

THE FARM.

BEST METHODS OF HANDLING CORN FODDER.

The corn crop of Texas bids fair to be a dismal failure this year and it may be that corn fodder will be preserved this year more than the whole crop. In Texas fodder is not generally saved as it should be, but the good to be derived from doing so is now being recognized, and much fodder is saved each year.

A bulletin recently issued by the Maryland experiment station was informed that the direct cost of the material contained in an acre of corn fodder is greater than that contained in the ears grown upon the same; hence the need of handling the fodder in such a way as to utilize its full value. To that end corn should be cut when the grains are glazed and before the woody fiber in the stalks becomes hard and indigestible. Along with the stalks, the conditions prevailing about the first week in September, the time varying earlier or later as we move north or south of that meridian. If the weather is warm and moist, as is the case at this season, and there is apprehension of injury from heating and moulding, the fodder should be cut in half shocks, and after the lapse of two or three days the cutting may be resumed and the shocks completed. Treated thus the fodder shocks will cure inside and out without moulding, and the blades and stalks will be as palatable and nutritious as if the harvesting had been deferred until the blades were sere and the stalks woody. Where a considerable acreage is to be cut, the work must not be delayed. Where horse harvesters cannot be made available sufficient help should be secured if possible to cut the fodder before the fiber in the stalks becomes woody and unpalatable. When shredders can be made available, undoubtedly the best disposition to make of the fodder is to draw it to the barn where it can be efficiently cured in crib and pass it through the shredder. This unique but effective machine crushes and shreds the fodder and hanks the corn at one operation. The material which has passed through the shredder it is carried upon the elevators into the barn or fodder shed where it is successfully stored away for winter use. Thus handled the fodder is as palatable and probably quite as nutritious as Timothy hay. Horses and cattle eat it with avidity, scarcely leaving sufficient refuse to bed them. Dairy men estimate it as being equal to well-cured clover hay. Of late years this fodder has become an article of commerce and thousands of tons are annually baled and sold to the city trade where it is steadily growing in favor.

The objection urged against storing corn fodder in bulk that it would heat and spoil has been disproved by the experience of last winter. I visited a prominent farmer's home last January in whose capacious barns upwards of forty tons of shredded fodder were stored, and the fodder was as absolutely moulded that fell from the end of the carrier and was badly trampled. If the fodder is put away in good condition, it is, from its moisture, and properly cured, it will keep as well as Timothy hay, and its food value will be doubled. In drawing the corn and fodder to the machine it will be necessary to construct a four-wheeled wagon with a complex wagon with low wheels. Such a rig will greatly facilitate the work by lightening the labor of handling the heavy fodder. It will require four or five teams to keep the shredders constantly at work, but the expense of this service may be avoided by "neighboring" with those who in turn will make use of the machine. It has been commonly known that the cost of handling fodder in this way will be but little more than the expense of husking in the field and rying the fodder in bundles to waste and bleach. In some localities four farmers unite in purchasing a shredder in order that they may command its services when the conditions are just right. The probabilities are that within a few years shredding machines will be as numerous in farming communities as are threshing machines today, and but little trouble will then be experienced in employing their services at the right time. If there is lack of hay or corn to mow away Timothy and clover also I would prefer to stack the Timothy and store the fodder. Timothy can be preserved in stacks for a year without appreciable loss, but corn fodder, if exposed to the weather, will be rendered of little value. With the demand for baled corn fodder constantly increasing there will be no farther excuse for the extensive corn growers of the prairie states allowing vast areas of corn stover to go to waste because it was unprofitable to harvest.

TO KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME.

J. H. Deffenberger, Nancy Blunt, Kyran county, Ga. writes the following article to a Southern farm journal:

Many writers and orators are interested, apparently, in keeping the boys on the farm and have made various suggestions as to solving the problem. Doubtless all are good, but there is one fact that has not been kept in the whole ground always, namely, that the costs very little to induce a boy to stay on the farm. This is an actual occurrence. A boy 17 years old wanted to stay on the farm, but he wanted a better thing more than board and clothes. He pleaded for wages. "Give me," he said, "my board and so much a month, and I will oblige myself like a hired man."

But his father would not consent to the arrangement, saying that with a mortgage and small profits he could not allow him a regular salary until he was 21. This working Nancy Blunt, 21, has seen. Great many boys to a worse fate in cities. The boy went away. The farmer was obliged to hire a man to take his place. Now, he could have hired the boy for less than he paid the hired man—probably for half as much.

This is another occurrence: A boy 16 years of age, a good boy, who loved his home and wanted to stay, but he was not content. Some of his friends had gone to the city; they had better clothing than he had, and they had money in their pockets and jingled it. The boy and his mother tried to induce the farmer to give him regular wages, but he said he could not afford it. At length, however, he offered him 10 cents a day, and made this arrangement:

The boy was to be paid every Saturday night when possible; if the 70 cents was not paid on Saturday night 1 cent a day was to be added until the whole was paid. This appears to be a very small inducement, but it was sufficient; the boy became a different boy immediately. Seventy cents a week to do with as he pleased. His father did not pay every week, and at one time was six weeks behind, but this gave the boy more money when he was paid. He opened a set of books, keeping an account with each week's work, and

"posting" every day 1 cent for non-payment on time. The bookkeeping was an interesting feature in itself—it is interesting for anyone to keep an account of his work, and it costs only 10 cents a day to keep him.

HARD TIMES AMONG FARMERS.

A recent issue of the New England Farmer contains the following reading by the farmers in the West as well as in the East:

"Farmers in the West say that times were never so hard as they are now. Many of them seem to think that the Eastern farmers are having an easy time and getting along all right. When in fact the Eastern farmers are as much in a predicament as their Western brethren. The only advantage that the Eastern farmer has is his schooling in practical economy and saving all that he raises and spending it as much as possible. The Western farmer was not accustomed to do. This difference was in former years practically unavailing, because of different environmental conditions and the different conditions of farm life which are incident to a new country with an exceedingly rich soil and most abundant crops."

With the present prices of farm products steadily falling both East and West, there must of necessity be close and rigid economies, which economies tell most heavily first on the retailer, then on the wholesaler, and finally on the manufacturer, and on the hands employed, and in this way it reaches around to the farmer again in a sort of endless chain. The Journal of Agriculture, however, says the following sentence with which the article concludes:

"But the prices of farm products and adverse conditions North, South, East and West are fast cementing a genuine bond of sympathy among farmers everywhere, that will soon bring a new era of prosperity and a new power in shaping and moulding legislative and conducting the affairs of state and nation."

Commenting on the above, Wallace's Farmer says: It takes a long time for their interests are one, that whatever may be their political or religious views, as a class stand out separate and distinct from every other, with one common necessity, and hence should have but one common purpose. They begin to see the causes of depression that are vexing us now will very soon come to end. United in a common purpose, they will be able to do what the individual is absolutely useless for anything to attempt to resist. They cannot be organized into parties or into farm organizations that their own wealth and their own power might handle an army, but when the farmers realize that something must be done, and begin seriously to think out the problem, something will be done, and that in short order. Nothing but close times will set them to thinking to this end and enable them to rise above section and party and force on all other classes of policies based on justice and righteousness.

TEXAS ALL RIGHT.

"I've lived in Texas forty-four years now, and she's never gone down yet, and I'm not afraid to stay here," says Franklin, the dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, while discussing weather, crops and prospects the other day. He had been talking about the farmers' prospects with a view to ascertaining their financial condition, to which a business of this kind furnishes a pretty fair index during the months of spring and early summer. He reports that the farmers had received more money from wheat and hay than they had last year, and if the cotton crop should turn out as well as could be expected, they would be in a position to put with it for less than \$7 to \$8 per ton, and were paying cash for their repairs in preference to doing so. There would be no more of this, he said, but there never had been much profit in the corn crop in Texas, anyway.

Therefore he thought the situation in Texas was about as could be expected. Then, after telling about places where the people had never heard it thunder, he said he believed it would rain soon, and said cotton was never better in Texas before, and he believed this year's crop was going to be a splendid one, and the country people would have more money by far than they have had for a long time.

THE BOLL WORM.

"They sweat hard and then they die." This is what the Tarrant county farmers say about the boll worm, which has been pestering them badly every season of late but this one. The cotton got the start of them this year. It takes a rank growth and several days of making in the rain with a good stock of weeds to breed the worms. This year the rains came early and the cotton came up promptly and before the weeds had a chance to grow. Yet the boll worm has continued since the middle of April. The cotton has had a good healthy growth with no weeds or rain to interfere with its progress. The cotton crop is clean and strong and healthy, and no matter how much rain comes now the boll worm cannot hurt it.

The time has passed. The few that appeared early in the season have dried up and blown away. —Mail-Telegram.

INSECTS IN STORED GRAIN.

Coming to the grain situation and the small corn acreage throughout the South this season, it is quite desirable to keep any surplus corn over until next year. At this season, however, insects are very numerous and unless they are given attention will destroy a large per cent of the corn at present in the cribs. Whenever corn becomes infested in a crib, the weevils continue to feed on the corn in the crib, it is thus very important that the corn remaining in a crib be treated for the insects before a new crop is gathered. There is but one effective remedy for insects of all kinds in stored grain and this consists of the application of sulphur of carbon. China berries, Jimson weed, and the like have no effect either in killing the weevils or in keeping them away. Salt has some effect if enough is used, but the best effective remedy is the application of the carbon sulphur. This is a volatile liquid the fumes of which are heavier than air

and it is best applied by simply pouring it over the top of the grain. The fumes thus evaporate at once and form a deadly atmosphere within which animal life cannot live. It is thus effective in killing any rats or mice which may be in the corn as well as killing the weevils. The amount to be applied will depend on the tightness of the bin or crib containing the grain. One pound to the hundred bushels will be effective in a tight bin, but in the ordinary crib with corn in the husk five pounds of sulphur to the hundred bushels of corn should be used. The fumes of the sulphur, as it is put down, should be brought near where the sulphur has been used. The fumes pass away within about twenty-four hours, after which there is no danger from this source.

Where can the sulphur be obtained and at what price? As a rule the local druggists keep but a few pounds on hand and charge from 25 to 75 cents per pound for it. It can be obtained from the manufacturer, however, Edward R. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, for 12 cents per pound in ten pound cans or 10 cents per pound in fifty pound cans. The local druggists can obtain it from the wholesale houses at prices which enable them to sell it at the above price. Where less than ten pounds is required 15 cents per pound is a fair price. So that if the local druggist keeps it, it is best to get it of him or have him order it for you. If the local druggist does not keep it, nor keep it, or if his prices are too high, it is perhaps best to get the sulphur direct from the manufacturer. A fifty pound can should be kept on every farm, and is well used this season will do equally well for next year. But there are other uses for the sulphur aside from the destruction of weevils in corn. It is equally good for killing the weevils in peas. Paint which has been allowed to dry up can be made useful and old paint brushes can be made new by its use.

H. E. WEED, Entomologist Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.

Whatever else his land does or does not produce, the average farmer has an abundance of weeds. It matters little to these pests whether the season be hot or cold, wet or dry. Adverse conditions of climate or of soil may be such as to keep the weeds from growing, but they begin to take possession of the land. Just now a great many of the mowings are infested with these intruders. This, too, on the part of the farmer, is a bad thing, for the weeds will be on hand to take possession of the land. A great deal of land that seemed free from weeds when it was seeded now shows them in abundance. Unfavorable conditions of climate and soil, the grass and retarded the development of much that did not utterly perish, and weeds have come into the land as freely as though they were its original inhabitants. 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CATTLE.

TO KILL TICKS.

Mr. W. D. Farris of Ennis on last Thursday made the first of a series of dipping experiments to kill ticks on cattle at his stock farm near Ennis. The Journal has intended to have a representative present, but on account of a mistake as to the time, was not represented. The Mail-Telegram of this city gave the following account of the experiment in its issue of Friday.

Mr. Farris' ranch and stock farm, which consists of 4800 acres in pasture and 800 acres in cultivation, is located just five miles from Ennis, in one of the most fertile sections in the state of Texas. Arriving in Ennis yesterday at 10:30, we were met at the train by Mr. Farris, who immediately took us to his ranch. The drive developed the fact that while the portion of the county, as well as other parts of the state, is very much in need of rain, yet the character of the soil is of such a nature that the crops we passed are, in our opinion, unusually good. Arriving at the ranch house, we were just in time to see a herd of splendidly bred cattle driven into the barnyard. They consisted of grade Durhams, Galloways and Polled Angus. After the cattle were safely penned we were invited onto the ranch house, where we partook of a dinner that would certainly gladden the heart of any epicure; everything a hungry man could desire was before us, and many dishes which would tempt one who had not found anything tempting previously in months.

As soon as we had done full justice to the viands placed before us, Mr. Farris invited us to look over the buildings and improvements while the ranch force was busy with the dipping of the cattle. We were taken into the different lots preparatory to the house in the vat. We visited three large barns, each capable of holding two hundred tons of hay in the loft room, and each with a large room for thirty-odd horses or cattle in the first story. A magnificent windmill water through pipes for each of the barns, and also an inexhaustible supply of water for the hog yards, where, by the way, Mr. Farris enjoys an annual crop of 400 pure Berkshire pigs. Many of the hogs that are raised here would certainly be ribbon winners at the different Texas fairs. We also saw two splendid stallions and two thoroughbred Kentucky jacks, which go far toward making the Ennis stock farm. After having inspected the improvements minutely, and being very much impressed with what we saw, we concluded that Mr. Farris was one of the progressive stock farmers in the state, we wended our way in the direction of the vat, where the foreman of the ranch informed us that he was ready to apply the crucial test. As a minute description of this dipping process will be very interesting reading matter to the readers of the Mail-Telegram, it is here given:

The vat itself is 24 feet long, 4 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet wide at the top. The inclines where the animals ascend after being forced into the vat is 24 feet long, four feet wide at the bottom and eight feet wide at the top. The approach or chute into which the animal is driven preparatory to the plunge is 16 feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide. At the end of the approach is situated a triangle of a solid piece of oak, 7 feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide and four inches thick. This trap is adjusted on an iron bar 3 inches in diameter and 8 1/2 feet in length. It is so well adjusted that a few pounds of weight toward the vat more than behind the rod will cause the steer to slide into the vat. The solution with which the cattle are dipped was in this instance 4000 gallons of clear water and 150 gallons of oil, called the "West Virginia Winter," and manufactured by the Waters-Pierce oil company. The first animal for this bath was driven into the vat at 2:30 p. m. No trouble was experienced in forcing the animal into the vat, as the oil and water is hidden from view until the brute is directly on the trap. The poor thing hesitated a minute when it saw the flash of oil on the water, but being prodded gently, it swayed a little forward, when the trap, with lightning-like rapidity, tilted forward, and the cow slid gently into the vat. She was completely submerged, and when she arose out of the depths, swam swiftly for the opposite side, where she received the dripping incline the reporter examined her minutely and saw that she was completely saturated with oil. The reporter then called a halt in order that he might take a few photographs. He then, and his scrutiny developed that every hair on the animal's body was completely soaked in the oil, and it was dripping off her at the rate of about a quart per minute, and slowly as we could estimate it. This continued without interruption until fourteen had been driven through, and we calculated that at least fifty cattle per hour could be thus dipped. The cattle were allowed to stand on the dripping incline until all the surplus oil had fallen to the plank below, leaving their bodies, however, thoroughly saturated with the solution. After the first animal had been on the platform about twenty minutes the reporter poked a stick through the grate and gently touched the largest ticks, and found they would drop off with the slightest touch with the stick. This showed that the solution had an almost immediate effect, and we believe that we are safe in saying that 24 hours, at the outside, will witness the parting of even the smallest ticks from the animal after it has been submerged in this vat.

This operation is certainly a most thoroughly important matter to the cattlemen of the state, from the fact that not alone does it save the tick pest, but it will keep the flies away from the cattle altogether, as was most thoroughly developed during the investigation we were pursuing. We noticed that the cattle, as they were brought into the approach to the vat were ascended the platform from their bath we found that there was not a fly anywhere in their vicinity. It will take at least two weeks even with a good rain or two for the hair to become free from the scent of the oil and water, and during this period we feel safe in saying that not a fly will approach an animal which has been subjected to this dipping process; hence we believe that for the fly pest alone this experiment will prove of exceeding great value to our cattlemen.

Mr. Farris has 1500 head of dip, and counting the entire cost of the vat, its approach, ascent, water and oil used, he will not approximate more than nine cents per animal for the entire

1500. The vat is very securely constructed, and its present contents are capable of thoroughly saturating at least 2000 cattle, so it will be seen that in the long run, the cost will not be proximate over 3-12c or 4c per head at the outside. It will be remembered that the Hon. R. J. Kleburg of Alice, secretary of the present live stock board, was the first to attempt any measure towards the killing of ticks on cattle. It was not taken into account at that time that it would very thoroughly eliminate the fly pest. But Mr. Farris' experiments of yesterday have developed this fact most materially.

Our conclusions are that the cattlemen of the state have three very many obligations to this enterprising young stock grower for having demonstrated to them beyond peradventure of doubt, that there is an immediate cure within the reach of the most hard pressed cattleman, for both the eradication of ticks, which certainly sap the vital strength of the cattle, and the exceedingly annoying and fat destroying pests, which are the seasons of the year cover the cattle almost completely.

Mr. Farris is going to dip some more of his cattle the next day, and has very kindly extended an invitation to the Mail-Telegram to be present at that time. He has told us that he will have the number of cattle dipped yesterday (280) rounded up so that we can examine them minutely, to see if a single tick is remaining, or if anywhere in their vicinity. Our readers will hear from us on the subject when we visit this gentleman again. We would respectfully commend to the practical cattlemen who are within reach of Ennis that they visit Mr. Farris and look into his methods for themselves, as his unbounded hospitality he will be very glad to entertain them, and we can certainly promise a day of thorough pleasure and instruction from both of which they will profit largely, if they take advantage of Mr. Farris' generosity.

CHARBON.

Charbon is a disease belonging to the anthrax family, and is spread by the conveyance into the system of the animal a bacillus, which is a vegetable parasite, can only be seen by the aid of the microscope. In form it is cylindrical, or rod-like, measuring 1-5000 to 1-2500 of an inch in length and about 1-25,000 of an inch in diameter. These bodies have the power of multiplying and increasing rapidly in numbers and produce conditions in the blood and tissues, and substances foreign to health, which rapidly poison the body. In the body they multiply in number by growing in length and at a given length they divide into two. These two immediately commence to grow and as soon as they attain their full size divide each into two and so on indefinitely until the animal dies or the process of growth is arrested by some means either natural or artificial. Outside of the body, however, they multiply in a different manner, rounded, oval bodies seem to develop within the rods. These are called spores. These are much more tenacious of life than the rods, and will remain viable for years. They are produced by the disease after they have been dried for years. It requires strong heat to destroy them; in fact, boiling water is necessary while the bacillus of rod-shaped bodies themselves are very easily destroyed by heat. It is most common in regions of country where the climate is warm, where frost is not common and on low lying lands that are subject to overflows, swampy lands where stagnant pools abound and common on warm, loose and black soils that hold water well. The disease is most common in the form of a red or blackish swelling on the animal's body and sudden death of the animal. If the animal lives any length of time the swellings increase in size and the animal becomes listless, glazing sticky fluid and when cut across have a blackish appearance from the congested blood in them. After death, the body swells up very much and rapidly, and the generation of gas from the rapid decomposition of the soft tissues.

In the way of treatment, when the disease is once well established, an acute form very little if anything can be done, but where it does not take on so virulent a form, when the first swelling is noticed it should be lanced or cut across both ways, and the incisions should be made at right angles to each other and to the bottoms of the swellings, and as soon as the blood stops flowing freely from the lanced swellings, the area should be saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury or chloride of zinc. This should be repeated in an hour or two for three or four times and any solution that got on the sound skin should be sponged off immediately and an application of carbolic acid or zinc ointment with iodine added used on the sore. The sores should be covered up and thoroughly protected from the flies, as they convey the infection from the diseased to the sound animal. Another way is to inject a hypodermic syringe small amounts of carbolic acid or carbolic acid and tincture of iodine into the swelling at several different points and at the same time give the animal a laxative, as a quart of raw linseed oil or cottonseed oil; also a half drachm of iodine of potash morning and night for a week or two. This treatment seems to do very well when used early and when the disease is localized on the surface of the body, and perhaps when the fly has inoculated the animal, but where the disease is localized on the surface of the body, in with the feed or drinking water, death generally takes place before any medical remedy can reach the disease.

All carcasses should be burned as soon as death takes place. This is the only practical way of arresting the spread of the disease. By leaving them on the surface of the ground flies spread the contagion, and the virus is washed into streams and as is done in many instances the carcass is thrown into streams and allowed to infect them and thus spread the disease. Such acts are nothing less than criminal and should be visited by the severest punishment for by placing a few sticks of cordwood on the ground and rolling the animal on it and then placing over the animal some wood, brush or straw, the flies get under the carcass and soon consume it. Where the carcasses are buried it should be at some high point where the discharges and seepage from the carcass will not drain into a stream or drinking pool for other animals to receive the infection. Dr. Folseth, V. S., Dallas, in Farm and Ranch.

"TO KILL TICKS."

The Second Experiment, Mail-Telegram, July 1.

There is no more doubt that the process of dipping cattle for ticks, as employed by Mr. W. D. Farris of Ennis is a decided success. A few days since the Mail-Telegram published the full particulars of his first experiment at dipping cattle and reported that he would again experiment on some more soon. Yesterday the second lot of cattle were dipped. In response to an invitation from Mr. Farris a Mail-Telegram representative was on hand to witness the second experiment and to ascertain by personal observation the result of the experiment of last Thursday.

Soon after the crowd of visitors and citizens of Ennis assembled at the ranch, a splendid dinner was served. With the exception of a few changes in the construction of the dipping vat, the process of dipping was practically the same as that of last week. This time 300 head of steers were dipped in

to the large vat of oil and water. The result of their dive manifested the same effect as did that of their predecessors. A few moments after they came out of the vat the result of the large ticks were dead and were dropped off by touching them a very little.

One of the greatest objects of our visit to Mr. Farris' magnificent ranch was to witness the result of the former experiment. The cattle we had seen treated before were driven up and a personal investigation was made of the crowd of spectators. After a close examination the fact was disclosed that the former dipping was not any longer considered an experiment, but an assured remedy. Several of the cattle were found fastened. Every space where the oil had touched the animal, the ticks were discovered to be dead, black and all shriveled up. The smallest ones, which had been half buried in the animal's skin, had also given up the ghost. Besides killing the tick, the oil preparation had left such an odor on the animal that flies did not approach. The scent was strongly perceptible yesterday on the first dipping.

Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. Farris for this process of getting rid of these pests, with one or two exceptions the life blood of millions of cattle. Remedies of various kinds have been tried and experimented with one way or another, but with no avail. The government has also attempted to make some experiment which would kill all the ticks and not injure the animal, but only failed. Remedies have been found which have proved successful in exterminating the large ticks, but the process has previously been discovered that would affect the small ones bedded in the animal's skin without injuring the skin. Mr. Farris' remedy proves infallible on all kinds of cattle at all seasons, which no doubt it will, he has accomplished something in his line for which the cattlemen of the country will forever feel grateful to him.

Dr. Francis, professor of the agricultural and mechanical college of Texas, and director of the Texas experiment station at Bryan, was one of the visitors who witnessed the experiment yesterday and examined the cattle formerly experimented upon. The professor was thoroughly convinced that the remedy was infallible and is very enthusiastic in praising its virtues.

Besides a number of citizens of Ennis, who witnessed the dipping experiments and received the liberal hospitality of Mr. Farris were Messrs. G. W. Barnhart, Fort Worth, general freight agent of the Cotton Belt; J. B. Wadleigh, Dallas, commercial agent of the Cotton Belt; Robert I. Ellinger, Fort Worth; Walter Haney, Fort Worth, conductor on the Houston and Texas Central; and Jerry W. Barbee, of Fort Worth, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF A FEEDER.

O'Bryan Bros., Neosho, C., Kansas, who follows to Breeders' Gazette of the results of their efforts as feeders of cattle:

"The 61 heifers that weighed 840 pounds each and sold by us for \$3.55 in Kansas City, Texas, were fed at Kimball, Kas., under our personal supervision. They were about half one and half two-year-old cattle and part were pure grade shorthorns. They were put on full feed January 20, fed 120 days and gained 373 pounds each. We will give you the figures showing the cost of the feed and also the profit on feeding:

Daily rations of each animal.	Cost.
15 pounds corn-and-cob meal.	\$0.045
5 pounds oil-process linseed meal.	..04
5 pounds Prairie hay.	..05
Total	\$0.139
Days fed	120
Total feed	\$10.80

Cost January 20, \$13.75 each, weight 500 pounds each.....\$33.75
Wages paid for feeding, \$15 per month.....\$180.00
Total cost.....\$1,557.56
Net proceeds, May 19.....\$1,724.87
Profit.....\$167.31
The cattle averaged 873 pounds each at feed lot May 19. They were fed in an open lot sheltered only by timber and watered by a creek running through the lot. A few hogs were put in with them for a short time, but did not get any and were taken out. We are now feeding 120 shorthorn steers here that weigh 974 pounds each. We intend to market them in Kansas City about July 1 and have them weigh 1,100 pounds. They have been gaining three pounds per day for five months."

LARGE OR MEDIUM CATTLE.

Now is a time when style is as much in demand with cattle as in anything else. A buyer insists on having something to suit him, and just as much fat cattle are usually those demanded.

C. W. Murtfeldt writes to the Journal of Agriculture as follows on this subject:

"If one looks carefully at the market reports for beef cattle, he will find, to his surprise, that the largest steers do not bring the highest prices. This is to be expected if the steers are under consideration, but not for the grade shorthorns. Texas cattle, the old style, have an immense frame, and in consequence much offal. The market demands a medium animal, smooth and not over-bony, weighing rather less than 1400 pounds. Such an animal will bring more than one that weighs 1600.

Another reason is that fat is not valued as it used to be. Do not mistake me; a fat animal is wanted, but not the meat of which is marbled, and a buyer insists on having something to suit him, and just as much fat cattle are usually those demanded. C. W. Murtfeldt writes to the Journal of Agriculture as follows on this subject:

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BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot,

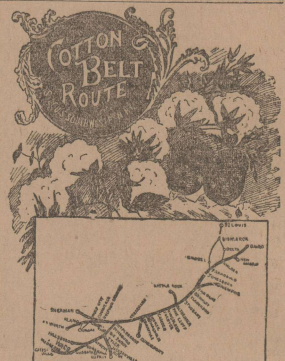
It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas N. Y. City.



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Rates, maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. LEBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



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CANNON BALL TRAIN

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Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 7:05 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m.; arrives St. Louis, 1:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

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Buffalo, N. Y., July 7th-11th.

One fare, plus \$2, for round trip. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good for return until July 14th, with privilege of extension until September 1st, by deposit with joint agent.

National Encampment G. A. R., St. Paul, Sept. 1st-4th.

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 20th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th.

Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and free reclining chair cars.

Through sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City.

Tourist books, folders and additional information, address J. E. COMER, C. P. A., Fort Worth.

G. P. A., Fort Worth.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have not made less than \$16 a day while selling Centrifugal Ice Creams. Any one should make from \$5 to \$3 a day selling cream and from \$7 to \$10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder. There is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute, and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Any one can sell ice cream, and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from \$10 to \$15 per day. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo. will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish they will hire you on a salary.

UTAH—THE 45th STATE.

The territory of Utah entered the Union of states on January 4, 1896, with a population of about 200,000 people and a climate unsurpassed in the wide world. It is richer in agricultural resources than any other state. It has within its borders nearly all of the known minerals and metals—gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, etc., in abundant quantities. It has, best of all, a health-giving climate, always temperate in summer and winter. It has not sulphur springs and is in fact, one of the ideal places to build a home in which to spend the balance of your days, surrounded by farm and orchard which guarantee all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. There are millions of such homes now awaiting settlement. Send to P. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, for copies of Utah pamphlets. It will pay you to post yourself on the merits of the new state, which has been aptly termed "The Promised Land."

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Effective June 1st, the M. & K. and T. will place on sale summer excursion tickets to all prominent points.

J. E. COMER, C. P. A.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 353 Main st., Dallas.

Black Leg

Can be Prevented by VACCINATION, which is harmless, simple and economical. Send for particulars.

PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd., (United States and Canada.)

CHICAGO.

TRANSIT HOUSE.

L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

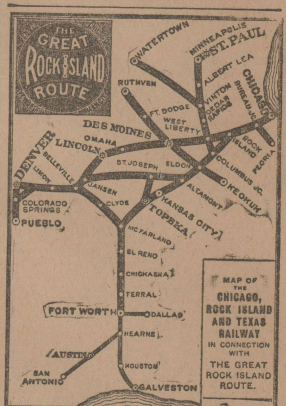
UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattle-men in the United States.

Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.

Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.



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IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE!

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

Lv. Bowie.....1:31 p m

Lv. Ringgold.....3:30 p m

Ar. Kansas City.....8:20 next a m

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 p m

Lv. Bowie.....10:40 p m

Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p m

Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p m

Ar. Chicago.....9:55 a m

Ar. Denver.....7:25 a m

Main streets. W. T. O'NEILL, C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE

SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St. Louis.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, High and intermediate points. Bill all shipments on this line and thereby insure prompt and safe delivery of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. A. WILSON, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN E. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yard, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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We Recommend Our Special Brew

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\$50000 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of

Supplices, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture or

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which my remedies fail to cure.

Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of

LOST MANHOOD

Proven Ability, Unusually

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Opal Organs should send 8 cents for his

MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all private diseases. CURE

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Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, PERRY BLOCK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

AN ACRE OF CORN
and the possibilities under the Silage

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

CATTLE.

Market steady.
Prime fat steers.....\$2 75@3 10
Good cows.....1 75@2 10
Medium cows.....1 50@1 75
Canners.....1 00@1 50
Veal calves.....2 25@3 50
Bulls and stags.....1 50@2 25
The hog market this week has been strong and active, and while the receipts have only been fair, sellers who came here have been pleased.
The following sales are reported by the Standard Live Stock Commission company:

No.	HOGS.	Ave.	Price.
36		163	\$2 30
34		265	2 62 1-2
39		203	2 70
38		209	2 70
32		196	2 62 1-2
80		212	2 70
63		212	2 60
20		206	2 70
35		206	2 60
37		206	2 60
34		265	2 62 1-2
65		200	2 60
72		195	2 60
41		217	2 67 1-2
63		233	2 60
63		216	2 60
65		216	2 70
80		220	2 70
69		220	2 70
44		218	2 65
76		190	2 65
34		208	2 62 1-2
68		216	2 62 1-2
81		208	2 60
88		205	2 60
80		205	2 60
42		248	2 60
32		242	2 60
77		212	2 62 1-2

No.	CATTLE.	Ave.	Price.
25		794	\$1 65
14		902	1 85
15		870	1 85
3		836	1 65
1		920	1 75
3		730	1 50
1		1020	2 25
20		885	2 40
24		890	2 40
17		771	1 50
6		1020	2 40
3		853	1 50
12		738	1 50
4		1125	2 20
21		1102	1 80
2		1065	1 25

DALLAS MARKET.

Market report from A. C. Thomas' yards:
Extra choice fat steers.....\$2 50@2 85
Fair to choice fat steers.....2 25@2 40
Common to fair steers.....1 90@2 20
Extra choice fat cows.....1 90@2 20
Fair to good fat cows.....1 70@1 90
Common to fair cows.....1 00@1 60
Choice veals.....2 25@3 00
Common to fair veals.....2 00@2 25
Extra choice fat yearlings.....1 50@1 90
Fair to good yearlings.....1 50@1 90
Common to fair yearlings.....1 40@1 60
Choice milch cows, per head.....20 00@25 00
Good springers, per head.....15 00@17 50
Bulls and stags.....1 00@1 50
Choice corned hogs, weighing 225 to 300 pounds, car load lots.....2 40
Choice corned hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds.....2 25
Stock hogs.....2 00
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 85 to 110 pounds.....2 50@2 75
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds.....2 25
Common to fair muttons.....1 00@2 00
The yards' remain full of inferior stock of all kinds, which are sold for inferior to strictly choice native beef steers, with trading mostly at \$3.50@4.40; dry fed beefs are selling within a narrow range, the proportion of choice stock being smaller than a few weeks ago, and grassy cattle sell badly. Choice beefs were strong, but others closed 50 to 10 cents lower. Feeding steers continue to sell sparingly, but there are fair sales of light weight steers. Canning cows are doing no better, but fat cows and heifers are active and strong. Sales of hogs were made of heavy at \$2.70@3.20; mixed and butcher weights at \$3.00@3.40 and light at \$3.25@3.55. The shipping demand was again good, and both North and Squires were out of the market. Heavy hogs sold largely at \$3.00@3.10, and medium and light at \$2.15@2.25; prices closed weak in sympathy with provisions. Sales of sheep were made of inferior to choice sheep at \$1.50@3.50. Westerns selling at \$3.50@3.60, and yearlings at \$3.10, prime lambs sell at \$5.00@6.25, and culls go as low as \$2.50@3.00. Receipts—Cattle, 15,000 head; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 40,000.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.
At Kansas City Wednesday cattle receipts were 5600 head, shipments 1800, and market steady to strong. Texas steers \$2.30@2.35, Texas cows \$2.15@2.40, beef steers \$3.00@4.40, native cows \$1.50@3.50, stockers and feeders \$2.60@3.60, bulls \$2.15@3.00. Hog receipts were 12,400 head, shipments 1900, and market weak and slow. Pigs \$3.10@3.25, heavy \$3.00@3.25, packers \$2.90@3.15, mixed \$3.00@3.20, lights \$3.10@3.25, yorkers \$3.15@3.25, pigs \$3.10@3.20. Sheep receipts were 2400 head, shipments 800, and market strong. Lambs \$4.00@5.00, muttons \$2.10@4.25.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.
At St. Louis Wednesday cattle receipts were 1700 head, shipments 840, and market strong. Native shipping steers \$4.40@4.50; dressed beef and butchers' grades, \$3.20@4.15; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.80@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.20; cows \$1.50@3.50, \$2.00@3.50; Texas cattle strong at \$2.50@3.75 for light grass to best fed steers; cows, \$1.80@2.75. Hog receipts were 5600 head, shipments 2800, and market active and so higher. Light, \$3.20@4.30; mixed, \$3.10@3.40; heavy, \$3.10@3.35. Sheep receipts were 2300 head, shipments 2800, and market for best grades strong, others slow and lower. Natives, \$2.50@3.75; Texans, \$3.00@3.50; for best lambs, \$4.00@5.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

At Chicago Wednesday sales of cattle were on a basis of \$3.50@4.50 for inferior to strictly choice native beef steers, with trading mostly at \$3.50@4.40; dry fed beefs are selling within a narrow range, the proportion of choice stock being smaller than a few weeks ago, and grassy cattle sell badly. Choice beefs were strong, but others closed 50 to 10 cents lower. Feeding steers continue to sell sparingly, but there are fair sales of light weight steers. Canning cows are doing no better, but fat cows and heifers are active and strong. Sales of hogs were made of heavy at \$2.70@3.20; mixed and butcher weights at \$3.00@3.40 and light at \$3.25@3.55. The shipping demand was again good, and both North and Squires were out of the market. Heavy hogs sold largely at \$3.00@3.10, and medium and light at \$2.15@2.25; prices closed weak in sympathy with provisions. Sales of sheep were made of inferior to choice sheep at \$1.50@3.50. Westerns selling at \$3.50@3.60, and yearlings at \$3.10, prime lambs sell at \$5.00@6.25, and culls go as low as \$2.50@3.00. Receipts—Cattle, 15,000 head; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 40,000.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1896.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.
We have had the best all around market in the cattle trade for many weeks. With receipts running close to the arrivals of the previous week and 300 above a year ago, the tone has been one of reliable strength throughout and prices have been carried upward to the best average of the last two months. There has been no great bulge in prices, but a constantly strong undercurrent which is much more agreeable and reliable to the selling trade than big spurts, which must react with disastrous effects. Several bunches of prime cattle have been marketed at \$4.50@4.55 and on Wednesday a fair proportion of the choice cattle went at \$4.25@4.40, making the average the highest for many weeks. Heavy cattle are more in favor with buyers as shown by the increasing weight of steers that sell at top prices. Finished cattle that average 1400 to 1500 pounds have landed at the top this week. Good proportion of 1750 pound steers sold at \$4.50. Roughish fed cattle have sold only fairly well, but

Prices have been well sustained on all classes and good steers close 10 to 15 cents higher than one week ago. Cows, heifers and stock and feeding steers have gone quietly and firmly throughout, and closed a shade higher than a week ago. Veal calves showed the general strength, selling up 15 to 20 cents from closing prices of the week previous, a good many choice calves being marketed around \$5.10@5.25. A falling off of about 2000 head from last week's arrivals of Texans has been attended with 15 to 25 cents advance in values in that branch of the trade. Sales of both Texas and Texans at \$3.90@4.05, and choice 850 to 950 pound grass steers at \$2.85@3.00 have been readily made during the latter part of the week, but a good many choice 1000 pound steers (red) must still have to sell around \$3.60, and fair grassers around \$2.70. The outlook for good native cattle is encouraging. A general feeling of confidence in higher prices is evident in this trade. Shippers have shown wisdom and good discretion in holding receipts down so well in face of steadily advancing markets, and if the same steady flow of cattle can be maintained, it is reasonable to expect further advance from the present scale of prices. We quote: Extra beefs, 1300 to 1500 pounds, \$4.40@4.55; choice prime steers, 1450 to 1700 pounds, \$4.15@4.40; fair to good, 1300@1500 pounds, \$3.90@4.25; common to medium, 900 to 1350 pounds, \$3.50@3.95; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.90@2.25; feeders, 900 to 1100 pounds, \$3.40@3.80; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.50@3.35; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$3.10@3.35; common culling to good, beef cows \$1.85@3.00; extra calves, common to choice, \$3.10@5.20; grass Texas steers, \$2.65@3.10; fed Texans, \$3.10@4.05.

Values in the hog branch of the trade have fluctuated within narrow ranges and close within 5 cents of the values of one week ago. Monday's run of nearly 51,000 head would ordinarily at this time of year have been sufficient to cause a break of 15 to 25 cents in prices, but the big run was handled with a break of only 5 to 10 cents at the start, and a part of that was recovered before the close. The balance of the break was regained next day, but since that time, under more moderate receipts, weakness has prevailed and prices have ranged a shade lower. This is hardly more than should have been expected at the total for the week shows a gain of about 12,000 head on the arrivals of the previous week, and will stand about 58,000 more than for the same week last year. Buyers continue liberal buyers, having taken about 40,000 during the week, and 40,768 the previous week and \$7,890 a year ago. Light weights are still in favor with both shippers and local concerns, and maintain a premium of about 25 cts. on the best heavy grades. Look out for the big, rough, grassy lots. They have slowly but surely well the past ten days, but buyers are liable to turn against them any time, and a few sprinkled in will turn a fair profit into loss. We do not look for another such flood as arrived Monday, in many weeks, and present prices seem safe. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling \$3.15@3.20; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3.05@3.15; rough lots, \$2.80@3.00; good mixed and medium, \$3.10@3.20; select medium barrows, \$3.20@3.25; assorted light, 130 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40@3.50; common to choice light mixed, \$3.15@3.35; stags, skips and poor pigs, \$1.75@2.00.

While the general supply has been quite liberal in the sheep branch of the trade, good to choice native muttons have been relatively scarce, and such as are at all times at very strong prices. Values today are strong to 10 cents higher than one week ago for prime native and Texas sheep, and best lambs are firm. Fair grade sheep have been held about steady, but the market has been badly glutted with common to fair spring lambs, and such have been a burden to salesmen during the latter half of the week at 15 cents at 25 cents. Three times as many such are arriving as find legitimate demand, and they are unprofitable to handle, even at what seems ridiculously low prices in this country. Choice to prime native wethers selling at \$4.00@4.30; fair to prime westerns, \$3.65@4.10; fair to choice feeders, \$3.30@2.90; medium to choice mixed natives, \$3.00@3.35; Texas culls, \$2.10@2.70; choice to prime yearlings, \$4.40@5.10; common and thin spring lambs, \$3.50@3.50; fair to good lambs, \$4.25@5.25; good to prime spring lambs, \$5.00@6.50.

GALVESTON WOOL.

Galveston, Tex., July 1.—Wool receipts today were:
This day, This week.
Receipts.....156,238.....493,386
Shipments..........1,022,694
Sales..........847,441
Stock..........
This sea'n. Last sea'n.
Receipts.....\$718,210.....10,497,259
Shipments.....7,781,374.....9,045,456
Sales.....42,808.....22,197
Stock.....1,568,370
Spring—Twelve months' clip:
Today, Yesterday.
Fine.....\$6 10c.....\$6 10c
Medium.....\$6 9c.....\$6 9c
Fall—Six and eight months' clip:
Today, Yesterday.
Fine.....\$6 8c.....\$6 8c
Medium.....\$6 9c.....\$6 9c
Mexican carpet.....\$6 7 1-2c.....\$6 7 1-2c

ST. LOUIS WOOL.

St. Louis, Mo., July 1.—Wool easier for nearer stock.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

A GENERAL INSECTICIDE.
"For some years," says T. Greiner, "I have been using and recommending tobacco dust as an all-round insect destroyer. I use it in the green house and in the open in the ground for the cucumber beetle, plant lice and for worms of all kinds, and sometimes in the henhouse for lice, etc. It is surely one of the swiftest of all insecticides we can apply, almost or fully equaling buhach, which has given us so very satisfactory results for years. If sifted or scattered over currant bushes the larvae worms curl up and die, and the bushes will be free from the pest within an hour or less, and fall from them for some time. If blown into the heart of cabbage plants it means the end of the green worm. Applied in the same way to the nests of the caterpillars (and the trees all around us at the time are full of them) especially in the morning or evening, when the worms are at home, it will clear them out for good in less than an hour. In short, I hardly know what worm or other soft-bodied insect it means the end of. Tobacco dust would not speedily kill. I believe it will even put an end to the potato slug. It is distasteful to many hard-shell beetles also, as may be seen by the fact that with heavy applications we can drive away the cucumber beetle (and perhaps the squash bug). The flea beetle, unfortunately, is not so easily conquered, even if it does not like tobacco smell. Surely, tobacco dust must be considered a most excellent insecticide, and as it is not expensive (in some cases, perhaps, the sweepings of cigar factories, etc., will do and can be had for the hauling). I think every soil-tiller should keep it on hand."

We have usually applied tobacco dust with the bare hands, scattering it rather freely over the bushes and plants, and around cucumbers, melon and squash vines, even inch deep on the ground. The stuff is worth nearly the full price asked for it (\$3 per barrel, or so) as a fertilizer, and I have not felt the necessity of using it in a particularly economical manner. For the cucumber and caterpillar nests, however, hand-bellows of some kind are almost necessary, as we want to blow the dust

among the leaves or the webs. The ordinary cheap hand-bellows, as offered for sale by seedsmen and hardware stores, will do very well for cabbage, but for the caterpillars that dwell in the tents on trees we need something that will reach further and render the application more convenient. There are larger bellows, like the Loggett "powder gun," and others, which will do the work to perfection. With means so sure and cheap and easily applied, it should let no worm on tree or bush, escape to bring on more trouble for the future.

TOMATOES IN THE SOUTH.

J. B. Citronella, Alabama, wants to have some information in regard to the cultivation, pruning and fertilizing of tomatoes on sand piney woods land. To give the whole culture of the tomato plant would just now take too much space, and it is rather late in the season to do this. In the coming fall I propose to give our southern friends some hints on this subject that will be of value to them. You cannot grow the earliest tomatoes without the intelligent use of glass in their early growth, even in the far south. There are some who imagine that there is no need for glass down near the gulf, but we have not yet found the locality, where there is any frost at all, that it will not pay to use glass in growing tomatoes. We have not space now to fully treat of the growing and forwarding of the plants, but will assume that the plants are set. The cultivation is of the simplest kind. Plants being in rows four or five feet apart, and four feet in the row, the only tool needed is a good cultivator. As to pruning, the less you do the better. The largest crops are grown by allowing the plants to grow just as they please. Pruning to a single stem and training to stakes, may give some fine fruit early, but it will not pay the weight of crop that will be had from letting the vines tumble as they please. Some imagine that the fruit rots from contact with the ground, but this is an error. The fruit that rots on the ground would rot if it did not touch the ground. The rotting is the result of the growth of a fungus parasite, and it can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture two or three times during the season. The worst trouble we have here is the Southern blight, but this is directed against those plants just as the fruit is well set. We have found no remedy for this, but pull the plants as fast as it is seen, and burn them, and in this way manage to get something from those that survive. During the growth of the tomato, we find that nothing so helps them as a light application of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, and very soon after it further away from the stem as the plants get larger, so as to have it where the roots will get it quickly. We hope to take up the tomato matter as a Pool next winter, and at the time when you should be preparing your plants.—Practical farmer.

THINNING FRUIT.
1. No fruit should have more fruit on it than it can hold up well and mature in perfection, that is to say, that the trees should not be so loaded as to require their being propped, or so much that the branches will bend and severely. This checks the growth of the fruit to such an extent as to injure the quality.
2. Every time a tree has too much fruit it weakens its vitality to an extent as to require two or three years to recover, or so checks its growth that it begins to decline and is permanently injured.
3. In the production of an over crop it costs the tree more to ripen the seeds than to make the fruit.
4. If from a tree heavily loaded is taken an amount of fruit, and the rest of the fruit will be more bushels of fruit than there would be if all was left on the trees.
5. By this practice there will be less fruit on the tree upon the market, and the good will bring better prices and give indefinitely better satisfaction.
6. Thinning makes the fruit of much better quality, makes it keep longer, and produces a finer, handsomer, more attractive, and much more desirable and salable fruit.
7. When our orchardists shall look upon thinning as a vital part of cultivation, pruning, care and attention, they will succeed in supplying our markets with perfect fruit and of the very best quality, and thus increase the demand, enhance the value, and give vastly more satisfaction to both the producer and the consumer.—L. A. Goodman, in Rural World.

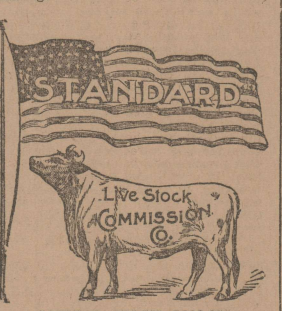
MIDSUMMER FRUIT PALACE.

Stock and Farm Journal is under obligations to F. W. Mally, secretary of the Texas Coast Fruit Association, for the program, premium list, prizes and rules and regulations of the first midsummer fruit palace of the association, to be held at Dickinson, Tex., July 3, 4 and 5, 1896.
This will be one of the most attractive fairs of the year and will doubtless be a great success. Any one interested in fruit, wine, cider, vinegar, bees and honey, vegetables, preserves, flowers, etc., should be there, as unsurpassed exhibits will be shown.
A baby show will be another feature of interest and more babies, better babies and prettier babies will be on hand at this exposition than has probably ever before been seen in Texas. Any one who desires to exhibit or who wishes space for privileges should correspond with the secretary, F. W. Mally, Hulen, Tex., who will cheerfully give any desired information. Catalogues may be had on application.
As soon as an orchard is planted, cultivation should begin.
For plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or insect powder.
Strong kerosene emulsion is the remedy for the pear leaf blister mite.
Squash bugs should be picked off by hand in the early morning, when numb and stupid.
One reason that some trees stand a drought better than others is that they are deeper rooted.
Thinning fruit when the trees are overloaded, is as important as pruning or cultivation, or other care.
The cardinal essentials of spraying are to begin early, act promptly, apply thoroughly, mixtures carefully prepared.
Oranges, lemons and grape fruit all flourish in the Salt river valley of Arizona, ripening ahead of the California fruit.
Nitrogen promotes growth. It is, therefore, recommended that it be used with some caution, for orchard trees should be grown for fruit rather than for timber.
Tomato blight, leaf spot, and black rot are all checked by Bordeaux mixture, and the addition of the London purple is advisable till the fruit begins to assume the color of ripeness, and all rotting fruit as fast as it appears.
Worms which bore into melons, cucumbers, etc., should be hand-picked, and all melons containing worms should be gathered and destroyed. Spraying with London purple before melons are large, will also check these worms.
Experiments in growing figs in Southern Arizona prove that unless abundantly irrigated they drop their fruit, and the conclusion has been reached that an irrigating country cannot produce dried figs in competition with the Mediterranean countries.

"It takes a long time to have a young apple orchard grow to size of bearing."

It is all the longer if the apple trees are planted so far apart that it is only with the most economical manner. For a young tree to be a check on each other. The young trees have too much room for their best results in fruiting. It is just

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, Ft. K. Erwin in charge, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.



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The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian Territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

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here that a number of peach trees planted in rows between those of the apple tree will do good service," says American Cultivator. "The peach is a short-lived tree and will market several crops before the trees wax old and have to be grubbed out. On the other hand, the apple trees shelter the peach trees from prevalent winds, and also help keep more snow upon the ground than there would be if either kind of fruit tree occupied the land to the exclusion of the other. The peach trees will crowd the apple tree earlier, and thus bring it to earlier fruitfulness. We have known several farmers who planted peach trees between rows of young apple trees in an orchard, and in every case the peach crop sold paid all the expenses of both orchards up to the time that the apple orchard came into bearing. As one old farmer remarked, his only mistake was that he did not set out a greater proportion of peach trees and fewer apples. It is no use, however, to try to set peach trees in an old orchard,

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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
E. B. LOVING, Editor and Mgr.
Messrs. Scott-Harold Building, Cor.
Fifth and Main Streets.

ORT WORTH, TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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TO OUR READERS.

My son, Joseph L. Loving, has ac-
cepted the position of associate editor
of Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
made vacant by the resignation of W.
P. Hunt, the change having gone into
effect June 1.

"Joe," as he is familiarly known, has
heretofore filled various positions—
such as printer, foreman, solicitor, cor-
respondent, etc., on the Journal. His
work in these departments, together
with his familiarity with the country,
the people and the live stock and ag-
ricultural interests of the state, es-
pecially fit him for the work he has
now undertaken. I therefore confident-
ly trust that his efforts will prove sat-
isfactory to all concerned, and be-
speak for him the support and co-op-
eration of our friends and patrons.
Very respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING,
Editor and Manager.

It is predicted that mutton will soon
be consumed in equal quantity with
beef. Then the sheep business will
be upon a more stable basis, and wool
will be looked upon as a by-product, instead
of the main dependence for profit.
People are eating more mutton every
year, and will increase the quantity
as the quality improves.

Stock may be kept on just enough
food to sustain life, but the owner who
thus allows his animals to merely ex-
ist cannot hope for a profit. The val-
uable elements of food go to repair
waste animal tissues, and there is none
left to make gain when the animal is
thus starved. The more an animal can
be made to take beyond this and as-
similate, the excess goes to make the
flesh, wool, milk, etc., and that's the
source from which comes profit.

A Nebraska man, who has recog-
nized the growing demand for light-
weight livestock, writes as follows on
the subject:

"Much has been said in relation to
the supposed change in the taste of
Americans with regard to the meats
they prefer. This year we have in our
markets an inquiry for the light-
weight animal. Last year light-weight
pigs, 'singers,' sold for fifty cents to
\$1 less than the 250-pound hog. This
is the cause of this change in taste. It is not
the people so much as in the small
proportion of waste as compared with
the heavy animal. I think there will
be a re-establishment of former
weights and prices. Even now we must
have a fatted 'singer' to take the top
prices. Many are under the impression
that the scraggiest and poorest pig is
the choice of the market. This is not
the fact. A pig weighing 180 pounds
must, in order to top the market, be
fat and plump—one that will drive on
and off the scales with ease. It must
not be some pig with ears, scraggy
pig. The same is true as to cattle.
The 1,000 and 1,100-pound steers have
the advantage in prices, while the
over-fat 1,300-pounder is not wanted.
With cheap corn, an excess of fat is
made easy and there comes to be a
surplus of these heavy animals as
compared with light weight. This will
work in breeding, because an animal
that can be fed as a light or heavy
weight with a minimum of food is what
is wanted. The radical change in the
appetite in one year as compared with
another, is not so great as might be
supposed. We must have beef and
pork. The young animal must be de-
veloped to a limit or we will run to
light weight in breeding. To bring
an animal to birth merely, its foster is
not measured in pounds but per capita,
and then on this foundation comes the
pound question, which depends upon
the food supply. To sell an animal only
half developed results in loss as com-
pared with the fully developed one. All
these years I have sold both hogs and
cattle, ripe, matured and well fatened,
at a premium. In years when the corn
crop is not phenomenal this ripe pro-
duce will stand about where it has
done in former years."

LOW-PRICED LIVE STOCK.

Stock yard statistics are used by cer-
tain writers and public speakers to
prove the existence of a largely in-
creased production of and lower prices
are lower by reason of that produc-
tion, while as a matter of fact such
statistics prove nothing of the kind. In
the first place, in making comparisons
between the present and past receipts
of animals at the great stock yards
no consideration is given to the in-
crease of population, which, if consid-
ered, would show the production has been
relatively less than formerly; and in
the second place no consideration is
given to the fact that every year there
is less slaughtering of animals on the
farm or in neighboring towns, and that
the great stock yards from which come
the quoted statistics are constantly
more and more absorbing the live stock
business, making greater showing of
numbers there without in the least in-
dicating the relative number in the
country. From 1882 to '89, when we had
from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 less people
than we have now, the hogs of the
country numbered from 2,000,000 to 4-
000,000 more for each year than they did
in '85, which shows a prodigious de-
crease in relation to population. In
beef cattle the showing is quite as
marked. In 1896 the number of such
cattle was less than it had been since
1886, when it is estimated that we had
fully 10,000,000 less inhabitants than
now. The value of practically the
same number of cattle in 1896 was \$155-
000 greater than in 1896, regardless of
the enormous decrease in number rela-
tively to population. We must go back
to 1878, with a population probably 18-
000,000 less than the present one, to
find the number of sheep so small as at
the beginning of '90.

There is, in fact, no justification
whatever for asserting that the present
price of meat producing animals is
low in price because of their over pro-
duction, for it will be seen from these
figures that the production has been
under rather than over. Prices of live
stock have been forced down with
everything else not trust controlled,
by the appreciating value of the dollar

under "the existing gold standard," and
to attempt to find any other explana-
tion is futile, if not idiotic.

Farm, Stock and Home from which
the above is taken, is doubtless very
correct in the figures given as above,
and could it have carried out the senti-
ment of the article without the allusion
in the latter part to the existing gold
standard the article would have been
good. The Journal does not go in for
politics for manifest reasons; politics
are not in its line, and it is unable to
handle the question, but it does know
that the prices of live stock are not so
low as they are because of any over-
production.

The corn feeding states may have
more than a surplus of cattle, but all
the range country is short on cattle.
Arizona and New Mexico and Texas are
very short; so, too, are our other range
countries. So short on cattle are our
ranges that were the surplus now on
hand in the feeding and grazing states
returned to their original ranges, the
Mexican cattle taken out, we would
still be long on grass and short on cat-
tle.

The same rule applies to sheep and
hogs, and the Journal has little if any
fear of successful contradiction in mak-
ing the statement that now, in the
whole United States there are not so
many live stock as there were twenty
years ago, in proportion to the in-
creased population. Who shall say this
is wrong, and bring forth the facts and
figures to bear out the assertion?

NOW IS THE TIME.

There's at least one sensible cowman
in Tarrant county, as the following
from a local paper will show:

"Now is the time to buy cattle," said
a leading Tarrant county stockman to
a Mail-Telegram reporter last night.

The above declaration may seem
simple at first thought, but upon a
second consideration a person can see
some logical advice embodied in that
remark. Like all other kinds of in-
dustries of extensive importance, the
cattle business has its ebb and flow.
To those who have made a study of
the financial history of the live stock
business, it has practically gone out
to its lowest tide, and as a result a
flow will follow. It may be several
months before it sets in, and when it
does turn toward the bank of prosper-
ity it will be quite perceptible. When
the ranchman looks around him-
self and witnesses the depreciated val-
ues on all kinds of goods from a spool
of thread to a \$10,000 railroad bond, he
can console himself with great satis-
faction. When prosperity of the coun-
try sets in there is no class of people
who will feel it quicker or receive a
greater increase of property than the
live stock man, because he is a produc-
er of the necessities of life. Produce
markets will be the first to be quicken-
ed by the change."

All of the above is quite true and to
those who have money to invest the
Journal would say put it in good live
stock of some kind, but avoid scrubs.
Stock cattle or young steers bought
now, will make lots of money for the
buyer.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

For several years at least such an
extreme dullness in all business chan-
nels has not been known. In fact,
business in all lines has now reached
a point bordering on stagnation, and
this situation is becoming almost
alarming.

The most exhaustive research of the
papers of the country, in search of
some encouraging news of prospective
revival of good times is almost futile.
No positive encouragement can be
found in the columns of any of the
papers of the country; the men who
stand pre-eminently in the lead in the
business and financial worlds have no
encouragement to offer as to when bet-
ter times may be expected. In view of
all this it is no wonder that a feeling
akin to uneasiness has been promul-
gated among all classes and the gen-
eral belief is that even worse times are
to follow.

The political situation is one of un-
rest and disquietude and affects no
little the general money market, thus
having much to do with the general
discouraging features of business. One
of the prime factors of uncertainty,
congress, is now out of the way, be-
cause of adjournment. The adoption
of a platform, embracing a gold stan-
dard plank by the recent Republican
convention, does away with another
uncertain feature and the prospective
Democratic convention at Chicago will
soon show just where the Democrats
stand. If, as it is predicted, the Demo-
crats should come out for silver, the
fight in the presidential election this
all will be made on the financial ques-
tion.

The financial wrangle, politically, is
of course, the main feature in the
stagnation of business, though there
are other and more remote causes for
the very marked depression in all lines
of business and various theories are
advanced regarding them. Business
Budget, of St. Louis, quotes as fol-
lows Professor Clark of Columbia col-
lege, on this question:

"Hard times result from world-wide
disturbances of the economic system.
The past twenty-five years have been
a period of changes, causing large ad-
justments in the industry of the
world. Vast areas of land have been
settled, and have been made access-
ible by a network of railroads. Manu-
facturing industries have grown up,
methods of production have greatly
changed, and the changes have in-
volved great profits, and also serious
wastes. On the whole, the period has
been one of rapidly increasing wealth;
but it has been one of much distur-
bance, and it has been impossible for
the productive mechanism to adapt
itself rapidly enough to the changing
conditions. Indicated values, and what
is loosely termed 'over-production' in
certain departments of business have
resulted. Men have discounted the fu-
ture on a large scale, counting on large
gains from some source, in a period
soon to arrive, and the coming period
has, in the end, failed to meet their
expectations. Not to any one specific
cause can the depression, that seem-
singly is to be perpetual in the business
world, be charged. Using technical language,
one may name one generic cause of
that rhythmical or alternating move-
ment whereby the world changes from
a state of apparent prosperity to one
of apparent adversity, and very real
embarrassment and hardship. The
movement is an incident in what it is

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

customary to call a 'dynamic' condition
industrial life. It is a state of rapid
and beneficent but irregular progress.
It calls for successive rearrangements
of industry. It makes necessary re-
peatedly to change the character of the
production of large districts. It in-
volves 'booms' and depressions, and
one thing to be noted is that the so-
called boom deranges the system, and
that the depression, with all the suf-
fering that it entails, has the effect of
restoring it to a normal state."

As for crop prospects for the en-
tire country, reports as published,
show that the sales for the past spring
has been almost as large as they were
in the spring of 1895 and had prices
been the same, the sales this year
would have been even larger. Farm
Implement News says: "For the sum-
mer's trade there is the continuance
of the promises for good crops, ex-
cepting in the localities where drought
or insects or rust have injured them—
such exceptions being usual in a coun-
try so extensive as this. Except in
Texas and other portions of the south-
west, and in other localities where
crops have suffered from various causes,
the harvest and binder trade has
been satisfactory, and if the spring
wheat promises of the west and
northwest hold good to harvest more
machines will be sold this year than
last. * * * On the whole the pros-
pects are good for crops and for the
continuance of a satisfactory trade in
farm machinery and vehicles. If
prices for farm products were fair,
or if there was any reason to expect
fair prices for the growing crops, the
farmers and the implement men would
have no cause for complaint." This
does not sound so awfully bad for the
farmer; is not nearly so bad as it
might be, though there's lots of room
for improvement.

All kinds of live stock are selling at
remarkably low figures and dealers
and feeders are very much discouraged
and not one of them can see anything
bright in the future. However, until
the financial question, now so nearly
settled, and an increase in the ex-
port movement of silver, may lend
some little aid to the hesitating en-
couragement offered by some trade
journals and a better feeling may be
looked for, if not now, at least after
the election. Shoe and Leather Re-
view says:

"The capitalists who have been for
months attributing the stagnated con-
dition of business to the silver agi-
tation should now open their money
bags and let loose the prosperity they
have claimed was only prevented by
the fear of cheap money. Dear
money is now slated to win, and unless
the most eminent authorities are mis-
taken, the business chances in anticipa-
tion of a maintenance of the single
gold standard is the sure harbinger of
good times the complexion of affairs
at St. Louis should have an instant
influence for good upon the commerce
of the land. Of course, it will be ar-
gued that the result of the election is
in doubt, but no one can expect to
make much money unless he takes
some business chances in anticipa-
tion of events that seem imminent. It
must be admitted that last week the
depression was about at the worst
as shown by the New York stock mar-
ket, and the money condition of the
country is about as bad as it can be.
The outlook has since brightened amaz-
ingly. The export movement of silver
and the confidence that the drain on
the gold reserve is about over, and the
present are especially encouraging
signs. All the financial papers are
claiming that English capital is lying
idle and ready to seek investment
just as soon as our political con-
ditions have rendered the outlook more
certain."

Let everybody come to the front
with an encouraged feeling, assumed
if necessary, and talk better times in-
stead of hard times; lend all possible
encouragement and maybe some better
feeling can be instilled into the con-
dition of affairs.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Journal is in receipt of a beauti-
ful and handsomely illustrated volume
from the press of the Belvidere (Ill.)
Republican called "Belvidere Illustrated."
This work is descriptive, and appropri-
ately illustrates the pretty city of
Belvidere, and its surroundings. It con-
tains engravings of the principal build-
ings and enterprises, with write ups
of same, fill its pages. At the head of
the book is a descriptive list of the
city, and the volume is a most interest-
ing and valuable addition to the library
of every reader of the Journal. The
National Sewing Machine company, man-
ufacturers of bicycles and sewing ma-
chines. This firm furnishes the Journal
with a most interesting and valuable
volume, and the National Sewing Machine
company and the city of Belvidere, wishes
continued prosperity.

Coronal Institute, San Marcos, Tex., a
refined co-educational institute, under
the supervision of the Methodist Epis-
copal church, South, has sent out its
annual catalogue, 1896, one of which
has come to this office. This school
was founded in 1888, is located be-
tween Austin and San Antonio on the
International and Great Northern rail-
road. It is a beautiful little city of
three thousand inhabitants, noted for
its health and morality. It contains
nine churches and not a single saloon.
This is undoubtedly a splendid good
school for both boys and girls and par-
ents who are looking about for a good
school for their children, should corre-
spond with A. A. Thomas, A. M., presi-
dent of Coronal Institute, San Marcos,
Tex. The next scholastic year will be-
gin on Monday, September 7, 1896,
and will close on Wednesday, June 16, 1897.
It consists of ten scholastic months,
not including Christmas week.

A DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP.
It will no doubt interest parties who
intend to take advantage of the cheap
rates which have been named for Na-
tional Educational meeting at Buffalo,
July 7 to 10, to learn that the "Great
Rock Island Route" has made arrange-
ments by which its patrons can have
the privileges of a good or return ticket
between Chicago and Buffalo via Lake
steamers at a very slight increase of
cost over the regular one fare rates.
It will make one of the most de-
lightful vacation trips possible to dis-
cover the entire length of Lakes Michi-
gan, Huron and Erie, visiting the his-
torical island of Mackinac and passing
by the beautiful St. Clair and Det-
roit rivers.

The lake part of the trip will be
made on first-class iron steamers of
modern construction and fully equip-

ped with all the latest improvements
for both safety and comfort.
If you will write to the undersigned,
he will take pleasure in advising you
promptly, giving details of cost and
time en route. J. C. McCABE,
G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Fort
Worth, Texas.

Dr. R. W. Fisk,

SPECIALIST,

—CURES—

Cataract and Nervous Diseases

—OF—

MEN AND WOMEN.

Rooms 1 and 2, Dundee
Building, Cor. Seventh
and Houston Sts.

CALL OR WRITE.

Fort Worth, - Texas.

Coronal Institute,

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.

A boarding school for boys and girls
in a healthy prohibition town. Rates
very reasonable. Special facilities in
Music, Art, Elocution, Spanish and
German. Thirteen teachers. Send for
catalogue. A. A. THOMAS, A. M.,
President.

PERFECTION Pumping Jacks.

No walking beam.

No trestle.

Perfect mill connections.

ALAMO IRON WORKS,
San Antonio, Tex.

THE "COTTON BELT"

Invites You to the

GREAT TEXAS FRUIT PALACE

To be held at Tyler, Tex., July 8 to 22,
to see the grand state encampment of
the Texas Volunteer Guard, with com-
petitive prize drills, for which will be
given the largest money prizes in the
history of state encampments.
To see the most magnificent and lav-
ish display of fruits and flowers ever
gathered together.

To see the San Antonio Post, United
States regulars, consisting of 500 in-
fantry, cavalry and artillery, accom-
panied by their magnificent Post band,
thirty-five musicians mounted on snow-
white horses.

To hear the renowned Mexican Gov-
ernmental band.
To witness the summer operas given
by an immense number of select artists
from the North and East.

To facilitate your doing this the
"Cotton Belt" will put on extra low
rates of fare. For rates, etc., inquire of
your nearest ticket agent, or
S. G. WERNER,
G. A. Tyler, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

J. W. BURGESS,

Fort Worth, Texas,

Breeder of registered
shorthorn cattle.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
B. C. RHOME, Proprietor.
Breeder and Importers of Pure
Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by
the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014,
weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd
took more first premiums than any herd
of any breed at Dallas state fair in
1895. Large English Berkshire hogs
and B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Man-
ager, Henrietta, Tex.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR TRADE.

A thirty-five hundred dollar stock of
Dry Dogs. Will trade them for cattle,
mules or sheep. Address H. B. White,
Meridian, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRE
HOGS Bred and for sale by
M. C. ABRAMS, Manor, Tex.
Choicely bred stock for sale

GILT-EDGE HERD.

Of registered Poland-
China, winners of
first in every
class shown in at
Taylor Fair, 1896.
Here a pair of
Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal, U. S.
both winners of first in class. Young
sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices
reasonable for quality of stock. Cor-
respondence solicited.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Tex.

Garden Prairie Herd.

Of pure bred Poland China hogs. The
very best strains. Special inducements
to the Southern trade. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Address
J. C. HARTFORD, Cameron, Mo.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX.

Breeders of—

Holstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is
our specialty.

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SWINE.

Fine Blooded cattle, sheep,
hogs, poultry, sporting dogs.
Send stamp for catalogue.
150 engravings. N. P. Boy-
er & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Of the most fashionable breeding. Herd
headed by Jim Rivers 35,109. Also An-
gora goats and fancy poultry. Prices
low, quality considered. Address
J. P. ABERNATHY,
Pulaski, Tenn.

BROOKSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE

From Look-Me-Over 25,343. Kiever's
Model 29,719. Duncan's A. A. 13,757 and
Royal Prince 11,833. Sows of the most
noted strains. Pedigree with every
sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on
or address
W. T. DUNCAN,
Round Rock, Texas.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES,

Poland-China

and

Essex Hogs.

Very best stock. Catalogue on appli-
cation. Address
W. L. FOSTER,
Shreveport, La.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Pigs from prize winning strains now
ready to ship. Write for prices.

NAT EDMONDSON,
Sherman, Tex.

DO YOU WANT BERKSHIRE PIGS

From an imported or a prize win-
ning sow, sired by a prize winning
boar? If so, I can sell you. My herd
contains the four young sows that
were first prize herd in 1895 at Kan-
sas, Iowa, Nebraska state fairs, and
were first at Dallas. Have other great prize
winners. Herd headed by Major Lee,
who was first and sweepstakes boar
at Kansas state fair in 1895, and who
weighed at eighteen months of age
720 pounds in breeding condition. Several
spring litters on hand. Write for
prices and pedigree to J. E. McGUIRE,
proprietor Idlewild farm, Gatesville,
Texas.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE

Choice pigs from Daleview herd for
sale. Correspondence solicited.
W. W. WALL,
Goldthwaite, Tex.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Of the very best
strains, such as
Black U. S. Wil-
kes, Victor or Te-
cumseh. I have
good ones and
and ship only first
class stock. For
prices and particulars address
T. W. HIERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Fine Tennessee
bred Jacks and Jen-
nets and large high
class English Berk-
shire hogs. I have
good ones and
and ship only first
class stock. For
prices and particulars address
T. W. HIERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA

Pigs of the George Wilkes family for
sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. R.
Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

FOR SALE

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

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

190—POLAND CHINAS—190

April and May, September and Octo-
ber farrows. The get of King Ozark
835, Frevall 1205, Free Trade U. S.
1383 and Cox's Wilkes 1397, combining
the blood of world renowned hogs.
Very cheap, quality considered. Satis-
faction guaranteed or money refunded.
For full particulars write
COX & BUFFINGTON,
Golden City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cat-
tle. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens,
B. Turkeys. Also Poland-Chinas
headed by the boar Sensation D, who
took first in class and sweepstakes at
Dallas Fair. The only Black U. S.
and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of
Ideal Black U. S. Jr.

B. F. WEDDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

FINE CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Hereford and
Shorthorn bulls
and heifers, Pol-
and China hogs
and Shropshire
sheep. Right up-
to-date in breed-
ing and individu-
ality. For catalogue and particulars
address
H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Maccon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Correspondents are kindly requested to write on only one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

THE HIGHER LIFE.

To play through life a perfect part,
Unnoticed and unknown,
To seek no rest in any heart,
Save only God alone;
In little things, and no will,
To have no share in great,
To find the labor ready still,
And for the crown to wait.

Upon the brow to bear no trace
Of more than common care,
To write no secret in the face
For men to read it there.
The daily cross and the daily bliss
With such familiar zeal
As hides from all that not the less
The daily weight you feel.

In toil that praise will never pay,
To see your life go past,
To win in every coming day,
Twin sister of the last;
To hear of high, heroic things,
And yield them reverence due,
But feel life's daily sufferings
Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret, soft disguise
To which self-love is prone,
Unnoticed by all other eyes,
Unworthy in your own;
To yield with such a happy art,
That no one thinks you care,
And say to your own bleeding heart,
"How little you can bear!"

Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose,
A struggle hard to share,
For human pride would still refuse
The nameless trials there;
But since we know the gate is low
That leads to heavenly bliss,
What higher grace could God bestow
Than such a life as this.

—Adeleide Proctor.

OUR LETTERS.

The first letter this week is from Vaurian. I think him very much for his call for three cheers for me. If the brand new girls make it too warm for him in the Household I promise to take him under my protective care. I think men have displayed wonderfully good sense in not attempting to enter woman's sphere, since woman has almost usurped their place. Men are somewhat paralyzed by woman's wonderful strides of progress but as a man's man and manly poet said, "A man's a man for all of that," and will never try to occupy woman's place. There is too much sense—too great an idea of the natural fitness of things. I find a delayed letter of Vaurian's which it gives me much pleasure to now publish and I am sure will give pleasure to the Household. Yes, poor Sweater has been vanquished by a foe in politics. I believe Vaurian would stand his ground better. Perhaps Sweater believes it better to turn and run away, that he may live to fight another day.

Ah! yes who does not love birds better than snakes? Who wonders at the snakes wishing to be birds? Who would not wonder at a bird wishing to be a snake?

Tom Head writes poor Sweater's obituary for us. Tom is a special friend of his.

The Household is blessed with boys of late. This week we have Dad's Boy. He is taking advantage of leap year and asks some favor one to take pity on his loneliness and brighten his life with a leap year proposal. That would have to come from some of the brand new girls; our old fashioned girls are too modest.

Green Horn, as he chooses to name himself, is another new member this week. He gallantly takes the girls' part against Pap's Boy, who said the girls have no sense. Now, we all know Pap's Boy did not mean that. How could he when associated with so many sensible girls in the Household? See what a beautiful tribute Vaurian pays them!

Pinery Girl has won many hearts because of her art in cooking. How well that poet understood human nature who said:

"We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without books.
He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but despair?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

FROM EAST TEXAS.

Dear Household: In my enforced idleness I have impatiently longed for the arrival of the Journal so I could enjoy the sight of Sweater picking up the gauntlet so dauntlessly thrown to him by Cora—and now, ye gods, he only returns—a mite! How can a "Nonne De Jume" be so sensitive? Don't we all know that although he looks terrible on the stage when Brutus takes Caesar, yet the audience cry bravo! and the actors afterwards shake to see who shall set 'em up! I should have the pleasure to be received in the Household (which I do not know yet) I would esteem it a distinction if my poor pleasantries or verdant but sincere thoughts could call forth a comment or a drubbing. It is lovely to have the Household decorated with roses, sprays, birds, music and those sort of things, but a "Jowl" and hot tomatoes are not amiss, especially if they are seasoned with a little salt of the attic kind.

Now boys, all of you, off with your hats and raise three cheers and a tiger for Mrs. Buchanan! Hear the golden truth she has had the maleness—no, I mean the womanliness, to express in our favor. "I positively believe the same has come to sympathize with the men." Is there another such a woman under the canopy of heaven that so clearly sees the actual situation, and in the name of truth dare express it? What is it that woman does not share with and in many instances has ousted us from? In sciences, in arts, in medicine, in law, in commerce, in all its various branches, in agriculture and mechanics, in legislation, authorship, rostrum and pulpit. Yet, forsooth, she clamors for more, if there is anything more, graciously permitting man alone to be soldier, sheriff, and tramp. All this she has got with giant strides within this generation, and indications are that man a few years hence will be only a curiosity in a museum. Meanwhile we rough fellows have had the sense and delicacy to leave woman's natural sphere unrivaled by us, although many a man would be glad to be employed as housemaid and the like so as to have a chance not to tramp.

Now, I am in for it I know, but I will be no Sweater, although I have to sweat for it, so up new girls and heave at me! Yours in patient expectancy, VAURIEN.

Groveton, June 21.

VAURIEN'S FIRST LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe, which prevents manual occupation, I try to "keep the devil from my brain" by reading. My landlady handed me two copies of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, but being neither stockman (whatever that is) nor farmer, I did not expect to find anything of interest to me. I was there-

fore agreeably surprised when I found the cozy corner of the Household. Let me in, please!

Your introductory comments on the correspondents' letters show such womanly tact in guiding your Household within the "juste milieu" of freedom of speech and regard for opponents' opinions that I do not wonder at the many expressions of love for and thanks to you in the letters.

I do not exactly know what the culprit has done or neglected to do so as to call forth the passionately eloquent pulpit oration of C. K. H., but it must be something terrible.

Poor Sweater! Wipe your brow; go down on your knees and cry peccavo. Never mind the passionately eloquent pulpit oration of C. K. H., it can't be done, you know.

I must congratulate you in the possession of such Household fairies as Pinery Girl and Purple Pansy. Your husband and I have enjoyed their thronged with delighted guests as long as such girls contribute to the decorations and menu.

Pinery Girl's lucky "poor, lone cowboy on the plains" will be my dear little girl's boy that "girls have no sense."

The picturesque pose Helen arranged at the foot of a shady oak tree, watching the beautiful sunset, is not slight, "en regle." It ought to have been interrupted by a manly youth offering her the trophies of the chase, and not by mamma's "come to supper, Helen." Please do it over again.

Zelda wants to help make our laws. All right. Whenever she takes the stump and comes out as a candidate for political honors I pledge her my vote. What does it presuppose when we make a law? Among other things that the lawmaker and his constituents are tacitly pledged to sacrifice their life and prosperity, if need be, for its enforcement. Otherwise "law" would be only a meaningless sound. Consequently Zelda would be willing (in case of war to shoulder haversack and musket and go to shooting and killing "pro aris et foveis" or in municipal affairs grab a robber or a drunkard by the collar and haul him off to the calaboose! By the eternal verities, if I should live to ever see such a sight, I will turn deserter, run over to the enemy and hold out—no, lay down—my arms to her for the pleasure of being captured. But very likely woman wants only the tid-bits of cowboys' rights without the nasty equal duties. The dear, charming, teasing creatures all ways expect the tid-bits; and who can say them nay? Go to congress and distinguish herself as a legislator, a collector, distributor of spoils and spoiled garden seeds, and let her "old man" stay in the sanctum sanctorum of her home and make it and himself proud and when she comes to her bosom and call him her dear, darling queen, and then tell him to go out in the cold, so to say, on the high seas byways and see to it that the laws she has made are upheld. Yes! That must be it; and it will come to that because "When a suffragist wills, she will, you can depend on it."

Zelda, I take it, loves birds. So do I. Darwin or Agassiz or some other great scientist has demonstrated that—ages ago—some snakes wanted to become birds, fancying, in the accord with the law of evolution they commenced to form rudiments of wings and feathers until the result is what we see today.

Who then can rightly say that woman is some future time shall not become man if she really and truly wants to? But, honor bright, wouldn't it be just about the birds if the birds should want to become snakes again? I don't love snakes. But I do love birds, awfully.

Et me volla au bout de mon latin.

Groveton, Tex., June 18.

SWEATER'S OBITUARY.

Mrs. B.: Pardon me for the interruption. I wish to say something of the deceased Sweater. We know how our appreciate our loved ones until they have departed. We fail to see their good works until they have gone. Let not tomorrow's sun rise without some token of esteem from the Household for the good deeds of the departed. We might lend our sympathies and soothe the aching heart. But alas! We would not, until we hear echoed in the dim distance, "Too late! I am dead." The privilege of visiting his funeral pyre that I may mourn over his burnt body. I shall retire to a remote corner of the Household and with bowed head and hands I will weep for the Household gatherers round about with tear-stained cheeks and uncovered heads to reverently lend a helping hand and attend the funeral exercises of a friend of the Household. The voice of some one present rises above the weeping. Here lies the remains of a once noble specimen of God's own handiwork, a cowboy by trade, an advocate of the true type of womanhood. A friend to the needy, a gentleman whose moral character has always been beyond criticism. A visitor in the Household who came to his death as a martyr, and by the hand of an assassin, not a member of the Household, but an acolyte of the more revengeful order. While all with one accord most solemnly and reverently recall the good deeds of the departed, I leave many friends to mourn his departure. E pluribus unum.

TOW HEAD.

June 22.

A LEAP YEAR PRODDING.

Mrs. B.: Allow me the privilege of a few moments stay in the Household. No intrusion, I hope. I live in the far West, in the heart of the plains. My residence is an underground structure commonly called dugouts. My hobby consists of nine fine yellow long-eared hounds, who are my companions upon all occasions. I am chief cook, but far from being bottle washer, as my companions relieve me of that arduous duty with a vengeance, and each have developed quite an aptitude in the family line. My well is a portable one, and stands short ten feet from my door upon a shed. My cowpen is situated on the slope about forty steps above my domicile. My snakehouse is located in Chicago and my garden is in the far east, yet I have a place amongst many and would be contented had I only some one to share with me my misfortunes. Won't some kind, hearted lassie remembering that this is leap year take pity on this son of Adam and send a stream of sunshine into this lonely habitation. As this visit my shall visit I shall endeavor not to wear out my welcome, if I have any. I am

"DAD'S BOY."

Whd Cat Hollow, June 18.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. B.: May I step in just one minute. I am a stranger, and a green one at that, but I do want to scold that boy of Pap's for saying that girls have no sense. If I were the girls I would snub such a boy on sight. The girls and cowboys are my favorites, and I just cannot stand and see them imposed on in such a way. I live on a small place, and run a cow pen. I can also milk, cook, chop wood, and in fact do most anything but write a good letter. I do not live in a dug out, but in a small place, and run a cow pen. As this visit my shall visit I shall endeavor not to wear out my welcome, if I have any. I am

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Groveton, Tex., June 18.

SWEATER'S OBITUARY.

Mrs. B.: Pardon me for the interruption. I wish to say something of the deceased Sweater. We know how our appreciate our loved ones until they have departed. We fail to see their good works until they have gone. Let not tomorrow's sun rise without some token of esteem from the Household for the good deeds of the departed. We might lend our sympathies and soothe the aching heart. But alas! We would not, until we hear echoed in the dim distance, "Too late! I am dead." The privilege of visiting his funeral pyre that I may mourn over his burnt body. I shall retire to a remote corner of the Household and with bowed head and hands I will weep for the Household gatherers round about with tear-stained cheeks and uncovered heads to reverently lend a helping hand and attend the funeral exercises of a friend of the Household. The voice of some one present rises above the weeping. Here lies the remains of a once noble specimen of God's own handiwork, a cowboy by trade, an advocate of the true type of womanhood. A friend to the needy, a gentleman whose moral character has always been beyond criticism. A visitor in the Household who came to his death as a martyr, and by the hand of an assassin, not a member of the Household, but an acolyte of the more revengeful order. While all with one accord most solemnly and reverently recall the good deeds of the departed, I leave many friends to mourn his departure. E pluribus unum.

June 22.

A LEAP YEAR PRODDING.

Mrs. B.: Allow me the privilege of a few moments stay in the Household. No intrusion, I hope. I live in the far West, in the heart of the plains. My residence is an underground structure commonly called dugouts. My hobby consists of nine fine yellow long-eared hounds, who are my companions upon all occasions. I am chief cook, but far from being bottle washer, as my companions relieve me of that arduous duty with a vengeance, and each have developed quite an aptitude in the family line. My well is a portable one, and stands short ten feet from my door upon a shed. My cowpen is situated on the slope about forty steps above my domicile. My snakehouse is located in Chicago and my garden is in the far east, yet I have a place amongst many and would be contented had I only some one to share with me my misfortunes. Won't some kind, hearted lassie remembering that this is leap year take pity on this son of Adam and send a stream of sunshine into this lonely habitation. As this visit my shall visit I shall endeavor not to wear out my welcome, if I have any. I am

"DAD'S BOY."

Whd Cat Hollow, June 18.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. B.: May I step in just one minute. I am a stranger, and a green one at that, but I do want to scold that boy of Pap's for saying that girls have no sense. If I were the girls I would snub such a boy on sight. The girls and cowboys are my favorites, and I just cannot stand and see them imposed on in such a way. I live on a small place, and run a cow pen. I can also milk, cook, chop wood, and in fact do most anything but write a good letter. I do not live in a dug out, but in a small place, and run a cow pen. As this visit my shall visit I shall endeavor not to wear out my welcome, if I have any. I am

"DAD'S BOY."

Whd Cat Hollow, June 18.

VAURIEN'S FIRST LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe, which prevents manual occupation, I try to "keep the devil from my brain" by reading. My landlady handed me two copies of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, but being neither stockman (whatever that is) nor farmer, I did not expect to find anything of interest to me. I was there-

NEWS AND NOTES.

The San Angelo Standard reports a good rain Thursday, which filled the creeks and rivers.

Frank Crowley of Midland has just sold to the Five Wells Cattle company 1000 heifer yearlings at \$10 per head.

Reports from Arizona are to the effect that that territory is sadly in need of rain, and that stock is suffering therefrom.

Considerable activity in sheep trading is reported in Texas and New Mexico and San Angelo countries. Average price about \$1.90 per head.

The Tombstone, Ariz., Epitaph reports good rains through that country, bringing with them much encouragement to the live stock and agricultural interests.

The George R. Barse Live Stock commission company of Kansas City, in a private letter to the editor of the Journal, say: "The 'J. A.' heifers sold last week were fed under the supervision of Mr. L. A. McCoy at Pomona, Kas., on ground feed, corn-bran and cut corn fodder for roughness and were four years old this spring. We also sold another lot on Friday at \$3.70. There were nearly 1,500 head in the bunch and averaged just about this price all through, weighing 1,100 on an average."

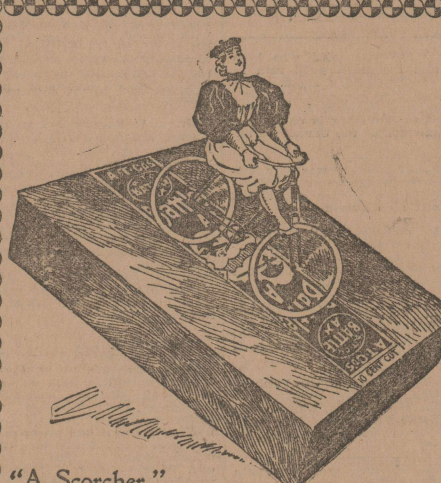
Hall County Herald says: "This entire section was visited Thursday night and Friday with the best general rain that has fallen here in twelve months. It began raining about dark Thursday night and continued throughout the night unceasingly. The fall was not real hard, but was constant and had enough to supply all the water that would soak into the ground. Friday the rain continued and the ground was thoroughly wet down to a season that ought to make fine late crops of every sort."

Childress Index, June 26, says: "Thursday evening about dark rain commenced falling at Childress and continued until 11 o'clock. At 1 o'clock this morning it commenced again and has been a steady downpour since. The rain is from the southeast, without wind. Plenty of stock water is being made and the ground put in good condition for crops. Cotton is in good shape and some corn will be made. There is yet plenty of time for sorghum, millet and Kaffir corn. It is reported a general rain. At this writing, 10:30 a. m., it is still raining."

The average prices for livestock, cotton, wool, wheat and other farm products are without precedent. The outside price for the choice hogs at \$4.25 a year ago, and \$4.80 under the panic conditions of 1894. Inferior cattle also showed a marked decline. Stillers sold at \$3.25 against \$4.75 a year ago, and stockers and feeders were \$3.90 against \$4.60 a year ago. The outside price for the choice hogs at the close of May was \$4.25 against \$4.75 a year ago, and \$4.85 in 1894. The outside price of sheep was \$4.25 against \$5.50 a year ago, and \$4.72 in 1894. Beef values are still on down grade, but it is to be hoped that the bottom has been reached.

Salt Lake City Tribune says: "The most important occurrence of the week to local stockmen is the adoption of the weighing system for fixing freight charges on livestock by the members of the Utah-Colorado Railway association. This organization embraces our home lines and the new departure means that hereafter shippers must pay by the pound for the consignment of livestock, instead of by the car, which is the present practice. The new system was put in some months ago down about the river, after a good deal of feeling around on the part of the transportation companies to see how the shippers would stand the new system, and since they have been trying the experiment there has been plenty of trouble. In Kansas, especially the feeling ran high against the new method, as it was claimed that freight charges were uniformly increased by the weight system over the old car-lot rate, a result which the railroads disclaimed any desire of doing about which they published the new process. The kicking became so general and so vigorous that the state railway commission finally in the evidence presented to the commission the inquiry into the matter, the testimony of all shippers and commission men examined disclosed the fact that the weighing process made no difference in the rate on all sorts of livestock consignments, and particularly on those covering cattle. Anything that adds to the rates makes trouble, and as this measure certainly would increase the rates, it was not this way presently, when the method begins to work on the local shipper."

Texas Panhandle in its issue of June 26 tells of rain: "Yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock a steady rain fell in and continued all night, giving the parched earth the best draught it has had in a long while. It continued throughout the morning, and as we go to press there are little indications of a clear up. Mobette, Wheeler Co.—Grass and crops are looking fine. Cattle are in much better shape now than last year at this time. Brownsboro, Tex.—This is the drier time for years. Corn is damaged considerably. No rain for two months. Cotton is looking well, but cannot stand the drought much longer. Rhome, Wise Co.—Threshing of wheat is about over. The crop ranged from 12 to 20 bushels per acre, but averaged about 12 1/2. The average acreage was less than in former years, hence the crop is smaller than the average. There has been no rain since the 1st of June, hence it is housed in beautiful condition. The grain is bright and very nice. Some of the cotton never has come up, but all cotton up is doing nicely, except some of it is or has been very low. There will not be a half crop of corn made. Some entire crops have been burned up. It is too late for rain to save the corn crop, but a good rain would help a crop here and there. Mexia, Limestone Co.—Drouth was broken last night by local showers throughout the adjacent county. Too late for corn, but in time for cotton. Jacksonville, Cherokee Co.—Drouth was broken last night by a good shower. Benefited corn and fruit, but too late to do much good. Van Horn, Tex.—It has been raining for two days and the ground is thoroughly saturated. Stockmen are happy. There is no damage to railroad property as the rain was slow and steady with very little running water. Plainview, Hale Co.—Fair shower today with good prospects for more. Snyder, Scurry Co.—Drouth ended in good rain. Abundant water for stock in places where it had become scarce. Pasture will be first rate in ten days. The rain seems to have been general over this and adjacent counties. All the wheat and Indian corn will be greatly benefited. Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co.—Finest rains ever seen in this section of the west. All the water holes are full and



"A Scorcher."

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The stock interests are relieved from a Sweetwater, Tex.—Fine rains have fallen in this section and while it is too late for oats and wheat it will save corn and be of great benefit to cotton, sorghum and milo. Another crop will make plenty of stock water and improve the grass. Tulla, Swisher Co.—A heavy rain. Poles coming in from different parts of the county report good crops. Most of the county. Late corn had suffered but little. Best prospects for a good crop of every kind this country has ever made.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Caused by Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs, Dr. Hartman Says.

If there is a disease which is more prevalent than all others it is chronic catarrh. Over half the people have it in some form or another. It is yet probably not a tenth of these people know that their disease is catarrh. One person has dyspepsia; another bronchitis; another Bright's disease; another rheumatism; another consumption; another female complaint. These people would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless. Each of these troubles, and a great many more, are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of whichever organ is affected. Catarrh of the pelvic organs is a very common kind of catarrh which leads to a condition known as female disease. Nearly every woman who has female complaint is a victim of catarrh of the pelvic organs. These women should write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, a description of their symptoms and he will give prompt answer with directions for treatment free.

Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Pe-ru-na becomes so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Pe-ru-na does not palliate; it cures. Send to Dr. Hartman for a free book on female diseases.

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To trap the moth which produces the large tobacco worm, which also attacks tomatoes, a writer advises to grow a few Jamestown or "Jimpson" weeds, and keep the blossoms poisoned with cobalt in sugared water.

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