superior to those set out in the spring. In nine cases out of ten the trees will do better and the loss will be much less. The time for transplanting is about the middle of September, selecting a time right after a rain, when the ground is moist. Planted at that time the trees will immediately take root and before cold weather is here they get well established.

In the fall there will no longer be any demand upon the vitality of the young trees to produce leaves. The chief growth then will be root growth, and this is the great essential in young trees. Most of them are inclined to go all to leaves and wood growth above the soil. Spring planting tends to in-crease the leaf and wood growth at the expense of the roots. In the fall the ground and soil are warm, and if not moist they can be made so by ap-plying plenty of water at the time of plying plenty of water at the time of transplanting. There will be several months after transplanting before severe winter weather comes, and by that time the roots of the trecs will be pretty thoroughly established. Trees, however, should not be planted much later than the middle of Oc-tober, for then they are not apt to get sufficient root growth to enable them to resist the cold. While there are many failures in planting trees very late in the fall, and just as many by spring planting, there are compara-tively few from early fall planting, when the trees have a good ball of earth around their roots.

PLANTING AND CARE OF SHADE TREES.

Of the thousands of trees which have been planted along the streets of towns and cities, a very large percent-age have died, and many others have made a feeble and unsatisfactory growth for years after planting. Yet replanting goes on year after year with little improvement in methods of planting and care. Many residents are led to believe it quite safe to plant because the tree sellers—who usually bring the trees from forrests not far distant—propose to "warrant" the trees to live one year. It ought to be generally known that a tree may live one year after transplanting, even it it has been badly treated. In the ma-jority of cases the trees do not die until the second or third year after transplanting. Examination of the forest trees as brought for sale shows that, usually, they have been carelessly dug, the roots having been cut off near the trunk and few fibrous roos pereserved. In many cases the trees have had then roots exposed to the air hours or even days. Often they are planted with lit-tle trimming of the branches, but more ing the trunk almost to a straight pole. In many cases the planting is care-lessly done, little care being taken to see that the fine earth is brought in contact with the roots. The after care of the trees is often bad. Mulching is usually neglected. If watering is done it is generally limited to the application of a few pailsful to the surface Probably such mistakes are less fre quently made in farm shade tree planting, but they are not unknown there. Tree planting is not for one or there. there. a few years; it is in the nature permanent improvement, and should be carefully done. While it is possible to successfully transplant quite large trees, it is usually wiser to select com-paratively small ones. Where but few are to be planted and the work can be done, it is helpful to dig about the tree done, it is helpful to dig about the down one or two years in advance of remov-al, thus causing a greater growth of fibrous roots near the trunk. In any case it is only common sense to se-cure as large a quantity of roots as can reasonably be done and to protect these from exposure, planting as soon as practicable. A liberal mulching is very desirable. This may be of earth or of straw or coarse manure. If a mulch is not sup-plied moisture will be better retained if the surface is kept stirred than if is allowed to become hard or solid. The top should be reasonably back. The necessary destruction of roots makes the tree less able to se-sure moisture from the soil. The greater the leaf surface, the greater will be the evaporation. But excessive prun-ing is also injurious. The tree may be able to send out new branches or it may not The lack of a sufficient supply of moisture in the soil is, usually, the di-rect cause of death. But to put a little water on the surface rarely and may do harm. It would be better to apply a barrel of water at one time than a paliful every day. The smaller quantity would only wet the surface soil, possibly causing the roots to tend to grow there, only to the more readily, suffer from drouth afterwards. If the tree is moderately small, It may not be advisable to trim the trunk as high as will ultimately be desirable. but the lower branches, in such cases, should be removed before they become large. Many street trees present un-sightly scars showing where large branches have been cut off. The pracis an abominable one, but this is done by people who ought to know better as well as by grocer and butcher delivery

only in a situation like your father with his few acres of land and contentment, that there is true happiness."

There is no occupation like agriculture which, by pure air and exercise under the canopy of heaven, so much contributes to the energy of the human constitution. It is an inedpendent oc-cupation. Having all his resources within his reach, the farmer is less dependent than those engaged in other pursuits.

It is a profitable occupation, withstanding all assertions to the contrary. When intelligently pursued, it does pay. This is made evident by the fact that so many uneducated, plodding, shiftless creatures make a livelihood at it. While it may be a slow road to fortune, there is no other business in which success is nearly so certain. It is calculated of every hundred men, who embark in trade, ninety-five fall.

But you may double the number of farmers in almost any district without dooming one to failure, or even curtail-ing the gains of any. Horace Greely "I have never heard of a temperate, frugal and energetic farmer who failed to make a comfortable living for himself and family, or who, prostrated by disease or abled casually was precluded from obtaining a moderate independence fore old age and decreptitude divested him of the ability to labor."

All the failures we have ever known could be traced to either ignorance, indolence or mismanagement. The South is admirably adapted for a system of mixed farming, yet many launch into specialties, which at best are very uncertain and frequently lead to dis-astrous results. The production of a few good seasons largely exceeds the demand for consumption; prices fall, producers are disgusted and rush into something else, which for the time being promises more remunerative and this in turn is overdone. This impatience under adverse circumstances brings discontent and the de-nouncing of the whole business of forming as risky and unprofitable, whereas, if a mixed system of husbandry had been pursued, success would doubtless have followed.

It is an honorable occupation. The biographies of the great men of bygone ages are eloquent in their praises of the farmer, evidencing that with few exceptions the men of genius were sons of the cultivators of the soil, Cincinnatus, the great Roman dictator, was a farmer, and cultivated his lands with Fis own hands. Garabaldi, Cromwell, Jackson and Washington were all farmers, and hundreds of othe most prominent men of the forld have been proud to identify themselves with the agricultural class.

It is said there is an increasing tendency to cause farmer's sons to leave the occupation of their fathers and angage in other pursuits. Before young men decide to leave the farm they should consider in which path is cerrespectability, independence, communion with nature and tainty. reasonable competency; or in which path is uncertainty, dependence, the merciless struggle for power and place in which, the heart writhes and brain burns, and the exposure to all the nameless temptations and corrupt prac-tices in artificial life, the placing of affections upon things which often end in blighted hopes, despair and criminal recklessness. Compared with some businesses the farmer has fewer risks, less temptation to dishonesty and fraud than in any other occupation and there is no calling in life which is calculated to give a higher appreciation of morality, truth and justice. Go to the cities and where you can point out one country boy who has grown to wealth and fame you will find five going through the last stages of degra-dation, ere they find a resting place in the potter's field. Yet they went from pleasant country homes with innocence and hope, but were overcome with temptation

re has been a prevailing opinion that farmers could not be benefitted by

agriculture. He also receives an excellent training in punctuality, order, obedience, industry, habits of inquiry and docility in the acquirem knowledge, which cannot fail to be of great benefit in after life. It is said that through the influence of our ag-ricultural colleges in the advancement of knowledge during the last few years

the status of the Southern farmer has been greatly improved. And as the subject of education now ommands attention the prospect brightens. The time is now approach-ing when as an agricultural country this country will be referred to as one of the most progressive in the world. There is, however, one error in our public school system in not teaching the rudiments of agriculture, especially in the rural districts, and we hope that public opinion will soon bring about a change in this respect. Then the young men intended for farming fil be better prepared to receive instruc tions at the agricultural colleges, for the act of learning becomes distaste for ful to those whose early education has their first attempts at comprehension

are painfully laborious and they prefer to avoid the task and to enjoy those simple pleasures to which they have become attached. Those having a previous knowledge derive more benefit from lectures explaining scientific principles than those who know nothing about it, since they can at once grasp what is meant and more easily under-

stand the principles involved. Farm houses might be made more attractive than they generally are. But be it observed, however, that true be it observed, however, that true home attractions do not consist so much in large, expensive houses, with

elaborate furnishing and expensive pleasure grounds, as in cheerful and tasteful arrangement and tidiness. The lack of social enjoyment is sometimes the cause of much discontent at farm homes. It is very evident folly for parents to give their children the advantages of a liberal education, without recognizing the fact that these very advantages calling to life a new set of wants, which if not provided for at home will certainly be sought else-where. Therefore, it becomes the duty of parents not only to encourage, but to make provision for the social enjoy-ment of their sons and daughters. The agricultural classes do not

have a fair share of representation in our legislatures. This doubtless is due in a great measure to their want of education, for which the farmers them selves are largely to blame. Before they can be raised to the position they should occupy politically, they must be raised intellectually and socially. The men who produce the wealth of a na-tion are the best judges of its worth, and are best qualified to watch over that which has cost them so much. THE FUTURE OF AGRICUL/TURE.

In the whole range of human efforts there is no more inviting field than agriculture, yet no field of anything like that affords such ample grounds for improvement, with so many points and objects of special importance that may be taken up and worked out. There product. is a bright prospect for agriculture in the United States. We are progressing, year by year we are coming nearer to that system of farming which prevails among the tenant farmers of England and Scotland, where agriculture is the most aristocratic of all pursuits. Is it not probable that here, where every farmer may be lord of his own land, it will soon become the most respected of all callings? Our climate is well calculated for the

breeding and rearing of live stock, for which the demand is constantly in-creasing. Our annual exhibitions of live stock we think compare favorably with any of the kind in any other country. Our dairy products are becoming more perfectly developed every day and becoming an immense source of wealth. We are steadily and surely coming to that time when it will be the aim of the American farmers to raise the largest possible paying crops with-out impoverishing the soil, which is the highest form of agriculture.

Skill is even more at a premium, and

put the ground in better condition. The general showers at the close of the week were beneficial to fall gardening, but a general rain would be beneficial for farming interests. except for the gathering of crops.-Dallas News.

A. M. SOULE, Texas Experiment Station.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Frenchmen, both in tilling lands and in towns, have one aid to prosperity that is not suited to the conditions on this side of the water, or the American disposition. The old adage says the rolling stone gathers no moss. French acquire prosperity in this spirit -they not only do not emigrate, but do not "go West," or in any other direction in their own land. According to the French statistics only about a million and a half have migrated, and out of 38 millions 30 millions live in the limits of their native departments, and 21 millions have not moved out of the immediate locality in which they were born-living in the same house and on the same patch of land their fathers did-wearing wooden shoes and using wooden pitchforks, as generations be fore them did. Of course they have gold and silver stowed away in old stockings, and in their way, are con-

tented and happy. It is not a progres-sive style, and will not be followed in this country very soon. When the French agriculturists are cited as specially prosperous, it is well to remember this as one of the reasons of their stolid comfort.-Ex.

A great deal of gratuitous advice i being written nowadays about the care of farm machinery. Scarcely farm paper but what has a tale to tell about the proper mode of protect-ing farm implements, setting forth ideas as they do that if followed by farmers would soon land them on the verge of bankruptcy. Doubtless there does exist on the part of the farmer a tendency to be somewhat negligent in this respect, but not to the extent the press agitation would indicate.

The hay crop of 1894 is estimated Pennsylvania and Iowa coming next with over 3,000,000 tons each. Texas credited with 608,095 tons, valued at Texas leads largely every \$4,633,684. southern state in hay except Virginia.

A WATER MELON VINE. The Weatherford, Tex., Democrat eports the existence of a water melon ine on the place of A. W. Neal that thickly covers a plot of ground 75 feet square. It has yielded so far a crop of nineteen nice melons with an ag-gregate weight of 890 pounds. The smallest weighed 26 pounds and th largest 70 pounds. Who can beat it? the

In the vegetable, as well as in the mineral kingdom, it is the infalable law of nature that constant cropping and continual feeding of one thing the exclusion of all others, tends reduce the strength, vigor, growth and

The old maxim that the farmer should sell and not buy is ignored to a great extent nowadays, and farn ing is constanly becoming more of a mercantile business than formerly The Farmers' National congress will

convene at Atlanta, Ga., October 10 and remain in session six days. A list about 20 delegates will go from Texas. .

As a general rule the poorer the soil the greater the necessity of versifying the crops, consequently di-the greater the necessity of rotating the crops.

It is said to be fact of note that the character of agricultural implements used by a nation or people are a sure index of their civilization and prosperity.

The elephant is used as a plow horse in India.

Anent" the irrigation movement in Texas, Edwin Chamberlain, secretary of the State Irrigation association, said to a Journal man: "On Saturday next the executive

committee of our state association will meet in San Antonio and arrange the program for the second irrigation convention ever held in Texas. This we propose to make decidedly elaborate well worthy of the vast gathering of business men we will have in attendance. There will be but few Texas counties not represented in our coming onvention, and at it we expect to take decided steps in a forward direction. Already our state association is at-tracting widespread attention. Almost daily I receive letters from Colorado Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico and other states for copies of our last proceedings. Already the work of preparing to irrigate another year is in progress all over the state, and thou-sands of acres of land will be cultivated in this way another year I read with great interest the recent articles in The Journal bearing upon this subject. I have recently had advices from a

I have recently had advices from a dozen counties of companies being formed for irrigating purposes. The last legislature started in the right di-rection by giving us.a law, and from succeeding bodies we hope to see its perfection. The people of San Antoino have already gone to work arranging for the entertainment of the throng ex-pected to be on hand when our second pected to be on hand when our second annual convention convenes."

The following from the San Antonio Express shows that irrigation is becoming a live question in Texas. State Genogist Dumble and Prof. Cummins have returned from a trip made for the purpose of examining the water upply of a pertion of the Llano Esta-The trip on the plains was from ado. Amarillo southward as far as Plain-view. They report a number of farms in Hale county irrigated by water pumped by windmills. This water supply from shallow wells seems to be abundant and is of excellent quality. On the farms they found fine peaches, apples and other fruits, melons and regetables of all kinds. At some places

small groves of forest trees have been planted and are doing fairly well even where not irrigated. Where water has been turned on them they are growing finely. The fertility of the soil and its capacity for producing fine crops of fruits, vegetables, etc., by irrigation may be said to have been fully demon-

strated by the experiments already made and preparations are now in pro-gress for placing larger bodies of land

Worth the m 24th, over the Fort Worth Denver, we were whisked through the space between this city and Denver at a rate of speed that would have been alarming, had it not been the knowledge that the roadbed is secure and the men running it "on to their jobs." Mr D. B. Keeler, general freight agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, is responsible for the going and returning over that road, and his kindness is held in

SURVEY COMPLETED.

the manufacturers are unwilling to quote figures as to next year's supply.

A DELAYED ACKNOLEDGMENT.

grateful remembrance. Arriving at Denver, the second day out, the delegation from this state, after a fruitful consultation with S. Hooper, general passenger agent Denver and Rio Grande, caught his road to Grand Junction, where our passes expired. This was because of an oversight in telegraphing ahead, but our coming was expected, and through the kindness which we met on every hand during our absence, we were put through to Salt Lake City, where F. A. Wadlelgh, general pas-senger agent of the Rio Grande Western, very cleverly made transportation troubles vanish.

It would be useless to attempt a de-scription of the country through which we passed, the people we met, the cor-diality o? our reception wherever we went, or of our homeward trip and our stops at the many resorts for which that section of the United States is justly famed. The knowledge that ours was a newspaper gang was the open sesame to the hearts of the people we met during our entire two weeks' trip, and this is written in the hope that it will come under the eyes those to whom we are indebted.

To the railroads and their passenger agents who made the trip and its con sequent enjoyment possible, are the thanks of the writer, individually and the delegates collectively, due, and if enthusiastic walking, talking advertisement of the roads travelled on, together with the beauty and gran-deur of the country traversed by them, is of any account, they have it to the fullest extent.

The convention we attended is known as the Western Editorial association and its next place of meeting is Denver. That city is known the world over for its hospitality, but it is no disparagement of its reputation in this respect to say that it will be found im-possible, for the entertainment and the spirit from which it emanated, ac-corded us at Salt Lake City, to be surpassed. No more beautiful or interesting city on the inhabitable globe could have been selected for this occasion, and from arrival to departure our time was filled with enjoyment, complete and sincere, until we were loth to say good bye, and after leaving we were unanimous in the verdict +1...+ next to Texas Utah is the most desirable part of the whole of North America, and that the entire people of Salt Lake City are the alpha and omega of everything that is whole-some and hospitable. A. J. S.

young man from Tarrant county recently returned from college and was assisting his father in the field, where, instead of using the customary "Gee!" "Haw!" he addressed the old resident mule in this wise: "Abandon the di-rect progression to the thitherward, and deviate by inclinatory and aber-rant dextragation into doxtral incldent." The old mule awoke to action, and when the dust had cleared away, and the mother had gathered up the fragments, the old man had viewed the wreckage, he remarked: "College edu-cation may be a good thing for cities but it won't do to drive mules with

Harper's Bazar, issued on September 28th, will be characterized by a breezy out-door feeling. Interesting stories and miscellany will make the number very attractive. Notes from the sev-eral women's colleges will outline plans for the season.

The Challerge Wind Mill and Feed Mill company have located a branch rouse at Dallas, Texas, from which place all Texas orders will hereafter

keep my Irish and sweet potatoes both this way, and I now have potatoes that grew last year in my house. They never do rot, but dry up.

Of all the different kinds of potatoes the best to keep is the Triumph. It will also grow and make a good crop in dry weather, when other kinds would be nearly a fallure. I can make one-fourth more potatoes to the acre with the Early Rose than any kind I ever grew. I put my potatoes six to twelve inches deep under the shed in summer and six feet in the house in winter. Potatoes well matured, dug dry, well sunned and in frosty weather well ventilated will keep weather well ventilated will keep twelve months and no trouble.

The amount of potatoes I grow to the acre can hardly be believed by some. Several years ago the county grange met in my settlement, and sev-eral persons from different parts of the county came to my house the day before to be at the grang the next day, and I was digging my potatoes at the time. They came to my potato patch, and all of them said that there was more potatoes than ever thought could grow on the ground. They wanted to dig and measure a row; they did so, and measured and figured and made a calculation, and one of them said: "This will not do at all; surely no person can or will believe it as it is not reasonable." And so it is with some of the readers of the Post about the 3000 bushels per acre. To get the largest amount of pots toes from the small amount of ground

you grow your potatoes in pens. In the year 1870 I commenced to grow Irish potatoes in pens, and will give the readers of the Post my experience as it will soon be time to commence to plant in pens. I have planted pota-toes in oats, straw, ribbon cane, fodder and crushed cane. The ribbon or suga cane fodder is the best. I put the fod der in rall pens when pulled off the cane, and about every twelve or eighteen inches I put potatoes, about one to foot and so on unt every square the pen is as high as you can put the cane, which is about eight or ten fleet high. The cattle eat what fodder they want through the winter, and the rest stays in the pens. I leave the top of the fodder so that it will catch all the fall and winter rains, and in the spring the potatoes commence to sprout and grow, and as the lower down the weather goes, so the potatoes sprout and grow, and sometimes it takes three months time to get the whole potatoes to growing, which is all the better, as you have fresh young pota-toes longer, and the potatoes are much whiter than those grown in the ground, and with some potatoes are nearly as white when pulled out of the pen as turnips. I use eight foot rails, which make a pen about seven feet square; inside about thirty square feet, and eight to twelve feet high will grow never less than 100 bushels, and as many as 200 a very wet year. There is nothing to make the potatoes grow but the wet, rotten fodder, and it is the best way to grow

potatoes if one has the straw or fod-der. Supposing that you only make 100 bushels, which is a very low cal-culation, you could make over 8000 bushels of potatoes in pens on an acre

POINTS ABOUT TREES.

The practice seems to be pretty gen-eral to start the young nursery trees in the spring or to transplant any or shade trees at this time of the frui We generally see the effects of spring work later in the season. M Near ly every summer we find the young orchard trees just planted out withered and nearly dead from the heat and drouth. Their roots have not sunk down deep into the soil, and they con-sequently cannot withstand the inclement weather as the older tr They have no reserve force to cal upon in such an emergency.

April is generally the earliest tin that we can dig the ground for tran planting trees. The sap is begin to come up then, and the n planted trees will usually start

Whether trees are planted along streets or in dooryards, thought should be given to their probable appearance when grown as well as when young. Very commonly they are planted too close together or too close to buildings to look well when fully grown, and yet so placed that removal of a part leaves an unsatisfactory appear-

ance. The choice of varieties must be left a pity to plant simply rapid growing varieties in places where the trees are expected to stand for a long series of years, without regarding the durability years, without regarding the durability or appearance of the trees when full grown. The plan of planting, along streets, alterhate trees of some rapid growing variety is a good one, if these are removed before they have dwarfed or distorted the growth of the slower growing but more desirable trees be-tween. For streets or avenues or coun-try roadside the effect is better if the frees stand at a considerable distance apart rather than close together. The injury to farm crops is also much less injury to farm crops is also much less in the former case.



CATTLE.

2

EXPERIMENTING ON THE JERSEY Jersey cows have easily held the first place in the dairy field, but it is reluctantly coming to be admitted that, owing to persistent inbreeding, and owing to permanent to pampering, the stamina and vigor of the breed are coming to be affected. At the Moun-tain Side farm at Mahwah, N. J., (which has been spoken of as the model the farm of the world) sixteen years ago twenty head of the choicest Jerseys were imported from the Isle of Jersey, and from these a herd of over 400 head s been built up. The effort has been breed on scientific lines, and by varied accurate tests in feeding and care, aiming at the largest returns for the least expense, show to the farming world that it pays to use pure-bread dairy animals. It has been found here tnat, while the Jersey is the ideal dairy animal, there has been a yearly decline in stamina and health. To relieve this tendency an outcross is to be tried with the Simmenthals of Switzerland. Fourteen of these have been imported and are now in quarantine, selected from 400 head of the finest animals the Breeders' Association of Switzerland could furnish. Few in this country know much about the Simmenthals. The Swiss farmer, with keep four or five of these cows, and make from 150 to 500 pounds of butter from each animal yearly, at the same time using the cow to do all the plow-ing, hauling, etc., on the farm. Their butter brings the highest price, and when they are about ten years old they fattened and sold for beef, and this sells higher than any other beef. The New Jersey experiment with them may prove interesting .- Northwestern Farmer.

RED. WHITE AND ROANS. There seems to be something of a revival of the interest in short-horn cattle that is not a bad indication of a return to favor of a most meritorious breed of cattle which has been neglected for a number of years. The red, white and roans, as the shorthorns used to be called by their ad-mirers, got into the hands of a class of fanciers a few years ago, who came very near ruining the whole breed by going wild over a fashion which socri-ficed everything for color and shape without considering the value of the breed in the dairy. If a cow was pure red and of the proper shape, it did not matter whether she gave any milk or not, and this sort of breeding brought about the penalty that always follows solly of this kind. The short-horns are **a grand** old breed, and we should be g lad to see them come back to something of the old standing. We were once standing at the cattle ring of a state fair watching an exhibit of this breed and talking to a Kentucky breedur, when a gentleman standing by re-marked that he never liked short-horns, and turning to the Kentuckian "What are they good for any-"I reckon that they are not Asked: good for beef, butte for anything much except for butter and milk, and to show at the fairs," was the answer. This was true of the short-horn of thirty years and when they can be reudeed to similar condition again they will be in the front rank.-American Farmer,

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration for the week ending Sep-1895, as reported by the tember 17. American Jersey Cattle club, No. West Seventeenth street, New Yor N.Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, New York, J. J. HEMINGWAY,

7

Secretary. BULLS. Duke of Bushy 41695-S. L. Burnap

to Misses Belle and Bessie Taylor, Austin. Tex. El Corporal 41698-W. W. Lipscomb

a feeding stuff. This is shown by the nitrogen in the protein and the phosphoric acid and potash in the ash. reeding stuffs differ widely in this respect, wheat bran and cotton-seed meal having a high manurial value, while corn meal is relatively low. The value of the manure is largely deter-mined by the character of the food given. If the manure is carefully pre-served a large portion of the fertilizing constituents of the food are recovered in the manure, and go to enrich the

land. This matter has been treated in a separate bulletin on barnyard man-A HONDURAS BLUL-FIGHT. It was a somewhat primitive and in-formal bull-fight, and it began with heir lassoing the bull by his horns and hcofs and dragged him head-first

ure.

against the barricade. With a dozen men pulling on the lariat around the horns from the outside of the ring, and two more twisting his tail from the inside, he was at such an uncomfortable disadvantage that it was easy for them and for a bold rider to seat himself on his back. The bold rider wore spurs on his bare feet, and, with his toes stuck in the ropes around the bull's body, he grasped the same ropes with one hand and with the other hand behind him held on to the bull's tail as a man holds the tiller of a boat. When the man felt himself firmly fixed, and the bull had been poked into a very bad temper with spears and sharp sticks, the lariat around his horns was cut, and he started up and off on a frantic gallop, bucking as vigorously as a Texas pony, and trying to gore the man clinging to his back with backward tosses of his horns. There was no regular torador, and anyone who desired to sacrifice himself to make a Saguatepecan holiday was at liberty to do so; and, as a half dozen men so sought distinction, and as the bull charged at anything on two legs the excitement was intense. He moved very quickly for so huge an animal, spite of his heavy handicap, and with the exception of one man with a red flag and a spirit of daring not entirely due to natural causes, no one cared to go very near him. So he pawed up and down the ring, tossing and bucking and making himself as disagreeable to the man on his back as he possibly could. It struck me hat it would be a distinctly sporting act to photograph a bull while he was charging head on at the photographer, as possible. This position gives a rathand it occurred to Somerset and Grisom at about the same time that it pleasant to confront a very mad bull while he was careering about with a man twisting his tail. So we all dropped into the arena at about the une moment, from different sides, and were gringos our appearnce was

hailed with laughter and yells of enouragement. The gentleman on the bull seemed to be able to control him more or less by twisting his tail to one side or the ther, and as soon as he heard the shouts that welcomed us he endeavored direct the bull's entire attention to my two young friends. Griscom and Somerset are six feet high, even without riding-boots and pith helmets, and with them they were so conspicuous that the bull was properly incensed, and made them hurl themselves over the barricade in such haste that they struck the ground on the other side at about the same instant that he butted the rails, and with about the same

amount of force. Shrieks and yells of delight rose from the natives at this delight lose from the natives at this delight lose from and it was generally understood that we had been engaged to perform in our odd costumes for their special amusement, and the village priest attained genuine popularity for this novel fea-ture. The bull-balting continued for some time, and as I kept the camera in my own hands, there is no documentary evidence to show that any one ran away but Griscom and Somerset. ors-were opened to us by

be relied upon is the manurial value of heifers fell to more reasonable prices and then below, until during the past few years nearly all cattle growers been working on the theory that have it was cheaper to buy than to breed. The result is that there is no section of this broad land from Montana to the gulf or from Portland to Portland, where cattle can be said to be really plenty.

LAMINITIS, OR FOUNDER. Laminitis, or founder, as it is com-monly called, is an inflamation of the

sensitive laminae or soft structure be-tween the hoof and bones of the foot. The popular belief that founder is in the legs and chest is an error. The dis-ease is in the feet, and those symptoms which make it appear as a stiffness in the legs and shoulders are but the nat-ural results of soreness in the feet.

Causes.-While we may not be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the fact, we are none the less certain that any irritation of the degestive traot, or, in fact, any extensive invitation of mucous surface, may produce inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the feet. Therefore laminitis may be produced by a change of food or excessive feeding, a change of work or excessive work, large quantities of food or water when warm or fatigued, sudden changes of temperature, such as cooling too fast when sweating, and a long drive on hard roads especially without shoes. Excessive purg-ing or diarrhoea may also produce it. Laminitis occasionally results from the irritation of foaling, but this is not common.

Symptoms .- Founder may the fore or hind feet, or in both; but generally the fore feet are those af-fected. A stiffness and disinclination to move are perhaps the first symp-toms noticed. There will be a decided elevation of temperature of the body, while the force and frequency of the pulse will be increased. The normal temperature of the body of the horse is from 99 to 100 degrees F., while the oulse is from 36 to 40 beats per minute. The best place to take the temperature s in the rectum, and the pulse can best felt on the lower and inner part of the lower jaw, at about the center as regards distance from before backwards. The position in which the ani-mal stands is characteristic. The fore feet will be placed well forward, so that the weight will be born by the heels, while the hind feet are brought well up under the body in order to take as much weight off the front feet er unsteady appearance to the animal and the hind feet are frequently shifted in order to maintain as steady a position as possible. From this fact the founder is frequently mistaken by inexperienced persons for a disease of the kidneys.

QUEER CATTLE. A breed of cattle that has attracted no little attention is an ox known the zoological world as the scared running ox. Of all the family they are conceded to be the most diminutive, their average height being barely thir-ty inches, and weigh about 120 pounds. They are used principally for journeys across the country where speed is considered a necessity. They have been known to cover a hundred miles per day, drawing a two hundred pound load, without either food or water. Their origin is shrouded in uncertain-They have been known to the Ceyonese and Buddhistic countries for more than a thousand years.

The Journal believes that the feeders who buy their cattle judiciously and feed properly will make some money this -possibly not as much winterwas realized last year, but a good fair profit. It is, however, sure that those who put their money in yearling steers or stock cattle and who have plenty of grass and water will be strictly in it next year, and the Journal is generally correct in its predictions on



Foot Rot.

for him.

pony

punch.

suffer in consequence.

Address

the cowboy was king at Dodge City,

once given over to the long-horn steer

So the Texas anecdote is credible enough. It relates that a cowboy

The cowboy's attitude toward his

The supply owners do not

Dallas, Tex

employer from the East has generally been one of amiable toleration. He recognizes them as a necessary ad-junct to the business

cowboy

What the ship is to the sailor the ony is to the cow-puncher-a term

Today the cattle ranches are de

sure enough boom was on us. The high price of feeders seems to have frightened the live stock com-mission merchants to the extent that they are not now making as liberal advances as were anticipated.

THE SOUTHERN GARDEN.

Of all countries the South should take the lead in the production of choice vegetables, fruits, etc. If not for marketing purposes, there should be an abundance raised for home consumption. There are not many things more healthful and more palatable when hundreds of young men went west to share the hardship of herdthan choice vegetables, fruits and melons, and nothing more pleasant to the eye than beautiful flowers. These ers. A more advanced intelligence has penewe can have in abundance with but little expense, save the time required in planting and cultivating. We have trated the possibilities of irrigation, and water is reclaiming the wilderness the advantage of productive soils, mild and favorable climate, in fact everything that is required to produce the most flattering results. Just a little help is needed from man in the right which his American levity prefers to a cowboy. One who sits in the sad-dle for years becomes the antithesis direction, the right time and the right manner to make this the most fasciof Anteus, who gained strength by each contact with the earth. The cownating, pleasant and desirable country boy, in common with the Spaniard and Comanche Indian, is at disadvantage when he walks. Like Shelley's skyon earth.

The home garden should be made rich and mellow before seeds of any kind are planted, and this is a very lark, he is a scorner of the ground. The personality of a horse and his is easy matter if we commence in time and stick to it till completed. Now in in a measure merged: the one without the other is only a part of the whole. the fall is the proper time to prepare land to get the best results. Clean off enough. and burn all rubbish and weeds, storlooking for work was offered the em and bean stalks, etc., and preserving ployment of digging a well. "Can I do it on horseback?" was the query what vegetables remain on the ground, and the covert stipulation. Of equal credibility is Lieut. Revere's story such as peppers, roots of all kinds, and even tomato vines loaded with anent the provisional governor of Cali-fornia. This official was careless enough to cross the street without the green fruit may be pulled and hung up in the cellar out of the way of frost, and will yield many messes of palatable tomatoes after the frosts aid of his horse. Falling, he broke his leg on some obstruction. A Chicago man would have sued somebody; but the governor discerned the real cause of the accident, exclaiming: "This is what comes of walking on the ground." The cowboy's attitude toward his have spolled the outdoor crop. No well regulated garden will have

any rank weeds going to seed at this time of the year, if any have escaped the hoe and plow they should now be carefully gathered and burned, thus saving great labor and trouble with the germination of seeds in the seasons follow

junct to the business—a source of sup-ply of bronchos to "but", and cows to Every garden should be well ma-nured, even on our richest Texas soils. The manure may be scattered and Well rotted pulverized plowed in now. Well rotted pulverized (manure should be used, but if put on in the fall and plowed under, fresh ma-nure from the stable may be used, as it will rot by spring. In most of our heavy soils a good dea! of decaying vegetable matter is useful to loosen and enliven the soil. If not put on until spring, none but well pulverized used. should be Now is the time to lay the founda-

Now is the time to lay the founda-tion for a good garden next spring. And the soll will need working over we will sell at 25 per cent less than

"luck."

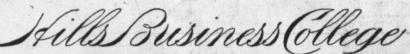
mals do

off the rabbits. Broom

Second-You should

THE PROMISED LAND





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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex. Gladiator Pogis 41714-W.W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex. Harwood Duke 36725-W. Boll to R. Clark, Luling, Tex. / Liberty Pogis 41697-W. W. Lipscomb

to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex COWS AND HEIFERS. Black Diamond Melrose 107637-M.

Lothrop to W. L. Sloan, Marshall. Careless Girl 66711-Mr. Ellis to S. 8. Hopkins, Dallas,

Slayden 81704-G. H. Noonan to J. Murray, San Antonio Exiles Effie 40526-A. Munn to P. J.

Willis, Galveston. Mamry 91281-T. & C. Pritchett to

Willison, Huntsville Miss H.

Mays Butter Princess 101755-O. Mc-Gaffey to G. W. Graham, Harwood. May Torment 73321-Parke, Randall & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Olive Craig 65556-R. G. Alexander to

Horn, Farmersville. Pride of Shelburne 66734-M. Ellis to

S. B. Hopkins, Dallas. Topsey's Fannie 107692-C. & J. Merg-

bacher to P. Flesch, Marshall. Torono's Flower 86612-J. D. Gray to Burr Oak Jersey Farm Co., Dallas. 2d 61270-R. E. Carswell to

C. W. Martin, Decatur. The feeding of farm animals, like the

use of fertilizers for crops, rests upon well-defined principles. Our knowledge of these principles has been derived from the studies of the chemist and the animal physiologist on the com-positive and functions of food and the way it is utilized after it is eaten These studies have shown that the materials of the body are continually breaking down and being consumed, that to keep the animal in healthy and vigorous condition there must be a constant supply of new material. If this is lacking, or is insufficient. hunger and finally death To keep up this supply in one of the chief functions of food, but in addition to this the food maintains the heat of the body and at the same time furnishes the force or energy which en-ables the animal to move the muscles and do work and also to perform the necessary functions of the body. In furnishing heat and energy the food may be said to serve as fuel. If, in addition to repairing the wastes of the system and furnishing it with heat and energy, growth is to be made, as in the case of immature animals, nilk secreted, an additional supply of ood is required. To supply food in the fight proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal without a waste of food nutrients constitute cientific feeding. It is by carefully itudying the composition of feeding ituffs, the proportion in which they are ligested by different animals and unler different conditions, and the re-ulrement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice cost of different feeding stuffs must be taken into account.

In selecting feeding stuff for his stock the farmer will naturally be governed by the conditions of the market. The rost of feeding stuffs is controlled by other factors than the actual amounts food materials which they contain; indeed there often appears to be very Indeed there often appears to be very little connection between the two Bearing in mind that the protein is the most expensive ingredient, the farmer can make his selection with the aid of the tables showing the nigestible materials in 100 pounds. These will show him whether wheat at 50 cents per bushel is a cheaper feed than corn at 60 cents, and how gluten meal at \$23 per ton compares with linseed meal at \$27. In these comparisons only the protein and fuel value need necessarily be considered. Of course, the special adaptability and the reverse of some materials to different kinds of animals will be taken into account. But another important consideration where fertilizers or manures have to

those natives whose houses formed part of the arena, and it was amusing to see the toreadors popping in and out of them, like the little man and woman on the barometer who come out when

force

iful.

rains and go in when the sun shines, and vice versa. On those frequent occasions when the oull charged the barricade, the entire line of men and boys on its topmost ail would go over backwards, and disappear completely until the disappointed bull had charged madly off in an-other direction. Once he knocked half f a mud house away in his efforts to llow a man through a doorway, and

again a window sill, over which a toreador had dived head-first like a harlequin in a pantomime, caved in under of his attack. Fresh bulls clans maddened them still further by the most hideous noises, which only ceased when the bulls charged the fence upon which the musicians sat, and which they vacated precipitately, each taking up the tune when his feet off. There was a grand ball that night, to which we did not go, but we lay awake listening to the fifteen boy musicians until 2 in the morning. It was an odd, eerie sort of music, in which the pipings of the reed instruments edominated. But it was very beauand very much like the music of

Central America," by Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Magazine.

SELECTING A BULL. A mistake is often made by cattle nen in the selection of their bulls.

They seem to a labor under the misaken idea that, because an animal posesses a fine figures fine model and nerally speaking well put up, that he just the bull they want, no matter he is a grade. As far as this relates to a female for breeding purposes this is well enough, but the male ide of the question is false and utterly misleading. The grade bull may be so far as his beef qualifications are oncerned a howling success, but as a der the chances are against him, or the scrub element is sure to prove appermost. He has not the ability to transmit his good qualities to his calves and may get worse than scrub calves, because he is more prepotent in the worst element of his scrub blood of his sire. Better by far breed a grade ow to a scrub bull than to a grade oull if an improvement is desired.

Not only humanity but good financial policy demands that dehorning be done as little pain to the animals as ble. The evidence is conclusive with oossible. that if the work is properly done and proper attention is given to the animais afterward, that they experience little pain or inconvenience, not miss-ing a feed, nor does the milk flow of cows preceptibly diminish. On the other hand, quite a number of cattle die from the effects of cruel methods and after negelect. No one should at-tempt to dehorn animals until he has assisted some one that does the work properly, and he should be careful to provide himself with the proper tools and appliances. Undoubtedly the best plan is to use a chemical dehorner on calves, or to remove the "button" as

soon as it appears. Cattle breeding during the past'five ten years has fallen into a heavy ecline. During the early eightles decline there was a veritable boom in that linere was a verifable boom in that line. Big prices were paid for bulls and helfers and the breeding fever spread all over the country with re-markable rapidity. Like raisers of nursery stock during the fruit-growing boom in California the growers of boom in California, the growers of grade and pure bred young bulls made big money and found ready sale for more than they could produce. Of course the thing was overdone and when prices for beef cattle dropped so

low the prices for young bulls and

The feeder trade seems to be a little julet just now. The dullness is caused mainly by a feeling among would-be buyers that the prices asked by ranch men are not in keeping with the pres-ent beef 1 arket or the future outlook. Texas feeders ought not to be expect-ed to pay more for fat steers than they will ship out on the market. This however, can consistently be exacted and should be paid.

Those who contemplate engaging in the cattle ranching business or in-creasing by purchase the herds already owned by them should do so now. Those who delay until next year will not only find prices still further advanced but will be required to pay for the calf crop of '96. By investing now a profit equal to next years' calf crop will at least be realized.

Australia's hope in cattle as well as sheep, is that there may be short sup-plies in the United States, so as to put up the price. That country is so far from the great markets that it has as yet been able to offer very little com-petition to our live stock. It has and hard work or little or no feed. can produce an almost limitless amount at little more than nominal cost, but the expense of getting it to the English market in good condition has been too great for profit. All sorts of expedients he Hungarian gypsies in making little hervous system.—From "Three Gringos are being tried, but a shortage on this side of the water would be the one thing to help them.

CURE FOR HORN FLIES. Melt a pint of lard and then mix with it one tablespoonful of pine tar

tobacco stems to a strong ooze, one-fourth pound flour of sulphur, and as much crude carbolic acid and a teacupful of coal tar. Take a rag or brush and apply the mixture lightly once a day. If you cannot get the crude carbolic acid, use half the amount of the refined. good. NOTES.

Some of the Texas papers predict that there will be 300,000 cattle fed in this state this year. J. M. Shelton of Mobcetie, Tex., repurchased 1900 head of cattle, he drove up from Giles, Tex., which

to the J. S. Ranch. The Gomez Cattle company of Jeff Davis county, have sold their ranch and 15,000 head of cattle for \$200,000, George T. Reynolds of Albany, Tex., being the purchaser. A number of Panhandle ranchmen

have been stocking up their ranches till that section begins to resemble the interest. early day ranches, except that the breed of cattle is greatly improve

Chas. Lowndes of Amarillo and his brother, Graham Lowndes, recently bought a car load of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri, which will be shipped to Amarillo and placed on the Lowndes ranch on the Palo Duro some time during the month.

During the second week in September the Rocking Chair outfit shipped 1700 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers from Miami. Three train loads were sent to Kansas to graze and feed and the others were sent direct to Kansas City

In Illinois, Missouri and eastern Kansas, Texas or splenetic fever has been making ts appearance and already conisderable loss has been suffered. The danger has been augmented by the rapid rise in value of stock, and stockmen cannot be too careful in import-

ing cattle. ing cattle. Recently fifty head of Texas steers broke away from their herders in Wil-liamsburg. N. Y. The cattle had been floated from Jersey City after a long journey by rail and were suffering from thirst and hunger. They scat-tered in every direction running over a number of Italian women and bill tion-with the questions, is it whole-some or any way prejudicial to body or mind? Is the objection to it anything but prejudice? There are many writers of repute who advocate the disposition of the surplus horse stock a number of Italian women and children before they could get into their houses.-Livestock Inspector.

The Journal acknowledges the re-ceipt of a handsome catalogue from nursery of the Storrs & Harrison what that it is really good eating for those Painsville, Ohio. the o. Painsville, Ohio. Cattlemen are feeding on the good over the water with no unfavorable Co.

twice more through the winter to fine cost up the soll, to expose to the freezes of EMERSON MANUFACTURING.CO., winter, and thus destroy thousands cutworm and other farvel and insect eggs that may be in the soil.

All early vegetables to succeed must be planted in soil that is rich, light, warm, porous and well drained. One of the greatest fairs ever known to America.

to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many addi-Don't half prepare the soil and plant in cold-natured rough ground and then because you fail, say that the seeds tional and new ones. Open September 18th to December 81st, 1895. were worthless, or you never have any luck with these things. You are only Low rates via the Queen and Cres-

add

Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed matter, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full deceiving yourself and trying to de-ceive others. There is no such thing as As a general thing it is our own option whether we make our liver sweet or bitter, lucky or unlucky. The information. berries, if not already done, need all weeds and the old canes pulled out

VETERINARY.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

In connection wit this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has sefrom among the present fruit-bearing canes for 1896 and a liberal supply of manure worked into the soil with plow cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-kins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers or spade fork. It is well to cut all canes back to three feet high, burn all to write whenever they desire any inold canes and other rubbish, as they contain the genns of disease and information in regard to sick or animals, and thus assist in making sects that would hatch out next year All fruit trees are better of a top dressing of manure. No one expects this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age color and sex of the animal, stating his animals to thrive and do well on symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any The tree needs good copious feeding has been resorted to. All through this column are free. resuscitate it after bearing a heavy replies When load of fruit just as much as the aniveterinary advice is desired by mai The orchard needs a good and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed urface working with shallow plow disc harrow. Young trees should be protected from rabbits now. A wash to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas low, and 'again in February, will gen-Stock and Farm Journal, and will be erally keep them off and destroy many insect eggs. This is a good wash. Boil answered each in turn.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

two tablespoonfull carbolic acid and half pound soap to the gallon of ooze, add The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has een actual headquarters for stockmen lime to make a good whitewash, and water to apply readily with brush, or for a good many years, and it is not that they will go anywhere else likely wrap the trees with anything that will now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking JOHN S. KERR. and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah. See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.



Ontario Veterinary College,

HORSE MEAT FOR FOOD. In view of the establishment of an Temperance street, Toronto, Canada. Parons, governor general of Canada and Heuextensive horse meat canning factory out towards the Pacific horse range, tenant governor of Ontario. The most successful veterinary institution in America. Fee a discussion is springing up over the use of horse flesh for human consump-\$65 a session: session begins October 16. principal, Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. L., Toronto, Canada.

Texas Central Normal College,

Course of Study-Preparatory, normal, lit-erary, business, shorthand, typewriter, pen-manship and music. Board, tuition and room rent for three months, \$37 to \$43. Experi-enced teachers, thorough work. Students en-ter any time and select their own work. School all the year. Address W. E. Spivey, Principal and Pro-prietor, Temple, Tex. that is unfitted for industrial uses, in this unsentimental way. They insist

URSULINE ACADEMY. DALLAS TEX.



This institution, chartered by the legislature of the state, continues to afford that thorough and refined. education, which has distinguished it since its establishment. A SELECT

DAY SCHOOL. has been attach.

ed to the Academy. Studies will be resumed on Monday. September 3. MOTHER SUPERIOR, For particulars apply to

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

Weatherford College. For males and females. Has superior advantages, healthful location; new college ulldings; new boarding house for young ladles; new observatory; scholarly teachers; uccessful record; patronage of the best people and confidence of everybody. First erm begins September 10, 1895. For catalogue or full particulars address, everybody. First term DAVIDS. SWITZER, A. M.

Weatherford, Texas

Fort Worth University.

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 English education preparing for business life or in cluding the languages; prepares for college.) 3. College of Liberal Arts. 4. Law. 5. 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:

THEODORE F. GRAHAM, A. M., OSCAR L. FISHER, A. M., D. D., President, WILLIAM A. ADAMS, A. M., M. D., WILLIAM A. ADAMS, A. M., M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., Latin and Greek. FRANK GRAY, Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, GRACE HIL'Z, Vocal Music JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., Dermatology, Syphiology. ELIAS J. BEALL, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery. AUGUSTUS J. BOOTY, Dean, Law of Evidence. J. T. BRANTLEY, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence. L. R. BROWN, Telegraphy, WILLIAM, P. BURTS, M. D., Obstretrics. ELLA F. HENDRICKS, Shorthand and Typewriting WILLIAM R. HOWARD, M. D., WILLIAM R. HOWARD, M. D., Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. JOHN W. IRION, M. D., Hygiene and State Medicine. S. B. LEWIS. Plain and Ornamental Pennmanship. W. O. MORTON, Bookkeeping and Business Practice. Obstretrics. SAMUEL T. CAMP. SAMUEL T. CAMP, Instructor in Law. EDGAR DOAK CAPPS, M. D., Physiology and Lecturer on Diseases of Brain and Nervous System. IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B., Chemistry and Toxicolcgy. ALICE C. CONKLING, Belles Lettres. WILLIAM A. DURINGER, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases. CHARLOTTE E. FISHER, Preceptress, History. F. P. PRUEITT, Superintendent Instuction of Commercial Col-BACON SAUNDERS, M. D., Dean, Operative and Clinical Surgery, U. S. SHEWMAKER, Penmanship and Bookkeepirg, KOBERT L. SHORT, A. M., LAURA GRANT SHORT, ERNEST L. STEPHENS, M. D., Materia Medica and The IRENE FISHER, MEDORA ROWLEY. Principal Junior Preparatory Department. JULIAN T. FIELD, M. D., FRANK D. THOMPSON, M. D. Gynecology and Sargical Diseases of Women. MARIE B. HACK, Operative and Clinical Gynecology. ROBERT W. FLOURNOY, A. B., MARIE B. HACK, Cratory and Physical Culture. AMOS CLARK WALKER, M. D., Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. WILLIAM BEVERLY WEST, M. D., Discases of Children. Instructor in Law, DAVID R. FLY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, AGNES FURGUSON, A. M., German and French.

The University campus is located in the South Side of the clip of Fort Worth in the choicest residence portion, and is quickly reached by the "University" electric cars. The schools occupy four large and commod dious buildings on the campus, and three others outside. The equipment of the schools in laboratories, etc., is extensive and superior. The management is prepared to board fifty 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 ladies are cared for by Mrs. Charlotte E. Fisher, assisted by eight other lady members of the faculty. The young men and boys are under military discipline, and in their care the commandant has the personal assistance of president Fisher. military disciplin President Fisher.

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

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SWINE.

TENDENCY OF THE MARKET. TENDENCY OF THE MARKET. The general tendency of the hog market is still downward, notwith-standing the marked decrease in re-ceipts. A year ago the receipts at the far trading markets, Chicago, Oma-ha, Kansas City and St. Louis for the second week in August were 265,-000; this year, 146,600, a drop of 118,400. And yet in the face of these large re-ceipts a year ago, prices advanced 25 cents a hundred during the week. This is no indication however of what the price may be in January, 1896.

THE HOG SUPPLY. There exists a material shortage of matured hogs, while the number of pigs available for the later autumn and winter markets is liberal. In view and winter markets a corn crop record and winter markets is liberal. In view of the certainty of a corn crop record breaking in size and the almost cer-tainty of low-priced feeding material, Orange Judd Farmer has made a spe-ial investigation to determine the pro-bable supply of hogs available for feeding purposes. In addition to its own list of regular country reporters, circulars of inquiry were sent to 1500 leading stock shippers in the principal feeding states. Replies from both sources have been very full and the facts which are now presented reprefacts which are now presented repre-sent a consolidation of local estimates

facts which are now presented repre-sent a consolidation of local estimates of both growers and dealers, covering very minutely the main stock raising districts of the country. The situation regarding mature hogs is complicated by peculiar conditions. Last year there was an almost total failure of the corn crop in districts most prominent as hog producing sec-tions and as a consequence not only was all the available stock fattened and rushed off during the fall and early winter, but pigs, stock hogs and brood sows were sold to go to states better supplied with corn. This left some localities bare of hogs. The states suffered from sporadic outbreaks of fatal disease during the fall and win-ter and to get rid of it marketed every-thing as rapidly as possible. This year a bountiful corn crop is promised ala bountiful corn crop is promised al-most everywhere and extra effort has been made since last spring to breed and save as many pigs as possible. Out of these conflicting conditions our present reports shows that there expresent reports shows that there ex-ists at the present time a material shortage of hogs ready for market, and this shortage while worst where the crops last year failed is by no means confined to those districts. The supply of mature stock hogs, as com-pared with the same date last year, is returned at 89 per cent, a figure which present small receipts would seem to indicate as a conservative seem to indicate as a conservative statement. The decline in number is, seem however, more important than this figure would indicate, as there is a heavier falling off in the principal supply states, in a measure balanced by higher averages in states whose supply is of only local importance.

SUPPLY OF PIGS. On account of the large area planted to corn this spring and the general feeling that after three short corn crops a large one was probable, extra effort was made to breed and save pigs. The spring weather was thor-oughly favorable at time of farrowing, litters were reasonably large, general health good and the proportion of the crop saved unusually large.

These favorable conditions in a mea-sure atone for the scarcity of breeding sows in many districts, and the result was a pig crop larger in proportion to the stock of mature hogs than usual. As soon as possible after farrowing sows were bred a second time, hence the crop of late pigs is even larger.

shade. When it is unduly cold, they should have warmth. They should at all times have good sleeping places. As to food, it should be largely carbonace-ous. Corn may profitably form at least two-thirds of the ration. The same is true of barley, and also of rive. But a rye meal ration should not be fed for a very long parted as piges time of the a very long period, as pigs tire of it. And some nitrogenous food should be And some nitrogenous food should be fed, as shorts or ground eats, but not a very large proportion of the same. More nitrogenous food should be in the ration at the first part of the 'eeding period than at its close. And much care should be taken to try and thar-ket the swine as soon as they are well ket the swine as soon as they are well fattened. A spurt in the market may justify cutting short the fattening period. But when pigs are finished they should not be held for a "ise in price, for as soon as they bease to gain they will become a bill of expense. A few roots may be given to pigs while they are being fattened, but not many, and some oil meal may be given with advantage. advantage.

The September report of the commissioner of agriculture for fattening hogs shows as a general average for the United States, a decrease of 7.4 per cent as compared with last year. Hog cholera and "a strange disease" are reported in some states, affecting principally the young hogs, but the chief cause given for the decrease is scarcity of feed. In South Dakota, which shows a decrease of 34 per cent, nearly all the hogs were sold last year on that account. Eleven states, however, show an increase in numbers over last year, the most noticeable being Montana, 38 per cent; North Dakota, 14 per cent, and Nebraska, 10 per cent. The average condition as to weight and size is 93.6 points over last year; only three states, however, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Mississippi, show a condition above the normal, and they show an increase of but from 1 to 3 $\,$ per cent each. In the South Atlantic and gulf states the condition is but silghtly below the normal, and more hogs are being raised for home con-

PIG-EATING SOWS.

sumption.

Swine breeders are not unfrequently troubled with sows which devour their young. If the sow is an old one, the sooner she is porked the better, but if a young sow, the following course may be pursued with a degree of success. It is plain that she is out of condition and this unnatural taste must be cor-rected. Feed her to relieve costiveness, and give charcoal before farrowhess, and give charcoal before farrow-ing. If she then shows a desire to eat her young sprinkle the pig with kerosene. Do not leave fresh meat si siut se uad aut punous has due to conducive of the taste leading her to

this bad habit.

ELLIS COUNTY HOG SHOW. Ellis county will hold a hog show at Waxahachie on the 11th and 12th of October, 1895. The first day will be devoted to classifying and awarding pre-miums, and the second to addresses. Everybody is invited.

The Texas State Swine Breeders' association will meet at the fair grounds at Dallas October 25 at 2 o'clock p. m. Officers are to be elected and a new constitution adopted. A full attendance is desired.

POINTS ABOUT ALFALFA. Alfalfa seed weighs 60 pounds to the

bushel. For a hay crop, sow 20 to 30 pounds

of seed per acre. For a crop of seed, sow 14 to 18 pounds per acre.

Sow clean seed. North of the latitude of Washingt The total supply, however, appears to be slightly smaller than a year ago, the the ground is warm-from the middle plans of management with sheep in the fall and through a good part of the winter is to schlter at night and on April to the middle of May. Sow of in drills or broadcast. cold or stormy days and allow them to In drills of broadcast. In the South and Southwest and in California sow alfalfa in spring or au-tumn. Sow in drills. In the South run out every day that the weather will permit. In fattening sheep feed lots are nectumn, Sow in drills. In the South sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and essary, but when it can be done, it is best to let the sheep kept for breeding

SHEEP AND WOOL RAISING GOOD MUTTON The man who has had a taste of spring lamb in all its sweetness, like the sheep-killing dog, never forgets it, and he may as well be fed on a well-cooked saddle-flap as to again go back to aged mutton. Good mutton is not to aged mutton. Good mutton is not confined to breed alone nor is it found alone in the spring lamb; but the sheep that will produce the quick mutton of

good quality is the future sheep. Early maturity will be one of the principal maturity will be one of the principal qualities in the coming sheep. It will be of about the size of a 200 pound sheep when mature, and one-half of this should be produced the first year of its life. The profitable sheep will be this kind, and should have an abso-ute mutton conformation. This con-This conlute mutton conformation. formation is that of a long body, round barrel, hardy and early maturing. It

must be full in the parts of the carcass where the best mutton is found. Whatever breed that will best fill the bill in its environment will be the profitable sheep. Lambs should drop not later than the month of March, and

not later than the month of March, and should be sold at or about the age of twelve months, except in market and districts. This of course, only apples to such sheep as are sold, as it will al-ways be necesary to keep up the breed-ing tock, which should be of a more mature age. The boy on the prairie and the pony will have passed away, and good barns and well-fenced pas-tures will fill their function. The open

tures will fill their function. The open shed, while very good for some purposes, will yield to the warm place for ewes at lambing time.

ewes at lambing time. Good feed and plenty of it éarly be-stowed on the flock will be the ever profitable mode of fitting the future mutton sheep. When the lamb is but a few days old it will eat if feed is placed where it can reach it. This is best done by providing lamb creeps. It is astonishing how they grow if the feed is of the proper kind, and there is another astonishing time when they are sold for a very high figure and heavy weight when about one year old.

heavy weight when about one year old. Feed early in life and push them is the secret, and the transaction is bound to be profitable. It will be well to remember that the first 100 pounds will cost much less and sell for more than the second 100 on the sheep. This

business is just in its infancy how, and it will not be long till its study and skill will be well understood by many rather than a few sheep breeders. Early maturity, quality of mutton, proportion of good mutton to live weight, and kindred characteristics will be the sulling ones in the future profitbe the ruling ones in the future profit-

able sheep .- Geo. W. Franklin, in Montreal Journal of Agriculture. THE MANURE. With sheep as with other stock kept on the farm one of the important items of income is the manure. While on pasturage this will be distributed more evenly over the field than with any other class of stock. THE MANURE.

next richest of any usually secured on the farm, poultry manure, if properly managed, being considered the best.

As with all animal fertilizers much de-pend upon the management as to the quality. Whenever it becomes necessary at any time to commence sheltering, the saving of the manure should begin. With anything like fair man-agement the manure secured from any class of stock ought to be sufficient to pay for the labor and care required to

feel and manage. One important item in the management, when it is an item to save the manure, is plenty of bedding. Whenever stock of any kind is confined, sufficient bedding should al-

In supplying bedding not only is it possible to retain all of the liquid vold-

the comfort of the sheep, keeping them warmer and cleaner. There is no es-pecial advantage in using more bedding

than is necessary to obtain the liquid voidings and to keep the stock clean

as more than this is adding to the quantity and lowering the quality. One important item in keeping sheep

sible.-Wool Market and Sheep.

SHEEP SHELTERS.

With sheep this is as important as with any other stock. One of the best

flock by a careful selection and breeding that a customer will be willing to take those that you cull from the flock. Establish a reputation for producing better stock than the average in your neighborhood and the buyers will not

be long in finding you out. It costs as much to feed an old sheep as it does a young, vigorous one. The latter will return a profit if well fed and cared for, while the other will prove a loss.

When good blood is so cheap a farmer who permits miserable, worthless brutes to consume the products of his fields is inexcusably blind to his own best interests.

In the selection of breeders as in the buying of seeds, the farmer is very often imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. Deal only with reliable peo-

A few ounces of wool, a pound of mutton, a little more time and a little more food represent the difference beween profit and loss to the sheep aiser

There must be a breeding season ob-erved or the increase of the flock is practically worthless; in other words, there can be no assurance of an in-crease that will build up the numbers of the flock.

It may be a little affair to allow the sheep to drink from a nasty pool; but they are drinking the germs of parasites that a little later on may carry off the lambs with a queer unknown disease.

Now that autumn and winter are almost upon us see that all breeding stock have plenty of exercise and that young lambs have plenty of muscle producing foods.

As a general thing it is best to allow sheep to run out every day that the weather will permit. Commence feed ing in good season to keep the animals in condition conducive to growing, and profitable fleece of wool.

> Never allow any person to pick out your best ewes. Select the best rams remembering that he is half the flock, and \$10 and \$20 extra for a ram only means a few cents per head on each amb sired by him.

Never before has quality and finish n fine stock been at a higher premium, and being as there is an abundance of feed stuff throughout the country there is little excuse for not stocking the pasture with a high grade or ani-

mals.

Generally after a ewe has passed her fifth year, unless she is above the average, the better plan will be to fatten and market, and select the best of the young lambs to take their places, and in this way the flock may be gradaally improved.

It is not an unusual thing to find the flock reduced in vital conditions before noticed; but that is the time for the breeds of parasites, both internal and external, to develop and assert them-selves, decimating the flock in spite of human skill and industry.

When ewes are permitted to breed at any unseasonable time of the year, the per cent of lambs lost by being dropped in the cold, stormy weather confined, sufficient bedding should al-ways be provided to absorb and retain all of the liquid voidings. With shows this the shows this the shows the shows

tically cut off.

day

Cattle, ttle, Cattlemen are requested to read and tell their friends about the following special bargains: 500 good 1000-pound feeders at - - - - - - -- \$27 00 1000 highly graded Shorthorn cattle--one of the best bred herds in the state, at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15 00

Catt

1000 Brewster county stock cattle, including steers and calves at 10 50 1000 high grade Chihuahua three and four-year-old steers, delivered at Deming, N. M., at - - - - - - - - - - - 15 50 2000 four and five-year-old steers, all in one mark and brand; 30 00 2500 well bred, Northeastern New Mexico cows--good ones and in fine condition; delivered at Amarillo at - - - - - 15 00 3000 highly graded Northeastern New Mexico mixed stock

5000 good Western Texas stock cattle at - - ; - - - 12 oo

We have a big list of feeders as well as all kinds and classes of cattle. Those wishing to buy should not fail to call on or write us.



Commission Dealers in Cattle.

present investigation making a comparative percentage of 93. Excluding Kansas and Nebraska, where there ems a marked shortage on account of last year's failure and consequent ship-ping out of stocks that should have supplied breeding animals this spring, the pig supply elsewhere seems but

little under a year ago. The percentage of stock hogs and of pigs now on hand, compared with a year ago, is reported as follows by states:

	process.	1	
1	States	Stock	
	Linner	Hogs.	Pigs.
	Texas	105	105
	Arkansas	82	. 83
	Tennessee	97	- 98
	Kentucky	90	92
	Ohio		96
	Michigan	. 96	97
	Indiana	97	98
	Illinois	88	94
	Wisconsin	90	94
	Minnesota	96	109
	Iowa	85	90
	Missouri	91	93
	Kansas		84
	Nebraska		80
	North Dakota	100	104
	SouthDakota	99	89
			-

Average 89 MARKETING WILL BE LATE. 93

Correspondents were asked as to the probable date of marketing, and the testimony is well nigh unanimous that the heavy run of hog will not reach market until decidedly later than usual, probably not until Novmber. Treasons are obvious. Old corn The scarce and has been until recently high in price. Owners have simply carried their hogs over, intending to fatten them on new corn. The corn supply will be large, the hog supply limited and conditions conducive to late feeding and heavy weights. The proportion of pigs is also larger than usual, making average maturity later. The only exceptions to these indications of a late run are found either in districts where old corn is plentiful and owners fear a further decline in the hog market or from districts where there is sickness among hogs. An unusual amount of sickness is reported, especially among young hogs. No district seems entirely free, though the most serious complaints come from Central and Western Illinois, Iowa, Central Missouri, and, to a more lim-ited extent, Eastern Kansas and No braska. It is a custom to call every fatal swine disease cholera, and as many deaths have and are occurring in various districts, a cholera epidemic is talked of. As a matter of fact the characteristics of most of the present sickness are not indicative of cholera, and the probabilities are that the trouble is ephemeral in character and not likely to cause any more alarm than already exists. Grass diet, early feeding of green corn and shortened supply of stock water are conditions that may have contributed to the trouble in many districts. Fall weather and a better balanced ration may correct the evil.

FATTENING SWINE.

When fattening swine, give them about all the food they will eat up clean, but no more. See to it that they are in comfortable quarters. When it is warm they should have air and



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cultivate the first season. Do not cover the seed too deep. and the wool as well as the young Alfalfa does not attain maturity growing lambs to run out every that the weather will permit. until the third or fourth year, therefore, do not sow it expecting to get the ings and in this way increase the quanity of manure, but it will add to

best results in less than that time. Alfalfa grows best on a deep, sandy loam, underlaid by loose and per-meable subsoil. It will not grow if there is an excess of water in the soil. The land must be well drained. Alfalfa is a deep feeder. Plow the land thoroughly; the deeper the better. Alfalfa thrives best in soils contain-ing lime, potash, and magnesium., It does not grow well in soils containing an excess of iron, or where lime is

wholly absent. Cut for hay when the first flowers appear. If cut in full bloom, the hay will be woody and less nutritlous.

Cut for seed when the middle clus-ters of seed pods are dark brown. To make alfalfa hay, cut in the fore-noon and let it wilt; then rake into windrows. It should be cured in wind-

rows and cocks, and stacked or put in parns with as little handling as possible. Great care is required in order to get it in stack before the leaves be-come too dry and brittle. The leaves are most palatable and nutritious part

of the hay. Cover the stacks with caps. This will prevent loss by moulding when it rains

In the arid regions, where irrigation is practiced, put water on the field before sowing the seed, and immedlately after cutting each crop of hay. It is not safe to pasture either cattle sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. them the hay, or practice soiling. Feed There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasturage for from ten to tweny hogs per season.

It is always best to provide this in good season, not that it is necessary to Horses can be pastured on alfalfa. There is no better hay for work animals. or for young, growing stock Alfalfa hay is not a complete ration. The best results are got by feeding it with corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or cut straw or roots. Alfalfa contains large amounts of protein, which goes to can secure and the exercise they will take. But they should be confined whenever it is severely cold or stormy, and while severe cold weather may not form blood, bone, and muscle. It is deficient in the carbohydrates, namely, starch, fats, and cellulose or fiber. These must be added to the ration or a set in until in winter, we are flable part of the protein will be wasted. To rid a field of alfalfa, plow in midthat the sheep will be the better if they are protected from it. And it will cost no more to build the shelters in summer, turning up the roots to the hot sun. Or, if the field can be irrigat-

good season than to be even a little ed, let the water stand on it two or three days in midsummer. This will behind. rot the roots, and after the water has been drained off the field can be plowed.

season.

Alfalfa

at a cutting.

than cure.

A glaring example of poor economy is shown by the man who clings to Do not cut alfalfa too late in the scrub stock.

Do not let water stand on a field In buying sheep beware of the pedimore than forty-eight hours. greed "scrub," for he is quite as worth-less as his native cousin. Alfalfa hay, properly cured, has about the same value as red clover nay. The yield is much greater. It

A profitable sheep now must be a good sheep, and this is the only kind of sheep that it will pay to winter. be cut from three or four to seven eight times in a season, and yields from a ton to a ton and a half or more

The first crop of half-bloods from a good registered sire will repay many times over the price of a good ram. Six to ten bushels of seed is the usual yield per acre. Keep the weeds mowed and raked off the first season, or they will choke

The growing and nandling of sieen out the young alfalfa. Sow alone, without any nurse crop. cannot be made profitable where the rams are permitted to run with the The latter is often as harmful as the flock the year round. Screen alfalfa seed before sowing, to separate the dodder and other weed

It does not pay to keep old sheep through the winter, neither is it a good seeds. Dodder or love vine is the worst enemy of alfalfa. Prevention is better plan to send sheep of any kind to mar-ket in a poor condition.

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Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

ABOUT SHEEP.

Hutto, Texas .- Continuing my jour-

ney southward, I called on J. M. Reider, a thrifty tenant farmer, possessing all the evidences of success; a

fine pair of mules, olenty of hogs and stock cattle, and well filled cribs. One mile south of Brushy I called on Wm. Rogan. He has a fine place situated on a commanding elevation. As signs on a commanding elevation. As signs of his prosperity he showed me 90 head of as fine grade hogs as I have seen for many days; a wind mill furnishes water for all purposes, a hundred and eighty-five sheep, headed by a good Shropshire buck, ten grade Percheron horses, a herd of Durham and Jersey

grade cows. He has 160 acres in cul-tivation and 110 fencer for pasturage. He is a firm advocate of Bermuda grass as a pasturage for hogs. I next tenantry. visited the farm of Peter Martin, com posed of 346 acres of black land. He marted with a small capital and has to show for his industry a well filled

healthy in winter is to keep dry, not barn, 73 head of grade hogs, 10 head of only over head, but under feet and by draft horses, and a heard of Helsteinusing sufficient bedding. This can be done to a good advantage if the roof Jersey and Durham cows. Of course he reads the Journal-all prosperous of the shelter is tight. Where a fair-sized flock of sheep is farmers should. I took quite a number of subscriptions at the farm of Rowe kept with good management, a considcrable quantity of manure can be se-cured and manure is one of the four Bros., then passed on to the Rev. Allen's, who, aided by his son, runs a possible sources of income with sheep, the other three being wool, lambs and fine farm. John Pfluger was born of German parents in this vicinity; he mutton and being an income it is an owns a fine farm of 750 acres. A fine item to make the most out of it pos-orchard, Durham cattle, good hogs,

fine horses and a well improved place is the result of his labors. Mr. will act as agent for the Journal in his lo cality.

Sheep will live through the winter without shelter. But the keeping of Wm. Pfluger, a German farmer, setsheep after this plan of management rarely proves profitable. In fact in a tled here in 1851. He owns 2500 acres of black waxey land, a fine house, two of black waxey land, a the house, two steam gins. Mr. P. is a large cattle feeder and diversified farmer. He owns 50 head of Durham cows, about 50 head of good horses, also some fine majority of cases under present condi-tions it will be better to sell the sheep than to attempt to keep them through the winter without shelter. With sheep as with other stock, the principal objacks and jennets. The next place visitkeeping them is profit, and the ed was that of J. W. Parrott, settled by him in 1878. He has a well filled barn, 35 head of Bershire and Polandway to secure a profit is to keep under such conditions as is best calculated to secure it. Sheep cannot grow wool China hogs. A herd of Jersey and Durham cows, 215 cows, acres of good land. In 1878 Mr. C. C. Barnes settled or mutton to an advantage, unless they are in a good, thrifty condition ard they can be kept in a good condition st in this country with a limited capital of 75 cents, today he owns 283 acres of much less cost if they are provided with comfortable shelter. land, 7 head of grade cows, 150 head of feeders, 125 head of stock cattle, 150 head of hogs, two cars ready to ship. 150

confine early, but to be ready when needed. Sheep should be allowed to run out every day that the weather will William's pear orchard is located one mile east of Taylor; is owned by J. T. McCarty; he has fourteen acres plant-ed in pear trees, principally the Le Conte and Klefar varieties. He has permit, they need the benefit of the fresh air, of the variety of food they made quite a success as a truck farm-

Stock water is becoming scarce, cotton picking coming to an end; prepara-tions for next year's crop assuming shape. T. A. EVANS. now at any time to have a cold storm

> SOME BCRROWED TRUTHS. There are some women who prefer a valet to a husband.

Women understand men by intuition themselves, too. The masculine mind is but ill attuned to the subtle harmonies of the feminine heart.

Men make love in a way that either shocks a woman with its coarsness or starves her with its poverty. A life which has principle and sen-timent needs but little else; principle to stand upon and sentimetn to beau-

You can work a man by algebra and

lated or evolved by which you can ar-rive at a correct calculation of a wo-

that farm tenants are rapidly giving way to land holders, and each day that brings the people nearer to such a consummation is to be longed for. It means a broader and more conservalive citizenship.

ket in a poor condition. The sooner the old run-down sheep are fattened and marketed the better, especially at this season when the past-urage is likely to fail at any time. Never sell the best of your sheep un-less you are going out of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the better plan is to so improve your transmission of the business, the tenant class it shows a good man-





The abundant corn crop raised throughout the South creates a prob-lem as to what is going to be done with it. The price is liable to fall to very low figure, and a more profitable way of disposing of it than through market is sought. A correspondent of the Wisconsin Agriculturalist gives us the following method of utilizing

the crop. Corn, like every other plant, has corn, like every other plant, has een greatly wasted in this country In the past, but science is slowly dis-covering new methods of disposing profitably of the so-called waste products. Our corn crop will not be as valuable to us as it should be until we have found some profitable way of using every part of the crop. Even to-day many farmers waste the stalks and cobs and use only the shelled grain. Formerly this was the practice entirely in the West, but the profits on the crop have been reduced so in late years that farmers find themselves compelled to dispose of every part of the corn that will bring them in any

money. The stock, leaves and grains should find some use on the farm, and in many respects these will all come into important play in the farm feeding of the future. For general feeding purposes probably ensilaging corn is the most economical way of saving every part of the crop. Here stalks, husks and grain are all put in the feeding trough together, and the animals are apt to eat them up clean. It is certainly very important that every farm-er should raise some of his crops for ensilage purposes. Why should it all be allowed to form grain where there are cattle to feed through the winter? He knows that a certain amount of food must be saved for them, and by cutting part of the crop for the silo he is getting the best and surest results. Then he need not call much un-on his stock of shelled corn for feed-ing. We are still too far backward in appreciating the full value of the But where the corn is allowed to

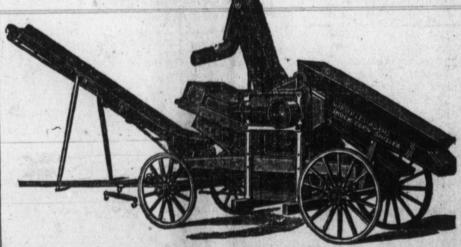
ripen its grains, it is interesting to learn from the experiment stations that the husks contain more nutritive value than we have imagined in the past. The very name "husks" is syn-Fuel. For particulars write onymous with unnutrificus and poor stuff, but names are misapplied. Next to the grain the dried husks of corn are the most nutritious, and digestible of the corn plants. In the North we have been wasting them largely past. When the corn was husked the husks were frequently torn from the called wastes can be disposed of profitably. The corn crop cannot be properstalks and left to blow about the field. We have consequently been throwing away the husks and feeding the stalks. ly utilized until the whole part of the corn plant can be ground up together, including the stalks, tops, husks and stubble. When these can be ground up and grain mixed with the mass, we will have the ideal method of cattle away the husks and feeding the stalks. Another part of the corn that is wasted, even today, is the stuoble. This uncut part is usually left in the field over winter. In the spring the stubbles are harrowed out and the larger ones carted away to be thrown in the nearest waste pile. Some of them are plowed under and go to help fertilize the soil. Now the fact is the digestibleness of the corn stubble is very high, standing next in importance to the husks. An acre of stubble will feeding. Such a machine could be easily devised, and should not be expensive. The thick butts of the stalks are generally wasted by the cows, for are generally wasted by the cows, for they are so large, clumsy and hard that it is hard work for them to bite through. But these thick butts and husks contain 1000 pounds of digestible matter per acre if they can be cut up and shredded properly. Moreover, the cows enjoy the food, and when cut up for them they eat it eagerly. Fur-thermore, the total digestible r after in the ears per acre is put at about 1000 to the husks. An acre of stubble will yield about 600 pounds of digestible, nutritious matter. It is estimated that they are worth 25 per cent more than

the tops and contain much more nutri-ment than the stalks. thermore; the total digesticle f after in the ears per acre is put at about 1500 pounds, and all of the fodder at 1630. In other words we have been wasting the best part of the corn crop. These two facts, brought out by cl-entific investigation at the stations, srow how very apt farmers are to be niistaken and how many of our so-

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> THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY. In the European official statements the year's estimated production is put forward without any reference to the visible supply in Europe and America, which on September 1, 1894, amountwhich on September 1, 1894, amount-ed to nearly 20 million quarters, and on the 1st inst. to seventeen and a half million quarters, nor yet to the unknown quantity in the shape of reserves of old grain in the chief ex-porting countries. Speaking roughly from data already available it would appear that the world has grown be-tween twenty five and thirty million tween twenty-five and thirty million quarters less wheat than in 1894.

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arrive at a correct conclusion, but there has never anything 1 --- n calcu-

THE INCREASE OF FARMS. It is a healthy fulsome sign to see



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country.

and -

Richard should be remembered:

"I never saw an oft removed tree,

Nor yet an oft removed family,

That throve as well as those

farmer, or else he retrogrades.

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That settled be."

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WHY THUS?

Born in precisely the same way, reared as all boys are reared almost tells the story of the early life of the farmer, and following their existence down the pathway of life until all is ended, all faults hidden by the tomb, we fail to find a single analogical feature that distinguishes him from his fellow-man, and yet he is different from any of his race.

A life of toil, commenced almost before he casts his swaddling clothes, and ended when the human frame is no longer capable of locomotion, when the motive power is dormant and the will a slave enchained by bodily ills, and then it ends. All toil has its reward, but not al-

ment of life a-home is to him a strangways to the hardest worker is the er. In Texas the homestead is sacred, greatost reward given, and especially neither the grasp of extortion, the rude is this true of the man who tills the soil from the rising to the setting of the sun. family of a home once honestly earned.

Years fade into new years, and each succeeding year finds him toiling on in the same way his father, yea, his great grandsire, toiled before him, and when at last his work is ended, as a general thing he looks back over the roadway, filled with its numerous hindrances, and finds himself in almost the same condition he came into the world. There must be a potent reason for all this thankless toll, a diagnosis to the long standing disease. What is it, and what is the remedy? Before an answer is offered, or a

remedy suggested, let it be understood that exceptional cases are not being A thrifty class of people often come to wife faint-hearted and complaining if Texas to gain a livelihood and are sucshe is not cheerful with a young baby to nurse, three meals a day to cook cessful. Soon they are followed by over a hot fire, the other children to their less thrifty but more aspiring kinsmen, who, failing to find earth's look after and the house to look after; treasures already dug, sacked and and this, too, when woman possesses loaded for them, in answer to their but four-fifths of the strength of her expectations, return to their homes husband. At this rate there is tenin the much talked of disgruntled confifths work for four-fifths strength. dition. Texas has a living for every Who has the right to complain? man who is willing to earn it. Each Owing to the efforts of a set of unstroke of the pick will give back a golden answer, each furrow of the scrupulous land agents the settlers

from other states who come to Texas plow a rich harvest, but in no sense of the word is Texas a lazy man's are often placed on farming lands that would not, if tilled to its utmost capacity, raise enough to feed a goose The first business of every young the year round. It is a well known man should be to secure a home, a fact that there is an abundance of good land in the state and some poor land. bright spot upon which he can stand

The idea is to look well before purand proclaim to the world that these acres, more or less broad, are his. A chasing. place where he can say, "I am mon-The faise idea that Kentucky and arch." Jean Paul ,has truly said no the blue grass region are the only man can live plously or die righteously places where race horses can be raised without a good wife. We are told by is fast pasing away, as each year's the great Jewish historian that when turf champion claims the great Northman was created Infinite Wisdom saw west as his home. It is a matter of it was not good for him to be alone, some congratulation that Texas is holdand so created for him a help meet. ing her own in this industry as well Men need helpmeets more now than as all others.

More Edens are destroyed by mosjuitos than by serpents.

Contraction of the second

HIGH SPEED RAILWAY RECORDS. elry and complexion and idleness and During the closing days of the last month the two great competing fail-ways that run from London to the furniture, for he may as well set to some famillar tune Job's lamentation. north of Scotland, known respectively as the East Coast and West Coast "Man is born to trouble here beroutes, commenced an acceleration of low," and have it continually. His service on their through trains. In the nose is on a grindstone. The ideas of active competition that followed, the some verdant young men and maidens West Coast companies covered the to-tal distance of 540 miles in the unprethat they can live on no matter what, cedented time of 512 minutes, or at the rate of 63.25 miles per hour. and no matter where, is an illusion it

often takes too long to cure. Seriously, The sustained speed was remarkable in any case, and especially so when it is considered that it was made by a love is a poor stuff to live on, although an excellent desert for a good square regular daily train starting on schedule time, and that the latter half of the meal. If a ----?? is worth earning journey, was made through a moun-tainous country, in which 'or a dis-tanc of 60 miles, the grades are very severe, varying from 1 per cent. to 1.33 -?? it is worth occupying permanently. The doggeral of Poor per cent. The engines, moreover, that hauled the train wasn't the largest on the road, but in some cases were of a type known as the President class, that is now some 25 years old, but which, on account of its excellint per-A farmer that pitches about from ormance, is still in active service. On Thursday, September 12, the New abode to abode, with no more affection than a crow in its flight, must find his fork Central railroad made up a sp labor cheerful, and the keenest enjoycial train that was a counterpart of the Empire State Express, drawn by their latest and most powerful engines, and set cut with the express purpose of "breaking the record" of their trans-atlantic brethren. Over a course that brush of misfortune, nor fell disease is 100 miles shorter and over a line that nor sudden calamity can deprive a is remarkably level and free from gradients, this special train, which was considerably heavier than the En-The home is worth improving, and preserving. Perpetual - improvement glish train, made an average speed that was one nile per hour faster than that of the West Coast train, being must be the rule of every successful 64.348 miles per hour, as against 63.25 miles per hour for the English t:ain. These are both very remarkable performances. For purposes of compari of this city is a man, clad in seedy son, however, they are useless, until we are in possession of all conditions garments, and a weather-beaten straw hat; long ago vision left him, and that prevailed. The bare question of speed is in itself no test of locomotive performance. This is a fact little unwith his violin under his arms he is an applicant for the city's charity. derstood by the public at large; 1 ut well understood by engineers *hemwell understood Sometimes to the tuneful strains of his well understood by engineers them-selves. To judge of two performances instrument the falling coins play a

cheerful accompaniment with their 1. The ratio of the weight of engine to the weight of the train hauled. clinking patter in the musty tincup at 2. The ratio of the amount of coal

it is necessary to know:



full descriptions of every kind of car-riage and wagon I ever heard of. And the price of each was plainly put down. Now, they claim, you notice, to sell to us farmers at factory prices, that is an cheap as they would to dealers. did not know that this was the case course, only as I took their word for it. But I happen to have proof of i now, which may be interesting. friend of ours who deals in carriages said that he thought he could get us wagon and deliver it to us, paying the freight, at the price they quoted, and make something besides. So he tried

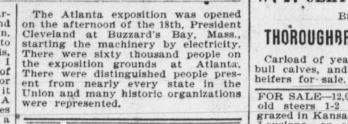
it. I was interested in the result and think some of my readers will be. He found he could not buy the wagon for one cent less than their regular printed price that they had sent to me. This firm seems to be doing the square thing with us farmers who pay cash. We shall buy a wagon from them when

we get around to it.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH OUR GIRLS? From time immemorial this subject has been discussed, hence it cannot be expected that at this late day poor, "insignificant me" can dare hope to throw any new light on the subject, and "there is nothing new under the sun," you know. However, as my bumps of combativeness will show, I

always expect a say in any interesting ontroversy Evidently there is something wrong in the education of our girls. There is no end to the advice offered them. They are taught that the natural sphere of woman is home and a great deal of vague talk is indulged in regarding the necessity of thorough preparation for the time when by some chance or turn of fortune's wheel they will suddenly find themselves presiding over a well-established household. Now home, according to the popular idea, is associ-ated with marriage, and yet how many and how grave are the warnings "our girls" receive against marrying for a home. They are urged to brave even the terrors of old maindenhood rather than let any consideration of a home influence their choice. No wonder they are wavering and unsettled as to any definite purpose in life. Her brother at an early age choses his occupation and begins at once to work out his carcer. His success does not all de-pend on marriage. It is regarded merely as an incident in his life-not his chief aim. Why should not a girl be allowed the same broad field for operation and still retain her modes and womanly dignity? Granted that home is the natural realm of woman hood (and women are conceded the only true home makers), then why are they not taught from the cradle up that the acquirement of a happy home is a worth ambition, and since they are not to marry for one, let their best efforts be directed towards the possession of a complete establishment, independent of marriage. This would make marriage what it should be, a secondary object, and would eventu ally place women above the necessity of undesirable alliances for the sake of getting a home, and only think of the heart aches, disappointments and

ruined lives that might thus be avoidloveless marriage. The children born of such a union are robbed of their true birthright.



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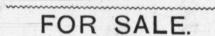
did not pump with Dandy or Chal-Dandy lenge windmills. If they had the river Nile would not not have had water enough to float him, and he might VH never have been discovered

ANY ONE securing the ANY ONE securing the agency for or use of our mills IS LUCKY! Write our Dallas branch for prices on all style wind mills, pumps, tanks, etc. CHALLENGE WINDMILL AND

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Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont. FOR SALE-600 native stock cattle, FOR SALE. 2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes; will clip eight pounds per year's growth per head: also sixty Merino rams. For further information apply to BLAND & ROBERTSON. Taylor Texes consiting of cows and calves and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers; nearly all young stock and partly graded. Will sell for delivery any time until No-vember 15. W. M. Groseclose, Breckinridge, Stephens- Co., Texas.

FOR SALE-About 25 head of Holrt aches, disappointments and ned lives that might thus be avoid-for no good yet ever came of a on or address L. W. Chrisitan, Weath-Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own erford, Texas.



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Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas, Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$1 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. L am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

considered, but the whole farming sountry summed up and an average taken, and furthermore, it is not intended to unravel the puzzle which has befuddled the brain of the thinking world so long. But-only a few suggestions will be given with the hope that even a solitary word may prove of men who earn their daily bread by the weat of their brow. A long and happy

Sfe spent with the farmer renders it possible to portray the beauties of a sontentment arising from a knowledge of the whereabouts of the tomorrow's rations, and furthermore impossible to ast a single aspersion in their-direction.

Among the evils that tend to bind the farmer to his present condition nay be mentioned bad management. too much politics and a lack of confilence in each other, and, perhaps, in tome cases a little laziness. Who has not pondered over the quaintness of the old saying, "a shoemaker's children for poor shoes, and a carpenter's wife has a poor house," and so it is equally patent to say a farmer's family has tothing to eat. A few facts of univeral application may serve to illustrate

the above. Though surrounded by acres of land, low seldom it is that we hear of a 'armer having a good garden, a few abbage, beans and potatoes, but that's ill, and they are gone almost before it t is realized. Another fact, they as a ule, buy all their bacon at heavily adlanced prices than that for which they old it. This seems to be a lack of tood judgment.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of our greatest and most sublime hinkers are by avocation farmers, hey take no part in the affairs of the jountry, permitting themselves to be ead by a party boss.

Of all people in the world, farmers tre the most distrustful of any. All irganizations they affect go to pieces secause of this fact. Where is the md? Who shall seek out the reason of he thusness and point out the way where a better reward is given to hose who so richly deserve it?

There is no doubt but what Texas is ast recovering from the hard times It present the recuperation is not so oticeable for the reason that the men who have always lead the van in the vork of starting new enterprises, as a teneral rule are the men who have uffered most, and until these men take heir places the result will not be as pparent as could be desired, but a etter era is upon us.

What this country needs is more adertising. The people of Texas must ast off the old fogy ideas about there eing nothing in printer's ink. A trip ack to almost any of the old states vill convince a person that if the rich ands of Texas were only known very rain would bring a load of a nity aborers from the worn-out lands of he East.

No doubt many people who come to fexas from the East and Northwest eturn to their homes in a disgruntled condition, but the worst of the matter is that they were disgruntled when they came to Texas, and have been in

his side. Sometimes the harvest is not so plentiful, and wearily he plods his way homeward, when the darkening shadows come, carrying with him a poor opinion of the world's giving qual- df the wind. Ities. And after all this is a callous, and extent of the grades and curvature unfeeling world, the favorites of the on the two roads on which the second fickle goddess care little if any for the benefit to the noblest, grandest set of low-feeling is lost in the chase for almighty dollar.

> Each year as the revelations of ience come to light, an increase of perfection in all things is noticed. On keeping with all other callings, stock raising and farming receive their share of the benefits to be derived from the success of various scientific researches. The yearly improvements on farm machinery and the improved ideas as to stock raising are proving of incalculable advantage to those who use them.

To those who laugh to scorn the idea of educated farmers, it is admitted that a man may be a farmer without scientific learning and even without any learning, but to be successful it requires the experience of a life time, and then there is that awful dread that they may be wrong. While a man familiar with the experiments along all the lines has every advantage in the situation of things.

A great many ways of farming and stock raising can be talked of, but the best way to carry on these vocations is by the use of good sense. Sensible farming and stock raising is the crying need of the hour,

As a general rule the pastures are overstocked. The lands are almost murdered by overstocking. How many pastures are there with a surface as bare and slick as a skating rink?

It is now in order for the people who have not been murdered by Holmes to get together, enumerate noses and form a mutual protective association.

Everybody should make it convenient to attend the Dallas Fair. One never forgets the occasion and as an educator they beat schools.

Success on the farm is the surplus over expenses. Without a surplus a farmer is liable to be a desperate toiler all his life.

The Journal would like to have the ideas of its readers upon all subjects pertaining to agriculture and stock raising.

Don't ever tell people that you think there is not an honest man alive; you are telling an opinion of yourself.

The West Texas Farm Journal has changed its name to the Texas Stock and Irrigation Farmer.

Many a man imagines that he is a philosopher when he is just plain crazy. Life is too short to be eternally walting for something to turn up.

The Period for September is on the Journal's exchange table.

People who want to meet trouble never have far to walk.

Many a farmer groans over the hard

burned, water evaporated, and oil reed per mile to the weight of train hauled. 3. The state of the weather, whether wet or dry, and the force and direction is made

With all these data to nand a very close estimate could be made in case of the actual units of work rer formed in a given unit of time. after such a comparison, pased on accurate data, as above, could it be even approximately stated which performance was the most satisfactory

The farmer who attempts to raise pigs without pasture is neglecting a source of profit and a natural aid in preserving the health of his swine Grass is not only an inexpensive feed. but it is also a growing and health fiving food. It gives growth without fat, and provides the form that can be readily fattened when you wish to com-plete them for market. Grass can be supplemented with a small daily of corn to the advantage of both; that is better in producing results than either would be alone. Other grain can be substituted for corn with equal

benefit, except perhaps as to expense. There are so many ways of having pasture that no one is deprived of this excellent sort of feed for their growing Clover, blue grass, timothy pigs. falfa, millet, rye, oats, etc. If you have no field set with the regular grasses, rye can be sown on a plot and pasture furnished in a few weeks that is equal to the best of them. One of our correspondents asks about

owing white clover for hog pasture We would not attempt it. It is not we would not attempt it. It is not easy to get a set, and alone would make a poor pasture. When mixed with blue grass it does better, but we would rather have all blue grass. It causes horses to slobber and may the same with pigs.

The incentive and business in hog raising is the money you will make in about the entire cost of producing a hog is the value of the feed given him. The feed is the raw material; the pork is the manufactured article; the pig is the machine through which it is accomplished. Through the skill of breeders the machine has been improved until it turns out a greater per pork for a given amount food than at any period in the pig's history. Therefore, it is not so much history. Therefore, it is not so much what kind of feed a pig will do best on, unless the cost of the feed is also taken into consideration. A pig will eat just as much dollar wheat as 50 cent wheat if you give it to him, but will not turn out any more pounds of pork from the dollar wheat than from the 50 cent wheat; consequently the 50 cent wheat; consequently, it would be poor policy to feed a pig a dollar's worth of wheat to make 70 cents' worth of pork, especially when 30 cents worth of corn would do the same thing, or where 20 cents worth of corn and grass combined will do it even better, and less risk of injury to

the machine. A little study of the economy of food for growing hogs will be found bene-ficial to most of us. The combination of two conditions caused the extensive feeding of wheat the past year. One was the low price of wheat, and the other was the high price of corn. These, conditions may not prevail soon again.

-American Swineherd. CARRIAGES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

(Extract from letter of T. B. Terry, the well known and popular writer and contributor for the Frind Cal Farmer of Philadelphia.) He says: "Some weeks ago I noticed the advertisement in the P. F. of the sale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, Hall's Catarrh Cure is take We want a light spring wagon to

run around with, one that will carry 1000 pounds, if necessary, and that has 1000 pounds, if necessary, and that has two seats. We want a good one, the best made. Our old one began to get weak and we sold it for what it would bring. So I wrote the Alliance Co. for

What can be expected of children whose only inheritence is lust and passion. An eminent physician has de-clared that murderers have been con-ceived by women who loathe and hate ceived by women who loathe and hate their husbands. Such offsprings are never as strong physically, mentally or morally as those begotten by loving, congenial parents. I may go still fur-ther and assert that such sins against nature produce shattered health in the Show me a woman who has parents bound herself to a man she does not love and I will show you one of God's unhappiest creatures; diseased in body and mind. This is natural, since hap

piness is essential to health. I do no presume to give advice, but it would be better, far better, to wash dishes in some Christian home than to marry for any other motive than love for the on would make happy, for in the sight of God a loveless marriage is but galized prostitution." Give "our girls" more freedom of action. Let them see and know that we have confidence in their ability to take care of them-selves. They will honor us more for this trust and their own self-confidence will become strengthened and they will thus be better prepared to overcome temptations and difficulties to the met along life's pathway from which the fondest parent cannot always will sell on easy terms or lease till shield them. Teach them that God's April 1896 or longer, with or without most beautiful, noblest handiwork is a the Christian woman. Do not have them feel that we deem it necessary to keep a constant watch over them. a pure-minded, virtuous girl there could be no greater insult offered.

Make companions of them. Do not terrify them and quench the love in their hearts by playing the tyrant. character but has a key to it. Get possession of the key and all will be well. Draw out their ideas, their longings and ambitions, their sorrows and their joys and sympathise with them all you can. Do not over-burden them with advice. It is my opinion that girls, as a rule, receive too much attention in this way. Everybody talks about the girls. Their dispositions, habits, tastes, dress, general appearance and character are debated without stint, and many a nice girl would feel an indignant blush suffuse her face could she but hear the things said about her. Old women and old men. more especially the latter, ought to be reading their Bibles, and establishing peace with their Maker, often find more pleasure in tearing a young girl's character to pieces an distributing "news" which has carefully patched up to suit their taste and sent out upon its inglorious mis-sion. Men with daughters of their own boys with sisters near and dear to them. are woefully susceptible of this disease when in their strength and manhood they should be the proper ones to p to her support. "Our girls" should careful in their deportment and very give as little cause as possible for gos not but that some people will talk whether there is any cause or not Again, I say, let a girl know that you believe in her purify, honor and trust her, and she needs no other safeguard. ONE OF THEM.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that can not 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 & Maryin, Whole-

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

The meanest man in existence the West Texas dentist who makes they came to Texas, and have been in Many a farmer groans over the hard a catalogue and prices for cash. They his wife eat nothing but soup to save that self-same condition ever since. work of the harvest field, but calls his sent me a catalogue with pictures and her false teeth from wear.

MERINO-RAMS-SHROPSHIRE - I times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty shall have for sale at Morgan, Tex., about September 15 a choice lot of rams from the Merino and Shropshire flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page, Batavia, N. Y. The Merinos are large, strong, wooly sheep, one to three years old. The Shropshires are first-class. These sheep will be sold at very low prices for one-half cash, balance next June. If you are in need of rams and will come and see them I am sure you will be suited. Will deliver at any railroad station in the state. Call on or write

FRANK L. IDE. Morgan, Texas. Texas.

FOR SALE-Farm and ranch in Palo blooded cattle of any breed for future Pinto county; 1280 acres in a square block, fenced with four wires; 100 acres or immediate deliver in cultivation; orchard, well and tanks; fine grass. Address M. L. Sikes, Christian, Palo Pinto Co., Tex. City, Mo.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE-An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles HOME FARM HERD. east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas. Two dwellings, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or class. More land for trade or sale cheap if wanted, Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale

WEBB & WEBB. Baird. Texas.

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

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

Shreveport, La. FOR SALE-We have for sale 300 head of steers, 125 4-year-old and up, 60 3-year-old and 125 1s and 2s, and a few cows. Will sell part or all. Ad-dress Box & Leaverton, Crockett,

Houston Co., Texas. WANTED-Lady wishes position as

governess or companion to a lady Send full particulars to "Teacher," bo 28, Menardville, Menard County, Tex. box

THE GREAT DISPERSION.

The Shorthorn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing out sale of the entire Forest Grove herd of fine show cattle and val uable breeding stock, property of the late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, October 25. The sale will be positive and will include the renowned bulls, Young Abbottsburn 119679 and Nonpareil Chief 113034, and such cows as Imp, Princess Alice, Imp, Victoria 79th, Linwood Golden Drop, Gwendoline 2d,

Isabella 3d, etc., generally conceded to be the richest collection of Shorthorn cattle in North America at the present best. address N. B. Deatherage, administra-tor, Richmond, Ky.; Col. R. E. Edmon-\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs.

son, auctioneer. At Sa, In. some fine saddle stallions cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, and mares will be sold. Cattle sale be-8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, gins at 1 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE. 500 head of good feeding sheep-2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds. Ad-dress J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF POland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or sub-ject to registration; price 140 per head. George B. Loving & Co. herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep. rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illus trated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. : 369 M. SMITH. Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, I will contract or buy on commission I. D. DUCKWORTH. 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TOWERS & COLLINS.

FORT WORTH.

stock is the man that gets there these

Taylor, Texas,

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

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

P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas,

FOWLS AND ECCS FOR SALE, From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-mouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 pe: 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,

Hereford Park Stock Farm,

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

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

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

IRISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pit games have been bred pure by me for 14 pit games have been bred pure by me for 14 W. H. BACHMAN, Bowman, Arche Co., Tex., breeder and shipper of Pure Bred Poland-China swine. Stock the \$10 WILKES \$10

Texas.

State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder. Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be: breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.



TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex. BERKSMIRE, Chester White, BJersey Red & Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey & Hol-

with its use.

breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in

world, having taken first prize

same at all late fairs and in Europe.

ears. "riginal stock imported. "

Texas, Some of the fowls above

Cheap.

cost me \$15 each.

For ten dollars I will deliver on a of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of eith-

O. I. C. \$10.00.

Correspondence solicited and satisfac-

er sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with

each pig. Money to ac7 company order, Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.

tion guaranteed

Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorugh bred Poland China swine, · · · choice,

bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

fancy

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO The MONARCH INCUBATOR

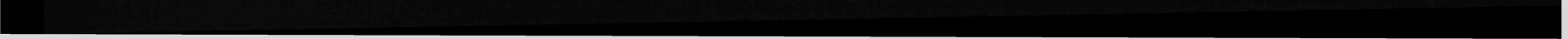
The best, most practical and successful machine existence. No night work or addled eggs connected Send c stamp for illustrated catalogue. JAS. RANKIN, So. Easton, Mass, BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas,

the world's fair over all breeds and

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. F Hogs, Poultry, Sport.ng Dogs, rend stamps for catalogues, 157 engravings, N. P. BOYER & CO., (oatesville, Pa. reeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

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



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE WOMEN'S WORLD. THE WOMER'S WORK Oh, to be alone! To escape from the work, the play, The talking, every day; To escape from all I have done, And all that remains to do. o escapé, yes, even from you, My only love, and be Alone and free.

Could I only stand Between gray moor and gray sky, Where the winds and the plovers cry, And no man is at hand. And feel the free wind blow On my rain-wet face, and know On my rain-wet face, and know am free-not yours-but my own. Free-and alone!

For the soft fire-light For the soft hre-light And the home of your heart, my dear, They hurt-being always here. I want to stand up-upwright, And to cool my eyes in the air, And to see how my back can bear Burdens-to try, to know, The learn to grow! To learn, to grow!

I am only you! I am yours—part of you—your wife! And I have no other life. I cannot think, cannot do, I cannot breathe, cannot see; There is "us," but there is not "....e"-And worst at your kiss, I grow Contented so.

COMFORTABLE WIVES.

At last we have another letter from Cheerfulness: We had begun to think Cheerfulness. We had begun to think this warm weather had caused her to change her name and she could not write because no longer cheerful. I greatly fear some of these husbands are going to get puffed up with pride if they take time to read our House-hold and find they are the "hobbies" of certain good, fond wives. Don't let them read it. They might put on airs of superiority and unconsciously make you suffer for your confession. I am patisfied Cheerfulness is what Robert Louis Stevenson calls a "comfortable wife" to live with. He says the most desirable wife possible is "the com-fortable wife"—the wife with whom it is comfortable to live; one who does not know too much, nor too little; not too strong, neither too weak, just comfortable. He says a man would rather have a wife who would laugh with him when he laughs, and weep when he weeps, than one who could give the most enlightened views on all im-This is true, even of the wisest men. A husband has a right to expect com-fort, recreation, entertainment around his hearth. It is not the woman who can discuss modern philosophy from Kant to Spencer, who meets these quirements of the husband, and 'tis quirements of the husband, and the not she who holds him closest to his hearth and her heart. But it is she who is most gifted in that light and agreeable talk, that graceful touching agreeable talk, that graceful couching upon many, subjects, but none too deeply, so well done by tasteful wo-man; she who amuses, drives care away by clever bits of innocent gos-sip and playful badinage. This is not

encouraging to the "smart" woman, neither to the new woman. But it is

like

the

have 1

a fact. Now, these crumbling gods of many a wise woman's fancy, would rather be entertained before their own fire by cleverly repeated gossip than the wis-est discourse on franchise and the bal-

They will admit it is most agreeable to meet occasionally she who keeps just now I have all pace with modern thought, and she need for some time. nows the latest opinions on fran-

more than one hobby, but my greatest is a handsome country home with beautiful surroundings a green slop-ing lawn, dotted with a few shrubs and shade trees, graveled walks, beds of flowers, and a sparkling fountain beneath a shady tree near the door. I have planned and built many in my imagination, only to have them tum-ble down like all other air castles. But if I over realize my anticipations, will not feel greatly disappointed,

but will strive to be content with my lot, for love and happiness can reign es supremely in a lowly cottage as in the costliest mansion.

Another of my great desires is to be a well read woman. But a busy farm-er's wife has little spare time for readback to. She is almost 75, hale and cheerful, planning her home work with as much interest as a young woman; her only care is to have on the wedding ing, as many can testify; but I manage to get a few minutes every day to de-vote to reading. At present I am en-gaged upon Ancient History, and find it very interesting and instructive. Most all my reading in this has been garment when the Master calls. Old age to her brings no looking backward, no wishing she were young again, as eternal youth is just before her. It does us good to know we will never grow old in spirit. You know the done while churning. Last winter my husband and I would rise an hour Christian science people teach us that that is about all there is anyway. We earlier than time to begin work and vote that extra time to reading; one all know our spirits make our faces. On a crowded train up near St. reading one morning and the other next; then our minds were fresh and bright, and we enjoyed it much better Louis we saw a woman with a very darling little dog, with a nice little than to have held our readings at bed-time. I enjoy historical series greatly wrap to protect its delicate frame.] wondered if she would have taken that and think we should make them the most prominent subjects in reading much pains with a shivering, barefoot child. She carried it very tenderly on from the fact that they are more im-portant. Romances and stories are very fascinating, but if indulged in too fre quently, they create a distaste for more solid reading matter. True, historical romances are valuable in fixing points of history in one's mind that

her lap, its nose being in such close proximity to a big Texan's knee as to remind me of Josiah Allen's prayer for Mrs. Flamen's little child. I did not blame the poor little dog. He looked as if he had intelligence enough to feel ashamed of the situation. might otherwise be forgotten. Have any of the Household tried the Chautauqua Circle? If so, please report. It seems to me that would be a good

If any of you want to find beef higher than when the cow jumped over the moon, step into a railroad dining car and try a stingy little slice method to pursue. I, too, am reading the Bible through, and I think that is I have been reading "What Can She Do?" by E. P. Roe, a good book for parents and daughters. It pictures the tarrible concentration one book we should not overlook in making our selections, for certainly terrible consequences of raising, or rather letting girls grow up, without learning something thoroughly enough other can furnish the sweet comfort and solace found within its precious pages. Yet how many have this valto make an honorable living if they are thrown out to rustle for themselves. uable volume in their possession—some professing to be Christians, who have Lest I weary you, adieu. EMMA GEORGE. never made an attempt to read it. I have a lady friend who has each days reading alotted, and reads her Bible

kind or

Joyton, Sept. 7, 1895.

through every year. I think her rule is to read two chapters every day in Dear Mrs. B .- The constant influx of girls from the country into large cities brings with it portentous dangers and the week and eleven on Sundays. Like Irene, I often think what would we mothers do if it were not for reevils. Dreaming of an easy time, good We mothers do if it when not for the ligion. How any woman can be a mother and not be religious is puz-zling to me. Why, it seems the very nature of the case, the great respon-sibilities of training the young nearts and minds for a life of usefulness here wages, a better wardrobe and more congenial companions; dazzled with the vision of city amusements, and hoping, perhaps, to find a marriageable ner and settle down into a comfortable city home, thousands leave the farm or the village and flock to the metropoand minds for a life of usefulness here and eternity hereafter, would compel lis. Here many of them confront a situation far different from that which us to look for a higher, surer guide than worldly wisdom. Hew many heart bleeds for children who are 'e-ing trained by irreligious parents! I am glad to find so many Christian they imagined in advance of their actual experience of city life. The wages they get are meager; their lodgings far from comfortable; they have no home life; they face new temptations and I thank you, Frances and M. K. for our kind words. I will enclose the detrials, and their life becomes one of hardship and trouble. In the store, factory, shop or office they are beset with danger and annoyance, while all sired recipe, which I hope you will Maria, you paint such beautiful pen

about them are pitfalls spread for un-wary feet. Some of them, with unusual aptitude for stenography, type-writing and kindred occupations, or with fine executive gifts, make their way to the top and secure first-class posts; but a greater multitude struggle and almost starve on five or six dollars a week. This latter class are un

able to save any money; a week's ill-ness brings them in debt, and a month without employment renders them ob cts of charity. How much better it would be for most of them were they to stay at home, help in the household, or accept such work as might be available on the

farm or in the village. Our large cities now contain thousands of girls in a sorry plight, either without employtruggling for bread-girls who might have remained in comfort at home, or who could have found work of some sort in a country town to support them, with less strength, nerve power and vital ford -to say nothing of the dangers which RUPTURE®PILES now beset them in the city. What a kindness it would be to thousands who are helplessly planning to rush city-ward " to find something to do," could a persuasive word reach them and say, "Batter stay of home" CURED Without the KNIFE, business. FISTULA.FISSURE, Syphilis, Stricture, Emissions, all Sexual and Urinary Dis-cases, Female Weakness. Con-sultation Free. Write for Symptom Blanks. Address with Staup, Dr. GLAZE, Specialist, B Better stay at home. SYBIL.

day in shops and offices or sewing. Of til it is like very thick apple sauce. Put away same as jelly. Spiced Tomatoes—Two pounds to-matoes, one tablespoonful cloves, two pounds sugar, one tablespoonful all-spice, two pounds vinegar, one table-spoonful cinnamon, one-half tetle-spoonful cinnamon, one-half tetle-spoonful mace. Skin the tomatoes, cut the back weigh and clow sugar os course they can't afford to keep horses and carriages. A good bicycle will be a source of health and pleasure to them for years. I imagine that any sensible man would prefer to have his wife or daughter take even that kind of exercise, if it gives them health and happy spirits, than to find them cooped up lamenting over the frailties of womanin pleces, weigh and allow sugar as directed. Place tomatoes and sugar on the stove in a preserving kettle and simmer slowly for two hours. Then add glorying in their ill health. Men as well as women are becoming more sensible. They want companions instead of chronic apothecary shops. the other ingredients and simmer one hour longer, stirring often and put My mother is still keeping a light in the old home for the children to come away in bottles tightly sealed. BUSY BEE.

PEACHES-HOW TO SERVE THEM. Peaches, by many esteemed the most delicious fruit that grows, are now in the market, and while some consider that to cook them in any way is to "paint the lily," others are glad to have the new recipes for serving them. A very dainty dessert is peach cream, which is prepared as follows: Whip one pint of cream to a stiff

froth, laying it on a sieve. Pare a dozen and a half of fine peaches and boil them with half a pound of sugar. When they reach the condition of marmalade press them through a cowhich has been scaked an hour in half a cupful of water in a warm place near the stove, and add a tumblerful of good cream. Stir it thoroughly to make it smooth, and when it is about to harden, add the whipped cream, stirring lightly in till it is well mixed, then put into a mould, and set on the ice or in some cool place. A pretty garnish is to range haives or quarters

garnish is to range halves or quarters of fresh peaches around it. Peach Shortcake—To a quart of flour add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, and two of cream of tartar. Mix, and add half a pint of milk to make a soft dough. Or sour milk can be used, omitting the cream of tartar. Roll this dough thin; bake in delly-cake tins. When done, open the cakes and butter both sides. Have juicy peaches cut in rather thin slices and sugared before preparing the dough, in order to gather plenty of juice. Arrange them on the upper and lower layer, putting one layer on top of the other. Set the cake n the oven a few minutes

Frozen Peaches-Pare, stone, and cut into slices, nice freestone peaches. Add sugar, as in serving for desserts, only use twice as much; some of the sweetness seems to evaporate in the freez-ing process. Put into an ice cream freezer and proceed as in freezing water ices.

Peach Float-Dissolve a box of gelatine in a teacup of cold water; then boll three pints of milk with two-thirds of hot milk to dissolve the gelatine tho-roughly; then let all boll together for ten minutes. Have ready a dozen large or a dozen and a half medium-sized peaches pared and sliced. When the mixture is nearly cool, but not stiff, stir them in and set on ice. Serve with

Hot Peach Tart-Rub two tablesponsfuls of butter into one pint of flour, add a half teaspoonful of salt, and then add sufficient milk to moisten -about one cupful . Roll out in a sheet half an inch thick. Fill a baking-dish with sliced peaches, allow to each peach one tablespoonful of sugar and one of water. Cover over the crust, make an opening in the center, brush top with melted butter and bake in a mouerant shour. Serves hot, with cream: SYBIL. and bake in a moderate oven half an

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Book Free.

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OCCIDENT

nd for Sp

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

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UNITED STATES PAINT M'F'G

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We have not yet advanced the price of ou

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DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

11:49 8:06 5:04 Lv Weatherf'rd Av 9637 1:00 10:0 12:49 8 22 6:00 Ar Miner 1 W. 1 v 7:4 3:09 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 Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-

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Daily except Sunday.

and Northwestern Railway.

NO 4 NO 4 X X NO 6

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells

iron fence and all iron work







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

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS

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

chise and the ballot, but to look across the harth at such an one three hundred and sixty-five evenings every year for thirty or forty years! Oh, no! And would do one so much more goo men are wise, even if they do crumble, they were "talked over." Then I and soon we detect the odor of clay about them, and realize with a shock their coarser grain makes it impossible for them to comprehend us at all times -and they look puzzled when we most These are the kind of books I like, and expect sympathy and understanding. It is simply a difference in quality of clay used in creation. Woman is finer, but man is wiser. Of course comfortable people are the most desirable with which to spend a life time. Robert Lõuis Steyenson knew, and I

fancy chose a most "comfortable wife." It is said she was all in all to him and made the last years of his life comfortable and pleasant. She is an intellec tual woman, too. She proved it by loving him so devotedly, for those who knew him say he was all intellect; pure, refined intellect, from which all coarse-ness and grossness had fallen away, if it was ever there. His intellect must have been like a brilliant light in a pure and delicate vessel, too frail and too soon broken. As most of our letters show an in-

terest in books and authors. I am go-ing to repeat a story told me this summer by a man who had the pleasure of knowing Stevenson personally. He said when Stevenson was in America he went to Saranac in the Adirondack mountains, with the hope of regaining his health. As soon as it was known he was Robert Louis Stevenson of course every kindness and courtesy possible was shown him. Invitations showerd upon him thick and fast. He accepted so many he decided he must something in return. So he sent out invitations to a tea at his bachelor cottage. The invitations were sent. a week in advance. He was very absent-minded and forgetful. When the day named in his invitations are, guests began to call. He had been so busy writing he had not even made a re-

spectable toilet. He was overwhelmed at so many callers in one day, and attributed it to American kindness curiosity, until his doctor arriving late reminded him it was the day for his tea. He had forgotten it entirely, and tea. He had forgotten it entirely, and the poor guests who had expected so much had not even a cup of tea, and but a puzzled welcome. The Household will be delighted to

read a most interesting letter from Emma George this week. Her long silence has been caused by absence. We will hope for another letter soon. We are especially favored this week with one of "Busy Bee's" excellent letters from Riverside. Also from "A Reader." Bbe and "Isabelle" are our old maids. Yes, we will call "Isabelle" one although she protests.

though she protests. The most delightful book I have read for a long time is "The Love Affairs of An Old Maid." I will get it for "Isa-belle" and "A Reader" if they say so. I have been asked to recommend some good reading. We have talked much of books, but nothing of magazines. I would recommend the best magazines lways. They contain most excellent I would recommend the best magazines always. They contain most excellent reading. If any of you take the Cen-tury read in the September number "A Cup of Trembling," by Mary Hollock Poote, It is unlike most of her stories, but is strong and poweafully written. It works out a sin and its consequences clearly and convincingly as the It works out a sin and its consequences as clearly and convincingly as the simplest mathematical -problem. I consider it one of the most powerful short stories read lately, for it gives one a horror of what it pictures; shows the awful consequences of such min the awful consequences of such mis-takes; the impossibility of happiness where wrong has been done, and the hopelessness of peace here or here-

LETTER THAT IS ALWAYS GOOD

A LETTER THAT is ALWAYS GOOD Riverside Cottage, Sept. 16.
Dear Mrs. B.-I have just finished anding the Household page, and an rom pied to have my say.
Dear Busy Bee No. 2. You write such boos find in you a true home maker. I see no reason whatever for surely such a busy hive as ours can contain more than one Busy Bee. Like you, I have
28 to 105 degrees almost every day since we returned to the ranch.
38 to 105 degrees almost every day since we returned to the ranch.
39 to 105 degrees almost every day since we returned to the ranch.
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I do not have very much time for reading, and I am now reading Emerson's Essays, and I only wish I could read them with some one elese-they Then I have Drummond's "Ascent of Man Holme's "Autocrat of the Breakfast rent reading, will keep me some time. These are the kind of books I like, and maybe the book I most enjoyed read-ing was"Uarda," by Ebers. Have any of you read it? It is not read so much as many books, I know, but it seemed to me so full of beautiful thoughts And then it is a story of people long ago, a subject I never weary of. And enjoyed "Cranford." "Miss Mattie"

pictures. I wish you would come of-tener. How I would have enjoyed that glorious sunset with you. How often

poet to express my appreciation of the

manifold gifts of nature's handiwork.

A GOOD LETTER FROM ONE WHO CALLS HERSELF AN OLD MAID.

Archer Co., Texas, Sept. 11.-Dear Mrs. B. and the Household: For awhile

I feared I had found my way to the waste basket, but I'm real glad I did

not, for now I can come again. I thank you very much, Mrs. B. for of-

fering to get those books for me, but just now I have all the reading I will

wished for the genius of a

BUSY BEE.

Now, I musta't talk 'books' any Now, I mustn't talk 'books' any nore this time, for there are other 'Household.'' I want to say amen to Busy Bee's dear friends, you are eurious to know more this time, for there are other things of interest discussed in' our

(No. 2) letter in the September 6th number. To all of it, "hobby" and everything else. I can't quite agree with Isabelle that chivalry is either dead or sleeping and am thankful that am not living in any earlier age of world than this.

If Isabelle could but see the courtly espect with which I have seen men treat woman, who in rough attire and common-place position, were "doin the work that their hand found to do, doing she would see that there was much chivalry in our world yet. My life has been spent among the cow-boys and I wish that I could write a worthy tribute to their noble kindness and hon-est chivalry. I will send a few of my favorite receipts for R. H.'s book and hope she will like them. My "hobby" is a nice home and good cooking, but I have little chance to put it into practice as our household has a second ol maid in A READER. old

AN INTERESTING LETTER. Dear Mrs. B.-I have wandered far ince we last met in the household; have been spending the past six weeks at my childhood home in Iowa. It does one good to go back occasionally among the friends of their youth; the outstretched arms and tearful eyes tell us of friendships that time nor distance cannot change. While waiting for our train on the "Katy" at Fort Worth I thought of our newspaper friends, especially our own editor. We enjoyed every hour of our visit; came back over the 'Frisco from St. Louis to Paris, Tex., thence to our Western We saw some beautiful country home. in the Indian Territory. I saw high hills. wooded to their very summits: so different from our own sunkissed hills, which are all bald-headed. We were in Southwestern Missouri among the Ozarks. It is the grandest fruit country I ever saw, especially for ap-ples. The markets were overstocked with every fruit at 7 cents per bushel. I thought of our West Texas friends, where fruit is such a luxury, while resting under those apple trees, groaning with beautiful fruit.

Yet after all the grand sights that met our eyes we are glad to get back "to the sweet sunny South, Where the mockingbird sings us to sleep every night."

I love my adopted state and am very ans. Humanity is much the same everywhere. We find kind hearts, if everywhere. We find kind hearts, i that is what we are looking for, wher ever we go. If we draw up like a mud-turtle in our shells, we are apt to find the same kind of company. We generally get what we give in th's life. Texas greëts her children warm-

ly. The mercury has pointed to from 98 to 105 degrees almost every day

NONE WERE CHEEREUL. Seymour, Baylor county, Tex., Sept 15, 1895

From The Rancher.

what we are doing. We are rounding, shipping, and branding. I have been preserving, cooking, sewing; doing all kinds of housework in general. I never have an idle moment, but aside from my work I have time to read a good book, paint a picture, or, best of all, have a chat with one of the best Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufac-turers of the United States Water and husbands in the world. I am never too busy to stop and give him the daintiest meal I can prepare. I am so glad someone else thinks the cow boys are good for something else be-Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc. also manufacture tents awnings, sides running cattle. Mine helps with all the work when it is necessary, and paulins and wagon covers, Twentysecond street, near Strand, Galveston is kindness itself. So I am happy as a big sunflower, and intend to make Texas. Please mention this paper. him so just as long as I live. Busy Bee No. 2 asks me what thought of "The Heavenly Twins."

must confess I only have a faint re-memberance of hearing of them once before. Please tell me where I car get it and I will read it. Have any of the sisters ever read "Night Scener City Life," by DeWitt Talmage?

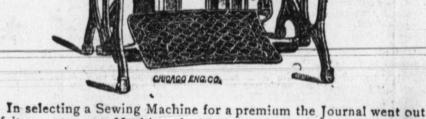
have just finished it, and I think it is perfectly grand. Mrs. M. E. J., thank you very much for your kind-ness. I was raised on a farm, but 1 do not know everything pertaining to the farm, and if I should want to know anything about the farm will gladly come to you for it. My idea of children's rooms is this, as they are nearest mama's heart they should be nearest her in everything else. Therefore I think the family room should the ideal of the home, give them their toys and let them sit near her and play. Mothers know best how to right all their troubles, and can do it best when she has them by her, and knows who is to blame. Some will say oh, they keep the floor in such a muss and they are so noisy. Well, dear mother, isn't it better to have a lit-tered floor and a merry laugh or scream, than to have them in the streets, or roaving around with boys or girls, smoking, chewing and learning everything degradswearing. ing, and nothing elevating? By all ans have the family room the prettiest one on the place. The next rettiest, the boys and girls bed rooms. Have them next mama's.

If very small ones, put their little beds in mother's room, just as near hers as you can. Do we not in infancy take their little hands in ours and guide their little feet. How much more important is it for us to get their thoughts and guide their little minds. There, and guide their little minds. There, now, you have my hobbys, it is hus-band, three bright jewels, home and

flowers. Oh how long I have tarried. Please, Mrs. B., forgive me and I will try not to forget that I am writing instead of talking next time I come. The Journals true friend.

SOME JOURNAL RECEIPTS.

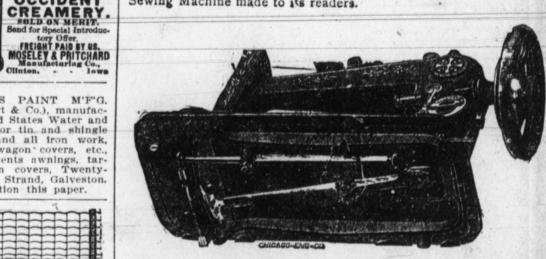
Tomato Butter-Seven pounds to-matoes, four pounds brown sugar, onehalf cup vinegar, one teaspoonful cin-namon, one teaspoonful ginger, onehalf teaspoonful cloves. Four boiling water on the tomatoes to remove the skin and peel them. Place in a preserv-ing kettle and cook very slowly for at least one hour, stirring often. At the end of this time add the sugar, vine-gar and spices and cook the whole un-



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is offering the best Sewing Machine made to its readers.



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

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ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP. DURABLE MATERIAL,

FINE ATTACHMENTS,

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

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





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PUEBLO. And the Great Wichits, Red River,

and Pease river valleys, the fluest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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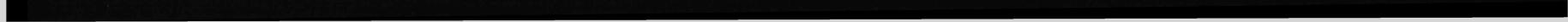
THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibaled train between

Galveston and St.Louis.



Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kanisas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments v-this line and thereby insure prompf and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates CHEERFULNESS. of your consignment 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. MESEITT. General Live Stock Agent, St. Lenis. J. A. WILSON. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tevas For Francis, M. K. and others.



IOAN & WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Stock Agent, Madagel Stock Yards, III.

Live Stock Agent, Ma

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

PERSONAL.

Geo. Gray, a cattleman from Mid and, was in the city Saturday.

W. K. Bell, a Palo Pinto county ranchman, was in the city Tuesday.

W. E. Cobb, the well-known Wichita Falls cattleman, was in the city Monday.

Sid Moore, a well-known cattleman of Comanche county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Thos. A. Caufield of Waco was in the city a few days ago en route to his ranch in Borden county.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Monday

J. M. Lynch, formerly of Fort Worth a citizen of Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Brooks Davis, the well known Panhandle cattleman, spent most of the week in the cattle center.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, who feeds several thousand cattle every winter, was in Fort Worth Monday looking for feeders.

Tom Montgomery, whose ranch is in Crosby county, is enjoying a few eeks' lay-off among his many friends n Fort Worth.

W. N. McCarty, who owns a ranch mear Strawn and is also pasturing sev oral thousand cattle in the Indian Territory, was here Tuesday.

G. W. Morris of Mount Calm, Hill county, with ranch mear Mobeetie, county, Worth Friday and called was in Fort t the Journal office.

W. J. Carson of Weatherford, Tex., some cattle in Northwestern New Mexico, passed through the city Monday en route to Clayton, N. M.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork Cattle company of King county, came in from his ranch Saturday. He reports plenty of grass, and cattle fat.

The Journal acknowledges the re-celpt of the beautifully illustrated autumn catalogue of the reliable seed house of Peter Henderson & Co. of New York.

J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs, Tex., one of the best judges of cattle and most successful feeders in the state, was in the city Monday.

D. O. Lively, the editor of this paper, has gone on a business trip to Kansas Chicago and St. Louis. This will City explain the many improvements in the matter, make-up, appearance, etc., of issue

Rolla C. Burnes, range manager of the "I. O. A." ranch, was in the city Monday. Mr. Burnes reports grass in Lubbock and adjoining counties good, while the cattle are in exceptionally fine condition.

W. L. Campbell, a well-to-do ranchman of Foard county, passed through the city Monday en route to Tom Green where he went to inspect a county, herd of stock cattle that he is thinking of buying.

P. Gay, manager of the Live Oak Cattle company, whose ranch is in the western edge of the west half of Green county, was in Fort Worth Saturday. en route from his pasture in the Indian Territory to his home at Ballinger.

ournal has received the prem lum list of the Second Semi-Annual Fair and Flower show to be at Sherman. Quite an attractive list of premlums are offered. J. I. Kerr is presi-dent and Miss Helen Kerr secretary of

eturned a few days ago from an exended visit to relatives in California He reports having had a very pleasant He reports having had a time be home trip, but is glad to again be home and able to give his personal attention to the large commission business he ford & Co. to the large commission bus has succeeded in building up.

Thomas P. Stevens is able to be on the streets again after ten days illness.

Henry C. Ford, a prominent citizen and cattleman of Brownwood, was in the city yesterday.

George J. Simmons came in from the west a few days ago and is spending a week in Fort Worth.

C. O. Joline, the well known cattle man and real estate dealer of Wich-ita Falls, was in the city yesterday.

reasons for offering him for sale F. E. Wheelock, manager of the Western Land and Live Stock company enable him to introduce new blood into his herd. Anyone wanting an excep-tionally fine animal should correspond of Lubbock, was in the city Monday and Tuesday. with Mr. Ikard.

Territory.

vice" No. 2315, for sale. "Signal Ser vice is a fine breeder, perhaps one of

the best boars in the state. Mr. Ikard's

A. P. Bush, Jr., president of the Cat-tle Raisers' association, was in the city D. C. Hill, a prominent cattle feedof McKinney, was in the Fort Mon-y. Mr. Hill has already bought Sunday, and left Monday for ranch near Colorado City. his day. about 2000 feeders and will require an other thousand a few months later.

Col. J. S. Godwin is spending a few weeks in his old home and among his many friends in Fort Worth. The colo-nel reports grass fine and cattle fat on his Jone's county ranch.

L. J. Good, a well to do ranchman well-bred, heavy cattle. and cattle dealer of Runnels county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Good is on the market for several thou-C. C. French, for several years one of the traveling representatives in Texas of the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., has resand young steers. signed his position with that company and accepted a position as assistant

Mr. J. M. DuPree of Mount Vernon has for sale a fine herd of feeding sheep. Those wishing to buy this live stock agent on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad. Mr. French sheep. Those wishing to buy this kind of stock will do well to write is not only well acquainted with the cattlemen and cattle business gener-Mr. DuPree. ally of Texas, but is also an energetic.

faithful worker, who will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the W. P. Harmison, Denton county, was n the city Monday. Mr. Harmison says that crops and grass are exceptionally good in his part of the state, but that Denver road. Messrs. T. B. Harms & Co., 18 East cattle are unusually scarce.

Twenty-Second street, New York city, have the thanks of the Journal for a The attention of the Journal readers is called to the advertisement of N. B. Deathridge of Richmond, Ky., in this issue, advertising the sale of the bundle of choice music. This firm is one of the best known and most reliable of music publishers, operatic music being their specialties. The Journal vocalists are now singing the songs from "Wang" and advise all this issue, advertising the sale of stock of the late Col. T. S. Moberly.

David L. Knox, cattleman and banker who want the very latest songs from Wang or other popular operas to corof Jacksboro, was here Tuesday. Mr Knox says the free state of "Jack" was never in better condition or the respond with Messrs. Harms & Co. at people happier than they are at this the above address. time.

I. L. Johnson, cattleman and banker A. Baird, a prominent stockman of of Pecos City was in the city yesterday. Mr. Johnson reports not only fine grass Las Cruces, N. M., was in the city yes-Mr. Baird owns a large ranch and fat cattle, but says the crops in the Fecos valley were never as fine as they are this year. He says the far-mers have an abundance of corn, al-falfa, milo malze, etc., and that in terday. in the Panhandle, for which he wishes purchase several thousand cattle. Prefers helfer yearlings.

T. Stewart, cashier of the Beckconsequence of this bountiful supply ham National bank, Graham, Texas, Pecos valley is sure to enjoy and also senior member of the firm of healthy growth and an era-of unpre-Stewart Bros., who own a fine ranch in cedented prosperity. Lost Valley, was in the city Wednes-day. Mr. Stewart is, the Journal under-S. B. Burnett returned home from his stands, on the market for a few thouranch in the Comanche reservation sand young steers. Sunday evening. Mr. Barnett last week

delivered 1120 of the 3000 cattle recently A. M. Miller, a cattleman of Ballin sold by him to E. B. & M. Harrold. ger, passed through the city Wednes-day, going out to the Osage nation, The cattle delivered were shipped direct to Alvarado, where they are now being fed cotton seed meal. Mr. B. where he will deliver a lot of cattle sold some time ago. Mr. Miller takes a very claims that this shipment is the finest hopeful and encouraging view of the lot of cattle ever thrown together on cattle business. He believes that pres-ent prices will not only be maintained, a Texas ranch. It will be remembered that these are the cattle that brought but will be higher next year.

Garland Odom, a prominent stockregarded by cattlemen as a very good man of Ballinger, was in the city Sat-urday. Mr. Odom owns a large cattle ranch in Arizona, from which he is moving several thousand cattle, tak-ing part of them to his pasture near Amarillo, the remainder to his old ranch near old Fort Chadbourne, in the

strengthened a uniform reduction in of our readers who wish to keep posted in such matters, could not do better acreage in cotton made next year there is no doubt but that cotton will bring at least 10 cents and probably 12 cents a pound, and we will all have as much than correspond with Messrs. Crawcorn and feed as present and the ma J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattle-man, came down from his ranch in the Indian Territory Tuesday, and spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Daughterial and financial benefits that will accrue to the South and Texas are too

numerous to imention. There is but one way to accomplish these desirable results, and that is by organization, and to do so I request any one willing erty owns one of the largest and best pastures in the Indian Territory, to serve in the good cause to write to me at Calvert, Robertson county, Tex., and I will without delay forward plans where he is always prepared to fur-nish an abundance of grass and water to those wishing to fatten cattle in the of organization. Do not delay, but or ganize at once, and when the spinners

N. S. Ikard, the well known fine stock breeder of Henriettta, offers his imported Berkshire boar, "Signal Ser-vice" No. 2315, for sale. "Signal Serfind that the farmers are determined to maintain the present acreage reduce the same if necessary to main tain the prices, they will come to the market and buy ours present crop at prices above what they are paying now. In 1839, when cotton was low, the farmers' cotton planters' convention was held at Macon, Ga., which led to annual conventions at other places, some of which were remarkable for improving ad controlling the price of cotton. Surely we can do as well

as our forefathers. CROP REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER,

1895. The most of his purchases have been at 3 cents per pound, cattle to be weighed at the Stock Yards in Fort Worth. In this connection it may, however, be proper to state that Mr. Corn-The September report of the statistician of the department of ag-riculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 96.4 from 102.5 in the month of August, being a falling off of Hill's purchases were all first-class, 6.1 points. The prospects of the crop have suffered from drouth during the month of August in the surplus-pro-

ducing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and in a portion of Nebraska. Reports from Indiana, Iowa and Ohio rains during the latter part of the month they have been generally too late to be of great benefit. Drouth has also injured the crop in the East-Pennsylvania and Maryland. Much more encouraging reports come from the South, which indicate that in that

ever before produced. Too much rain is noted in certain sections of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi and drouth seems to have unfavorably affected certain localities in Texas. Reports, however, from this section are generally favorable.

The averages in the principal states re: Kentucky, 106; Ohio, 83; Michigan, are: 85; Indiana, 86; Illinois, 97; Iowa, 96; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 86; Nebraska,

Wheat-General conditions, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested was 75.4, against 83.7 last year and 74 in 1893.

The reported conditions for the prin-cipal wheat states are as follows: Ohio, 64; Michigan, 70; Indiana, 53; Illinois, 59; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 107 Iewa, 107; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 40; Ne braska, 74; North Dakota, 105; South Dakota, 74; California, 75; Oregon, 93; Washington, 79. Minnesota-Lower yield than antici-

pated; considerable smut. Smut also revalent in North Dakoto, threshing shows a very good yield. Slightly improved condition in South Dakota. Indiana and Michigan—Damage from drouth; crop injured by in-sects. Illinois—Grain said to be of poor quality; yield low. Ohio-Many counties report quality inferior; average probably quite low. On the Pacific Coast-Oregon, improvement since Au-gust 1; Washington, damage by hot winds in western part, offset, however by good crop conditions in the east; berry hard and well filled; the Cali-\$33 per head, and, while they are an extra fine lot of cattle, the sale is fornia crop, which was largely shelled out by June winds, estimated to be the smallest since farming became general in that state; considerable late grain

R. A. Logan of Atwood, Archer coun ty, was at the Journal office Friday,

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-acn's eye water. Carefully examine having stopped off in Fort Worth on his way home from a trip through scn's eye water. the outside wrapper. None other genu-

Our representative was out at the

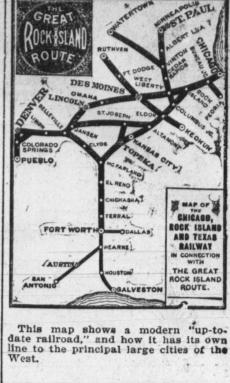
Polytechnic College a day or two ago,

and was quite surprised at the many

signs of growth and improvement

cut for hay.



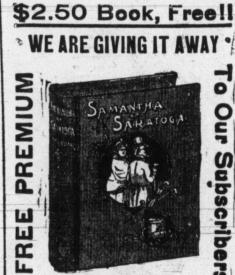


Rock Island ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express !rain service from Texas as follows: Lv. Fort Worth 10:40 a m No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m

	Lv. Bowie10:40 p m
	Lv. Ringgold
	Ar. Kansas City 5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago 9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver 7:25 a m
	Don't overlook the fact that train No.
	2 saves you a whole business day en
	route to Colorado.
	Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining
	Chair Cars on all trains.
. ?	City Ticket Office corner Fifth and
	Main streets W T OPTON

C. T. A.



BY JOSIAN ALLEN'S WIFE.

land, cattle, etc., on commission. Those

The Monarch Incubator, which is advertised in the breeders' column this week, is constructed by Jas. Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., a man who is not unknown to the poultry raisers of this state as a dealer in articles that have always fulfilled all he claims for it.

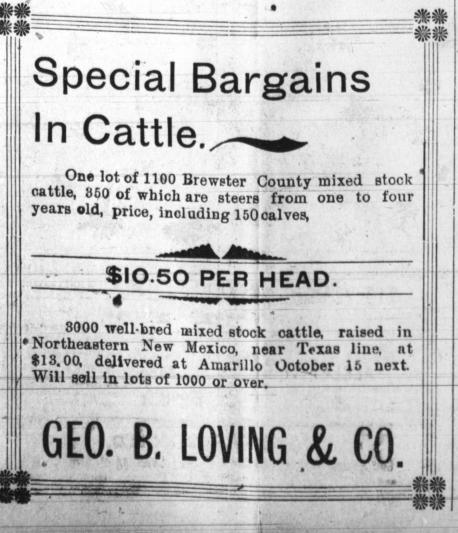
J. M. (Doc) Day of Aust'n was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Kansas City. The Journal predicts that Doc will be soon again established The Journal predicts in the cattle business. He has always been a very successful operator, and will be gladly welcomed to the fold by the cattlemen generally of the state.

Messrs. W. A. Colston and B. F. Davis, two prosperous farmers and cattle feeders from the Mansfield neighborhood were pleasant callers at the Journal office Tuesday. These gentle-men each want a few cars of cattle to eat the surplus feed raised on their farms.

Mr. H. C. Dillahunty of Riley, O. T., a prominent cattle raiser of that sec-tion, called at the Journal office on his return from a western trip over the Texas and Pacific. He reports cattle fine condition, and grass fine. He eft for home over the Rock Island Saturday

Mr. W. J. McIntyre of Alpine, Texas, the Journal office this week. Mr. McIntyre has for sale a choice lot of high grade Durham three-year-olds, hey are free from quarantine lines. commend the gentleman to those We desiring anything in his line. See his ad. in "For Sale" column.

Frank Moody, the well known live stock commission dealer of this city,



northeast corner of Coke county.

The attention of the readers of the Journal is called to the ad of W. T. Clay, of Plattsburg, Mo., a well known breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle of that state. Mr. Clay has one of the largest herds of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri. Those who contem-plate purchasing will do well to write

J. B. Johnson, a prosperous cattle-man of Runnels county, and who is, by the way, the lengthlest and best was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to his ranch in the Indian Ter-ritory. Mr Johnson says that "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high' in his vicinity.

Jno. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was in Fort Worth Friday for the first time in three months. He talked to the different cattle brokers around town and gave his conclusion as follows: "Cattle are higher here than where I live, by a good deal. I have been buying some cattle, but did not pay any such prices as are being asked

Charley Ware, the popular live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, has been quite ill for weeks. The many customers, as well as the officials of this road, illy afford to dispense with Mr. Ware's services even temporarily. They and his many other friends trust that he may be restored to perfect health in a short time.

O. W. Crawford, now of Chicago, but formerly of Texas, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Crawford has many Saturday. friends in Fort Worth and in fact all over the state who are always glad to welcome him. He is now senior member of the firm of O. W. Crawford & Co., who have offices in the Traders building in Chicago, and who are largely engaged in handling grain, lumber,

Mexico, about which country he is very enthusiastic. He said: "The vallevs of western Mexico are the most POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NOTES

fertile I ever saw. Irrigation is used, and the fruits grown are something maryelous. I saw coffee plants two years old that a half pound of coffee upon them, when they are not expected to bear until they are three years old. Grass in that country is not as good as in Texas, and there are very few cattle. I believe there is a great future to Mexico, especially in an agricul-tural way."

J. D. DeBord of the well known cat-tle feeding firm of DeBord & Co., of Sulphur Springs, was in the city Monday. Mr. DeBord's firm owns a large farm near Sulphur Springs which is devoted exclusively to raising sor-ghum and similar products for ensilage. They have erected several large silos, the sorghum is cut by machinery and hoisted by elevators into the silos

where it goes through a heating and fermenting process, after which it is, in connection with cotton seed meal ccessfully fed to cattle. DeBord & ., will feed several thousand steers this winter. The ensilage grown and prepared by them forming an imortant part of the feed used. It is infortunate for Texas, and especially the cattle feeding interest, that there are not more sorghum farms and silos in the state.

F. J. Godair of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Roswell, N. M., where he goes to purchase 10,000 mutton sheep. In an

interview with a representative of the Dallas News Mr. Godair said: "I ex-Dallas News Mr. Godair said: "I ex-pect to get these sheep at \$1.50 per head. They will be shipped immediately to Dublin, Texas, and fed on cotton seed meal and hulls. There is a chance for a profitable investment in this deal Of course there is a risk, but if every thing comes out half-way right we shall do as well as cattle feeders, who are paying more for cattle here than they command on the big markets. I am of the opinion that cattle will tak a local rise next winter. Some good cattle are being held, and prices will necessarily go up when they are put on the market. I am convinced that many cattlemen are buying at figures that preclude the possibility of a profit on their investment. More than that

those who bought feeders with so little regard for prevailing market prices, will, I am afraid, be 'nipped.' Still there is money in feeding cattle if some very plain rules are carefully observed."

President E. R. Peters of the Cotton Growers' association of Texas, after setting forth the good accomplished by that organization says: Last year a crop of 9,000,000 bales that averaged 4 1-2 cents, or \$22.50 a bale, brought about \$25,000,000 less than the present crop will at \$37.50 per bale-present prices in the interior or farmers' mar-ket. Besides, increasing our acreage in corn brought us to our present pro perous condition, where we are able to hold our cotton and sell same as it is needed and at a price satisfactory to ourselves. As I stated in a previous interview, the way to get best results from the present short crop would be not to force the sale of it, but self only when necesity demanded it, or as you needed the money and distribute the cotton crop out the whole year, instead

of dumping the entire crop on the market in three or four months. At presnt our cribs are full and runwe will make enough bacon for home consumption, and next year let there

consumption, and next year let there be a reduction of at least 10 per cet. In the cotton acreage and a correspond-ing increase in wheat, corn and oth-er feed crops. Let us supply the pack-ers of Fort Worth and Dallas with all the hogs they can use and some to ship to Kansas and Missouri. By organization we will be better able to the Cotton Seed Crushers' association office.

to at least pay the farmers a fair price for their cotton seed. With the pres-ent organization continued and the most reasonable prices. See Daniels for fine photographs at

about the college and in the communi-A DUPLICATE IN QUALITY, ty. Dr. Lloyd has had a very large building erected, which is to be devoted exclusively to teaching purposes. In addition to the regular recitation rooms, it contains a study chapel for Of any American Watch sold for less the girls, a study hall for the local students, a room for the primary department, a laboratory for the classes in physics and chemistry and hall for THE CLIMAX the business department. It was all ready by September 1. Dr. Lloyd has also had the College building proper renovated and refurnished from top. to bottom. It will hereafter be used

exclusively for a boarding department for girls and young ladies. The school opened with a large number of girls. Many have been drawn by the unusually fine music department which the college has for the coming season. Several new houses are now going up near the college, and others are under contract. Families are coming from all directions.

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

Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the president.

CATTLE WANTED.

wish to sell.

feeders was never better.

herds of mixed stock cattle.

feeders in lots of less than 200 head.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm



CASES.

Two styles, plain and imitation en-

graved. Two finishes, solid gilt and

nickel. Two dials, Roman and Arabic.

Snap back, Heavy bevel crystal. Reg-ular stem wind. Inside stem set, Reg-ular 18 size case. Chains assorted in

and inventors.

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

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 only in the matter of price, but quality.

The movement comprises many original patented features, and has been for many years the subject of constant labor by one of the foremost of experts

DESCRIPTION:

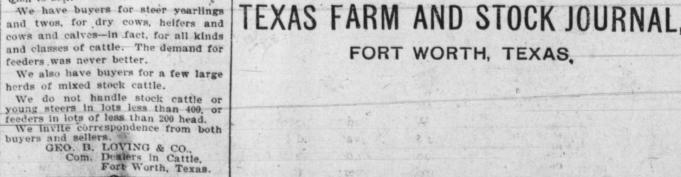
MOVEMENT.

Regular American lever, lantern pin-

ion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs

thirty hours to one winding; dust cap

over movement. Fully timed and regulated and fully



Our Guarantee Goes With It,

APPEARANCE, SIZE, ETC.,

than \$10.00.



This book was written 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterflikes of fashion luxuriate fin balmy breezes, display their person all charms, costly jewels, ex-guisite equipses, and quisite equipages, and

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN) It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable ad mirth-press voking style



They say there is a sight of firtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on't that he'd better left it antiroly alone.

it entirely alone. But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashione able amongs" married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried c cane, etc. Buishe wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with,

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

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

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

"Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free Press.

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

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

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL. Fort Worth, Tex.



MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 24. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 24. —Texas cattle have begun to come with more freedom. Last week's ar-rivals footed up to 9070 head in the quartering division and about 2000 In-dian cattle arrived, which were sold outside of the quarantine division. We account for this increase in the reoutside of the quarantine division. We account for this increase in the re-celpts more from the fact that the demand for feeding cattle has dropped off some in Texas than because of anything in the demand at market to jus-

tify We are informed that most of the We are informed that most of the big feeders have secured about all the cattle they can handle, and so there has been a decided falling off in the competition that has prevailed for so long. The market on Texas cat-tle has not been very good lately, and since a week ago we are obliged to record a decline of 15c to 25c, rithough this week starts in with a little better demand. The market has been flooded with Western rangers, but as soon as demand. The market has been hooded with Western rangers, but as soon as these diminish we may expect better markets and better prices for all kinds of Texas cattle. The outlook looks more promising on this account, al-though it will be some little time bethough it will be some little time be-fore the Westerns get through com-

ing.

Sales this week included: 20 bulls, 684 pounds, at \$2.00 53 cows, 685 pounds, at 2.50 2.50 steers, 806 pounds, at 3 10 130 steers, 943 pounds, at 322 steers, 1014 pounds, at 105 steers, 1005 pounds, at 99 steers, 986 pounds, at 3.7 99 steers, 986 pounds, at 401 steers, 869 pounds, at 334 steers, 890 pounds, at 174 steers, 933 pounds, at 457 steers, 817 pounds, at 457 steers, 932 pounds, at 45 bulls, 980 pounds, at 253 steers, 961 pounds, at 324 steers, 1003 pounds, at steers, 908 pounds, at 363 steers, 817 pounds, at 196 steers, 957 pounds, at 3.50 plies. Last week's receipts were the heaviest of the year, and consisted largely of Western sheep and lambs. Lambs have been entirely too abun-dant, and declined 40c to 50c. Exporters are buying a few of the best sheep, and feeders are taking a good many of the lower grades. No Texas sheep bave ar-rived since our last report. Yours, re-spectfully, GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Market quotations by Carter's stock Common to fair steers 2 25@ 2 50 Choice fat cows 2 20@ 2 40 Common to fair cows 2 00 Choice yeal calves 3 25@ 3 50 Choice veal calves Common to fair yeal calves 2 50@ 3 00 Bulls 1 50@ 1 50@ 2 00 Stags Yearlings 8 00@12 00 Good stock nogs 3 75@ 4 00 Choice fat muttons 2 50@ 2 75 All classes of good fat stock scarce and find ready sale. Market good. 2 50@ 2 75

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 25 .- There was a very slow demand for dressed beef, shipping and export native cattle, and prices ruled fully 10c lower, with sales on a basis of \$3.50@5.50 for common to choice, and fancy steers about nominal at \$5@5.70; heavy cattle continued to be discriminated against. Stockers and discriminated against. Stockers and feeders were in very good demand, but prices were about 5c lower than last week, common lots selling as low as \$2.20@2.30. Butchers and canners stuff sold quite well at steady prices, cours and before going largely at cows and heifers going largely at \$2@3, while bulls sold at \$1.85@2.35; yeal calves advanced until uncontinued light offerings, to extra lots brought \$6@6.25; \$6.50 Texas cattle slow and 5@10c lower; steers selling mostly at \$3@3.25; Western rangers were 10c lower, and sales were slower than they have been. The bulk are going at \$304, with an oc-casional sale as high as \$4.3004.75. Hogs-About 25,000 hogs arrived to-day, and those left over from Tuesday swelled the offerings to 28,000 head. Ic higher. No. 2 hard, 50@501-2c; No. ing by Chicago packers and a fair demand for shipment, and the supply was mostly closed out, the best lots fatching \$4.25. Sales were chiefly at \$3.75@3.90 for packers, and at \$4@4.10 for shippers. Common to choice heavy sold at \$3.60@4:15, butchers weights of superior quality bringing \$4.20. Mixed lots sold at \$3.50@4.15; light weights at \$3.70@4.25 for ordinary choice selected, and pigs at \$2.75@ In the neighborhood of 22,000 sheep and lambs arrived today, and as there and lambs arrived today, and as there were more than needed, prices except for a few fancy sheep and lambs were 10@15c lower. Trade was fairly good on the basis of \$1.50@3.75 for inferior to fancy native sheep. Native sheep, \$2.65@3.30 for Western sheep, and \$3@ \$.70 for lambs, a few extra fine lambs for blue \$5 Native sheep old obtem fetching \$5. Native sheep sold chiefly at \$2@3.10, and lambs went largely at \$3.50@4.50,

stronger Liverpool cables. Later there were cables from Liverpool say-ing that the world's wheat shipments last week were over 9,000,000 bushels, instead of a little over 7,000,000, as aning 2900 American. nounced yesterday, caused the market to weaken. Lucky longs began to realize profits and there was free shorts selling, under, which the price went off 11-4 from the high point. Corn was very dull, and when re-lieved from the influence of the early

2000 bales new dockets.

ber, 8.42; December, 8.50.

sales, 3500; stock, 89,485.

Tex.

good time.

New

bullishness in wheat it was weak. It opened firm and a shade higher, but the advance was all lost and some-thing besides to the close.

Oats slow, but held very steady as well as featureless.

vell as featureless. Provisions after narrow fluctuations losed a fraction lower. Pork is 21-2c ower; lard unchanged for October lower; lard unchanged for October and 21-2c lower for January, and ribs 21-2c higher for October and 21-2c lower for January. Estimates for Thursday—Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 610 cars; oats, 360 cars; hogs,

25,000 head.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, Sept. 25.-Wheat-Spot rm; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 101-4d; No. 2 red spring, 4s 111-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 4s 111-2d; No. 1 California, 4s 111-2d, Futures steady, 1-4d lower to 1-4d higher. September, 4s 11d; October, 4s 10 3-4d; November, 4s 11 1-4d; Decem-ber, 5s; January, 5s 1-2d; February, 5s Corn-Spot firm. American mixed

new, 4s 61-2d. Futures unchanged to 1-2d higher. September, 3s 6d; October, 3s 4 3-4d; November, 3s 5d; December, 3s 5 3-4d; January, 3s 3d; February, 3s 4 1-4d. Flour-Steady, demand fair, freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 25.—Wheat, receipts, 262,200 bushels; exports, 194,000. Spot irregular. No. 2 red, 64 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c delivered. Options were extremely nervous all day, starting with active buying and a sharp advance and winding up with a sharp advance and winding up with a weak tone, the result of lower late cables and reported gold shipments. World shipments were large, North-western receipts smaller, and clear-ances heavy; closed 5-8c decline. Sep-tember, 62 7-8c December, 64 7-8c. Cotton seed oil rather slow, holders manifest continued indifference. 54.061. Coffee-Options opened steady with May advanced 15 points and other months unchanged to 5 points higher; ruled generally quiet and featureless. buying on local and European Some orders following Havre advance, closed quiet at net unchanged to 5 points higher. September, 15.85; December, 14.85@14;90 Spot-Rio quiet. No. 7, 157-8c. Mild Spot-Rio quiet. No. 7, 157-8c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c. Sugar-Fair refining, 31-8@3 1-4;-Cen-třifugal, 96 test, 3 1-2c bid. Refined steady. No. 6, 4 1-16c; No. 13, 37-16c; standard A, 4 3-8c; cut loaf, 5 1-8@5 11-16c; powdered, 4 3-4c; granu-lated, 4 1-2@4 11-16c. watch alone for \$2. supply.

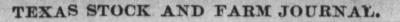
St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—Flour— Quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—Higher. No. 2 red cash, 60 3-4c; September, 58 1-2c; •December 60 1-2c; May, 64 3-8@64 1-2c.

Corn-Active, steady, but closed weak. No. 2 mixed cash, 27c; Septem-ber, 27 1-2c; December, 24 3-8c asked; May, 26@26 1-8c Oats-May ruled strong all day with

a good demand. Spot dull on call. No. 2 cash, 18 1 &c; September, 18 1-2c; De-cember, 19 1-8c bid; 'May, 21 3-8@ 21 1-2c Rye, firm; No. 2 regular, 38 1-2c bid. Barley, nominal. Cornmeal, \$1.60@1.70. Timothy seed, cotton ties and bagging

unchanged, Hay, dull, steady, with ex-cessive receipts of low grades. Whisky, \$1.22. Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, \$8.62 1-2. Lard—Prime steam, \$5.65; choice, \$5.80. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$6.00; longs, \$6.25; ribs, \$6.37 1-2; shorts, \$6.50





Receipts-Cattle, 18,000; calv, 550; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 22,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Sept. 25 .- Cattle-Receipts, 5200; shipments, 200. Market active on a slight decline. Export steers, \$5.35@5.65; shipping steers, \$4.00@5.25; dressed beef and butcher grades, \$3.50 @5.00; bulk of sales, \$3.50@4.50; steers

under 1000 pounds, \$2.50@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.59; bulk of sales, \$2.35@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.65; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00

Hogs-Receipts, 6600: shipments, 100. Market, 10@15c lower. Heavy, \$3.80@ 4.10; mixed, \$3.65@5.05; light, \$3.75@4.00. 4.10; mixed, \$3.65@5.05; Hgnt, \$3.75@4.00. Sheep-Receipts, 3200; shipments, 100. Market about steady. Native mut-tons, \$2.75@3.50; stockers, \$2.00@2.60; lambs, \$3.25@4.50; southwestern sheep, lambs. \$3 \$2.25@3.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Sept. 25.—Cattle-Re-ceipts, 1100; shipments, 5500. Best grales steady; others weak, 5@10 cents ower. Texas steers, \$2.50@3.15; Texas cows, \$2.20@3.80; beef steers, \$3.50@5.15; native cows. \$1.50@3.25; stockers and Feders; \$2.60@4.15; bulls, \$2.20@2.75. Hogs-Receipts, 8300; shipments, 400, Market weak, 15c lower. Bulk of sales, 400. \$3.80@3.90; heavies, \$3.00@3.95; packers, \$3.80@4.00; mixed, \$3.70@3.95; lights, \$3.75@3.95; yorkers, \$3.85@3.95; plgs, 2.10@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 6700; shipments, 140. Market slow and weak. Lambs, 13.00@4.35; muttons, \$2.50@3.05.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Sept. 25.—Wheat went up with a whirl and down with a thud today, closing 1-2c lower for Decem-ber. Shorts were scared by last night's bwige on the curb, but the advance tempted longs, whose realizing result-ed in the closing break. The bulge started on a dispatch from London saying that Russia was now offering very little wheat, the current ship-ments being wheat sold some time ments being wheat sold some time ago for September and October ship-ments. A good deal of this strength wors left over and the market at the were vesterday and lass than the market at the opening was strong and there were a good many orders from the outside braught in by the news of advance, which went out last night. The fact that the northwest deliveries were only about two-thirds of what they were a year ago also tended to strengthen the situation, as did the

corn, 23,000; oats, 45,000, Shipments-Flour, 6000; wheat, 19,000; Receipts-Flour, 2000; wheat, 30,000; corn, 1000; oats, 29,000.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Sept. 25 .- Wheat active, 1s higher. No. 2 hard, 50@50 1-2c; No. 2 red, nominally 62c; rejected, 38@ Corn slow. No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, 27 1-4@27 1-2c. Oats firm. No. 2 mixed, 19c; No. 2 white, 201-4@21c. Rye firm. No. 2, nominally 30c. Hay steady. Timothy, \$10@11; prai-rie, \$4@5.75. Receipts-Wheat, 35,400; corn, 13,000; oats, 15.000.

oats, 15,000. Shipments-Wheat, 35,100; corn and oats, none.

London Wool Sales. London, Sept. 25.-At the wool auc-ion sales today, 11.447 bales were ofered, of which 400 were withdrawn. Extreme prices were readily pa America has been doing nothing readily paid. The following are sales in defar. tail:

South Wales, 2153 bales; New coured, 8d@1s 1 1-2d; greasy, 4 1-4d@

Queensland, 1410 bales; scoured, 5d@ 1s 2 1-4d; greasy, 3 3-4@9 1-2d. Victoria, 1335 bales; scoured,4d@1s 6d;

Victoria, 1335 bales; scoured,4d@ls 6d; greasy, 5@l1d. Tasmania, 139 bales; greasy, 8@9d. New Zealand, 597 bales; scoured, 8 1-2d@ls 5d; greasy, 6 1-2d@ls. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 5574 bales; scoured, 8d@ls 3d; greasy, 5 3-4 @7 3-4d.

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 25 .- The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 10 to 17 points and closed steady at a net advance of 11 and 13 points. Total sales 382,000 bales. Spot quiet at an advance of 3-16c. The early advance was due to unexpectedly strong cables which finally showed an advance of 8 1-2@9 points on futures, with spot sales of 25,000 bales. Private cables stated that the English advance was was largely due to Neill's crop estimate of 7,250,000 bales. Large blocks of long cotton were accumulated on the rise and shorts were forced to cover margin expirations. Liverpool and continental buying orders were execut-ed here on a large scale, and New Orleans and other Southern points also sent heavy buying orders. In the afternoon the market pursued a zig zag course. At one time it became weak under realizing, fillowing the announce-ment of Houston and Memphis recelpts. Later the market strengthened on the report that Nelli's report point-ed to possibly not more than 7,000,000 bale crop. Intense excitement prevail-ed throughout the session. Crop accounts continued to have a bullish average, with some of them

was founded in fact. sensational

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet: n.iddling, 8 5-8c. Net receipts, none; gross, 2583; exports t. Great Britain. 5898; forwardeu, 326; sales, 428; spinners, 528; stock, 150,257 bales. Total tudzy—Net releipts, 19,634; ex-ports to Great Britain, 3893; stock, 410,-729 bales. Consolldated-Net receipts, 98,921; ex-

ports to Great Britain, 2920; France, 200; continent, 411 bales. Total since September 1-Net re-ceipts, 249,547; Great Britain, 50,801; France, 777; continent, 9957 bales,

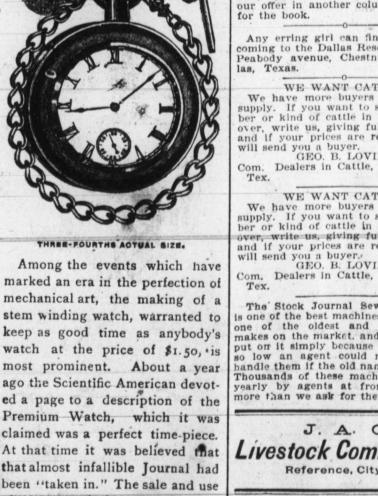
watch.

for 12 months.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Sept. 25 .- Cotton-Spot in active demand; large business done; prices higher; American middling, fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 3-4d; middling, 4 13-32d; good ordinary, 4 11-32d; ordin-ary, 4 5-32d. The sales of the day were





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.

DAIRY.

CARE OF HEIFERS.

No matter what kind of stock the farmer has to deal with, the one thing of outstanding importance that has impressed itself upon the observing farmer is the wisdom of a strict at-tention to the best comfort of the young things. As a twig is bent the tree is inclined. This old saying em-bodies a principle that runs through all animate nature. Farmers every-where are finding it to their advantage to apply this principle in their every-day practice with the pigs, calves and cotts. This practice is in reality an essential part of what we are pleased to style good breeding as applied to live stock. Professional breeders may succeed in the highest degree in establishing desired traits and characteris-tics as peculiar to the "reed or family through the process of careful selec-tions and wise matings, in connection with other cares as to the rhysical comforts and well doing of the animals when young. But this avails but little when young. But this avails but https: when the stock passes into other hands where thoughtlessness and careless-ness are at the bottom of affairs. Now what we started out to say in

regard to the care of the heifers has special reference to the development of their milking qualities. It is a develop-ment of the individual that we have in mind. By this we mean that if farmers are desirous of keeping milk is pulled. The slings are made of rope looped at each end, and long enough cows, and of raising heifers for a like purpose, let them select their breeding stock from whatever breed best suits. stock from whatever breed best suits them. Some people will say this is of primary importance. To our mind, however, this is really secondary to the next step which is that of bringing up to the highest state of development possible the milking qualities of the heifers as they come to take their places in the morting dainy.

fork.

little.'

in the working dairy. <u>This work is best begun when the</u> heifers are calves. Disposition has much to do with the usefulness of a datry oow. It is likewise true that dis-position is largely affected by the kind of treatment accorded when young. The cow that is quiet from habit, other things equal, is a far more useful animal to her owner than is the cow that is taught to be shy and nervous from her surroundings when young.

Another thing, the capabilities of the matured cow in the way of milk production are in a great measure de-pendent upon how that cow was fed and developed physically from calfhood up to a state of maturity. A calf that is subjected to periods of starvation and of improper feeding all along the route from calfhood up to the estate of the full developed milk cow is not going to make the success at the pail that was in store for it. It cannot be, Nature's way is different. A sufficiency of the right kind of food at all times and under all circumstances is what develops all the merits an animal pos-sesses. Proper exercise and proper shelter are likewise essential considera

Perhaps the one most special feature fter all in the development of the milking trait in heifers consists in giv-ing them due attention from the date

age of Canadian exports during the last three or four years, total U. S. shipments being 5,599,000 pounds (against 11,812,000 pounds in '94) with 5,584,000 pounds from Canada in '94 and over 7,000,000 in '93. The Dominion continues to lead in the cheese trade, and has increased steadily since '87, when her exports were 73,604,000 pounds. Canadian '94 cheese exports were 154,977,000 pounds, against 73,852,-000 pounds from the U. S. that year and 60,448,000 pounds in '95. bank employe took \$79,500 for safekeeping publisher, F. Tennyson Neely, Chi-cago and New York, a drama entitled "Washington; or, the Revolution," by Ethan Allen. Price 50 cents. Professor Riley was thrown from his bloycle while riding at Washing-ton, September 14, and lived but a few hours. He was known throughout the UNCUT ENSILAGE.

J. W. Newton, of Stowe, Vt., writes in Hoard's Dairyman on the subject of ensilage, as follows: "There are thousands of farmers who can build silos, but who cannot afford

tary Morton's methods. to buy cutting apparatus. They can go into their woods and in winter cut

lumber and draw to the saw mill when work is slack, can do nearly or quite Plans have been about completed for the Atlanta exposition trip to go via all of the work themselves so that the cash outlay will be only a few dollars for a really good, first-class silo. But New Orleans and Montgomery, leav-ing Houston, Tex., on Thursday, Octo-ber 17, 1895. All members of the asso-ciation who desire to take the trip when it comes to buying a cutter, carrier, and power to run it, they have should notify me at once as I must not the money to spare. And the ques-tion is simply this: Which is best, to not have a silo at all, or to build one notify the railroads in time to get tickets. Only two persons can go as representatives of one paper and tick-ets must be paid for in advertising. and fill it with uncut corn? I know that a great many farmers are satis-Each member will have to arrange for his own transportation to Houston, fied with uncut corn for their silos. Shrewd, wide-awake, money-making farmers, who have every opportunity to see the results of the two methods, build and fill their silos with uncut corn. I do not think any farmer need and be on hand in time to leave on the 17th, the leaving hour to be announced later. Sleeping car accom-modations will be arranged for later, and will be about as heretofore as to expense. Members will please notify me as soon as they see this notice. Rehesitate about building a silo because he cannot afford a cutter and power. The silo is of too much value to dairy-men for them to be deprived of it by the statements of men who are diffspectfully, W. D. COX, Secretary Texas Press Association. erently situated from the thousands of men of moderate means.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE to the ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

"Wealthy farmers know very little of the needs and experiences of men who have poor soil, large families, or other hindrances. There are excep-tions to this statement, but a man who can draw his check any day for one It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and tions to this statement, but a man who can draw his check any day for one, five, or ten hundred dollars can little realize the situation of the man who can scarcely spare \$5 for an extra. "A good way to put whole corn into the silo is to use a horse hay fork rig. A trip hock is put in place of the hay new ones. Exposition open September 13th to December 31st, 1895. Do you want to go? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

A trip hook is put in place of the hay fork. The hook has four prongs, two of which unlock when the trip rope

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but and Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's and large enough to hold as much corn as it is desired to draw up at one time. Two or three slings are laid on the and Wife). Miss Holley's greatest work is undoubtedly her "Samantha at Saratowagon paralleled with one another and three feet or so apart. Corn is laid on ga." It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. hese until there is enough for them o go around. Then more ropes are They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain laid and filled until there is a load. In unloading, the loops in the ends of the ropes are put over the prongs on the trlp hook so that when the trlp rope is pulled one end of each rope is drop-ped. The team raises the bundle, runs wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centenwhich has fascinated thousands nial,' of readers by its accuracy to facts and out on the track over the silo, the by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great extrip rope is pulled and the corn drops into the silo, where a man lays it. This is the easiest way to fill a silo with unnibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial cut corn. Two men and a child to ride the horse, or a boy to drive the Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspirateam, can put in a good deal of corn with little if any more labor than would be needed to use a cutter 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 arrier, while the machinery costs but

pleasure resort. Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same There is no such thing in animal nutrition as stimulation by food. To stimulate is to increase action by exbook free with a new subscription to the Journal.

ertion of force derived from nervous It contains over 100 illustrations. G. excitement, or, in medical parlance, by an exaltation of vital action. It is, F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck, which is a feature that none other of therefore, an expenditure of the stock on hand, so to speak, which must be his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny-its humade up by an equivalent addition from another source. Food does not stimulate; it supplies the adequate mor is "just killing."

We have customers for several thoumeans whatever, through the excite-the building up of tissue which is worn sand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or are requested to correspond over with us.

out or destroyed by this action. Food restores this tissue, and thus any stimulation of the vital action, by any means whatever, though the excite-Give us a full and accurate description, together with weight, price, etc. of the cattle you offer, and we will ent of the nerves, for instan

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Journal has received from the Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE. world as the leading entomologist of the past twenty years. He was en-tomologist to the United States de-partment of agriculure, 1878-94, finally resigning out of neutone with Score-Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand. resigning out of patience with Secre Temple, Tex., Sept. 23.-To the mem-bers of the Texas Press association: 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. G. W. SIMPSON. W E. SKINNER. General Manager. President. 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, 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 shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper'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.

JOHN B. SHERMAN;



Philadelphi

Harriman

Attal

CHATTANO

of their first calfing up to a proper time for turning them dry. The future usefulness of the cow depends very closely upon the care bestowed upon the helfer during this period. The udder should be kept in perfect condi-tion, the milk entirely removed at regular intervals, and we would not turn her dry until near the time for the second calving. All this tends to estab-lish a regular order and safe precedent for the cow to pattern after in after years. It is astonishing with what pre-cision the conduct of the cow at this initial period of her career will repeat itself in after years. This is the secret of the fact that good dairymen in these days prefer to raise the heifers themselves to buying them from others and serves to buy the chances of having them become inferior in their after useful-ness by reason of a loose method of Good cows are at the bottom of suc-cessful dairying, and their early training should be confided only to proper and responsible hands.

COTTON SEED IN DAIRYING. The availability of cotton seed in its various forms of whole seed, cotton seed feed and cotton seed meal, and the limitations under which it may be fed with safety has not yet, we be-lieve, been definitely determined for all kinds of farm animals. Feeding the meal, however, in moderate quanti-ties to daily cows has been pursued for a considerable time among Eastern dairymen with such persistence as leads us to believe that they must find it profitable. In the West, too, under certain conditions of scarcity of other feeds, it has been found a feed stuff of very considerable value, it be-ing, relatively, one of the cheapest of all the highly nitrogenous feeds, and therefore one of the most economical when used in balancing up a ration deficient in nitrogen. Cotton seed has been used quite extensively in Pennsyl-vania, and this fact has led the experiment station of that state to make a number of feed tests with it. Cot-ton seed feed purporting to be a mixture of one part cotton-seed meal and five parts of hulls, was found quite low in digestibility and consequently very high in price, considering the amount of digestible food it contained even at figures so low as \$11.50 per ton. It was not well relished although the cows ate a fair quantity of it and gave a fair yield of milk and butter when it was used as food, but owing to the low digestibility before referred to, it was not an economic producer as compared with other dairy feed stuffs in common use there. The value of the meal when used as a dairy food, pro-vided it be rationally psed, that is, fed in small quantities and only as a balancer of other feeds having a wider ratio, is pronounced by the Pennsylvania station to be undoubted, and vania station to be undoubted, and while hulls and cotton seed feed of the character described can hardly be pro-fitably used at any price, small quanti-tles of meal will usually be found profitable when a nitrogenous balancer is needed.-Iowa Homstead,

Our exports of butter for the year ending June 30 only equaled the aver-



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

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

hausts and makes necessary an additional supply of material or a rest, during which the system gains back what has been lost. So that it is wrong to call any food material a stimulant, beyond the that it supplies the means for the exercise of force by the nutriment afford-ed. The more digestible the food is, the better it does this, and that the rocess of ensilage increases the digestibility of the fodder, and thus makes t more nutritious, as compared with the dried corn stalks, or the whole plant, it may be, is the reason why a cow will yield more milk from it than from the dry plant, and not that it has any stimulating effect on the animal further than the increased nutritive value of the food .-- Indinana Farmer.

STIMULATING FOODS.

Contentment is a boon to whomso-ever it may come. So in the herd se-cure contentment by a systematic course of treatment. First, teach every calf to stand haltered; then to lead. No animal should be unbroken in the herd. In the way of feeding, a va-riety in the winter is a necessity; and we have only to consult our own me-chanism to convince the most critical that the cow will thre of one continual routine of food. Hence, show yourself master of the situation by studying the wants of your cattle. If you find crushed or ground corn and cut hay relished supply them with it. If a cow is dainty supply her with slops, steamed hay, etc.; in fact, learn to regulate your feeding operations ac-cording to the requirements of the ocasion.

CARE OF MILK.

When it is remembered that milk is animal food, being as it delicate highly sensitive to exposure, it readily follows that great care should be used to prevent it from the destroying effects of bacteria. Covered vessels made of earthenware, porcelain and glass, can be used with the assurance that the milk will remain clean.

Agricultural statistics compiled by the London News place the number of cows in England at 1,840,528; Scotland, 432,916; Ireland, 1,141,175; Wales, 281,180. A total of 3,695,799, or one cow to about ten of population. In the United, States, by the census of 1890, we had about 15,000,000 cows, or one cow to four population. No wonder the United Kingdom imports largely of dairy products.

Milk regularly. Keep the caws quiet and comfort-

Bitter butter is often the result of over-ripe cream.

The profit of a good cow is easily used up by the cost of a bad one. A cow, like a factory, pays best when run to yield her greatest capacity. Plenty of good, wholesome food is the motive power. EBAU_IL I

NEWS AND NOTES.

The wife of ex-Governor Hogg died at Pueblo, Col., the 20th.

Ex-Congressman Charles Stewart of Texas died at .San Antonio this week.

The spiritualists of Texas have been encamped in the suburbs of Fort Worth this week.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows selected Dallas, Tex., as the

place of meeting for 1896. The colored people of Ellis county have arranged to hold a five day fair at Waxahachie, from September 24 to

The cruiser Barcastegui was wrecked In a collision with the steamer Mor-tera and four officers and a crew of thirty were drowned.

The teller of the Chicago Merchants' Loan and Trust company has decamp-ed to Mexico with funds. Another

send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Commission Dealers in Ca Fort Worth, Texas,

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEO

cago.

N. THAYER.

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Dogs. 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, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company. Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sew-ing machine. It is almost unequaled and there is no better machine made.

Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. to full description in another column THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-

ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston ,Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quick-est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train

and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

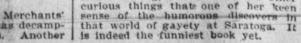
For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,

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

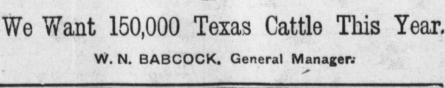
church, in writing to'a friend, says of this book "I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recreation from mental taxation, a provea-tion for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bit-terest satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her

genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival." OUR GREATEST PREMIUM.

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







THE ST. LOUIS

FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Rates \$2.00. Special rates to day boarders. Telegraphic service in office, B. P. Eubank. CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to



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