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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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will be accepted at any price.

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ment.

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Subscribers are requested to keep their subscrip-
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to insure prompt attention. The date to which your
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receive notice to pay up as it is taken money
to run a newspaper and a dollar from each one
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When ordering your address changed do not fail
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The columns of the JOURNAL are open to
readers for discussion of all subjects per-
taining to our industries. You are also in-
vited to ask questions.
A good word for the JOURNAL to your
neighbor is always appreciated and does more
good than you can estimate.

Notice to the Public.
Notice is hereby given that only persons
holding written credentials, signs of an officer of the
stock and farm journal, are authorized to receive
subscriptions and advertisements. Any
correspondence will be addressed by the manage-
ment.

Since the Brazos flood attention has
been called to the fact that alfalfa
grows well on the Brazos valleys. This
may, and certainly should, bring about
a change in the agricultural industries
of that section which will be of im-
portant advantage to the owners of planta-
tion.

The law which transfers to the
state school fund the 1,200,000 acres of
land recovered from the railroad com-
panies has gone into effect, but as there
has been no classification Land Com-
missioner Rogan has decided not to
offer it at the prices in the existing
law. From September 1 to December 1
it will be offered at prices given in
former law.

The Cameron Herald says: "Communi-
ties that organize for the advance-
ment of common interests are the
communities that prosper. On the other
hand, where there is no united effort
the business men looking to the ad-
vancement of their town and section
progress is handicapped." This is as
true of farming communities as it is of
business communities.

The Karnes County News says: "It
is estimated by cotton men that the
terrible drought throughout the state,
and still unrelieved, will reduce the
Texas cotton yield to not exceeding
2,500,000 bales, instead of 4,000,000 bales
as estimated by Guesses Nell." So long
as the drought continues all "estimates"
must be guesses, for every day of its
continuance multiplies the percentage
of damage to the crop.

There is a valuable lesson in a dis-
patch of the 23d from Waco which con-
tains the following: "All the irrigated
farms and gardens in this section
are looking fresh and vigorous. The
gardeners who irrigate their lands are
selling fresh lettuce, peas, beans, to-
matos and green corn. Outside of the
irrigated lands the hot winds and the
drouth are playing havoc with all man-
ner of crops." In most of the cities in
Texas there is a great scarcity of good
vegetables.

The eighth annual session of the National
Irrigation congress will be held at
Missoula, Montana, Sept. 25 to 27,
inclusive. The former sessions of this
congress have been well attended, but
the interest in irrigation has extended
so rapidly during the last two years
that the approaching meeting will have
a larger attendance than any former
one. Each state is entitled to five dele-
gates, appointed by the governor, each
city of 25,000 to one, and each larger
city to two. Besides agricultural as-
sociations and colleges and engineer so-
cieties are entitled to representation.
In Texas the interest in irrigation
is being awakened as its results on the
Pecos valley in this state and in New
Mexico, where it has achieved such
marvelous results, as also in the Brazos
valley about Waco, are becoming gen-
erally known throughout the state. Ir-
rigation means prosperity, and the peo-
ple of the state are beginning to find it
out.

THE COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

The Texas Grain Dealers' association is making a vigorous effort to secure transportation rates that will give the 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels of surplus oats raised in Texas a market east of the Mississippi river. Texas has three gateways to this Eastern territory, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, and is as near to Memphis as the best oat-producing districts of Missouri and Kansas, and nearer to Vicksburg and New Orleans than those districts. The grain rate from Missouri and Kansas to Memphis is 15 cents per 100 pounds, while from Texas common point territory the rate is 20 cents to Mississippi river gateways, making a discrimina-
tion of \$16 a car against the shipper of Texas oats. Some of the roads agreed to give a 15 cent rate from Texas com-
mission gave the writers as railroad commission would promise in writing to make the rate a basis for reducing local state rates. The commission has written promise, but the roads have failed to carry out their agreement. A ground that the other roads waters, join in it. The grain dealers have asked the commission to make a flat 12 1/2 cent rate on corn, oats and hay, to apply over the entire territory in Texas, without differentials to any points, in order that they may distribute the surplus oats crop over the non-producing sections of the state at prices that will encourage their production.

GOOD ROADS.

The Graham Leader of last week has an excellent editorial on the subject of good roads. The Leader recognizes the fact that the road law of the state is inadequate, and says that such as it is it is not enforced, and continues: "The law can and will not provide for good roads. They must be made by the people or the people will do without them. Just a little agitation on the subject in the various neighborhoods will produce the desired effect and result in a movement for good roads such as has produced such good effects in the East where people have organized 'good road leagues' with such excellent results. "When the people get together with that one object in view it is surprising how little work is required to make the roads a standing advertisement of the progressive spirit of a neighborhood. If this movement is started in one section it will soon spread to others and a permanently progressive spirit will redden the country from the stigma of almost impassable roads." The cost, indeed, would be small in making a very great improvement in the roads through the farming districts of Texas. What is needed first is intelligent construction. The roads should be built to throw the water from the middle to drainage ditches or the sides instead of permitting it to sink down into the bed of the road. The money and the labor expended in economical and intelligent road building would be well invested. It costs much more to carry the products of Texas farms to railroad shipping points than it does to carry them from such points to the North or to Europe. By all means, however, arrange to have the road work intelligently directed; otherwise there will be waste of time, labor and money and results will be unsatisfactory.

THE LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

It has been known for some time among stockmen that Chief Statistician Powers of the Agricultural Department wished to obtain the views of stockmen as to the arrangement of such a schedule for the next census work as would give the live stock enumeration such a classification as would give useful and needed information to those engaged in the live stock industries. Secretary Martin of the National Live Stock association has collected the views of a large number of stockmen and has suggested to Mr. Powers the following classification: "Cattle—Calves, steers 1 year old, heifers 1 year old, steers 2 years old and over, she-cattle 2 years old and over (this, of course, is not to include mixed cows), milch cows, all ages (which would not divide these into 'cows kept for milk and not kept for milk,' as suggested by you—the latter class will naturally be counted in the class 'she cattle'); bulls, all ages. Sheep—Lambs, wethers 1 year old, ewes 1 year old, wethers 2 years old and over, ewes 2 years old and over. "Horses, Mules and Asses—In the divisions, 'horses, mules and asses,' we have no suggestions, but would respectfully call your attention to the letter of Mr. S. W. Taylor of New York, whose ideas in this connection may be of value to you. "Swine and Goats—As swine mature for market at so early an age, we can not see the necessity for more than one division, and the schedule suggested by Mr. Powers and that is omitted from the latter 'steers 2 years old and over.' As these form the bulk of the cattle consti-
tuting the beef supply the difference is

AN IMPORTANT ONE.

The commendable wish of Mr. Powers to make his classification such as the industry needs will doubtless cause him to adopt Mr. Martin's suggestion. It will be remembered that the Journal discussed this subject fully some months ago when Mr. Powers' attention was first called to it, and showed the importance of reporting ages as in Mr. Martin's letter.

THE COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Last week Texas Stock and Farm Journal commented on the estimate of the cotton crop made by Mr. Neill, who placed the crop of this season at 12,000,000, a larger crop than has ever been made. The Journal attempted no discussion of crop conditions in any other part of the country than Texas, nor did it attempt to estimate the Texas crop. Since the last issue of the Journal the Dallas and Galveston News and the Houston Post have published their regular crop reports. The News report is a compilation of the reports of 386 correspondents in 150 counties of the state. It presents the reduction of the probable yield as compared with the crop of 1898-9 as follows: Coast country 10 per cent East Texas 25 per cent Southwest Texas 7 per cent North Texas 20 per cent Central Texas 8 per cent and says that "the reports of all correspondents give an average percentage of reduction of 13.8, which, on the basis of carefully prepared statistics of the crop of 1898-9, would indicate a yield of 3,100,000 for 1899-1900." The News estimate of the crop of last season was 3,500,000 bales, but it now places it at 3,600,000 bales. It seems to have deducted only the 13.8 per cent damage done to the crop since it was planted, and not to have taken into consideration the 8 per cent reduction in acreage, which would bring the figures down to about 2,833,000 bales.

GOOD ROADS.

The News report was made Aug. 20. The reports made by its correspondents must have been made several days earlier, or at a time when the drouth had been of little more than two weeks continuance, and estimates, of course, had to be based on conditions then existing. Since that time the injury has been very much aggravated by a continuance of the drouth, with as intense heat as Texas has ever experienced for so long a period. The Houston Post report, published Aug. 26, covers the situation up to Aug. 22, the average date of the replies. The Post estimates the yield of last season at 3,400,000 bales, or 200,000 bales less than the News estimate. It places the losses by flood at 7.3 per cent, and other decrease in production caused by worms, shedding, prematurity and reduced acreage, the last alone being 8 per cent, at 15 per cent. This takes from the crop of last year about 22 per cent, so that the Post estimates the crop of this season as 2,700,000 bales, or about 150,000 acres less than the News estimate after deducting from it later the 8 per cent reduction in acreage. The Post's estimate agrees closely with that of Mr. Julius Runge, should 3,600,000 bales be taken as the crop of last season. Unfortunately for all estimates made now the drouth still continues and each day the scorching winds are inflicting greater damage. In the few localities where rain has fallen it came so late as to do more harm than good, and it seems to be generally conceded that throughout the state a heavy rain might give an uncertain prospect of a top crop, but would inflict a certain injury upon the crop already open. The Texas frosts have an average fall date of Oct. 15 to 20. Even with rain now it could hardly be hoped that a top crop would mature before that time. Correspondents of the Post and the News have called attention to the fact that the abundant spring and early summer rains caused the plants to make extensive lateral roots near the surface, instead of top roots which reach down deep for moisture, which will require frequent rains to feed the plants and grow a top crop. The Post suggests the possibility of a top crop which might add 250,000 to 500,000 bales to its estimate. It must be acknowledged, however, that conditions now are decidedly worse than when either the Post or the News received their field reports and that there is a probability of a decidedly larger reduction from the crop of last season than is shown in the reports of either paper. One unfortunate feature in the situation, and one that will affect the cattle feeding interests of the state if it is general, is indicated in a report from Honey Grove a few days ago stating that the drouth had injured the cotton seed as well as the lint portion of the plant, and that a large proportion of the seed in that locality would be worth little for feeding purposes, being shriveled and having little substance. The Journal has not heard this report from any other section, but the importance of the feeding interest makes it a subject worthy of inquiry.

HORSE.

Reports from the horse markets all over the country not only show that receipts are considerably below requirements, but the quality of receipts is inferior to those of last year. The demand in this and other countries has readily absorbed, at big prices, the best of the stock of the country, and it is continually becoming more difficult to get up a supply sufficient for requirements. It is a demand that is destined to become yet much stronger than it is now, and it is probable that normal supplies will not be ready for five years. Whatever class the breeder is raising, provided he is not raising scrub, he should continue, bringing the class to its highest natural standard. It is not too late yet to begin breeding up, for although it takes four or five years to raise a horse and have him fit for market, it will be several years longer before they are enough raised to meet the requirements of consumers. Raising good horses is destined to be one of the most profitable industries to which the farmer can devote his attention.

ANGORA GOATS.

The interest in Angora goat raising has grown very rapidly during the last two years and a number of the agricultural papers are giving attention to the subject, but there are so few Angora breeding establishments in the entire country that very few have any practical knowledge of the best methods of raising them. On farms where there is brush and undergrowth to get rid of they will clean out the nuisance in short order. They thrive well in such range, and especially if the country is hilly and rough, as they have hard, tough hoofs and do better on hard, stony land. There are very few men in Texas who have given special attention to Angoras and these men have been successful in other ranges, but they are not managed, the principal difference, perhaps, being that the kids are kept up for a month or so after being dropped, instead of being allowed to follow the mothers from the first. Goats travel much faster and move about more in grazing than do sheep and the kids, until several weeks old, would soon become worn out if permitted to follow their mothers from the first. Many portions of Western Texas are peculiarly well adapted to Angora raising. The meat is excellent, better than the meat of the common goat and preferred to that of the home market. The fleece is generally worth from \$1 to \$2 according to grade, each year, and the skins bring a good price on account of the long, silky hair. The hair of the Angora skins is often used to replace the counterfeits seldom detected except by experts. At present the supply of mohair in the United States is far below the demand for it, and the industry of raising the mohair in those portions of Texas adapted to it must be a very profitable one.

SEASON FOR MATING SHEEP.

The time for mating sheep depends upon several considerations, as the nature of the soil, the quality of the lamb and the object for which they are raised. When the buildings are not warm we should not have the lambs come before the weather is mild and settled. In some of the more valuable farms and ranches, however, we will lose many of them and the loss of a number of lambs determines the question of profit or loss on the investment. If we have good, warm buildings and we are not too far away from a market, moreover, if we have a good kind of mutton sheep, we can grow early lambs and sell them at good prices. When markets are far away, it will be well to raise the lambs for sale late. When we raise breeding stock for sale it is well to have them come early, for persons who buy lambs for breeding want to have them large. More especially is this true of males. When a ram visits a flock to mate with a female, he will pick up large ones. A ram lamb will answer for breeding to a flock of not more than twenty females, that is to say, if he is early in the spring, otherwise he should be mated with so many ewes. To mate a young lamb with a large number of ewes injures his growth and it might also injure his breeding powers. It is not too far away from a market, however, to buy a shearing, that is, a ram that has only been once shorn. Such a ram is in full vigor and should, therefore, get good, strong lambs. We get the best lambs from rams who are three and three years old, because they are then in the best vigor. At these ages they may be mated with 100 females if they are well fed. They may be used as old sires five or seven years, when they are really good ones, but we may expect better lambs from them when they are younger. Ewes should not be bred until after they have been shorn once. If they are bred as lambs they will not grow so large themselves, nor will they raise large lambs, so that when any one practices breeding his females as lambs he certainly does what will injure the size of his sheep. When a young ewe has to nourish a lamb and make growth at the same time she cannot make so good growth herself, as the lamb is a drain upon her system and she cannot nourish it so well, either before or after birth, because she has to do something at building up her own frame. The best lambs may be expected from ewes, two, three and four years old at the time they drop their lambs, but sometimes the best lambs are raised from ewes every two years where the flock is not large, for if this is not done, then the ram would be bred to females of his own offspring, and that would be what breeders in-and-in breeding, which if practiced frequently, would lead to harmful results. The ewes should be in good condition at the mating season. If they are poor they will not likely breed, and a good deal of the deal of flesh. This may prolong the lambing seasons that it will extend over many weeks, which is not desirable.

PROF. THOS. SLAW.

In Am. Sheep Breeder.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Recently the shipment of lambs to market has been extremely heavy, but prices have been well sustained for those that are of good quality. The inferior animals, however, are in little demand, and the range in price between the good and the common has never before been so wide. It is evident that the shipper who sends high quality stock to market must expect to lose money. The reports from the markets say that the general quality of lambs now being shipped is decidedly poor.

CATTLE.

There has never been a time since the cattle industry extended to the Plains when the danger of range fires has been greater than it is now—nor has there ever been a time when such fires would be harder to control, nor when they could do more injury to the live stock interests than now. Would it not be well for the cattlemen to have crews of good men out all the time on the lookout for fires, watching, especially the roads most traveled and the camping places of travelers? The Journal may seem to recur to this subject too often, but just now it is of serious and immediate importance.

OUTLOOK FOR PRICES.

There has recently been a good deal of complaint among consumers where retail beef prices have been raised, and, to some extent, among butchers also, because of the advance. The fact is, however, that beef fit for slaughter has not for many years sold on foot as well as it is selling now. This is the case, as shown by the Journal last week, with grass fat cattle coming from the range, as well as with cattle finished in the feed lots. The meat is costing the butcher more, and it is also costing the packer more. The advance, of course, has a tendency to check demand, but this is a time of such general prosperity that consumption is larger than for many years even in proportion to the population. The laboring men of this country are best-offers and they are all at work and receiving wages that enable them to supply their wants liberally. Notwithstanding the small increase in price which it has become necessary to pay thus far, under the necessity of cutting off their supply of beef, and they will not do it. Where the supplies of feeding animals are to come from do consume the enormous mass of beef produced in the country, and the future demands of consumers is becoming an interesting question. When all the facts are considered it seems that the present advance in beef prices will be well sustained for a long time. Colonel St. Rural World has studied the situation carefully and says: "The demand for cattle to go into the feed-lots is going to tax the ability of range-producers to the utmost none will now question. The number of three-year-olds is small, and of steers over that age insignificant. The feeding stock must be made up largely of twos, and thousands of cows, because of the abundant supply of calves, is becoming an interesting question. 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THE FARM.

Organize neighborhood farmer's associations and make them interesting.

The sorghum crop is one of the valuable crops to the Texas farmer who has stock to feed.

When not able to work in the field look after the tools, implements, gates and fences and get them in good condition.

Look after the watering places on the farm frequently and see that all the animals are well supplied with good, pure water.

The experiences of Texas farmers this season show the importance of having all the live stock they can take care of. The cotton crop is cut short, in many localities as much as 50 per cent, and the price is so low that the crop this year will not pay the cost of raising it.

CORN FODDER SHOULD BE SAVED AND FEED.

Very few farmers seem to realize that more than one-third of the feeding value of a corn crop is in the stalks, and on most farms a very large proportion of this value generally goes to waste.

There is no higher authority upon the feeding question than Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin Experimental Station, and upon the value of corn fodder as a feed he has recently said in Breeder's Gazette:

Corn forage is useful in feeding all farm animals except the pig. For horses, especially the colts, growing animals and those not at hard work there is no better form of forage, for corn leaves are quite free from dirt and full of nutrition.

A general and soaking rain fell at Guthrie, Okla., on the night of the 24th, and there was a fall of 20 degrees in temperature. Cotton will be benefited and is now expected to make an average crop.

The Travis County Fair Association was organized on the 23rd and the following officers were elected: President, George W. Littlefield; vice-president, John D. McCall; secretary, John W. Maddox; assistant secretary, Chas. Thrasher.

Table with 4 columns: Digestible Nutrients, Stalks, Stover, Total Crop. Rows include Protein, Carbohydrates, Ethanol extract, Total, and Per cent.

We learn from the above that 37 per cent of the total nutrients in the corn crop grown for grain are in the stover or husked stalks, while 63 per cent of the nutrient is in the ears.

A dispatch of the 24th from Corsicana says: The gins here are now turning out the round lap bale and the newcomers in the cotton world draw many people to the gins to see them.

A dispatch of the 24th from Temple, Bell county, says: The plague that has the cotton in its grasp this summer is something that is killing the stalks.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Rich and fairly pulverized soil is needed for turnips. A sandy loam is preferred. The seed should be sown in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

Rice harvesting is under full headway in Jefferson county.

Eggs are scarce at Waxahachie and are selling at 25 cents a dozen. The farmers are too busy to bring them to town.

The sixteenth annual fair of the Guadalupe Stock and Fair association will be held at Seguin Oct. 19, 20 and 21.

At Kerens, in Navarro county, there is a strong competition among cotton seed buyers and the price has gone up to \$4.75 a ton.

A number of the young trees set out about Denison last winter are drooping and the leaves are dried up. Some of the owners think they can yet save them by watering.

Grandview Graphic: While talking to one of our business men this week regarding the cotton crop, he remarked that the cotton had shedded everything except the mortgage, and that was getting very shaky.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUITS AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Upon this subject Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick of Sherman, Texas, read the following paper at the second annual meeting of Texas Farmers' Congress, recently held at College Station.

Our cultivated fruits consist of choice plants which were selected from a vast number of seedlings of their own or supposed superiority.

The future must depend upon new and improved varieties of fruits. This is the most inviting field for experiment, investigation and discovery.

The present season of 1899 is probably the most opportune time ever known to begin the work of discovery of new and improved varieties.

The extreme cold of winter and severe frosts to spring, which thinned out all weak or imperfect fruit germ.

The copious supply of pollen from numerous rare and valuable new fruit fructifying for the first time here, and brought from all parts of the earth.

The late and splendid graying season of the Texas trees and vines, which produced seeds of extra value for producing improved varieties of all kinds.

The latent potency and rare opportunity offered by these silent seeds are beyond computation.

Could all the seeds of this season from peach, plum, apple, pear, berry and grape be planted and tested and the best most valuable be selected and propagated it would revolutionize the fruit business.

The loss of many superior varieties wrapped up in these modest, willing seeds, asking only a place—waste place—to stand and shower their rich blessings upon earth.

Men willingly imprison themselves in the Kadis for gold, in an army for glory, in overworked pursuits for wealth and fame, not realizing that intrinsic diamonds and gold nuggets are undiscovered under thousands of trees and vines each year near their own homes.

Appeal is made to every person to convert themselves into an "experiment station" by selecting a few seeds of some valuable fruit, vegetable or grain and carefully planting and training until fruitful.

The greater the number and variety of these seeds planted the greater the chance for profit. The most inviting division of horticulture for valuable discovery for this year would seem to be in stone fruits, the peach and plum especially.

The whole state of Texas last spring was redolent with delightful perfume from the bright flowers of millions of rare peaches and plums.

The most valuable varieties sent out the sweetest perfumes, in trifling millions of insects, which are aided by the gentle breezes in carrying the fructifying pollen from flower to flower.

Thus performing that wonderful work of cross-fertilization by which nearly all of our improved varieties are produced.

Should any person feel imbued with the spirit of progress, enterprise and improvement and see the light of hope in the dim future, let him try these seeds and promise that sparkles from these gems of untold beauty and joy, health and wealth, we appeal to all such: take this most opportune time, search out the seeds from those trees which have given good results during this trying season, plant them one or two feet apart in rows ten feet apart, and when they are two or three years old thin out those trees which show the most vigor and fruitfulness.

If your seeds have been selected from the improved Chinese or Japanese crosses, or varieties, you are almost sure to discover varieties of immense value. The value consists in having a splendid orchard, which is almost sure to give a supply of fruit each year; in being able to compete for valuable premiums offered each year for new fruits; in being able, often, to sell a valuable tree to nurserymen for more money than the whole cost of your labor on all the orchard; in the honor and satisfaction of giving a rich heritage to all mankind and of making earth brighter and of increasing the stock of human joy.

This is a work in which all can engage. Seeds can be secured under fruit trees almost anywhere simply for the asking. A suitable place for planting can be secured by all who have the will.

Probably no enterprise offers the reach of every person within greater returns than this of originating new varieties of fruits.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

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FARMER POOLE AT THE VERNON FAIR.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The Texas annual county fair at Wilbarger closed yesterday evening and has passed into history. It was a success. The farm and garden products surpassed anything I have seen this year. This year, Mr. "Injun" was out with fine seasons this year up to about four weeks ago.

Now, I do not want to mislead some of you East Texas nestors and have you come to Wilbarger county expecting to find a great farming country, for in my judgment it is not.

Oh, but it is hot and dry out here. The dust is almost unbearable. The attendance at the grounds was fairly good each day, and yesterday evening very good.

R. C. Neal had an exhibition of four cows and one bull, all registered Hereford cattle. They are perfect beauties.

E. Lutz was on hand with three pens of Poland-China hogs that were equal to any I have ever seen in any county.

Poland-China hogs that were equal to any I have ever seen in any county; four Duro cattle, and they are perfect in every respect.

Now, this is the Sabbath and I will close this letter short, as I want to go to church.

Yours truly, C. C. POOLE, Vernon, Tex., Aug. 27, 1899.

IN A NEW FIELD.

The Sharples Company, manufacturer and all kinds of Creamery Machinery, is now located at Nos. 28, 30 and 32 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

The office is commodious and suitably appointed for the use of the manager and his assistants.

The store room furnishes ample storage for large stocks of separators, churns and creamery machinery.

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THE SUCCESS

Of Page's Peas is not in doubt. Over 500,000 farmers are using it, and still their neighbors to west.

Large water wheel pump Co., Adrian, Mich.

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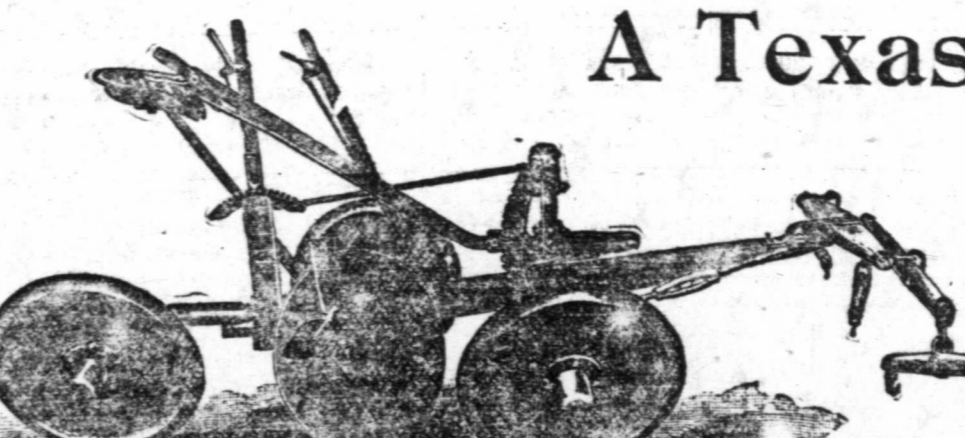
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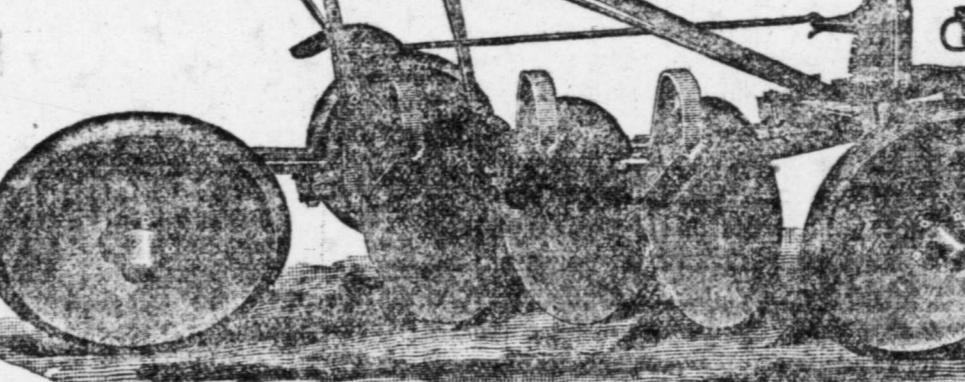


No Other Manufacturer Claims His Plow is Better than the HANCOCK. NONE ARE BETTER.

They do claim to be as good, but so far have not proven it.

The reason for higher prices, when observed, is the freight from the far-off North. Our Plows take HARD GROUND and do not flit out. They run STEADY AND SMOOTH and do not TIRE THE DRIVER and PLAY OUT THE TEAM.

TEXAS GROUND AND TEXAS STOCK.



THE BUCKEYE DISC DRILL. Guaranteed to Sow More Oats per acre than any other Drill made.

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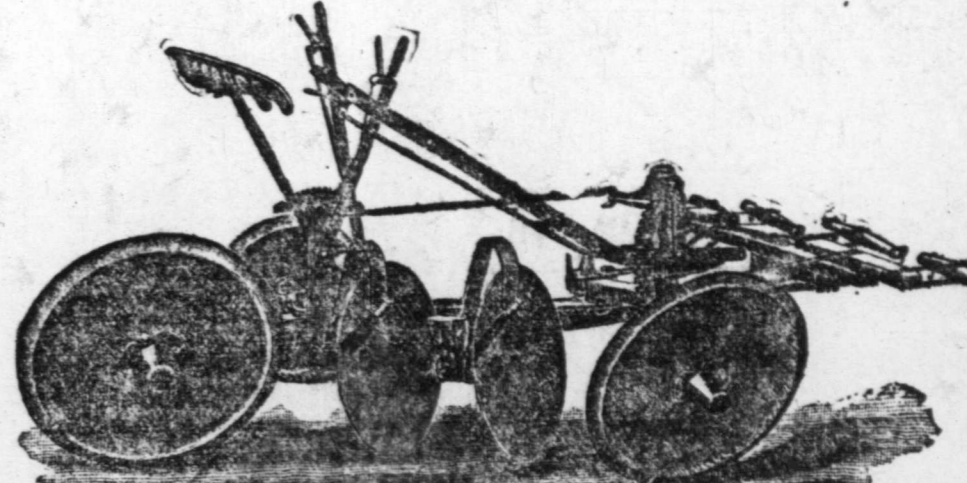
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DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

E. B. Carver, a cattleman of Henrietta, was in the city Wednesday.

R. H. Brown, a cattle feeder of Calvert Texas, was in Dallas Thursday.

Judge R. R. Gaines of the supreme court of Texas spent several days in Dallas last week.

M. B. Pulliam a stockman of San Angelo, accompanied by Mrs. Pulliam, was registered at the Windsor Monday.

The Graham Leader of the 25th says: Col. P. B. Hutcheson from Dallas Monday evening to look after his ranch interests in this county.

The Dallas postmaster has been authorized by the department at Washington to maintain a post office inside the Dallas Fair grounds during the fair this fall.

Long's lake, which was long a favorite pleasure resort for Douglas people, has almost dried up and thousands of the black bass with which it was stocked are floating dead upon the surface or lying upon the shores.

Dr. William Folsetter repaired Monday from Jackson and DeWitt counties where he has been superintending the work of stamping out carbon, a disease which has destroyed many horses and cattle in that section. Shortly after his return he received a telegram from Mr. Kieberger of the live stock sanitary committee, asking him to go at once to Lavaca county, carbon having appeared there. Dr. Folsetter left for Hallettsville last night.

A number of persons living in the suburbs of Dallas are in the habit of riding or driving in to their places of business early in the morning and in the sun, often without food or water, until they return to their homes at the close of the day. There should be a penalty attached to such conduct. In view of the fact that these horses could be placed in a wagon yard where they could have shade, water and hay at an insignificant cost this cruelty is without excuse.

J. J. Moore, a farmer of Orphans Home, Dallas county, in conversation with a Journal man Friday stated that the cotton was injured badly by the drought, and in his opinion, the crop around Orphans Home would not make more than a quarter of a bale to the acre. Mr. Moore said that he loved the dry hot weather had injured the corn to some extent, especially the late corn, and that the crop would hardly be up to expectations. Mr. Moore is a close reader of Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The cotton committee of the Dallas Commercial Club, in order to induce farmers to market their cotton, has issued a circular letter in which it makes the following offer: "We will store, weigh and pay the insurance on all cotton stored in the Commercial club warehouse, southwest corner of Austin street and Ross avenue, free of charge to all farmers bringing cotton on wagons, in case it is desired to hold cotton for better prices, and if you can produce your warehouse receipts you can get money at 8 per cent per annum from any bank in Dallas. Besides this, there will be \$50 given away, as last year. For further information, call on or address Mr. J. F. Caldwell at warehouse."

SHEEP AND THE FOREST RESERVE.

Col. W. T. S. May was in Salt Lake City recently arranging with the sheepmen of Eastern Utah for the pasturing, pro rata and not to exceed 200,000 head of their sheep on the Uintah reservation this summer, in accordance with instructions from the Interior Department at Washington. In conversation with a Salt Lake Herald reporter, the colonel said it was not his intention, nor by his order, that the Uintah reservation had been closed to the sheep owners.

"The government has forbidden the pasturing of sheep on forest reserves in every Western state except the states of Oregon and Washington," said he, "and holds that the sheep are particularly destructive to any arid section, when permitted to graze unrestricted on forest lands. The latter are absolutely necessary to the insurance of a water supply. The trees, the luxuriant undergrowth and the grasses render the soil moist, spongy and porous, and receptive to a such degree, and it is to this receptive quality that it is enabled to receive the rainfalls, and in the melting snows, and retain them in the natural reservoirs of the ground. The water of the reservoirs feeds the thousands of springs and hundreds of rivulets that in turn form the water courses from which the water is obtained for irrigating the farms, ranches and orchards."

"Now, then, it is a known fact that sheep when allowed to range over these woodlands, devour entirely the grass and other luxuriant growth. This, in turn, causes the earth to lose its natural moisture and retain less of the rainfall and snow and results in a decreased water supply. Besides the destruction of the vegetation, the constant patting of the hoofs of the sheep over the denuded ground bends it down and hardens it until it becomes almost adamant in its character, and the water will not soak through, but forms freshets and washouts, and instead of entering the natural underground storage places rushes in a torrent over the surface to the streams and floods everything before it. Afterwards the streams dry up, because there is nothing to feed them, and the water supply is ruined."

"This is a very serious question and the future must be looked out for, as was the case in Germany. The forests of that country had been almost destroyed, and had to be restored, and today there are the most rigid forestry laws of any nation on earth."

"It is stated that I was the cause of closing the reservation to the sheep owners, but the statement is not true. As I said before, it was simply in accordance with the existing law. In my report to the secretary of the interior,

I stated that the sheep and wool industry was of vast importance to Utah and was one of its principal sources of production, and that the closing of the reservation to them would be a considerable hardship. Yet if it were permitted to allow the 200,000 to 400,000 head of sheep to continue to be pastured there it would result in great destruction to the sources of water supply. I stated that while a limited number properly restricted might not be of any serious consequence, the larger number was bound to cause irreparable injury."

"It coincides fully with the government that sheep are destructive to our forests, and when my wool growing friends argue with me that they are not, I smile and tell them that they know better than that, and it is pure selfishness that causes them to say that attitude."—Drovers Journal Stockman.

THE ROUNDLAP BALE PRESS.

Benefits to Farmers and Ginners Demonstrated in Operation.

Mr. T. W. Pratt, of Huntsville, Ala., is president of the West Huntsville Cotton Mill, and operates at the same place one of the largest ginning plants in the country. He has been using the roundlap bale for two years, and expects to put up 5000 to 6000 bales of 500 pounds each during the coming season. Mr. Pratt has also organized companies for building two very large roundlap bale plants at Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, Ala., and estimates that he will handle at these two points this year 30,000 to 40,000 bales of 250 pounds each, or the equal of 15,000 or 20,000 square bales. In a letter to the Manufacturers Record giving his experience with his Huntsville plant, he says:

"We ginners and cotton manufacturers, and operate ten 70-saw gins, have operated roundlap bale presses of the American Cotton Company. The first year we handled 2200 500-pound bales, and the second year we handled 5000 bales. This year with a good crop in this vicinity, we expect to put up 8000 or 10,000 bales. Our experience has been most satisfactory, leaving a greater quantity of material at the ginners' standpoints, and the fact that we have so largely increased our business is ample evidence that the planters are well satisfied. The universal opinion expressed by all customers is that they are more than satisfied. And why should they be otherwise? We gin and compress for \$1 and pay the planters one-eighth cent premium on their crop. For every ton of seed we buy on this basis, and they sell their load and get spot cash for it, thus saving much labor formerly necessary in the gin house. For every ton of seed we buy on this basis, and they sell their load and get spot cash for it, thus saving much labor formerly necessary in the gin house. For every ton of seed we buy on this basis, and they sell their load and get spot cash for it, thus saving much labor formerly necessary in the gin house."

"Now let us see how the ginners stand. First, he can gin, cover and compress 500 pounds of lint in eight minutes, using a good outfit of five 70-saw gins, and the press, and can do better with a larger battery. This can be done at a cost not exceeding forty cents all told, while the old process costs him not less than \$1.25, including bagging and ties. In case the ginners want to buy and sell cotton on his own account, most of the railroads of the South will allow him compress bales of eight and one-half and one-half weight, or forty-two and one-half cents per bale. If he wants to sell his cotton to the American Cotton Company, it allows him a premium of \$2.25 per bale over the value of the same cotton in square bales at his locality, thus giving him \$1.25 net after paying royalty of twenty cents per hundred weight for the use of the press, maintenance of the same and regular inspections. The gin plant can be run with less labor and less cost of insurance than the old system, and if cotton is stored, there is much can be placed in the same room."

"There is no chance of mixing bales or samples, owing to the perfect system in use, and no chance of loss of cotton by country damage, as water will not permeate the bale, owing to all air being excluded in baling. The street buyer, sampler and cotton thief, owing to complete covering, have no chance to get their 'auger in,' to use a common expression, as there is no necessity for cutting the covering under the American Cotton company's sampling system."

"From a manufacturer's standpoint, the advantages of the system are too numerous to mention, but the best evidence of the advantage derived by the mill is that cotton bales are ready sale at a good premium over the square bale, and new mills are now being erected which will do away with bale breakers, opening up new markets. There is no necessity for middlemen, as the mills can buy direct from ginners or from the American Cotton Company, and be sure of getting what is ordered. The warehouseman who has handled the roundlap bale is loud in his praises. He has no 'turtle backs' to handle, no lost ties to replace, no damaged bales to pick and inspect, and he knows that the weight stamped plainly on the burlap covering is the actual weight of the bale, and will not vary. He can handle the bales, load them in cars or on wagons with half the help formerly required, and his warehouse is not littered up with cotton and dirt, as under the old system. The howl of the middlemen, 'town-croppers,' hand-carry, compress stockholders and operators is but natural and expected, as they are hurt, and badly hurt. But who can blame them for trying to get up combined, complex trusts, regulate the supply of bales, laws to prevent the operation of the round bale system."

J. H. Taylor, Haynesville, La., writes: "I think a great deal of the Journal and would not like to be without it."

and for telling all kinds of stories about hard cores (which do not exist). If they did not see the handwriting on the wall they would not be so vigorous in their efforts. But to the producers, ginners, carriers and consumers, the only four parties who are interested, the situation is entirely different, and especially to the producer, who by reason of the low price of cotton, is compelled to adopt new and cheaper methods or give up the fight. The new system has come at a time when the planter most needed it, and those who have taken advantage of the system are to state that but for this improved method and its economizing advantages it would be impossible for the cotton planter to continue on the farm."

KANSAS CORN.
"Heaped up, pressed down and running over," describes the measure of prosperity which the 300,000,000 bushels of corn means to Kansas. One of the oldest farmers and cattle feeders in Kansas, living at Randall, in the famous corn county of Jewell, said today:

"I have been in the state thirty years, and have never known the farmers to be in the condition they are now. The crop of the year when I was contracted for corn or for cattle or for the farmer has wanted his money as early as possible. He has not been able or willing to wait until the crop was delivered, or the stock or the farmer ready for a good sale. I give checks. I notice that in most instances the farmer waits until he is going to town for something else. Then he takes the check to the bank and leaves it to be credited to his account. At Concordia two nights ago nearly 100 corn buyers and elevator men met to talk about business and the crop. The belief was general that a larger proportion of the crop than ever before would not find its way to market this year. The farmers, these local buyers and elevator men, to crib the corn and hold it until next year, and they would do it. Mr. F. P. Lint, one of the traveling men for Greenleaf & Baker, who had been all over Northern Kansas, and from a general view of the situation in the hands of the farmers, not of speculators. His opinion was indorsed by a score of other traveling men and elevator managers."

"With the crop of 200,000,000 bushels means to Kansas, Ellen P. Allerton, a wife of a Brown county farmer, told in her 'Walls of Corn.' And she told it without poetic license. What do they hold, these walls of corn. Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn? He who questions may well be told. A great state's wealth these walls defend. Clothes and food for the toiling poor. Wealth to heap at the rich man's door; Meat for the healthy and balm for him Who moans and tosses in chamber dim; Shoes for the barefooted, pearls to twine In the scented tresses of ladies fine; Things of use for the lowly cot, Where (bless the corn) want cometh not; Luxuries rare for the mansion grand, Gifts of a rare and fertile land. All these things and so many more, It would fill a book to name them o'er, Are hid and held in these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn."

A lady in Bonham has tried the experiment of raising the following trees: Two Eucalyptus and one pepper tree from California; a royal poinciana from Florida and a cape jasmine from the southern part of Texas. In the case of the dry weather all are doing well. A fruit and vegetable growers' association was organized at Daingerfield, Texas, Aug. 26. J. M. Connor, Jr., was elected president, and J. H. Wise, secretary. The object of the association is to promote fruit and vegetable raising on a large scale. Commissioner E. S. Holmes, of the United States Agricultural Department, who was recently in Texas to report the losses caused by the Brazos overflow, is again in the state, having been sent by the department to report the condition of the cotton crop. Graham Leader: The failure of the cotton crop in Young county is a hard blow to our farmers and merchants. But we have the consolation of the finest grass and corn crops ever known in the county, and we can live without King Cotton for another twelve months. Corsicana Sun: For nearly a week the weather has been unprecedentedly hot. The cotton crop is opening and the farmers are trying to pick it out, but such a large per cent of the pickers are stricken with fever, and it is alarming, and the gathering is slow. Karnes County News: A heavy shower of rain fell last Friday evening, accompanied by a wind of a decidedly cyclonic character. The wind lasted only a few seconds, however, and did no damage. The rain was very heavy in the neighborhood of the Armstrong farm, two miles north of town, but light elsewhere. It will benefit cotton to some extent. The Williamson County Farmers' Institute was in session at Georgetown, Texas, Aug. 26, and had a fine exhibition of corn, hay, wheat, oats, peaches, pears, apples, honey, preserves, fancy work and pretty much everything else which a farmer or his wife could raise or make. The meeting was the most interesting and successful one yet held.

Beville Bee: Seven hundred and seventy-one bales of cotton have been ginned at this point for the season of 1898, up to noon yesterday, as against 967 in 1898, 730 in 1897, and 1850 in 1896. The highest price during the week has been 5.80 as against 5.12 1/2 in 1898, 6.65 in 1897, and 7 cents in 1896. The continued dry weather has materially cut short the crop, and it is estimated that a third of it has already been marketed. Smithville Times: The dry, hot weather has caused cotton to open up very rapidly, and picking at the consequence is being pushed. The drought will materially affect the yield, and the consensus of opinion is that where excellent results were expected a couple of weeks ago a fair crop only will be gathered. The growth of the plant has nearly stopped, and it is shedding leaves, squares and young bolls. A good rain now would start the top crop, but would injure the crop now maturing and maturing. On this date last year we had received only 105 bales, though in 1897 at this date we had received 700 bales.

J. L. Phelan, formerly of San Angelo and secretary and manager of the Concho Valley Fair association, died Aug. 17 at Palestine, where he had been living about a year. Mr. Phelan was married to Miss Tankersley, sister of the Concho county stockman of that name. She and two children survive him.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache. J. H. Taylor, Haynesville, La., writes: "I think a great deal of the Journal and would not like to be without it."

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

The apple crop about Denison is being injured by the drought.

The Floreville Chronicle says that cotton is shedding badly in Wilson county.

In the cotton fields in Jack county there are said to be patches where the cotton plants have entirely dried up.

A report comes from Honey Grove that cotton will make only half a crop, and that the seed are shriveled and will be worth little for feeding.

The Leon County Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association is making preparations to plant several hundred acres next season.

A report from Palo Pinto county says it will take an average of ten acres throughout the county to make a bale of cotton. It is too late now for rain to help the crop.

A fair to good rain fell in portions of Henderson county Aug. 25. It will help sweet potatoes, peas and grasses, and may benefit cotton, also will enable the farmers to plant fall gardens.

Clarendon Banner: The farmers in this county have about finished the work of harvesting their hay and are ready for a good rain. The hay crop, especially millet, is good.

Childress County Index: The farmers of this section have put up the best crop of forage and feed stuff ever raised in this county. With an other rain soon the late crops will be very large.

A number of the Brazos river planters in Waller county will plant alfalfa. P. E. Munsey of that county tried it last year and will increase his acreage of it considerably. It has proven to be a success there.

The first load of new corn was brought into Midlothian Wednesday. It was dry and hard and sold for 20 cents. Mexican June corn in that section is standing the drought well, and if it gets rain this month will make a good crop.

In Archer county, cotton that a few weeks ago was expected to make 15-bales to the acre, will make 10. It is now thought, not more than one-fourth that much. The thermometer there for several days has registered 108 to 110 degrees in the shade.

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WE are showing the most complete line in the South. We have all the well-known makes in all sizes, from the small Kodak that takes a picture 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 up to the large camera, that takes a picture of 6 1/2 x 8 1/2. Supplies of all kinds for all kinds of cameras. Eastman Kodak's all daylight loading, for film—

Pocket Kodak, size 1 1/2 x 2 1/4, at \$2.25, at.....	\$5.00	Eastman Kodak, Falcon, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, at.....	\$5.00
Folding Pocket Kodak, size 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, at.....	\$10.00	Eastman's Bull's Eye, No. 2, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, at.....	\$8.00
Eastman's Bull's Eye, No. 4, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, at.....	\$12.00	Eastman's Bull's Eye, No. 3, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, at.....	\$15.00
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Eastman Cartridge for Kodak, size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, at.....	\$25.00	Adlake Camera, new '99 model, with improvements, at.....	\$10.00
Adlake Camera, New '99 model, special, at.....	\$12.00	Printing Frames are on sale at 25c and up, at.....	25c
Adlake Repeater, New '99 plates, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, at.....	\$5.50	Developing Outfits, tax, complete, at.....	\$1.25
Adlake Repeater, New '99 plates, 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, at.....	\$8.00	Ruby Lamps are offered now at.....	85c
Poco C Cameras, Rectilinear Lens, at.....	\$12.50	Sege Rollers, large and small, 20 and.....	40c
Poco B Camera, Rectilinear Lens, at.....	\$18.00	Plate Holders, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, on sale.....	65c
Poco Tele Photo Camera, at.....	\$27.00	Photograph Paste Bottles, size 1 1/2 x 1 1/2, at.....	15c
A Full Line of Magazine Cyclones, Vires, '98 and '99 Models, at.....	\$10.50	Eastman's Paste Tubes on sale at.....	15c
Wizards in all sizes, \$10.50 to.....	\$20.00	Sonnes Toning Solution for.....	20c
		Sonnes Developing Solution for.....	20c

TRIPDS, full size extension, \$12 and \$20.00. Soda, Alabama, Vaseline, Ferro Frustato and Vaseline Frustato, all sizes, White and Gray Mounting Cards, all sizes. You press the button—we do the rest. Work of all kinds solicited; we will complete, develop, print or mount for you.

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Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine. ONE APPLICATION. All ready for use. No mixing, no filtering, no "outfit" or syringes required. Supplied in packets of three sizes: No. 1, 10 doses, \$1.00; No. 2, 20 doses, \$2.00; No. 3, 50 doses, \$5.00. Including needle.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., 52 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Texas, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. P. W. HUNT, General Agent.

LOW RATE EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

September 7th to October 1st, excursion tickets from all points in Texas will be sold on account of National Fiestas, (celebration of Mexico's Independence) at extremely low rates via Laredo and the Mexican National Railroad. For full particulars call on nearest ticket agent, or address, E. M. TRENKLE, Gen. Agent, Mex. Nat'l R. Co., San Antonio, Tex.

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Do You Want a Watch? If So, Read What Follows: SEND \$1.00 FOR ONE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION TO TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL AND A YANKEE WATCH, or \$2.00 for TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AND A YANKEE WATCH. EVER HAD THE BLUES? Maybe not—most people are afflicted with this malady at some period of their lives. "Samantha" is a sure cure for the "blues," "tired feeling" and all other ailments arising from an over-worked body and mind. It is a prescription that never needs refilling and may be taken in large or small doses and at any and all times. It is a real "Samantha" and you will do so a dozen times. It is formerly sold at \$2.50. Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and we will send it to your address postpaid free of charge.

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2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers, Handoms New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

It is the amount appropriated by New York State to aid in the purchase of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The whole world is talking about Admiral Dewey. It is important that you should know all about the greatest hero this nation has ever known. The combined newspaper accounts of the late war make it impossible to pick and inspect, and he knows that the weight stamped plainly on the burlap covering is the actual weight of the bale, and will not vary. He can handle the bales, load them in cars or on wagons with half the help formerly required, and his warehouse is not littered up with cotton and dirt, as under the old system. The howl of the middlemen, 'town-croppers,' hand-carry, compress stockholders and operators is but natural and expected, as they are hurt, and badly hurt. But who can blame them for trying to get up combined, complex trusts, regulate the supply of bales, laws to prevent the operation of the round bale system."

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, & G. N. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place in the south. It is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

Excursion tickets on sale with all the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells. For further particulars, address W. C. FORBES, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Weatherford, Texas.

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to advertisers, always say you are writing for the TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. When writing advertisers please mention Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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East Bound From the Missouri River to St. Louis, Chicago, it runs the finest trains, wide-vestibled, Pintach lighted throughout, with the Burlington's celebrated free chair cars, dining cars, Pullman sleepers.

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The only line operating PARLOR CAFÉ CARS (meals a la carte). Pullman Sleepers, Elegant Wide Vestibled FREE Chair Cars.

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For maps, time tables and other information, write your nearest Cotton Belt Agent, or S. C. WARNER, D. M. MORGAN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't, Trunking Pass. Agent, TYLER, TEX. TEL. FORT WORTH, TEX.

ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

For the North East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, This is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED

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Shortest Line. Quickest Time. Excellent Service.

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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, ground floor, North Hotel building where our friends are invited to call when in the city.
W. H. Jennings of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Sunday.
C. L. Morey, cattleman of Bowie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.
P. M. Fortner of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday.
R. H. Brown, cattleman of Calvert, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.
Frank Wilson, stockman of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Saturday.
John Blocker, cattleman of San Antonio, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.
W. K. Bell, cattleman of Palo Pinto, spent several days of last week in this city.
Joe Curtis, cattleman of Salt Lake, New Mexico, was in Fort Worth Thursday.
Henry Jackson of Paradise, had a carload of hogs on the Fort Worth market Friday.
J. M. Daugherty, the well known cattleman of Abilene, spent Sunday in Fort Worth.
W. H. Featherston, a well known cattleman of Henrietta, spent Monday in this city.
M. B. Pulliam, cattleman of San Angelo, is spending a few days in Fort Worth.
R. N. Graham of this city, left Friday night for a week's trip to Kansas City.
J. B. Bryson, a well known stockman of Comanche, spent Friday in Fort Worth.
W. F. Curtis, the well known Henrietta cattleman, spent Thursday in Fort Worth.
W. H. Eads, cattleman of Marlow, T. T., spent several days of last week in this city.
W. G. Smith of Euclid, Okla., spent several days of last week in the live stock center.
William Bevans, a stockman of Menardville, was among the visitors in Fort Worth Tuesday.
T. T. D. Andrews of this city, returned Friday from a business trip to Brownwood.
Wallace Good, a well known cattleman of Quanah, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.
W. T. Carpenter left Saturday morning for a visit to his ranch in the western part of the state.
E. C. Sugg, the well known cattleman of Sugden, I. T., spent Saturday in the live stock center.
T. B. Love of Borden county, was among the visiting stockmen in this city Saturday.
J. B. Chilton, stockman of Comanche, was among the visitors in the live stock center Monday.
John T. Lofton, manager of the Llano ranch, returned Friday from a fishing trip to South Texas.
Col. H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Burlington, spent several days of last week in Fort Worth.
Felix Mann and Dick Godfrey, extensive cattle operators of Menardville, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.
W. J. Long of Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, had a car of hogs on the Fort Worth market on Saturday.
A. J. Long a well known cattleman of Sweetwater, was among the visitors in the live stock center Monday.
John Carlisle, a Colorado City cattleman, after spending several days in this city, left for his home on Friday.
W. C. Barnard, well known in live stock commission circles, returned Friday from a several weeks' visit to St. Louis.
Hayes McFarland, cattleman of Weatherford, was in Fort Worth Friday, en route home from a visit to Tennessee.
T. J. Atkinson and T. A. Curtis, stockmen of Portales, N. M., were among the visitors in Fort Worth Thursday.
F. M. Weaver, the well known cattleman of this city, returned Thursday from a pleasure trip to Mackinac Island, Michigan.
Walter Cochran and family and John Cowden and family returned Saturday from a few week's visit to Colorado summer resorts.
Lee Russell, Menardville; C. F. Adams, Sonora; and D. P. Gay of Ballinger, were among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Monday.
W. E. Edwards of Waggoner, and J. B. Langham of Duncan, I. T., were among the visiting stockmen in this city the past week.
S. R. Coggins and Henry Ford, bankers and cattlemen of Brownwood, passed through Fort Worth Friday en route to Boise City, Idaho.
R. K. Wylie, Ballinger; Sam Nelson, Morgan; and J. Gunter of Gainesville, were among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Friday.
B. T. Ware of Amarillo, who recently bought the W. D. Johnson residence in this city, arrived with his family Friday and will make this his future home.
Among the receipts at the stock yards Monday were a load of hogs from W. D. Fuller, Whiteburg, and three cars of beef cattle from J. W. Russell of Colorado.

W. F. Youngblood, a prominent cattleman of Midland, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Youngblood says the range in his section of country is beginning to get very dry.
J. W. Lynch of Ponca City, Oklahoma, spent Monday in Fort Worth. He says that while it has been very warm in his part of the Territory, rain within the last few days has given great relief.
Philip Wilson, stockman of Runnels county, spent several days of last week in Fort Worth. Mr. Wilson says that while it is very dry in his section of country, yet the grass is good and cattle are doing well.
J. H. Connell of Dublin, passed through this city Wednesday, en route to Marlow, L. T., where he goes to ship out some more of the cattle sold by him some time ago to E. B. Harrold of this city.
Jno. Schlabauer, the well known cattleman of this city, came in from Midland Saturday and after spending a day or two at this place, returned to Midland to attend the cowboy carnival which takes place this week.
H. G. Cook of Duncan, Indian Territory, was here Wednesday with a carload of hogs for the Fort Worth market. Mr. Cook is a frequent shipper to this market and says that his shipments have always been very satisfactory, always netting him money.
Jno. B. Slaughter, the well known cattleman of this city, came in Sunday from a trip to his ranches in the Western part of the state. Mr. Slaughter says that it is very dry in some sections of the country, yet cattle are fattening well on the grass.
J. D. Jackson of Alpine, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to Kansas City. Mr. Jackson started with a train load of cattle for the Kansas City market, but sold them en route to J. E. Maxwell of St. Joseph, Mo., at \$17.50 for the yearlings and \$20 for the twos.
D. B. Gardner, who came in Sunday from his Pitchfork ranch in Dickens county, says that while the weather is very dry in some sections, yet it is not disturbing the cattle in his part of the State. He says cattle are fattening and there is plenty of stock water for several months yet.
A. A. Robinson of Waco, was in the city Friday, en route home from the Territory, where he has been feeding a lot of cattle. Mr. Robinson reports that the crop in the Territory is about as being very large and that 24 cars had been shipped from Terrel alone up to the time he left there a short time ago.
C. L. Brown, recently quarantine inspector at Amarillo for the Kansas sanitary board, has been appointed traveling representative of the Evans-Snyder stock company with headquarters at the company's office in this city. Mr. Ross, the Kansas inspector in Oklahoma, will succeed Mr. Brown at Amarillo.
The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers Association held its regular quarterly meeting in this city Sunday at the office of the Secretary. Those present were R. J. Kleburg, Alice, President of the Association; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth; Secretary; A. G. Boyce, Channing; Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colorado; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro; Ino T. Lytle, San Antonio; S. B. Burnett and D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth.
BEST WAY TO FEED CORN.
We think it can be made the most profitable if converted into beef and pork at present prices.
Select steers of a beef breed one year old past, with broad backs and well sprung ribs, deep in brisket and flank with broad face, straight in line from rump to head and, lastly, dehorned.
Have three shoats to each steer to be fed to follow them.
Now we have proper frame and proper age of animals to make most gain for the feed consumed, including roughness.
These steers should be fed about fifteen months and fed as follows:
Put on to better pasture by the 1st of September. Commence cutting corn for them as soon as dented. Continue to feed corn and fodder during the winter, not allowing them more than is well cleaned up. Give all the tame hay they will eat (clover preferred). In sections where it is available, give winter pasture, with one-quarter bushel of corn per day, or its equivalent in cut corn. This corn should be fed at night and is about one-half of a full feed. Continue this feeding during the winter, having straw in reach and for bedding. Shelter will depend on locality, but should be dry.
Put these steers on pasture in spring and hogs with them. While the grass is soft and tender do not increase the grain ration as they will eat more and do not require so much of it. Later shelled corn soaked from feed to feed is advisable.
For a finish: As soon as new corn is dented, cut and feed, increasing the amount until stalk is ripe. Then snap and feed all the new corn they will eat and stop feeding old corn. They should be ripe for market by Dec. 1. Do not grind feed for this young stock. Do not do the grinding and will give a good return for their feed. There is much difference in the feeding quality of steers. If you are not a judge of a good feeder, better have some one select them for you who is.
Shade is of much benefit to cattle in pasture, and plenty of good water always convenient for them is a necessity for both cattle and hogs. Much of the trouble from swine disease seems to be from their drinking from sink holes where filth accumulates after each heavy rain. Much has been written in regard to corn feeding predisposing the hog to disease, and it was thought dairy districts were not so liable to disease, but that fallacy has been

exploded, and it is now quite evident that the germs of swine disease, like typhoid fever or other human diseases, is largely due to the accumulation of filth in water or by accumulations of dust by winds. We consider a swine very harmful to pigs and other swine, and they should not be allowed to lie under buildings, where they soon accumulate a bed of dust.
It is the filthy nature of the hog that makes him liable to disease.—D. A. Boughton in Chicago Drivers Journal.
SHEEP IN CENTRAL WYOMING.
A correspondent writing from Casper, Wyo., says: Mr. R. W. Wallace the following information regarding the sheep situation in central Wyoming:
"The present number of sheep between Green Junction on the east and Thermopolis in the Big Horn basin, on the northwest, and including portions of the counties of Converse, Natrona, Fremont and Big Horn, may be conservatively estimated at 600,000, while the wool clip will show up 6,000,000 pounds. The mutton shipments this season approximate 200,000 head; that is, of course, if the mutton market is good."
"The average price realized for wool this year can be placed at 11 cents while an average of \$3.75 per head has been received for mutton marketed, the wethers running from 90 to 115 cents."
"Of the wool over 4,000,000 pounds have been shipped from Casper, while the bulk of the mutton will go from the same point. Some of this season's clip is still unsold, taken offers for it ranging as high as 14 cents."
"Several years ago the flock masters of central Wyoming commenced to breed their sheep into Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford bloods, all noted mutton strains."
"The result showed fine meat, but lighter fleece than desirable. The best grading for both Wyoming wool and mutton, however, appears to have now been found in a cross of the leading mutton strains with the French merino, or its larger cousin, the Rambouillet—giving an animal at once hardy and active and a fine fleece of good bearing. This cross produces a fleece of an all round average weight of nine pounds, and a yearling weight averaging 115 pounds. A Rambouillet ram averages up to 26 pounds."
"The final solution of the Wyoming range sheep problem is, of course, fewer and more valuable animals, with winter care and feeding."
"The swing of the stock pendulum of the state is now in the sheep direction, many of the big cattle owners—notably the Ogallala Land and Cattle company, the Rothwell company and J. L. Torry—selling out in order to invest in sheep."
"It is very probable that hereafter Wyoming wool will be sold directly from homes instead of being sent east on the consignment plan."
"The loss on the sheep ranges of central Wyoming proper last winter did not exceed 3 per cent."—Denver Stockman.
THE COMING HEREFORD SALE.
Sixty-five Head, Bulls, Cows and Heifers at Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., September 27, 1899.
First those engaged in breeding first-class Hereford cattle in Missouri none have been more successful, if one may judge of the results, than has Hiram B. Watts, of Lafayette, Howard Co., Mo. Laying the foundation in 1886 with females as close up as was possible to obtain at that time of such noted sires as The Grove 3d 2499, Gardfield 7015, Lord Wilton 4075, Anxiety 4th 9504 and since recruited with Heald 2d 40679 and Beau Donald 58996.
The bull that left the farm two years ago for \$1000, for which \$5000 is now asked. The reader may rest assured that the cattle which will be offered at public sale Wednesday, September 27, are as well bred as any that can now be obtained in this country. About one-half of the offerings were sired by Beau Donald 58996, a son of the noted Beau Brummell 51817, the most successful breeding bull, so considered by the writer, of any sire now in the independence herd of Gudgell & Simpson. The offering includes about all that are now on the farm and consists of 19 bulls ranging from 2 1/2 years down to 10 months of age, and 46 cows and heifers. Twenty-five of these females are bred and safe in calf to drop from September to January next. Among the bulls are several that are good enough to stand at the head of any aristocratic herd and in the female division there are mated females and coming youngsters that will do credit to any Hereford herd no matter where situated. The reader will find, if he consults a copy of the sale catalogue, that no better breeding can be obtained, not only this, but on inspection, that the cattle have been bred about right and worthy the ambition of any beef cattle breeder. More will be given later on concerning the individuality of the offerings. The reader may obtain a more complete detail of the animals that the Messrs. Watts will offer by writing for a free copy of the sale catalogue. W. P. BRUSH.
THE GRAND FALLS COUNTRY.
Editor, Texas Stock and Farm Journal:
For several years the country, contiguous to the Great Falls of the Pecos, now known as Grand Falls, was a kind of Mecca to the nomadic shepherds and the wandering cow puncher, but there has been a vast change within the last few years and the field for rustling is not so favorable as of yore.
The country was heralded far and wide as being the best grass country in Texas, and consequently the nomads came, with their "Sisters, their cousins and their aunts" and have literally eaten the old settler out of house and home, in other words overstocked the range, and this coupled with a two years' drought, is the cause of the fact that the country is short on grass.
There has been so little rain within the last three years that one is tempted to revamp the old saying amongst "angels' visits," and it is within the bond of truth to say that the bulk of stock within this part of the great moral vineyard are living on grass made prior to 1897.
To those living within the humid regions, this may seem like a fairy tale, but it is a fact that grass does not rot here like it does in a damp country; it simply dries up an turns to hay on the stalk; stock eat and thrive on it

all winter and sometimes the rancher will have a lot cut, whatever may be the time of year.
There have been several changes around here quite lately. Pierce Von Hollebeck sold his fifteen-section ranch for some what like \$650 net cash to Mrs. Kyle of Odessa, who is now fixing to move her cattle to this point.
Messrs. Tuley and Scott of Missouri; loafed around town for a few days and after tanking up on Pecos River water, they worked them and unloaded a lot of ones at \$16.50. Tom Brandenburg, Arch Brown and Bud Tatum were the arch conspirators who run the game.
Sheep drifters are not having the walk-over that they did in the palmy days when this was no man's land. Fields, fences and farms are impediments that can not be ruthlessly invaded as in the olden pastures. There have recently passed up the valley three sheep outfits of about six thousand each, and each flock lost quite a percent of their stock. The same in charge of Mr. Fowler, of the firm of King and Fowler dropped an even 200 head of good fat muttons lost irreparably and irrevocably amid the dense thickets and chapparal of the river bottoms.
Mesquite beans have been exceptionally fine. One crop has ripened, a second is about half grown, while a great many bushes are in bloom for a later edition. This succession will give feed for almost six months quite equal to corn.
In consequence of the big bean crop, range horses are as fat as pigs, as sleek as moles and as saucy as fox squirrels. Four or five old fellows whose digestion was rather weakened by over-indulgence, fed a prey to their appetites and are now "non est."
The melancholy fact is that green beans without a plethora of grass is fatal, but with an abundance of grass or when well dried, they are exceedingly nutritious.
On account of the shortage of the range, some of the fellows are fixing to pull out while it is yet time. The McGee boys will carry their cattle to Sterling county, Von Hollebeck will probably follow suit and Bill Vest is now rounding up preparatory to moving to New Mexico.
It is an old saying that it is a wise dog who walks out when he sees preparations ripe for being kicked into the street, and it is a wise cattleman who moves before his stock gets too poor to travel. T. H. B. Grand Falls, Tex., Aug. 25, 1899.
GRAYSON COLLEGE.
The Journal has received the fourth annual catalogue of Grayson College, Whiteburg, Texas, together with its announcement for 1899-1900. The next session of the school begins August 30, 1899. The enrollment last year was 338, and it promises to be considerably larger during the next school year.
Grayson College now has a faculty of seventeen experienced teachers. The school is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of Texas and is surrounded by a community of intelligent and refined people. Besides possessing a large and commodious building it has all the modern natural equipment for teaching, a library of 4000 volumes, a reading room supplied with a number of the best periodicals, a large and well shaded campus. Both sexes are admitted to the school. The boys have the advantage of military drill and discipline, and for the female department there are accomplished teachers of music, art, etc. Altogether Grayson College offers as many advantages as can be found in the best schools of any state and deserves the patronage of Texas parents.
J. A. Halstead, Speegleville, Texas, writes: "Stock looking well; cotton short. Keep Texas Stock and Farm Journal coming."
NOTICE.
All parties driving herds through the Adair pastures are hereby notified that the Adair pastures are now on the road. RICHARD WALSH, Manager.
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Resulting from practical experience the necessity of a pump, the value of the water pump parts of which could be removed, repaired and replaced without removing the pump, pipe, cylinder, etc., from any depth well, is a fact well known to all well diggers. The PULTON PUMP with removable upper and lower valves on the market to-day.
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