Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION.

The following letter in relation to the growth of sugar beets was written by Prof. J. H. Connell of the Texas agricultural experiment station in response to an inquiry from Dr. W. A. Sayler of Louise, Tex.:

Replying to your favor of July 7, I must say that we have planted the sugar beet here the present season, but lost the entire crop because of the unusually severe rains of the past two months. We will repeat this planting next spring. I give you some of the most prominent facts connected with the growth and use of this important crop.

Beta vulgaris is the true name of this common beet. The ordinary garden varieties have been so improved by cultivation and selection that the present sugar beet has been produced showing a total sugar content varying from 10 to 18 per cent. in the fresh beet. This is artificial, however, and the constant tendency is to revert to a beet having less sugar. So it was with much difficulty that the sugar beet is kept up to its present high standard. To hold this sugar content the best beets of each crop are selected annually. They are stored in the winter in something of a silo, and when ready for planting a chemical analysis is made of the sugar content of all the samples and only those showing the highest content are planted the second season to produce seed. None are planted showing less than 10 per cent. sugar. Nearly all of the sugar beet sown in this country are imported from Germany. This crop is suited to light sandy alluvial soils that must be well drained. Lands must be prepared thoroughly by subsoiling twelve to eighteen inches in depth, and a very fine seed bed prepared; often highly manured. Though if coarse manure is used it is applied to the crop preceding. Usually the beet follows small grain, and it is followed by clover, or in the South we would advise peas, corn and then small grain again. This is a four-year rotation.

The cultivation of the beet is intensive and consists in some hand hoeing and a great deal of cultivation with small plows during the growing season. Fifteen to twenty-five pounds of beet seed are sown. If sown in the drill by a machine it will require more than is sown with the hand; sown in rows three or four feet apart, covered at a depth of one-half inch in wet weather and three inches in dry weather. No weeds are allowed to come up on the land to discourage the beet.

The rainfall not greater than six inches is wanted upon the beet after it begins to grow well. Too much rain decreases the sugar content, two inches being the minimum desired. When the beets are matured they are harvested by loosening each root in the soil. Then it is either hand dug or machine dug, usually getting one beet every six inches in the drill. These in the United States usually weigh one pound, or slightly less, each. In foreign countries the beet will weigh about two pounds. As soon as gathered they are thrown in small piles in the field and allowed to cure slightly with the tops on and then the top is cut off without touching the beet at all. The top is not cut very close to the beet. The beets are then hauled to the factory, or delivered to cars for shipment to the factory, where they are worked up at once. Sugar content in beets decrease when they are stored, fully 2 per cent. during the winter being lost. The yield to be expected from an acre of good beets ranges from twelve to eighteen pounds. They sell at the factory readily at $4 per ton. The cost of seed, cultivation and harvesting the beet crop in the United States ranges from $30 to $50 per acre. Where the above yield can be had containing an average amount of sugar, sugar beet culture is profitable in the United States. Like cotton, it requires intense culture, skill in handling, and also requires a large amount of manure. Beets grow best after grass of some kind or small grain must be used in rotation. It requires intelligence on the part of the farmer to use the beet seed. At present we are forced to import our seed because no one in this country are producing the beet seed of highest grade. The production of seed to sell would be a profitable crop. As much as $75 worth of seed per acre can be produced with less labor on the acre than the production of beets.

Experiments have been conducted in both of these lines, for the production of sugar and seed, by the department of agriculture in Nebraska and Kansas. The greatest amount of sugar beet now produced in the United States comes from California. According to reports from the department of agriculture, the seed contents of beets grown in Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama not running above 9 per cent. This is one of the untried crops in the South. Sugar beet pulp is used largely as a stock food in all countries where beet sugar is manufactured, it being placed in silos for that purpose and fed ut to beef cattle during the winter. Germany is now the greatest beet sugar producing country of the world, with Australia and South Africa fast developing this crop. Yours truly,

J. H. CONNELL,
Director of Texas Experiment Stations.

PASTURING SORGHUM.

While I raised sorghum in Iowa for twenty-six years I did not think of it as a pasture, nor of raising it for hay, though there was always the leaves and generally the seed heads left on the ground, and horses and cattle were turned into the small plat to eat these. But as it was usually cut near frost time there was but little second growth and so really no pasture, for perhaps it was never accessible to stock until after frost, so no growth.

Perhaps your Northern readers do not know of the second growth. As grown here for feed, planted perhaps in March or April, it is ready to cut in July, and a second growth starts from the roots or stubs and makes another crop, and if there are but light frosts in October, considerable further growth before freezing in December. Sometimes it is sown a bushel or more per acre for hay, producing two crops, and then used for pasturage. Other times planted and raised as corn for one and two cuttings. It is often planted or sown after harvest for one crop only, and again it is sown early and used as a pasture all season. In this and other ways it is a standard crop in the Southwest. Besides the well-known sorghum, generally called cane in the North, there are the other sorghums known as Kaffir corn, milo-maize, Jerusalem corn, African millet and various other kinds which are raised both for forage and grain.

Now, thousands of cattle and horses are fed or pastured on this sorghum every year, and it is seldom that there are any ill effects. But occasionally, as with green clover, there are fatalities.

I will not attempt any theories, for I never was a theorist, but I have read theories as to this sorghum danger until I am tired of it, and I shall certainly offer no new one.

There were some absurd on their face though put out by intelligent men, but they certainly knew nothing of its nature. Others seemed plausible at first until disproved by indisputable facts. So we leave this for others to solve.

Now, as sorghum culture is widening and lengthening, I will briefly give the facts and conclusions as seem warranted: Thousands of cattle eat it at all stages without ill effects, but there is, perhaps, one in a thousand that is affected and generally dies. There were but few cases reported until last year. Everyone is familiar with the conditions—dry weather, dry grass and scarcity of water, and the conclusion is not hard to reach that it would be a dangerous time for cattle to go into a field of green stuff. A few mouthfuls are seemingly as dangerous as a full feed.

If removed on first symptoms an occasional one recovers. If not affected at first they pasture right along afterward without any serious results, but if they are kept out for a time there would be the same danger as at first.

They have been cured by giving a teaspoonful of aconite in a pint of water, by drenching with two pints of lard, and by making an incision with a knife into the paunch or rumen, letting the gas escape, as it acts much like colic in horses, or bloat with cattle; it is probable any remedy for these would be effectual. But prevention is best, so be sure that there is no probability of your cattle getting into the sorghum field until you are ready to turn them in.

For a few days before this give them, after they have had water, salt and other feed, a feed of sorghum that has been cut and cured for a day. Do the same the day you turn them in and give close attention for a short time, and if any ill effects are seen use some remedy at once.

It is only in exceptional cases that there is any danger, but the conditions might be favorable for that exception being yours, and it is best to be on the safe side.

I have had large correspondence all over the West and South, and gleaned all information that I could from the press the past year, and give this as a summary without entering into full details.—J. M. Rice, Winview, Okla., in Rural Northwest.

ABILENE COUNTRY CROPS.

Reports from all the agricultural portions of the state show that Texas will raise the biggest corn and all kinds of forage crops this year that have ever been harvested in the state. But especially is this true in reference to Taylor county, and in fact the whole Abilene country. While in many localities, notably the black land sections, the excessive June and July rains have caused more or less damage to growing crops, especially cotton, the crops in this section have thus far sustained no damage whatever from too much rain. On the contrary, the corn, sorghum, milo-maize, millet and all other forage crops are simply unprecedented, as to both quality and excellence, in the history of this section. The fruit and vegetable crops, also, are perhaps the best and most bountiful ever raised in this locality, and the only crops that were a partial failure, owing to the spring drouth, are the wheat and oat crops. The failure of the wheat crop, however, was no serious loss, as owing to the prevailing low price of that cereal last fall there was but little sown in this and surrounding counties; and as regards the oat crop, reports from all parts of the county are to the effect that all the old oat fields, no matter whether the spring crop had been cut or not, are now teeming with luxuriant volunteer crops equal to the best ordinarily obtained from regularly sown fields—forty to sixty bushels to the acre.

The thorough and continuous saturation of the ground for the past month or more is the cause of this rather unusual phenomenon, by which happily the partial loss of the first oat crop will be amply compensated for by this volunteer second crop.

Thus, upon the whole, this year's crop season in the Abilene country is in every respect as perfect and satisfactory as could be desired, and as possibly can be or ever has been experienced in the most favored agricultural regions anywhere, in this or any other country. What an object lesson a visit to this country would present to new home-seekers from the devastated Northwest if they could only be induced to make the trip. Truly, the Abilene country, to use a popular expression, is decidely in the swinm, and not a Brazos or Sabine river swim either, but one of immense crops, fat cattle, good health and material prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.—Abilene Reporter.

SAVING ALFALFA HAY.

A correspondent writes from a point in Washington stating that the cultivation of alfalfa has recently been undertaken there upon quite an extensive scale and that it promises well. But considerable difficulty is met in curing and handling the hay so that the leaves do not drop off while loading or unloading, leaving nothing but the woody stalks to go to the stack. This is a difficulty with which all beginners in alfalfa growing have had to contend. and it is indeed the only objection that can be urged against the cultivation of alfalfa.

But a little care will obviate this difficulty and enable the farmer to handle the entire crop without loss. In the first place, alfala should be cut as soon as it is well in blossom. Do not wait for all the stalks to be in full bloom, but as soon as the flowers are generally open put the mower to work. If there be any delay in this the stalk will become so hard and tough that stock will not touch them, while, when cut at exactly the proper stage, there will be no waste, but every particle of the hay will be greedily consumed. If the weather be very warm the hay should not be allowed to lie more than two or three hours after cutting before it is raked into windrows, and by nightfall of the same day it should all be in the cock.

Do not allow it to become dry before raking. Rather should this be done immediately after it is well wilted and before much drying has been done. As the hay will dry a great deal after being cocked up in a warm climate, there need be almost no fear of raking too quickly. If the field is not too large, it will be found that morning is the best time to haul the hay or stack it. At midday it becomes very dry and brittle, and larger quantities of the leaves will be lost. More or less dropping of leaves cannot be prevented; but if the raking is done quickly after cutting and the hay is soon stacked the loss will be reduced to a minimum. —Field and Farm.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Mr. A. Schultz of St. Louis, who is much interested in the South, especially in the growing and handling of cotton, was in Waco recently, and in an interview with a Dallas News reporter said: "Farmers are always in too much of a hurry to get their cotton ginned and sell it in the bale. There is no doubt that bringing so much into sight in a short time, unfavorably affects the market quotations. If they would hold it back so that it would be marketed by degrees, there would be no such pressure at the ports. Besides, cotton ought to be kept after it is picked, and stored in the seed. In the old way it was taken to the field and packed in ricks. This takes more time and trouble, but the farmer gets the benefit of it in an improvement of his cotton, as in cotton thus stored the heat passes through it, together with some of the evaporated oil from the seed, and it makes a better sample, classes higher and brings more after it is ginned and placed on the market. It needs no argument also to show the advantage to the farmer of selling his cotton in the seed, prices being equal. During the busy season his time is saved. Instead of waiting at the gin for his turn, and perhaps spending another day in selling in the market place, he can sell it right out of the wagon and save both time and money. I remember in the old country, and the same is true of certain parts of this country at the present time, when the farmer took his rye and wheat to the mills and brought back his own flour. The millers found that it was not only troublesome, but expensive so they resolved to mix the grain as it was received and make a continuous run. At first objections were raised, but both sides soon saw the advantage of the arrangement, and now the farmer sells his grain and buys his flour instead of paying toll for grinding. The flour being mixed carefully is better, and the cost of milling is reduced.

"Texas is the king of the cotton states, and in a better position than the older states to take advantage of new ideas. In fact the conditions on the two sides of the river are as different one from the other as though Texas were a foreign country. In Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas gins are still run by mule power, as in the days of Whitney. Cotton is badly ginned, poorly packed, and the small planters don't get within 20 per cent of the value of their crop. Around Shreveport, La., renters are obliged to take their cotton to the plantation gin, owned or run by the land owners. Such a state of things would not be tolerated in Texas. I think there will be a fair crop in Texas under the present favorable weather conditions."

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau — Weather-crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m., July 22, 1895:

The correspondents, with few exceptions, believe that the dry weather during the greater portion of the past week, has been beneficial to the cotton crop and has improved prospects to some extent, although in a few localities over the western portion of the state the drouth is causing the plant to shed. It is reported from Graham that there is some complaint of "sharp-shooters" in early cotton. The plant is fruiting very nicely and the showers at the close of the week were beneficial to the crop, especially on upland. The plant is needing more rain over the western portion of the state. The dry weather has enabled the farmers to clean out most of their cotton, and, as a general rule, the crop is in very good condition, but is two to three weeks late. A full report will be given on cotton in next week's bulletin.

The corn crop is considered excellent, but more rain would be beneficial to late planting.

Wheat and oats are about all threshed. The grain was injured considerably while in the shock in some localities, and some is considered not fit for marketing.

Much hay has been saved during the week and the forage crops are good.

The rain at the close of the week was very beneficial to vegetables, as they were needing rain very much, especially over the coast district.

Sorghum, sugar cane and other crops are doing very well.

Farm work was rushied during the past week and most farmers are up with their work.

FARM NOTES.

The New York experiment station has been making some practical tests with cows as to the amount of water they drank. It was found that during lactation, or the milk-giving period, the average per month was 1660 pounds. The slow and steady horse at the cultivator is to be preferred to the one that is quick and nervous. When cultivating between rows it will pay to take time and do the work well, so as not to allow a single weed to escape.

Wood ashes make the best fertilizer for crimson clover. Although this clover thrives on land that has been used until but little fertility remains, yet it needs plant food and gives the best results when manure or ashes (or both) are applied.

Two specialties upon the farm fit well in with each other—dairying and market gardening. The manure from well-fed cattle can be used in no better way than by applying it to a good vegetable garden, and in time much may be utilized from the garden to supplement the feeding of the cows.

The best time to cut any grass for hay is just when the seed is about to form. Cutting should never be deferred until seeds are dry, as the plant is in the best condition for stock when in the milky stage, the nutritious matter being then arrested in the stalks.

There is always one excellent substitute for clover or timothy hay when the crop is short, and that is millet. It is seldom that millet fails, and it yields a large supply on rich land. Being a summer crop, it grows rapidly and destroys weeds by crowding them and keeping the land shaded.

Many fires are started by the burning of brush heaps, and much valuable property is thereby destroyed simply because there is a lack of judgment in burning brush. On windy days or when the breeze is in the direction of any other inflammable material, brush should never be burned. Then again, such work is often entrusted to a careless boy instead of to some experienced person.

Every farmer should have a few sheep in order to save much of the material grown that would be wasted. Sheep will eat a great many plants which cattle reject, and they graze close to the ground. Young and tender weeds are delicacies to sheep, and they, therefore, assist in ridding the fields of such pests. A small flock of mutton sheep should be kept, if for no other purpose than to supply the family with choice meat.

All the stock on the farm must be carefully observed. Each individual should be kept under careful watch so as to guard against disease or a reduction of flesh or product. The loss of appetitie by one animal may be due to some cause that can affect the whole, and by attending to the matter in time there may be a great saving in preventing ailments among the other members of the flock or herd.

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IRRIGATION.

SMALL RESERVOIRS.

C. C. Hutchinson writes to the Irrigation Age concerning Kansas experience, and states that it is becoming known that reservoirs are needful to furnish sufficient head to carry an irrigating stream where it is needed, and to warm water in the sun before applying to growing crops. Few of these reservoirs are built with sufficient care to make them tight. The top soil should be removed to a depth of six or eight inches, entirely outside the foundations of the banks. Then plow around where the banks are to stand, and harrow the same, pump water into it and puddle by plows or scrapers; or, better yet, by tramping of stock. Now scrape inside of this ring and commence the banks, wetting the same as you build up. When the banks are high enough, plow and harrow the bottom of the reservoir, and after wetting it a foot or more in depth thoroughly, puddle it by tramping of stock. If the soil is sandy, haul clay and spread it in the trough through which water flows from the pump, stirring the clay with a rake that it may be worked into the sandy soil on the bottom. If the reservoir leaks after completion, keep a supply of clayey soil in a long trough, carrying the pump water into different portions of the reservoir, and these fine particles of clay will be carried by the leaks and percolations in the bottom or sides of the reservoir and finally make it as tight as a jug. For fish breeding, the water standing below the surface of natural soil is desirable, and breeding black bass, perch, croppie etc., is profitable and agreeable.

Of course, if you have a naturally good bottom, do not go through it into sand. Bore down with an auger and find out.

CAUTION TO AMATEUR IRRIGATORS.

In arid regions irrigation is the rage. Irrigation conventions being held and associations formed. Many have already begun the work on a small scale. This is all right and proper, but there is danger of raising expectations too high, and inducing some to make wild ventured and otherwise investments, which will certainly be followed by disappointment. Many things must be considered, viz.: Water supply, power to utilize it, how much ground a given amount of water will irrigate, kind of soil, climatic conditions, cost, profit, etc. There is great danger of overestimating the water supply, especially when from an underflow. The quantity varies at different seasons, and is always least when most needed. The same is true in running water. The supply may be ample and the power to utilize it insufficient. Some make the mistake of supposing that a wind pump with an eight-foot wheel will pump enough water to irrigate several acres, when in fact it would hardly irrigate one acre if the wind blew all the time.

Again, some are depending on a hole in the ground as a reservoir to supply water when the wind does not blow. This will absorb much water and waste an immense amount of power. Then, too, the theory that a pump will lift so much water at a stroke and make so many strokes in a minute, will often prove delusive and fail in practice. The amount of power required to lift a given quantity of water will depend on the depth of the well, the size of the wheel, the size of the pump, etc.

Steam power cannot be considered at all, as it is too expensive. The same is true in sub-irrigation. The quantity of water required to irrigate an acre is much greater than is generally supposed. The atmosphere in this climate is so dry that evaporation is very rapid in hot weather, and the quantity of water needed to keep the ground moist enough to produce the best results is very great. There is danger of spreading the water over too large a tract, as it must seep through the ground to reach the plant roots, and not be introduced around the stalks.

A sandy loam will be found a much better soil for irrigation purposes than a heavy clay or gumbo, which will bake, become lumpy, and require much cultivation. As to profits, too much must not be expected. Windmill irrigation will be limited and confined chiefly to vegetables, which are consumed mostly at home for want of other market. Hence no great direct money profit can be expected, and it will not be wise to go into debt for irrigation apparatus with the expectation that the plant will soon pay for itself, or realize large profits on the investment. Irrigation within certain limits is advisable, and based upon the following principles is recommended:

1. Be sure of your water supply.
2. Calculate well the kind and cost of power to utilize it.
3. Don't undertake to irrigate too much.
4. Choose the best available soil.
5. Don't invest too heavily to begin with.
6. Be sure you have the means to invest.

These suggestions are given not to discourage irrigation, but to encourage an intelligent effort that will not be disappointing.—J. K. Eckman, Kansas.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING

Mr. E. L. Huffman, the efficient secretary of the Texas Horticultural society, was interviewed by a Dallas News reporter Saturday, and in answer to questions said:

"The outlook for the coming meeting of the Texas Horticultural society is the best in the history of that organization. The good people of Bowie are working like bees, and the railroads have made extra low rates. Remember that Bowie is in the center of one of the finest fruit belts in the South, and horticulture has long since been developed into an industry up there. The apple orchards up there are simply remarkable. All kinds of fruits and vegetables do well, and the display will be both large and select. Premiums are offered for most everything, and any one can compete for these premiums.

"Here is where the very best lessons in fruit growing in Texas are learned. These men came from all over the state with displays, ideas and facts. It is a place where the most valuable information to be had is annually collected and distributed. The concentration at these meetings of the leading men of the state engaged in horticulture work and their discussions and displays offer an opportunity that no one can afford to miss. Every one who has a home should attend these meetings, as it is here the home has continuous consideration. Fruits, flowers and vegetables, how to grow them and the very finest and best subjects so connected with home and home life that they are ever interesting to all lovers of domestic affairs. Again in all ages the rich and learned have found the most pleasure in such pursuits.

"The development of Texas horticulture has been progressive. At first it was thought that Texas would never be a fruit and vegetable state as market crops. Now such products sell for about $10,000,000 annually. Now I want to say that there has never been an improvement made, a method discovered or a benefit obtained in this industry in Texas but what can be traced to members of this society. The fact that the railroads have made the lowest rates to this meeting ever given to an industrial convention will indicate the estimation they place on the same.

"The meeting will open July 31 and continue until August 2. The low rate tickets will be on sale in South Texas July 29 and 30 and in North Texas the 30th.

"The good people of Bowie are preparing a grand entertainment for all who attend. A cordial welcome awaits all. A good orchard can be had by any one in Texas. A good orchard gives pleasure and health to our families and friends. A good orchard adds at least $5 per acre to the value of a farm. You can never have a good orchard until you give some of your time studying fruit growing. Now is the time to study the subject."

SAVE THE BIRDS.

The laws of Texas on October 1 of each year say to the valiant Nimrods of town and country, "Now you are at liberty to take up the customary wanton slaughter of quail, doves, larks, chickens and the feathered tribe generally," and true to their pernicious tastes they go forth to the so-called sports, destroying the best friends of our most important industries, farming and fruit growing, thereby inflicting serious loss of products, which means that much taken from the wealth of our country. To the intelligent citizen, be he agriculturist or not, nothing is more silly or mortifying than this senseless barborous practice. Every farmer and land owner should prohibit it, and if necessary prosecute all such trespassers on his grounds.

The birds devour myriads of destructive insects that feed upon our crops, rescuing them in great measure, and though we heed it not, put thousands of dollars into the pockets of producers.

By the efforts of public-spirited statesmen and the ald of state appropriations, and also by the exertions of individual cultivators, it is proven beyond a doubt that birds do a great deal more good than harm. Only a few birds, notably the English sparrow and the ricebird or bobolink, and a very few others, are enemies to agriculture, but, on the contary, while a portion of their food consists of grain, fruit or other cultivated crops, yet this is an insignificant loss compared with the great saving to the crops, by their eating the cutworms, plant lice, caterpillars, tree borers and innumerable insects unknown to most of us, which if not thus held in check would greatly lessen the present product of our country.

It turns out that many birds and animals considered pests are benefactors when shown up in their true light. For instance, in 1885 Pennsylvania passed the "scalp act," giving a bounty of 50 cents and notary fee of 20 cents more each for the scalps of minks, weasles, hawks and owls, and in eighteen months paid out $90,000 for about 128,500 of them, mostly hawks and owls. On investigation it was found to result in great damage to the country, and a useless expenditure, from the fact that but a small proportion of hawks and owls or even skunks and minks take to eating chickens, but live principally on mice, rats and injurious insects; so that by this law and the expenditure of $90,000 for these 125,500 scalps there were saved chickens of the farmers to the value of $1875. But for every dollar thus saved there was lost or thrown away $2105 in cash expended, and in the increased depredations by rats, mice and other pests, that would have been destroyed by the birds and animals killed.

Again, the stomachs of the despised crows and blackbirds, killed while pulling up the young corn, prove to contain far more of injurious insects than of corn. And so of most of the feathered tribes. The birds are created for a great and wise purpose, and but for their valuable services, destruction and famine would result from the great and rapid increase of insects and mammals that feed upon our agricultural and horticultural crops.

It is high time that these our friends and coworkers were recognized and protected. Shame on those who so wickedly destroy them for sport. Some of the states have passed laws punishing as criminals all who do so, and we hope Texas may soon do likewise.

Sherman, Tex. JOHN S. KERR.

THE FAIR AT BOWIE.

Fruit growers of Grayson county are getting their products ready. Those that will not keep are being placed in cold storage. A. L. Brice of Basin Springs can show perhaps as many distinct varieties of fruit as any other grower. He delights in fruit culture and has originated many valuable new fruits, many of which will be on exhibition at Bowie. J. H. McGinnis, Judge J. S. Porter, H. C. Hamilton, J. S. Kerr and other fruit growers will be represented. Mr. E. Arnoldi, manager of the Sherman Ice company, awake to everything that goes to promote the advancement of our country, is furnishing cold storage for perishable products free of charge to help out the growers. On to Bowie.

Secretary E. L. Huffman says a grand state horticultural meeting is assured. Don't forget the date, July 31 to August 2. The railroads give a low rate, half fare or less. Call for it and come. HORTICULTURIST.

THRESHING SORGHUM SEED.

Cotulla, July 17, 1895.

Editor Journal:

Can you or any of your subscribers tell me the best method of threshing sorghum seed, or the best hand machine for threshing it, and where to get one. Will a broom corn cylinder reaper answer the purpose? In this part of the state there is no wheat and oats raised, consequently there are no threshers in use. For any information I will be greatly obliged. Good luck to the Journal, may it live always. Respectfully.

T. C. NYE.

If Journal readers have the information asked for above, they will please communicate their knowledge through these columns. A broom corn cylinder reaper should do the work in first-class shape.—(Ed.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The stockmen of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

SWINE.

CHUFAS.

We have heard this indigenous plant commended in the very highest manner by those who have tried it for hog and cow feed. It is a kind of potato which springs up all over this country, wherever land is flooded and not planted to other crops. In driving over Judge Walthall's farm and orchard adjoining Pecos, this week we noticed that the vacant land between his trees and vines is full of chufas. R. I. Carr and J. T. Sweatt, whose farms lie under the Grand Falls canal, claim that chufas are most prolific in production and that the potatoes for hogs and tops for cows cannot be excelled. Mr. Carr has had fat hogs on them for nearly two years, with no other food. We can testify as to the quality of meat it produces, and we are convinced that everything claimed for it is true. Mr. Sweatt says that 1000 bushels per acre would not be an extravagant claim for this potato. Cultivating the ground, without planting crops to smother them out, only makes chufas grow the better. We have followed plows running through chufas when the bottom of the furrow was almost covered with them. Cows give rich milk when grazed on them, and give large quantities. We shall expect to hear of their being extensively used for hogs and cows, if they are one half as valuable as they seem to be. There would certainly be no trouble in keeping the earth full of them, and they seem to be as good for hogs as artichokes, besides the use of the tops for cows. We have seen 240 acres in one field, almost matted over with them. Try chufas.—Pecos Valley News.

CORN AS A FOOD FOR HOGS.

Some one has lately said, perhaps to set people to thinking, that a pig might be fed all the corn it would eat until it starved to death. We do not credit this statement. Young pigs, corn-fed are apt to become runts from the injury to their digestive organs from eating such hearty food. Such pigs might even die from dyspepsia, as many human beings do, yet it would be an abuse of the terms to say that they had starved to death. The idea meant to be inculcated is a true one, that carbonaceous food alone will not long sustain life. Connected with this is a mistaken notion that corn is entirely carbonaceous, or nearly so, and that it falls under the same inhibition as those foods like sugar, butter and fats which are nearly pure carbon. English physicians once fed two dogs with nothing but sugar; at first they fattened rapidly, then weakened, sickened and died, simply because sugar did not contain the elements of food needed to sustain life.

Corn is not liable to this objection. It has 1 13-100 per cent of phosphate of lime, against - 87-100 per cent in whole wheat. In nitrogeneous matter the two grains are exactly alike, each having 1 80-100 per cent. Wheat bran and middlings are much richer in both phosphate of lime and nitrogen than either whole wheat or corn. The fain presumption therefore, is, that whole corn is better food for giving strength and making muscle than is the inside of the wheat grain, from which our fine bread is made. People might do well on white bread alone until, like the dogs in the English experiment, they died from lack of necessary material in their blood to repair the natural waste from their bodies. But in large sections of the country fat pork and hominy are the staple articles of diet. On these men work hard and live to a good old age.

If corn be, as we believe it is, an unsuitable food for young growing pigs, the question occurs, why they cannot eat as well as working men and women. This suggests as one reason, perhaps, that the hog is not a working animal, and secondly, like most people who are naturally lazy, he is afflicted with poor digestive organs. Possibly people may be obliged to revise preconceived ideas on this subject. It is men, women and children who are most inclined to be what is called "hoggish." As for piggy, himself, he is rather apt to be dainty in his appetite. He may eat a good deal more than he can digest, but that is a failing far to common among those who count themselves his superiors.

The chief objection to corn meal as food for pigs is its richness, and secondly, its liability to compact in the stomach, so that the saliva and other solvents cannot readily work on it.

The food, after mastication, lies in a heavy mass that only the strongest stomachs can resolve. The cow and the sheep remasticate this food, mix mere saliva with it, and thus escape much injury. But an over-feeding of corn will put either sheep or cows "off their feed" quicker than almost anything else. The pig has no such recourse. Having his stomach filled with corn he founders, just as a horse would do under like circumstances.

Pigs, and in fact all stock, need to become used to eating corn, feeding in small amounts at first and mixed with other food. It is no harder to digest than fine wheat flour would be, nor is it so rich and fatty as cotton seed meal. Digestion improves by severely exercising the digestive organs, provided they are not overtaxed.

By the time a pig has made its growth it should be able to eat all the corn it will eat, if its stomach has never ben weakened by over-feeding. By that time, too, all pigs not reserved for breeding ought to be ready to die. For a matured hog corn in some form is the cheapest and best food to finish the fattening. The animal may not grow much in size, but it will in weight. Its flesh will be firmer by the displacement of the water it contained in its immature state. Possibly other grains wil make a larger proportion of lean meat. Oats and peas certainly will, but corn-fattened pork has a good reputation and will always command the highest price in any market.—Southern Farm.

VETERINARY.

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

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly saf-

CATTLE.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING TERMS.

The farmer who does not read books and several papers pertaining to his special pursuit must be a poor farmer and a poor man. And these two conditions are corollaries of each other. It is now an indispensable condition in any pursuit, but more than all in the culture of the soil and all the connected departments of what goes under the name of farming, that success is the fruit of a thorough understanding of the science of the art, for without this there can be no intellingent, and necessarily successful, practice. But so many new discoveries have been made of late years, and these are all only explained by new terms relating to them, that a large number of words are now in use that do not convey any distinct idea to the minds of a great number of farmers. For instance, we hear and read a great deal of nitrogen in fertilizers, in the soil, in plants and animals, and in the food of animals. But this word means several things, besides being a gas which is part of the atmosphere. The air consists of 79 parts of this gas in mixture, with 21 parts of oxygen. And this is the only form in nature in which nitrogen exists in an uncombined condition. But the word is used in many senses that are misleading. Thus we read and hear of nitrogen in plants, in the soil, and in fertilizers. But this is all wrong; it should be said, on the other hand, that compounds of nitrogen are thus found, for nitrogen alone is utterly useless, and worse, for it is destructive to all life—negatively so, it is true—for it is wholly unable to support life of any kind. And yet in its combined conditions it is one of the most important of all the elements known to us. Compounds of it exists in all plants and in all animals. Consequently it must exist in the soil in such combined forms, in all manures and fertilizers, and in all animal products.

The terms in common use which relate to nitrogen are nitrogenous matters, which means substances containing nitrogen in combination with other substances; albuminoids, or substances containing albumen; caseine, the solid part of milk; fibrine, the solid part of blood; gelatine, a jellylike matter of bones, and known as glue; gluten, the gluey part of wheat; legumine, a cheesy substance found in peas and beans, and of which a substance closely resembling cheese in all respects may be made, and, lastly, proteine, which refers to all these nitrogenous substances as a class, which, when fed to animals, go to form the flesh. All this class of nitrogenous substances are very similar in composition. This is seen by these figures:

Composition of	C	H	N	O	S	
Albumen (animal)	53.5	7.0	15.5	22.4	1.6	
Albumen (vegetable)	53.5	7.2	16.5	21.6	1.2	
Gluten	52.9	7.0	16.9	22.5	1.1	
Caseine	53.0	7.0	16.0	22.5	1.5	
Legumine (of peas)	51.5	7.0	17.1	23.9	0.4	
Fibrine (of blood and flesh)	55.18	7.2	15.7	21.3	...	

The letters over the figures represent carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur.

Thus it is seen how nearly all these substances resemble each other in composition. As all of them are used for food, they are all included under the term proteine, a term meaning the first principles of life. And this for the reason that the proteine of the food goes to supply the most important part of the blood and flesh of an animal.

They are also called albuminoids, because they all resemble very much the albumen of blood, the affix "oid" meaning resembling, and it is taken from the Greek word eidos—the form. Thus an albuminoid is a substance having the form of albumen, and the word proteine, or proteid, means the first form, and is made of the two words protos and eidos, from which our proteine or proteid is derived.

The importance of a full understanding of all this is imperative, for we have no other words in our language to convey these meanings, and the fact that we have borrowed from what are called the dead languages so many scientific terms, as well as others entering into our daily business, is what gives the exceeding richness which our language possesses.

Now we are prepared to study something of the nature and importance of nitrogen in foods. And as the uses of foods themselves come before any consideration of the nature of them, we must attend to the uses of them first.

As we have learned that the bodies of animals contain a large quantity of nitrogen, (excluding water the largest part consists of nitrogenous matters) it goes without saying that this element of the substance of an animal must be supplied in the food. It is said that all animals are of one blood, and this is true, for, chemically, animal substance differ in no material points, whether they be in the form of a man or any other animal. And an animal of 150 pounds consists of 111 pounds of water, 15 pounds of gelatin, 4 of albumen, 4 of fibrin and the rest of fat and ashes or mineral maters, chiefly lime of the bones.

An animal may live and thrive with very little fat, but the body cannot hold itself together without the muscles, and cannot exist a moment without the blood. Thus the nitrogenous matters, or proteine of the feed, the only way in which nitrogen can be introduced into an animal, are seen to be of chief importance in relation to the food. For these matters go to make up the machine itself, so to speak, and as the machine stands before the fuel by which the power to move it is given, the materials for making it must come before—at least in consideration of its vital functions—the materials by which it obtains its motion. Animals eat to live, and they live only to work; and they work or produce profitable products only as they eat. And as we learn of what the body of an animal consists, by which it grows and repairs the wastes of living and working, we at the same time learn of what the food should consist.

Thus considering, we understand the necessity of knowing the meaning of the terms used in explaining and discussing the science of feeding animals, and perceive the importance of properly applying this knowledge to the selection and the use of foods. But something comes before this. This is the production of the foods required for healthful feeding of animals. For it is very clear that as an animal must be supplied with certain elements in its food to produce the same elements in its body, so the same elements must be supplied to plants to produce themselves in the plants. This idea follows the very meaning of this term element. And this meaning should be fully understood. It means the ultimate undecomposable part of any matter. By this is meant that if—let us say—any animal or plant is taken all apart and reduced to a number of substances, each of which cannot be changed or reduced any further, then each of these is one of the elements of the animal or plant. And so we cannot change one of these elements into another by the very nature of them; we cannot make one of them from another. Then in feeding we cannot hope to make flesh out of fatty matter, and, just the same, we do not expect to make fat out of the elements of which flesh is made, because these things are made up of different elements.—Henry Stewart in New York Times.

ON THE CATTLE SITUATION.

The New York Journal quotes P. D. Armour as follows:

"The beef and pork packing industry is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. The public has had an erroneous idea with regard to the business in which I am interested. There has been no trust formed to advance prices, nor to take advantage of a mythical scarcity of cattle to corner the market. The cattle raisers are masters of the situation. They are holding their cattle at such figures as compel the packers to pay unprofitable prices for stock, and, in order to get out without any loss we have had to advance prices to the market men. The result is that there has been no money in meat for a long time.

"Then, too," continued Mr. Armour, "the consumers are not eating so much meat as they used to. We are buying only just sufficient to meet the demand, and no more. The market is not in a condition to allow of any discounting of the future. The visible supply of cattle seems to be large. The winter was not hard on stockmen, and rain in plenty has made the ranges luxuriant, with the result that cattle are in prime condition in the West.

"The export demand has fallen off because of the sharp advance in price, and strong competition has begun in the European market. Even with our improved American facilities for transporting meats, with the depression in business we are finding it not at all easy to keep in the market abroad.

"Crops generally are in a better condition," said he, "than they have been in many years. With no accident the harvest will be unusually large. Grain in Minnesota and the Dakotas is ripening under very favorable influences. The farmers in those states have had this year what they have not had before in a number of years—plenty of rain. It now looks as though the harvest would be proportionately much larger than those great crops of the early '80s. Prices are not what the farmers would like. Prices depend entirely upon the state of the crops abroad. If that yield should be below the average there would be a foreign demand that would bring up the price here.

"So many new sections abroad and in South America have been opened to the cultivation of wheat," he said, "that one has to take down his wheat maps and make constant changes in them.

"Corn is becoming a most important cereal. The yield this year will be enormous. New uses for corn are being discovered, and it is more of a food than it ever has been before. In the Old World they are finding out that it is in many ways admirably suited for food and in some respects superior to wheat and as nutritious.

"Business is, in general, considerably improved. With manufacturers the outlook is more hopeful for the return of good times. In staple productions—iron, steel and the like—the situation is much better, with an advance both in prices and wages.

"I believe that we shall slowly return to something like our former state of prosperity," said Mr. Armour. "Building operations are lively, with a great increase in demand for materials, and an advance in prices to the point of profit, for, with the rest of us, the material manufacturer has been making no money."

TEXAS FEVER PREVENTION.

As a result of the bringing in of numerous bunches of cattle from Mexico, South and East Texas and Louisiana, Texas fever has been introduced in a number of counties south and east of the quarantine line in this state and east of the line in the Territory. Reports have also been made to that effect from the other side of the line. The ranges are covered with such a fine coat of grass that in the desire to get something to eat it caution has been thrown to the winds and infected cattle have been brought in by the wholesale. A cattleman of large possessions who lives slightly east of the quarantine line was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reported that until he took steps to stop it he had lost about 300 yearlings with Texas fever. He said: "I was given a remedy for Texas fever by an old Dutchman, who, when the balance of the cattlemen were losing lots of cattle, never lost a single one, and I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that it is a success. As a result of driving in a lot of Southern cattle, my natives had the fever bad, but since I have used this remedy I have not lost one. It is very simple and cheap. Take some old barrels and saw them half in two and bury them about a foot deep in different parts of the pasture. Fill them with salt and put in a moderate quantity of sulphur. Then pour turpentine over the whole, mixing it thoroughly. You would naturally suppose that the turpentine would prevent them from eating the salt, but in this you would be mistaken. I put out 2000 pounds of salt in my pasture fixed that way, and it was every bit gone in two days. These were range cattle, mind you, and so far as I know had never tasted salt, but they fought to get a chance at those tubs. The object in burying the tubs or half barrels is to keep them from being turned over. You can tell your readers that if they will try this plan they will not lose any cattle from Texas fever."

The remedy given is certainly cheap and simple, and is well worth a trial. If other cattlemen have an experience like that given above they will confer a favor by communicating the fact to the Journal.

The production of heavy beeves is no longer the profitable business it once was. Combined weight and quality are not necessarily money makers in these days. For the past few years the tendency has been rapidly in favor of early maturity, with decidedly more attention given to quality than to weight. The consumer has been ready to accept the change. The superiority of early beef has been everywhere recognized, and the heavy steer is passing away. The combined efforts of breeder and feeder have produced the perfectly finished steer in less than three years, and it would seem that the work is not yet complete; that "the days of a steer's years" are becoming less and less, and that, perhaps at no very distant date, the "2-year-old" class will be abandoned as was the "3-year-old" by the American fat stock show in 1891. One important reason for the decline of the heavy beef is found in the general cry for "cheap meat"—cheap, but good—and as the heavy animal has a larger percentage of offal than the smaller and compactly built one, the butcher has found it unprofitable to handle that class. It is the percentage of meat to live weight that decides the issue. And so the 1600 to 1800-pound steer is becoming a thing of the past. The less of this class handled this summer the better, for the market demand is conspicuously absent.—Live Stock Report.

STEER-FEEDING IN TEXAS.

A Texas reader asks the following questions:

"The low price of cotton forced me to plant a large corn crop, and I desire to know the most profitable way to dispose of it. If I feed to steers, should it be crushed cob and all? Is there any fattening property in the cob?"

I advise our correspondent to snap his corn, gathering it with the husk on, which is the better and more common way at the South. Crush this snapped corn, cob and all, for steer-feeding.

There is very probably not much nutriment in the corn-cob for the steer, yet this same cob seems very useful in fattening. Analysis shows us that there is no large amount of nutriment in the husk about the oat kernel, yet oats with the husk on are far more valuable than the same grains with the husk off. Just as the husk about the oat grain makes it lie loose in the stomach and digest better, or at least prove more satisfactory, so the cob and husk of the corn go well with the grain.

"Will it be necessary to feed the hogs if the steers are given crushed corn?"

That dpends upon the number of hogs following the steers. If there is a good thrifty shoat for each steer he will need some corn additional unless the steers are very heavily fed. Give just enough corn to the shoats, if any, to keep them thriving, but not enough to prevent them from being active in securing their own living, as far as possible, from the droppings of the steers.

"I live near a cotton-seed oil mill and can get cotton-seed meal and also hulls; besides this I have straw from 120 acres of oats. With cotton-seed meal at $15 per ton and corn at 30 cents per bushel, how shall I portion my feed to get the best results at the least cost?"

Feed six pounds of cotton-seed meal and ten pounds of crushed ear corn per thousand weight of steer. The oat straw costing you nothing should suffice for roughage unless by using some cotton-seed hulls the steers will eat still more.

If you use cotton-seed meal watch carefully the hogs which follow the steers, as trouble may result. For more direct information on this point write the director of your experiment station, J. H. Connell, agricultural experiment station, College Station, Brazos county, Tex.

"I also have sorghum. My idea is to have steers eat the light feed of sorghum until exhausted, then increase the feed of grain and cotton-seed meal, giving out straw until they are ready for market. Am I right?"

Sorghum fodder will prove excellent for the purpose mentioned, being especially advantageous in the early part of the fattening period. Start the steers on half the feed already mentioned, getting them to eat heartily of sorghum; then gradually reduce the amount of roughage as the steers fatten.—Prof. Henry in Breeders' Gazette.

G. W. Kingsbury, in annual report of the Texas experiment station, says: "Had I known as much about silos ten years ago as I do now I might have had $60,000 or $80,000 in the bank instead of nothing, as I have now. The fact is it is the only way to make money out of Texas soil, and it is Hobson's choice with us poor farmers. My intention is to fatten beeves for the market. I intend to buy beeves at $15 per head, feed them 90 to 100 days on ensilage, and sell them at $35 to $60. Three acres of green corn put in a silo will keep eight head of cattle rolling fat for six months. Everything eats it, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Old cows can be fattened on it rapidly and sheep may be made to double themselves in sixty days. Cows will give a third more milk and a third richer. Young colts can be grown to make big horses at a very trifling cost."

A BIG MORTGAGE.

On Friday Clark & Plumb, the well-known cattlemen of this city, filed another chattel mortgage in the office of the county clerk, naming H. W. McKoy of Oshkosh, Wis., as trustee, for the benefit of additional creditors. The property covered by the mortgage embraces all of the land belonging to the firm, situated in Kent, Scurry, Stonewall and Dickens counties; 10,875 head of cattle and all calves; 221 horses and mules and all colts; all wagons and ranch belongings.

The following is a list of creditors and the amount involved in this third mortgage:

State bank, Effingham, $2500; Third National bank, St. Louis, $5000; New Hampshire National, Portsmouth, $5000; Iron National, Plattsburg, $5000; National Park, $5000; Iron Mountain First National, $2500; Claremont National, $3000; National Park, $5000; B. P. Met. National, Kansas City, $10,000; First National, Albany, $500; National Park, $3000; First National, Port Henry, $5000; Claremont National, $2500; Portland National, $2000; Mechanics' National, Bedford, $5000; National Park, $5000; B. P. N. W. National, $5000; First National, Iron Mountain, $2500; First National, Orwell, $3000; National Bank of Commerce, Providence, $50,000; Woodstock National, $5000.

The total of the schedule list is $141,000.

CATTLE IN DANGER.

The daily press of Saturday contained the two following specials, which are self-explanatory:

El Paso, Tex., July 19.—The Mexican collector of customs at Palomas, 80 miles west of El Paso, has issued orders that all American cattle in his district must be removed to the American side within 15 days or be confiscated. This is a very serious matter to some owners in this country, who have thousands of cattle grazing in Mexico, which cannot under rules of the United States treasury department be brought out of Mexico. If some relief cannot be had thousands of cattle will be confiscated.

Washington, July 19.—The reported actions of the Mexican customs collector at Palomas in ordering all cattle owned by citizens of the United States to be taken out of that district under penalty of confiscation is not given credence in official circles here. Agricultural department officials express the opinion that cattlemen anxious to secure admission of their stock in this country through temporary suspension of the quarantine regulations originated the story.

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Business has been light on the yards for the current week. There has been considerable inquiry by hog, cattle and sheep buyers from distant points, but the supply has been considerably short of the home demand. What is practically a new departure in the demand for feeder stock, is the numerous inquiries from Northern and Northwestern points for sheep to feed. Owing to a big corn and feed crop in and a scarcity of cattle in the section named, in order to work this feed off to the best advantage, they want sheep. Texas sheep owners are urged to write the yards for information. There has been no let up in the demand for canner cattle or stock hogs, the latter bringing about as much as top hogs. The hog market is 5 cents lower. Tops are quotable at $4.50@4.65; light and stock hogs, $4.25@4.50. Cows, $1.50@2.25. Steers, $3.00@3.50. The cattle market is steady.

The following sales representative of the week's market are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the yards:

HOGS.

No.		Av.	Dock.	Price.
39		199		$4.50
23		166		4.25
46		239	80	4.65
47		252	40	4.70
1		330		4.25
88		253		4.65
2		145		4.40
2		190		4.35
6		231		4.30
83		225		4.60

CATTLE.

No.		Av.	Price.
1	cow	810	$1.70
2	canners	642	1.25
1	canner	640	1.25
45	steers	978	3.00
1	Bull	950	1.65
6	cows	900	2.00
7	steers	820	2.75
24	cows	711	2.05
1	bull	1420	1.60
60	cows	694	1.90
1	bull	1280	1.75
7	cows	849	1.85

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, July 20.—The market continues to rule firm on fair to good beef cattle, and steady for calves and yearlings. Fair to good beeves, cows and heifers are in light supply, and good calves and yearlings are in fair demand. The arrivals today of all classes of cattle were liberal, but were mostly from Mississippi and Alabama and Louisiana. Texas continue scarce and meet with ready sale. Good corn fed hoge are in fair request. Sheep quiet and weak.

CATTLE.

Good fat beeves, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4.
Fair fat beeves, 2 1-2 to 3.
Thin and rough old beeves per pound gross, 1 3-4 to 2 1-4c.
Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-4c.
Fair fat cows per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c.
Thin and rough old cows, each, $6.00 to $10.00.
Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2 1-4c.
Good fat calves each, $9.00 to $11.00.
Fair fat calves each, $7.00 to $8.50.
Thin calves each, $5.00 to $6.00.
Good fat yearlings per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-2c.
Fair fat yearlings each, $8.00 to $10.00.
Thin yearlings, $6.00 to $7.00.
Good milch cows, $25.00 to $30.00.
Common to fair, $15.00 to $20.00.
Springers, $15.00 to $22.50.

HOGS.

Good fat corn fed per pound gross, 4 3-4 to 5c.
Common to fair per pound gross, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c.
Quachitas, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, $2.00 to $2.50.
Common to fair, each, $1.00 to $1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. Limited.

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., July 24.—Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:
Choice shipping steers, 3 1-4@3 1-2c.
Common to fair steers, 2 1-2@3c.
Choice fat cows, 2 1-4@2 1-2c.
Common to fair cows, 2@2 10.
Choice veal calves, 3@3 1-2c.
Common to fair calves, 2@2 1-2c.
Bulls, 1 1-4@1 1-2c.
Stags, 1 1-4@1 1-2c.
Yearlings, $7@10.
Milch cows, $20@40.
Choice fat hogs, $4.10@4.30.
Common to fair hogs, $4.
Stock hogs, $4.
Choice fat mutton, 2 1-2c.
All classes good stock find ready sale, also stock hogs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 24.

Cattle receipts today were estimated at 15,000. The trading was fairly active, and while droves that were worth more than $5.00 were in good demand, common to medium descriptions were dull, and on an average about 10c per hundred pounds lower. Steers that sold at $3.50@4.10 were about 10c lower, and the commoner the cattle the harder they were to get rid of. Bulk of cattle, $4.50@5.50. The stocker and feeder trade has improved and in many cases prices are as much as 15c higher than last week, sales ranging at $2.40@4.00. Cows were fairly active at ruling prices, most of the sales of cows and heifers being $1.75@3.50. Bulls sold at about $1.40, and calves were in usual request at $3.50@5.50 for good offerings. Texas cattle were in good demand and desirable lots sold at unchanged prices, but other kinds were weak. A few were choice enough to bring $4.00. Western rangers sold freely at firm prices, and among the sales were 252 Dakota steers averaging 1111 pounds at $4.10; four head averaging 1870 pounds at $5.10, and sixty-three Wyoming steers averaging 1276 pounds at $4.30.

Hogs—Receipts today were estimated at 22,000, and as 13,000 were left over from yesterday, the offerings reached 35,000. This was a much larger number than could be disposed of at this time and prices were 10c per 100 pounds lower. The demand was better than it has been lately, and a fair business was done, shippers wanting a good many choice light hogs. Sales were made of heavy hogs at $4.45@5.12 1-2; mixed lots at $4.80@5.20, and light at $4.90@5.25. Most of the transactions were at $4.85@5.00 for heavy and $5.10@5.15 for light hogs.

Sheep—Supplies are much greater than are needed to meet the reduced requirements of buyers, and there was a further decline of 15@20c per 100 pounds today in sheep and lambs, the receipts being about 12,000 head. Sales were made at $3.00@3.80 for common to choice spring lambs and sheep were dull at $1.50@4.30 for inferior to extra, few selling above $3.75. Texas sheep sold at $2.00@3.00, and Western at $3.00@3.35.

Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; calves, 1200; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 13,000.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 400. Market again easy and some sales lower. Good shipping to export steers, $5.30@5.75; light shipping and dressed beef grades, $3.75@5.20; common steers, $3.00@3.20; cows and mixed stuff, $2.25@3.50.

Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@4.35, with sales chiefly between $3.25@3.75; cows and mixed lots, $2.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 600. Market about 20c lower and light weights outselling the heavy butcher grades, $4.80@5.00; packers, $4.75@5.00; light, $4.80@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 300. Market weak. Native sheep, $2.75@3.50; lambs, $3.50@5.00; southwest sheep, $2.50@3.25.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas CIty, Mo., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 5700; shipments, 1900. Market steady for best, others weak. Texas steers, $2.75@4.75; Texas cows, $1.90@2.60; beef steers, $3.00@5.00; native cows, $1.90@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.35; bulls, $1.90@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 300. Market closed 10@15c lower. Bulk of sales, $4.65@4.85; heavies, $4.60@4.90; packers, $4.70@5.00; mixed, $4.60@4.95; lights, $4.85@5.10; yorkers, $4.90@5.10; pigs, $4.50@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, none. Market steady to 10c lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.—Cotton—Spot, dull, lower. American middling fair, 4 1-4d; good middling, 3 13-16d; American middling, 3 13-32d; low middling, 3 13-32d; good ordinary, 3 13-32d; ordinary, 3 7-32d. Sales, 7000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 6500 American. Receipts, 1300 bales, all American.

Futures opened steady at the decline and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling, L. M. C., July and July and August, 3 39-64d; August and September, 3 39-64@3 40-64d; September and October, 3 41-64d; October and November, 3 42-64d; November and December, 3 43-64d; December and January, 3 44-64@3 45-64d; January and February, 3 45-64@3 46-64d; February and March, 3 47-64d; March and April, 3 48-64@3 49-64d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 100 bales old dockets and 100 bales new dockets.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 24.—Cotton steady. Middling 7c; net receipts, none; gross, 1; exports Great Britain, 34; sales, 502; all spinners; stock, 186,660.

Total today—Net receipts, 259; exports Great Britain, 5443; stock, 861,650.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 2056; exports Great Britain, 7387; France, 350; continent, 1670.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 7,902,-880; exports to Great Britain, 3,417,557; France, 772,495; continent, 2,413,280.

NEW YORK SPOT.

New York, July 24.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 7c; middling gulf, 7 1-4c; sales, 502 bales.

Futures closed quiet and steady. Sales, 180,-500 bales. January, 7.05; February, 7.08; March, 7.13; July, 6.76 August, 6.76; September, 6.53; October, 6.38; November, 6.92; December, 6.98.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES.

New Orleans, La., July 24.—Cotton futures steady. Sales, 28,700. July, 6.52 bid; August, 6.50@6.51; September, 6.57@6.58; October, 6.69@6.61; November, 6.64@6.65; December, 6.69@6.70; January, 6.75@6.77; February, 6.80 @6.82; March, 6.85@6.87; April, 6.90@6.92.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, La., July 24.—Cotton—Easy. Middling, 6 5-8c; low middling, 6 1-4c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 48; gross, 49; exports to Great Britain, 5320; coastwise, 190; sales, 2600; stock, 94,453.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO, July 24.

Wheat went up in long jumps today, closing at an advance of 4 5-8c for September. Light receipts scaring the shorts on their vigorous covering caused the bulge. At the start there were buyers at nearly 1 cent advance, and in contrast to yesterday morning's report of the Liverpool market, which came weak, after a strong tone here, it was quoted firm, notwithstanding yesterday's 1 cent decline here. In half an hour from the opening September, which started at from 68 1-4 to 62 1-2c, had risen to 70 5-8c or 8c per bushel advance over yesterday's close. The Chicago inspection sheet gave the day's receipts at 21 cars, 18 of which were new wheat and not one of the latter was up to contract grade. A year ago today 389 cars were received here, and of that number 317 cars graded contract. The total receipts at the Western primary markets today were 295,000 bushels, against 1,061,000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. Philadelphia was the only port from which any wheat cleared, and 26,000 bushels was the amount and of flour the total shipments were 11,000 barrels. The bad condition of the winter wheat was emphasized by the receipt here of orders this morning from millers in Michigan and Kansas and purchases on them of 10,000 bushels for each place for immediate shipment. After the advance to 70 5-8c noted above, the scalpers reduced the price to 68 3-4c again, but there was a constant bullish feeling. Near the close the shorts became anxious for wheat, and a wild advance resulted. Cudahy, Partridge and other big shorts were buying heavily and the smaller fry joined in the race for cover. September reached 72 1-2c and closed at 72 1-4c.

Corn was firmer and higher, but the trade was only moderate. The advance was almost or perhaps wholly due to the excited rise in wheat. The close was 5-8c higher.

Oats were firmer and somewhat higher all around, but the market was almost entirely a sympathetic one, though there was a good shipping demand.

Provisions were indebted to the advance in wheat for a recovery near the close, which left pork 7 1-2c higher for September and 2 1-2c higher for January. Lard and ribs unchanged.

Estimates for Thursday: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 25 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE.

New Orleans, La., July 24.—Hog products quiet. Pork, $11.50. Lard, refined tierce, $4.87 1-2; boxed meats, dry salted shoulders, 5 7-8c; sides, $6.25; bacon, sides, $7.12 1-2.

Coffee—Firm. Rio, ordinary to fair, 18@19 1-4c.

Flour—Dull. Extra fancy, $3.50@3.70; patents, $3.70@3.90.

Corn—Firmer. No. 2 sacked, mixed and white, yellow, 54c.

Oats—Steady. No. 2 sacked, 30 1-2c.

Sugar—Quiet. Open kettle, fair to prime, 2 3-4@3c; common to good common, 2 5-16@2 1-2c; centrifugal, choice white, 3 7-8c; off white, 3 13-16@3 7-8c; granulated white, 3 9-16@3 5-8c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-2c; prime, yellow clarified, 3 3-8@3 1-2c; off yellow clarified, 3 5-16@3 5-16c; seconds, 1 5-8@1 3-4c.

Molasses—Steady. Centrifugal, good prime, 10@11c; good fair to prime, 6@7c; good common to fair, 5c; inferior to common, 2@4c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 24.—Wheat—Receipts, 18,400; exports none. Spot nominally higher. No. 2 red, 75 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 78c delivered; No. 1 hard, 78 3-4c delivered. Options were excited and higher and closed at the top and 3 7-8@4 1-4c over last night. Shorts were badly stampeded, starting with unexpectedly higher cables and running prices up on themselves by the very frenzy of their buying. Bad crop news and rumors of war in Europe were incidental bull features. No. 2 red September, 75 3-4c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Sales on call, 2500 bags and for the whole session, 3750 bags, representing small foreign orders and cautious local trading. Declines checked by firm cables; closed barely steady at 5 to 15 points net decline. September, 15.10; October, 15.15; March, 14.75 @14.80.

Spot coffee—Rio steady. No. 7, 15 3-4c; mild steady; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c.

Sugar—Raw, firm. Refined fairly active and firm. Prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—Flour—Patents, $3.50@3.65; extra fancy, $3.30@3.40, fancy, $2.90@3.00; choice; $2.75@2.85.

Wheat—There was a wild rush at the opening by shorts and others anxious to get long, and as there were few sellers a rapid and heavy advance resulted. The Kansas Millers' association reports that over 40 per cent of the crop, not to exceed 10,000,000, was fit to mill, and 700,000 would have to be imported, was the big bull card of the morning. The late cables were strong and domestic markets went boomting during the latter part of the sessions, the advance being over 4c. No. 2 red cash, 69 3-8c; July, 71 3-8c; September, 71 1-2c; December, 74c bid.

The corn market was rather neglected because of the interests in wheat. Market tame. No. 2 mixed, cash, 40 1-2c bid; July, 40 3-4c; September, 42 5-8c bid.

Oats dull but stronger for futures, spot higher. No. 2 cash, 26c bid; July, 25 1-2c; September, 22 3-4c.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 24.—Coffee—Santos, quiet; good average Santos, 13,700 reis per ten kilos; receipts, 5000 bags; stock, 151,000 bags.

Hamburg—Steady, unchanged to 1-4 higher; sales, 30,000 bags.

Rio—Firm. No. 7 Rio, 14,100 reis per ten kilos; exchange, 11 1-16d.

Receipts two days, 6000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5000 bags; for Europe, 5000 bags; stock, 150,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 6847 bags; New York stock today, 228,850 bags; United States stock, 332,189 bags; afloat for the United States, 170,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 302,189 against 345,042 bags last year.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 24.—Wheat—Spot steady, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 3 1-2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 7 1-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 5s 1-2d.

Futures firm, 1-2@3-4d lower. July, 5s 3 1-2d; August, 5s 3 3-4d; September, 5s 4 1-2d; October, 5s 5d; November, 5s 5 3-4d; December, 5s 6 1-4d.

Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, 4s 4 1-2d. Futures steady, 1-4d higher to 1-4d lower. July, 4s 3 1-2d; August, 4s 3-4d; September, 4s 2d; October and November, 4s 2 1-2d; December, 4s 1 1-2d.

Flour—Dull, demand poor. St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansa City, Mo., July 24.—Wheat, 1@1 1-2c higher. No. 2 hard, 63 1-4@64 1-2c; No. 2 red, 67c; rejected, 56@60c.

Corn—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 39@39 1-8c; No. 2 white, 39@39 1-4c.

Oats—Steady. No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 27 1-2c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Boston, July 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say, tomorrow: Wool trade—In many respects the general character of the wool has been nearly the same as on last week, no remarkable activity being noticed in any direction, although a fair aggregate business has been consummated. As a rule the immediate available supplies of the various wools are still somewhat limited; but taking the collections of transactions of New York, Boston and others into consideration the market is steady and current prices well maintained. It is quite noticeable that while sales have aggregated a large figure, individual purchases have been for small lots. There is a general realization of the fact that wool is very cheap after figuring the advance obtained since May; a comparison of this week's prices with those of 1893 will settle this beyond cavil.

Territory wools have asserted their value as being indispensable in the structure of the average finished article and movements of this kind of stock have been very large. The request for foreign wools have been well sustained; full prices being asked and obtained. The sales in New York, Boston and Philadelphia amount to a total of 10,301,305 pounds against 9,034,100 net in the corresponding period in 1894.

The sales in Boston for the week amount to 6,653,850 pounds. There is a good margin for advance in any grade of wool handled in this market. The trade as a rule is hopeful and confident. Stock has changed hands at current prices.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, July 24.—At the wool auction sales today 15,871 bales were offered, of which 900 were withdrawn. The selection was good and the bidding animated. American buyers were in evidence. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 2884 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 2d; greasy, 3 3-4d@9 1-2d.

Queensland, 1878 bales; scoured, 8 1-2d@1s 2d; greasy, 2½@9d.

Victoria, 1994 bales; scoured, 4d@1s 3d; greasy, 4 1-4d@10d.

South Australia, 563 bales; greasy, 4 1-2@5d.

Tasmania, 625 bales; scoured, 9d@10 1-2d; greasy, 6d@9 1-2d.

New Zeland, 7833 bales; scoured, 6 3-4d@1s 3d; greasy, 4 1-2d@10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 384 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 1-2d; greasy, 5 1-2@7 3-4d.

The auction closes on July 30.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

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

It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centennial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great exhibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspiration of a personal observation and intimate association during a season, amid the whirl of fashion, at America's greatest and most fashionable pleasure resort.

Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at $2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same book free with a new subscription to the Journal.

It contains over 100 illustrations. G. F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck, which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny—its humor is "just killing."

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Veterans and their friends will all want to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamauga this fall. It will be a notable event.

Do you want to know how to make the trip and what you'll see when you reach the journey's end? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. of the Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati. Illustrated and descriptive matter upon application.

The Queen and Crescent Route to Chattanooga is the best line, and has the reputation of unequaled service of handsome trains of palace day coaches and through sleepers from New Orleans, Meridian, Shreveport, Vicksburg and Birmingham to Chattanooga. Quck schedules and interesting scenery en route help to make the Queen and Crescent the Southern route par excellence.

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Give us a full and accurate description, together with weight, price, etc., of the cattle you offer, and we will send you a buyer.

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

All Agents West of Hearne:

We are in receipt of protests from the Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all livestock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route.

J. E. GALBRAITH,
General Freight Agent.

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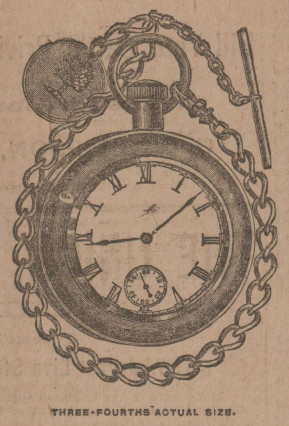
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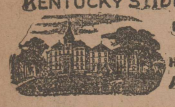
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SHEEP AND WOOL

AN EXPERT OPINION.

Notwithstanding the low price of wool, good sheep bring a fair price in the Middle and Eastern States. Last spring grade flocks sold at farmers' auctions in my locality at $6.50 a head, and lambs now bring in New York close up to $7 per cwt. When were prices better? True, mutton wethers are low, but what is the use of growing wethers to a mature age when they will bring more per head as lambs? Tastes and fashions change. Consumers now demand lamb instead of mutton, as they do pig pork instead of old hog. Growing wether muttons will answer on the Western ranges, remote from market; but at the present day it has no place in the East. The wool does not pay for keeping wethers on cultivated farms from year to year, and the quicker this fact is recognized by such sheep owners the better off they will be. There are always old ewes enough to furnish the cheap mutton demanded by the poorer classes. Ewes have paid their way by producing lambs in addition to their wool. Producing wether mutton in the East is fast becoming obsolete. The late depression has had one good effect. It has shown most sheep men the utter folly of growing scrub stock, and this class of sheep is pretty well cleared out. The demand now is for animals with some claim to pure blood. Selling off the lambs for slaughter and the demand for pure blood, must, in the very nature of things, increase the call upon breeders of stock sheep for supplies, and the increased call will carry with it increased prices. But a new field for Northern breeders of stock sheep is opening up rapidly, and it should make their hearts rejoice. I mean the Southern states, excluding Maryland, Delaware, the Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee. Those of the latter that grow sheep at all have a very good quality of animals now, but the others, which possess a sheep population of about 6,000,000, as a rule have nothing but "natives," although a few feeble attempts at breeding up have been made. I never saw a stud flock advertised in all that section, and I take several of the best Southern agricultural journals, hailing from Georgia to Texas. The Southern sheep originated mainly from importations of Southdowns, principally made by rich planters many years ago. As the importers passed away, the sheep went into other hands less careful, when too close inbreeding and general neglect were allowed to prevail. In most cases rams of the same flock are used continuously, and the sheep are permitted to run on the range where they choose, without any care, their owners only bringing them up once a year to shear them, except, perhaps, a few may feed a little cottonseed during cold spells in winter. As a rule, these sheep are entirely without shelter, except such as they find in the forests. Such conditions, of course, have made them very hardy animals. The ewes are admirably adapted to breed up from, as they respond readily to an admixture of pure, improved blood.

The great, staple, cotton, has ceased to be remunerative, and other lines of production must necessarily be adopted. Their attention has been vigorously called to an extension of sheep husbandry in their midst as offering fair returns for effort expended in that direction, and a lively general interest has been awakened. Cotton being out of the question as a profitable crop, the planters have suddenly come to recognize the fact that they possess too much land that it would be entirely advisable to sell off a portion of it to obtain means to engage in some other branch of husbandry. Enterprising Northerners have been quick to see this opportunity to secure homesteads in that mild and equitable climate, and they have gone there and are going by the dozens, the scores and the hundreds. These all know what good sheep are and what they are capable of doing, and they will have them sooner or later. Already inquiries begin to come North for pure-bred stock sheep, and it cannot be otherwise than that in the near future this trade will reach fine proportions. If each fifty sheep should have a pure-bred ram with them, then 120,000 such rams should be in the South today. Where are they to come from? Those breeders who set about to occupy this field first, and do it fairly, will get the cream of the trade in the future. Under present conditions, however, none but the fine and medium wooled Northern sheep are suitable for that section. The farms are entirely without shelter for sheep, but this will be provided in due time. Until then the coarse wooled sheep will not flourish there. A Canadian tried Cotswolds in North Carolina and failed. The further South the more the annual rainfall. At the government station in Alabama it was found to be 66 inches, and the precipitation gradually diminishes to the Northwest until the Dakotas are reached, where I believe it is but 12. Sheep cannot endure much wetting to the skin unless they are hardened to it like the Southern natives. Thick, greasy fleeces will turn rains that would soak through the long, coarse wools. Manufacturing establishments are building rapidly in the South; the winter resorts for Northerners are increasingly being patronized, and these make a demand for lamb and mutton which is now entirely neglected. The push of the "New South" makes a grand opportunity for the stock sheep growers of the North.

ONE OF MANY.

Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895.

Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly,

J. S. WEBBER.

Any erring girl can find a home by coming to the Dallas Rescue Home, 300 Peabody avenue, Chestnut Hill, Dallas, Texas.

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Saratoga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in another column.

Passenger: What makes this train go so all-fired slow this morning? Conductor: There's a messenger boy just got aboard and is going to the next station.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Risk

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRY.

A MILK COOLER.

My milk cooler is a box large enough to hold all my milk and cream cans and butter crocks. It has a spout down one corner within one inch of the bottom to allow the water to flow in, thus putting the cold water in the bottom of the tank. This warm water rises to the surface and passes off down the hose, which is hooked up as high as you wish the water in the vat around the cans. When there is less milk in the cans lower the hose by the use of the wire chain. The warm water passes off at the top of the vat and runs out on our garden and is used to irrigate it.

It does not matter how much or how little water is pumped into the vat at once, as it holds itself with the top of the hose all the time. There is no danger of overflowing or drowning the cans. Of course, there should be enough cold water pumped into the vat to keep the milk cool.

I find that when my milk is at the same temperature as the water coming from the well, it is about right to raise all of the cream. I used a piece of two-inch hose, and bored a two-inch hole in the box and inserted the hose. Then, in order to make the hose and box water tight, I bored a hole through a stick, which I drove inside of the hose, where it passed through the tank.

I had good sweet milk and buttermilk and fine hard butter all summer. I shipped my butter to Omaha, and received for it at the depot 5 cents per pound more than we could at the store at home. I also grew in my garden after July 8, 1894 (at which time I was hailed out and lost my entire crop), one pail tomatoes, one bushel of turnips, eleven cabbages, four bushels of radishes, one-half peck of beans, lots of lettuce and a few onions, by irrigation from our milk tank.—George Hallock in Farm and Fireside.

WASHING BUTTER.

I do not pretend to practice or to know what is absolutely the best way to manage a dairy or to handle dairy products, but I do know what practices prevail among the most successful butter makers of my acquaintance, and it is of these that I write. As to washing butter, I do not know of a single maker of gilt-edged butter who does not wash the butter. The objects of washing are to remove the buttermilk and to harden the butter. The latter effect is produced by a small quantity of cold water added just after the butter has come. After the cold water is added, the churn should be agitated or turned a few times, then the buttermilk drawn off. After this, when the butter seems to have given up all of its milk, add about half as much water as there is butter, and give a few turns of the churn, and the pure water will have changed almost to the color of milk. I think the best practice is to repeat the washing until the water comes off clear. I have often found that when the water comes off almost clear, the addition of a small quantity of salt as to make a weak brine would bring out considerably more buttermilk. Hence I have adopted the practice of using brine for the third washing, not for the purpose of salting the butter, but of completing the washing. Butter treated in this way and properly washed to get the water out will keep sweet a long time.—Jersey Bulletin.

WHAT IS A COW WORTH?

Prof. C. S. Plum, director of the Indiana station, reports a week's test of a Jersey cow owned by the station, that shows 248.4 pounds of milk and 15.35 pounds of fat in the seven days. The cream was also churned and made 17 pounds 13 1-4 ounces of commercial butter salted one ounce to the pound. The cow was purchased at a public sale in Indianapolis in 1890 for $200.

Such a cow would be cheap at $200, even if no account was taken of the value of her calf. The amount of butter she would make over the cost of her feed per year would easily amount to the interest on $500. We have never been satisfied the way the average farmer estimates the value of a good cow. We have heard many a man say he would never pay a hundred dollars for a cow, because there was never a cow that was worth it. The first principle a business man has to learn in getting his financial education and judgment is that money is worth no more in market than it will bring in interest. The interest of $100 is $6. A cow that will produce 400 pounds of butter in a year at 20 cents a pound pays for her keep and $40 over. This is the interest at $6 per cent on $666.66. Yet there are thousands of men who would not pay $100 for such a cow. Any investment that would pay the original sum invested in two years and a half would be snapped up very quickly by any good financier. Good business understanding financial judgment are as greatly needed in this business of dairy farming as in banking.—Hoard's Dairyman.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The tenth annual entertainment of the State Fair will open October 19th and close November 3d. Announcement is made to the effect that preparations are being made and an effort will be put forth to make this season's fair and exposition the grandest in the association's history. As an indication of this fact, a contract has already been closed with Sousa's Peerless Military band, composed of fifty leading musicians, a musical organization pronounced by both the press and public to be unequalled by any band of this country or any other country. To secure this superb attraction the management were necessarily compelled to undergo quite an expense, but appreciating the liberal patronage the people have at all times bestowed upon the fair, and desiring to present to them something of unusual merit this season, in the musical line, the management know of no organization that would more than fill the expectations of visitors than Sousa's band, and the assurance is given by the fair people that the entertainments that will be presented each day by this eminent leader and his band will be well worth coming to the fair alone to hear, to say nothing of the many new and meritorious features that are added to the exposition this season.

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Send at once. Only a limited edition.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. Thousands of these machines are sold yearly by agents at from $20 to $30 more than we ask for them.

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

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

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

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Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The centre of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Horses.

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one change of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purpose of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers	409,965	488,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,029
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,349	8,592
1892	738,188	1,705,887	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.
THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

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NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv. Waco Ar	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Lv. Hillsboro Ar	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Lv. Corsicana Ar	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Lv. Tyler Ar	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Lv. Fort Worth Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Lv. Plano Ar	4 30 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Lv. Greenville Ar	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
.....	11 05 a m	Lv. Sherman Ar	4 45 p m	.....
1 15 a m	1 55 p m	Lv. Commerce Ar	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Lv. Mount Pleasant Ar	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Lv. Texarkana Ar	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
.....	4 15 p m	Lv. Shreveport Ar	11 25 a m	.....
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv. Camden Ar	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 35 a m	Lv. Pine Bluff Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 a m	Ar. Fair Oaks Lv	10 25 p m	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Ar. Memphis Lv	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

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Double Daily Train Service.

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New Orleans and San Antonio,
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All Connecting with through sleepers from

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ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

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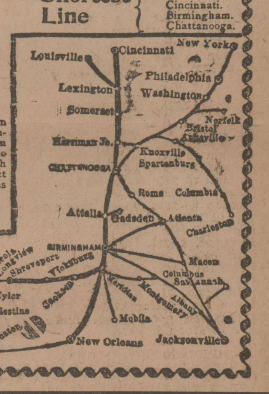
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THE

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

Choice of routes via
New Orleans or Shreveport
To the North and East.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport
To Chattanooga, and New Orleans
To Washington and New York.

Shortest Line { New Orleans To New York. Cincinnati. Birmingham. Chattanooga.



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

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SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ONE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Spring Wagons, Mountain Hacks,
Buckboards, Drummers' Buggies,
Family Hacks. Heavy Buggies,

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,
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FIFTEENTH AND MAIN,

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Centrally located.
Rates $2.00. Special rates to day boarders.
Telegraphic service in office.

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Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to collections.

POULTRY.

THE POULTRY YARD.

But little success, if any, results from the keeping of fowls in high condition in the summer. Readers have frequently inquired the cause of hens becoming what is termed "crazy"—that is, going around in a circle and falling over as though in a fit, in which state they remain for a short time and then appear as well as ever. It is, of course, vertigo, due to pressure of blood on the brain, and results from being highly fed on stimulating food. Some hens will also lay eggs while they are on the roost, or lay eggs with double yelks, all of which indicates overfeeding. There is but one remedy—give no food at all in summer.

The breeds that take on fat very readily, such as Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins, and which are heavily feathered, suffer severely on warm days when they are fat, and it seems that they always have good appetites, which induce their owners to feed them more frequently than is desirable for their welfare, and it is not uncommon to find one occasionally dead, the death being due to sunstroke or excess of animal heat. Such fowls should not have any grain at all, and it is really not wise to feed them, but a small quantity of lean meat may be allowed if they are laying.

When a flock is kept confined in yards in which there is no shade the fowls are exposed to the direct rays of the sun or must resort to the poultry house. Let any one try the experiment of remaining for five minutes, on a warm summer day, in a poultry house that is only eight feet at the highest point of the roof, and which is also closed, and the experiment will not be repeated, as the low roof and heated wood of the house will cause the temperature to be as high as 110 degrees. Of course the fowls will not utilize such a shelter, preferring the open air. It is best to provide an open shed, or have a shady place made by stretching muslin across the yard which will cost but little. A few boughs, placed on poles, will also answer. There will be no eggs received in summer if the hens are made to suffer during the day and then retire at night to a hot-bed poultry house.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Alvarado, Tex., July 18, 1895.

Editor Journal:

As it has been some time since I have burdened your readers with a piece from my pen, I thought I would do so once more at least. I have been reading the poultry news as written by the different ones in your paper, and they are very good. I would be glad if more would write, for I believe there are many who could contribute their little mite if they would.

Mr. Peacock has advanced ideas that are well for persons to study, and the more thought they throw into the poultry business the better. He speaks of atmospherical changes having an effect upon eggs. No doubt but what it does, but by selecting eggs, as stated by him, from a healthy pen that contains a strong, vigorous cock or cockrel properly mated, I think atmosphere will have less to do with the hatch. I once set a lot of eggs and it was cold and wet weather—in fact, very early to begin to set hens—and there came a rain and flooded the nests, and I thought the whole hatch would be lost, but it turned out to be the best I had that season.

He is correct as to grease. Another thing to be watched is the number put under a hen. Do not put more than she can cover well, and be sure she is very docile.

How many of the breeders are taking special care of their stock at this season of the year? Only those that receive that care will make show birds at Dallas this fall. I am satisfied there will be sharp competition and those that do not give special attention to small things as well as large ones may get left.

I had no luck this year, but am in hopes many of the breeders have had a good season. I cannot blame anyone but myself, and my experiment is a lesson that I can remember; but, you know learning is no good unless it costs you something, and to be sure the longest remembered.

Wishing all a good, prosperous year, and hoping they will have a big show at Dallas and a good time in general, I remain yours in the interest of thoroughbred poultry, C. F. BAUGH.

Mr. Baugh seems to have overlooked the Fort Worth show, which holds December 10, 11 and 12 of this year.—Editor.

MANAGEMENT.

How few people in the world reason down to the root of things, and at the same time carry in their heads the "know how" that makes the wheels go round! Refined, intelligent, educated men, who have spent eight or ten of the best years of their lives in colleges, cling to the false, childlike theory of doctoring the tire, as it were, instead of curing the axle or its "hot-box." They direct their attention to where they see the sparks flying, instead of working upon the hidden spot where the real trouble lies. The consequence is, they never acquire the 'know how,' which enables them to regulate the wheels of life."

How true is the above relative to poultry work. You read of failures in this line of business nearly as plentiful as in others, and scores of failures you know nothing of.

Were you to find it out, the bottom of the trouble is the "know how"—the failure to reason out a cause from an effect. I will treat principally on foods this time.

Corn is the worst of all evils and the one hardest to contend against. A man keeps Leghorns, finds that corn agrees with them; eggs are more plentiful when fed than not, and of coudse calls all who speak against corn theorists. Let us dive deeper. To begin: With the results of the experiment stations to back me, and right here let me ask you to be reasonable in this line—these experiment stations are kept up by all of us, anyway, as far as reaching down into our pockest for money is concerned, so accept its verdicts. Corn is proven to be of no good as an egg producer, as it does not contain, by actual diagnosis, egg properties, being simply a fat-producing food. How then, is a Leghorn or other small breed benefited? Simply this: Being nervous, high-strung active breeds, they work off the fat faster than the slow-going, easy ones, and so if you feed all egg food it will necessarily go to keep them in flesh, for nature will protect herself first, and you must give enough fat food to make flesh, or the egg food will go for that purpose.

Your larger breeds will be sprightly, combs red; they sing, lay and appear to be in the best of health. You are nonplussed to find one or more pitched off the perch, dead in the morning. You say cholera and doctor the tire by using the dozen and one remedies for that cause, instead of hunting up the hidden cause, corn or fat. Examine one and you will be convinced; great flakes of fat—choked to death, as my M. D. told me when he happened in and caught me diagnosing one.

Millet seed, when fowls are allowed the run of the stack, is liable to cause the same trouble. These foods are doubly evil. They lead one astray in a diagnosis, and from its being an easy way to feed, one shuts their eyes, even when they know better ,and use it. Oats is another food that has proven dire in its results in my experience. Rolled oats is a grand food, but oats in the hull, excuse me, as a food to be used often. Symptoms, similar to cholera—bowels seem to be similiarly affected, but the bird lingers too long to have cholera. Diagnosis: Craw apparently in good working order, grit, etc., all O.K., gizzard packed solid and enlarged considerably with oat hulls. I had three lessons in this before I would give up, being determined to feed it on account of its cheapness.

Wheat is my main standby in grains, but good fat wheat proves too fattening to 3-yearold P. R's., P. C.'s., etc. Screenings and meat is management for those if you keep them so long.

Clover is shown to contain more egg elements of itself than anything else. Crushed bones is the cheapest and best all-round bird food.

Remember the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and if you have a millet stack run a wire or lathe fence around it. What the fowls get make them thrash out, and watch the bird. Kill one occasionally, to be sure they are not getting too fat. Watch the "hot-box" if you would be successful. Use lime, sulphur, carbolic acid, whitewash, and the tire, in the shape of headlice, won't need doctoring. Doctor the 'hot-box." cold and dampness with tar paper, closely-built houses, and the tire—roup—will need nothing.

Feed early, feed late, and the tire—scrawny, stunted chicks—will not bather you. Yur hot box is your individual breed, not what some other fellow keeps. Don't think that because corn agrees with his Leghorns it will with your Brahmas; the sparks will fly if you do. CORA K. HAWKINS.

OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS.

The state of Texas is buying more blooded stock than any state in the Union. The people have grown tired of scrubs, and are turning their attention to grading up their stock. Cattle and hog breeders report splendid sales all over Texas. Sales of live stock are made by advertising and in the selection of a medium it is desirable to select a paper which reaches a purchasing class. Read what Journal advertisers say, and place your card in the "Breeders' Directory," where it will be seen and read by people who ar interested. These are abstracts from letters received lately:

Your paper is enterprising and progressive, and is read by an enterprising and progressive people. My advertisement in the columns of Texas Stock and Farm Journal has brought me splendid results. W. P. HARNED.
Bunceton, Mo.

Our advertising in your valuable paper is a great benefit to us. D. H. & J. W. SNYDER.
Georgetown, Tex.

I consider your paper one among the best for advertising anything a progressive farmer or stockman should read. As my ad has brought me inquiries and business from almost all over Texas and New Mexico, it has paid me well. W. R. MICKLE.
Birdville, Tex.

I have about sold out all my young Hereford bulls. I recently made a shipment of ten thoroughbred bulls to Mr. F. B. Weeks of Richmond, Tex., ages from nine months to one year, one aged bull to Mr. E. S. Graham, Graham, Tex., one young bull to Campbell & Russell of Hoyt, I. T., and I almost daily receive letters of inquiry referring to my ad in your valuable Journal. I don't see how I could do business without it. B. C. RHOME.
Rhome, Tex.

I have just sent to Edgar Miller at Taylor, Tex., a pair of O. I. C. pigs. He saw my ad in your paper. H. S. DAY.
Dwight, Kan.

I am getting good results from my ad in your columns, and think it the best paper of the kind published. WM. O'CONNOR.
Taylor, Tex.

As I am ready with my condemnation for frauds, I am likewise ready to praise the boat that safely lands me. Your paper is the best advertising medium I use of agricultural papers. Your readers seem to be people of means and intelligence concerning blood lines in fin stock. Long may you live to bless your generation. J. W. SMITH.
Kilgore, Tex.

My advertisement in Texas Stock and Farm Journal has brought me inquiries and good business. A breeder whose stock has individual merit and reputation, who does not advertise in a live paper like yours, is doing an injustice to his heirs. A. W. THEMANSON.
Wathena, Kan.

This is to inform you that I have had many calls and have greatly increased my trade from my little "ad" in your paper. You surely must have a wide circulation, as I have calls from New Mexico and some from Tennessee, who say they saw my "ad" in your paper, and I am well satisfied with my investment with you. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
Beeville, Texas.

The "ad" you are carrying for us is paying us well, and we are pleased with results. We have made several good sales through your paper, and every buyer has been well suited. N. E. MASHER & SONS,
Salisbury, Mo.

In my estimation Texas Stock and Farm Journal is the best advertising medium in Texas. From an advertisement in its columns I have inquiries and orders from different portions of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Quite a number do not state where the ad was seen. I find it a great teacher and help in the live stock business, in making war on the scrub male, and it ought to be read by every farmer and stockman in the state.
Henrietta, Tex. W. S. IKARD.

In my estimation Texas Stock and Farm Journal is one of the best advertising mediums in Texas. As a result of my advertisement with you last month, I have had inquiries from 35 Texas points, 3 in Arizona, 2 from Wyoming, all of which mentioned your paper. A large number of inquiries don't say where they saw my "ad," and doubtless a good share of these come through your paper. This breaks the record in my advertising experience, not only for inquiries, but sales as well. In my business as a poultry and swine breeder, I find it a good teacher and help. A. G. FOWLER.
Handley, Tex.

CATTLE WANTED.

We have buyers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in position to render efficient, valuable and prompt assistance to those who may wish to sell.

We have buyers for steer yearlings and twos, for dry cows, heifers and cows and calves—in fact, for all kinds and classes of cattle. The demand for feeders was never better.

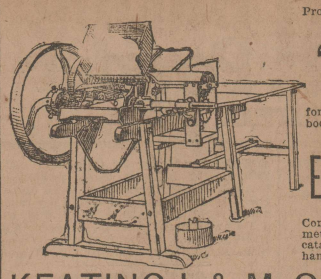
We also have buyers for a few large herds of mixed stock cattle.

We do not handle stock cattle or young steers in lots less than 400, or feeders in lots of less than 200 head.

We invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Com. Dealers in Cattle,
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Canned - Sunshine."



Properly prepared ensilage is

"Canned Sunshine"

for stock cattle and "feeders," write for text book on

ENSILAGE AND SILOS,

Containing full instructions regarding best methods of construction and preparing. Also catalogue of ROSS CUTTERS, power or hand.

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

The Good Enough Sulky Plow

Is not excelled in all the land. Differen t styles of bottoms to suit any kind of soil. Five thousand sold the first year.

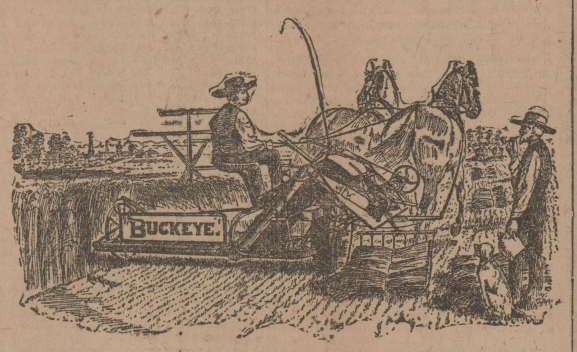
We also make many styles of walkin g plows and can please you on Disc Harrows, Drills, Buggies, Wagons and Binder Twine.

We are State Agents for the Enterpr ise Carriage M'f'g Co. and Cooper Farm Wagon.

Write for price. Come and see us.

TEXAS MOLINE PLOW CO,,
E. H. CONIBEAR, Manager. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Built on honor and honest work from top to bottom. Least weight and draft, fewest parts, and the simplest form of construction. Be sure and get Buckeye Twine to bind your grain, it has length and strength. Write for 1895 catalogue.

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AGENTS WANTED.

Complete steam plant. Thoroughly experienced Dyers, capable Tailors and Pressers. COLORS THAT ARE FAST. No rubbing off. REASONABLE PRICES. SATISFACTORY WORK OR YOUR MONEY BACK. Express us your goods.

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Dallas Steam Laundry and Dye Works
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Sherman Commercial Nursery,
21st YEAR.

THE BEST of everything for the or chard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door.
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Robertson & Witten,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

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



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Makers of the
PUEBLO SADDLE,
PUEBLO, COL.
Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

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, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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DALLAS TENT, AWNING AND MATTRESS CO,
Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Beddings. Tarpaulins, Wagon Sheets, etc. Feathers renovated. 658 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.



FORT WORTH'S
NEW HOTEL,

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

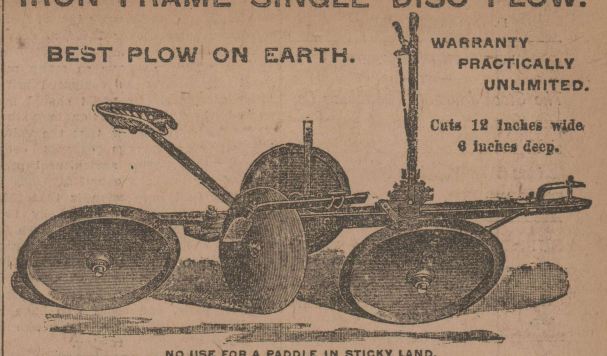
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IRON FRAME SINGLE DISC PLOW.

BEST PLOW ON EARTH.

WARRANTY PRACTICALLY UNLIMITED.

Cuts 12 inches wide 6 inches deep.



NO USE FOR A PADDLE IN STICKY LAND.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.,
C. A. KEATING, President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Some Watch Talk.

The enormous number of our Premium Watches sold since we introduced it has led us to confer with some factories for more pretentious Watches. Below we present a list of what, after a personal visit to the factories and wholesale dealers, we consider the best Watch bargains in America. We are not offering these Watches for profit; we are not in the jewelry business, but we want circulation and circulation we must have.



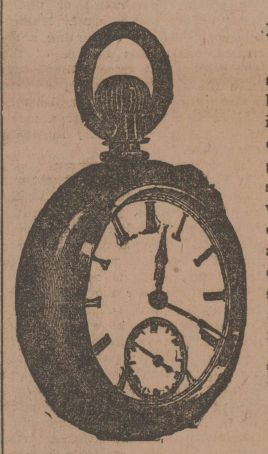
No. 544—

This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted, We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for $5.00.

No. 554—

A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movemeut is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price—a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for $6.00.





No. 501—

This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use—hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for $5.00.

No. 507—

This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for $8.75.



No. 520—

Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for $8.50.



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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

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Subscribers, Attention!

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

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

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FINE STOCK FOR MEXICO.

This paper has time and again suggested the advisability of cultivating Mexico as a market for Texas fine stock, but the home demand for blooded animals has so far exceeded the supply that the Mexican's wants in this direction have with few exceptions been unnoticed. In last week's issue notice was made of a Texan shipping several car loads of Jersey and Holestein cattle and a car load of fine poultry to Guadalajara, and the San Antonio Express in commenting on the significance of this or a similar shipment, says:

"The reason for the shipment was stated to be that the Mexican breeders of fine stock and those who were endeavoring to improve their range herds had discovered that cattle from southern Texas suffered little from the change in climate, while great losses had occurred among those brought from states north and northeast of Texas. It stands to reason that this is so, for the climate of Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio and other states making a business of breeding fine cattle for exportation is vastly different to that of Mexico and the acclimation process is attended with a considerable percentage of loss and great risk of the entire herd dying off. The climate of south Texas, while preferable to that of Mexico in evenness of temperature, is much of the same character, and cattle raised here continue in good health after crossing the Rio Grande.

"This opens up an unlimited field for the Texas growers of fine bred stock. Mexico is progressing all along the line, and in no one respect can she improve more than in the character of the cattle that range her hills. She has within her boundaries a world of grazing country that will be reserved for many years to come for such purposes, and her stockmen will continually endeavor to improve the quality of their herds. This will create an active demand, not only for high-priced thoroughbreds, but for medium-priced grade bulls, such as are used as a rule to turn upon the range. The far-seeing Texas stockman will take advantage of this growing demand, and it would not be surprising to see within a few years the shipments to the South nearly equaling in value the shipments to the North, with the profit account largely in favor of the Southern shipments."

What the Express says of cattle, applies in a large measure to hogs, of which Mexico is buying large quantities, the supply in the main coming from the more northern states. The breeding of fine stock in this state is beginning to assume large proportions, and Mexico is the logical market for any surplus Texas may have.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Fort Worth is to have a grand poultry show this winter, and while the ordinary business man will laugh sardonically when spoken to of the importance of the poultry industry, when he is told that it is the largest agricultural interest in the country, and is shown the figures to prove it, he is astounded. An underestimation of the value of this great industry causes it to be neglected, and what can be made the source of a certain, though small income, is lost sight of for venturers in larger fields where trusts and combinations often fix the limit of supply and prices. There is no danger of a corner in chickens and eggs, and the following figures compiled by a poultry enthusiast explains why:

Careful inquiry reveals the astounding fact that the United States, instead of producing more eggs than are required for home consumption, imports annually over $2,000,000 worth of eggs. New York state and city consume about $45,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry annually, and the population of both state and city is about 5,800,000.

The United States, with a population of 63,000,000, will consume proportionately about $495,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry a year. In order that the full value of the industry may be determined correctly, we must add to the above $63,000,000 for the value of fowls retained for breeding and laying stock, and about $600,000 for fancy stock and eggs.

This shows a sum total of the industry to be over $500,000,000. The following figures show the cash value of products in the United States: Cotton, $410,000,000; hay, $436,000,000; dairy products, $254,000,000; poultry and eggs, $560,000,000. While the poultry industry is larger than any of the others, it is the only agricultural product that we do not export. Our entire yield, which is vastly insufficient to meet the demand, is all consumed at home, and, besides, statistics show we import from foreign countries over 13,000,000 dozen eggs annually.

Here, where we have so many natural advantages as compared with other countries, our profit should far exceed them in proportionate value. These facts also show that the value of poultry and eggs exceeds even wheat, the greatest agricultural product of our land, by over $72,000,000.

The general impression is that this vast industry is controlled by the farmer on his acres of land. Such is not the case. The farmer does not supply 40 per cent of the eggs raised in the country. The majority of eggs and poultry are raised by city and suburban residents, and those who have a small number of acres and make a specialty of poultry raising.

Wednesday next will witness the opening of the Horticultural fair at Bowie, Tex., under the auspices of the Texas Horticultural society, to remain in session three days. The work of no organization in Texas has shown results equal to what has been accomplished by this band of horticulturists, and even though not interested in fruit growing, the good they have done and will continue to do, entitles them to the encouragement of a big attendance of people of every class at their fair. If interested in that mighty branch of agricultural work—horticulture, it is not duty alone that should impel a visit to Bowie on the dates of their meeting, but an actual necessity, for there many vexatious problems regarding fruit growing will be discussed and explained by men who know what they are talking about. The premiums offered for the best displays of the product of orchard and vineyard are numerous and, every horticulturist who feels a pride in his occupation should select his choicest varieties and send them to the exhibition. A splendid program of practical entertainment has been arranged by the society and the citizens of Bowie, and no matter who you are, if you are interested in the future of Texas, you will be well repaid for your visit to the Horticultural fair.

There should be a closer acquaintance between the farmers of Texas and the government experiment station and its branches in this state. The object and purposes of these branches of the agricultural bureau are the fostering and advancement of the state's agricultural interests, and by the active co-operation of the farmers and stockmen throughout the state its work could be made more valuable. In other states farm and stock organizations meet and visit the stations, and learn by observation more than is usually explained in the bulletins sent out. Every time a farmer develops some new thing in connection with his work if he would write of his experience to the station, he would incite and encourage research along lines possibly overlooked or undiscovered by the station staff. Numerous opportunities of cultivating a relationship with this branch of the public service will present themselves to the investigating farmer, and in the absence of a local society by taking them up with station force, much good for the whole industry might be accomplished.

The United States plant almost one million acres of potatoes more annually than Great Britain, yet that country produces more bushels than the United States. And what is more, they are raised at a less cost per acre than in this country. This is not because labor is cheaper, for the cost of fertilizers more than offsets any advantage they may have over this country in that particular. There is no secret about the matter; the only thing is that they practice intensive cultivation, the one great principle about which farmers in this country know so little. Big areas poorly cultivated is the greatest drawback under which the farmers of this country labor, and until the other system is adopted progress will be slow.

It seems that the people of the country are getting tired of the continued agitation over finances, and now when a "country saver" is billed for a speech it takes special hustling to get anybody to come out and hear him. The dear people are discovering that the much prophesied coming calamity is going the other way, and that when they have anything to sell they get money for it in proportion to its value, which last is fixed by the omnipresent law of supply and demand. The country wants nothing so much now as to be let alone.

A shipment of grapes from Southwest Texas to Los Angeles, Cal., was made a few days since, one of the most important happenings to Texas horticulture of recent years. Not that California will ever be a market for Texas grapes, but that our orchard and vineyard products can be put on the market before those grown in the "land of eternal spring" is where the value of the event lies. Attend the Bowie horticultural fair and learn of the methods by which fortunes can be made in fruit raising in this state.

The Fort Worth stock yards company are receiving numerous inquiries from the northwestern and central western states for Texas sheep. Splendid feed crops are assured all over the country mentioned, and as cattle are scarce and high, they want sheep to feed. Here is a chance for Texas sheep men to sell their muttons, as fairly good prices are being offered, and by corresponding with the stock yards at Fort Worth, particulars of the demand can be learned.

Tyler and East Texas have occasion to be proud of the majestic Fruit Palace, which in a few days will have fulfilled its mission and will close its doors until another season. Those who have not visited this great display of Texas products should seize the opportunity yet remaining and witness the greatest thing of its kind ever seen in the South, and from which the entire state will derive a lasting benefit.

Feeder cattle are still being held very high by their owners, with a tendency to go higher. Inquiry for this class of cattle is strong, and feeders are running all over the country looking at stocks, but so far few purchases have been made. If they go any higher it will pay to go to Kansas City and St. Louis for a supply, as frequently more is asked than they will bring on the market.

Numerous reports of sales of corn at 15 cents a bushel show how far the supply will exceed the demand. This and the bountiful crops of grass and forage, also indicate that every animal marketed in or out of the state will be fat, and with low prices for feed, even though stock is held at high prices, the chances for making money out of everything fed is good.

Dairying, the source of so much agricultural wealth in other states, has heretofore had but little attention from the farmers of Texas, but the constantly increasing sale of registered Jersey cattle show that profitable industry to be growing nicely. Diversified agriculture will yet have its sway in Texas, but it has been a long time getting its deserved attention.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Hillsboro, Texas, will have electric street cars.

President Cleveland's new baby has been named Marion.

Work will begin at once at Aransas Pass deepening the harbor.

Two brick business buildings at Terrell, Tex., caved in Tuesday. Nobody was hurt.

Wichita, Kan., is arranging to have an exposition in honor of deep water at Galveston.

Horses and mules in the Nevada, Collin county, neighborhood, are dying with meningitis.

A Spanish gunboat threw a couple of shots at an American schooner which was in Cuban waters.

A Lake Shore and Michigan train was held up and robbed of $8000 near Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday night.

A Dallas business house in course of repairs caved in, burying five men in the ruins. None of them will die.

Fort Worth's new union depot project is assuming shape, and it is thought it will be built in the near future.

E. D. Halstead, treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, died suddenly of heart disease at Dallas Monday.

Silver City, N. M., was deluged and almost completely washed away Monday night. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

An Indian uprising is in progress in Northeastern Idaho. Several whites and Indians have been killed and the settlers are leaving in alarm.

Galveston made a bid for the Dallas prize fight lately, and 400 citizens of the latter town met and declared that Dallas must keep it with them.

It has been settled that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest will take place in Dallas, despite Galveston's effort to have it pulled off in that city.

Grandma Hawkins, who died at Midlothian, Tex., Saturday, was 95 years old, and leaves four children, 39 grand children, 64 great grand children, and 4 great great grand children, in all 111 descendants.

At Mart, McLennan county, a stick of dynamite was thrown into a negro's cabin and five were killed outright. Four more negroes were hurt, two of whom will die. The house caught fire and some of the bodies were scorched. This occurred Saturday morning.

Mrs. Martin J. Black and her alleged paramour, Frank Ware, of Fort Worth are in jail charged with the murder of the woman's husband, who was a Fort Worth and Denver engineer. The woman has confessed, saying that her husband was poisoned for $7000 insurance money which he carried, and she charges Ware with having administered the drug.

LET THE FEET REST.

In every farm account published, the bill of the blacksmith takes a prominent place. Most of it is for shoeing the horses. It is a question if most of this expense might not be avoided, with profit every way. Why does the horse need shoes while at work in the fields? There is no reason for it. Indeed, it will be a relief to the pinched and sore feet of the animal to have the shoes removed, quite as much as it is to the frolicsome farmer's boy to kick off his heavy shoes and dance on the cool, soft, newly-plowed soil with his bare feet. And if the roads are not stony the horse will enjoy the same freedom while traveling on them the greater part of the year.

The prevalent diseases of horses exist mostly in the feet. "No foot, no horse," is a trite but true adage, and to save the feet will add years to the useful life of the farm teams. It is unquestionable that farmers submit themselves to losses every year of millions of dollars by the mistake of keeping their horses always shod. The unshod hoof soon grows hard, as does the sole of the barefooted boy who gambols on the stony roads, where the carefully shod boy must creep painfully on his tender feet. Let the same with horses, as it is, too, with the cows and oxen, and the use of shoes in the summer for the field-worked teams is a waste of money and a burden on the animals.—Pacific Rural Press.

RANKIN'S BIG TEXAS PURCHASE.

David Rankin & Sons of Tarkio, Atchison county, Mo., who feed from 8000 to 10,000 cattle yearly, and are probably the largest feeders of cattle on corn in the world, have contracted for the purchase of 6000 cattle in the Panhandle of Texas—4000 steers and 2000 spayed heifers—which will be fed on their farm in Atchison county. The steers are 3 and 4-yearolds—2000 Turkey track and 2000 of the J. J.'s and Cross L's. One thousand of the Turkey tracks will be delivered by July 20, and the remainder by October 1. The 2000 spayed heifers were purchased from J. P. McMurray and were out of the Goodnight herd. The Turkey track steers sold at $28.50 a head and the J J's and Cross L's at $30 a head. The Rankin farms in Atchison county comprise 29,000 acres.—Kansas City Times.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.

References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

AN AUTHORITY.

One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley. Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend, says of this book:

"I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recreation from mental taxation, a provocation for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bitterest satire, sugar coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival."

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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

COVERED WITH TICKS.

F. O. Perry reports that after feeding sulphur to his cattle that were sick and showed symptoms of fever, every one of them recovered in a few days. He is certain that the ticks are the cause of the disease, as every one that was affected had ticks on them, and he is also convinced that the disease is not Texas fever, as few animals sufferiig from that disease ever recover.

L. C. Dupree, having examined a few of the cattle that have recently died from mysterious causes in this section, finds that they are covered with small ticks, almost invisible to the naked eye, and suggests that all parties having fevered cattle to saturate a sponge and rub them all over with it thoroughly and feed them sulphur. W. H. Collyns also suggests that the reason his cattle are not affected and his neighbors are, is that he gives his cattle all the salt they want.—San Angelo Standard.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME.

Remedy $5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tobaco Cure, $1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas.
Mention this paper.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

No 1	No 3	No 5		No 2	No 4	No 6
11:49	8:00	5:00	Lv Weatherford Ar	9:17	1:00	10:00
12:40	6 22	6:00	Ar Mineral Lv	7:45	3:00	9:00

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central time.
xDaily.
oDaily except Sunday.
nSunday only.
W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

At ¼ Price Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Carts, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids,



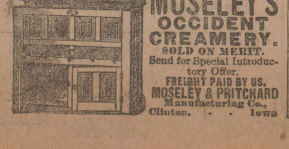
Sewing Machines, Accordeons, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Anvils, Hay Cutters, Press Stands, Copy Books, Vises, Drills, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Benders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fence, Pumping Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Stake, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Rollers, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money. 163 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.



You Can't Beat Elasticity.

Manufacturers of soft wire fences have tried it for years. Unruly bulls, runaway horses, and all kinds of farm stock have tired themselves out on it, and still it 'waves' above all competition. For full particulars address

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MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.
SOLD ON MERIT.
Send for Special Introductory Offer.
FREIGHT PAID BY US.
MOSELEY & PRITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Clinton, - - Iowa

GALVESTON CISTERN M'F'G. CO.
H. Ruenbuhl, Manager.
All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited.
2302 Market street, corner 28th, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

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

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
Under new management.
Thoroughly renovated and refurnished accommodations, as good as high-priced houses. Rates $2 per day.
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D W. Bartlett. M. D.
Manufacturer of the Bartlett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc.
218 1-2 Travis street, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Must Be Sold at Once—150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Asbury, W. Va.

Honey! Honey! I can sell you a 60-lb. can of extracted from that famous Cat Claw, for only $4.20. Comb honey in scant 1-lb. sections, 24 sections to the case, at $3.00 per case. W. D. Bunting, Uvalde, Tex.

FOR SALE—About 1000 head of good East Texas cattle, all ages, including one, two and three-year-old steers. Bids received up to July 24. Address N. J. MAINER, Lovelady, Tex.

WANTED—Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. Address Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan.

WANTED.
Will take 5000 cattle to FATTEN on the finest pasture in West Texas, above the quarantine line, and only ten miles from loading pen. Good water in abundance. Address
A. P. BUSH, JR.,
Fort Worth or Colorado City.

HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE.
We want a buyer for 1600 pure bred and high grade Hereford cattle—the best bred herd of its size in the United States. All raised in the Panhandle and therefore safe any where above the quarantine line.
GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRYMEN—Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry literature? Write me for prices. I handle the best.
MRS. C. K. HAWKINS,
Corner Elm and Bluff streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—1500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in Northwest Texas; price, $1.25 per head per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonewall county; magnificent grass.
W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex.

"TEXAS STOCKMEN."
If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year please write us now and we will start the ball rolling. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our correspondence among buyers is unlimited. Write us
TOWERS & COLLINS,
Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

FOR SALE.
Anyone wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Felix Mann, at Eagle Pass, as I have secured the agency of 50,000 head.
FELIX MANN,
Eagle Pass, Texas.

FOR SALE.
2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes; will clip eight pounds per year's growth per head; also sixty Merino rams. For further information apply to
BLAND & ROBERTSON,
Taylor, Texas.

WHY PAY $275
When $100 buys a durable walnut hay press equally as good? It is a press especially for the farmers, as it is light, durable and simple. Good for straw or hay. Agents wanted.
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Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.
A ten-section ranch in Sterling county, Texas, on north Concho river; fenced into three pastures—two of two sections each, one of six sections; thoroughly well watered and grassed; prairie dogs killed out; good fences; six miles from county seat. Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee simple title. One and a half sections leased—permanent lease. Will sell land at $1.50 per acre, including improvements. Can give possession by December 1, or sooner if desired. Can sell good cows to stock it, if applied for soon. Cattle are in Sterling county; are safe to go east or north. Location, water, grass, protection all that can be desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply to
GEO. E. KELLOG,
Sterling City (or ranch), or to
A. W. HUDSON,
1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent lands if desired.

FORT WORTH.
Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, $12 to $15 per acre. For sale in a body at $8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery.
I. D. DUCKWORTH,
211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD.
ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE,
J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 22,202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

BOCK QUARRY HERD.



N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.
GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED
Percherons and French Coach Stallions
A fine list of which are for sale,
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,
Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.
Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop.
My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, $2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are $3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

O. I. C. $10.00.



For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order, and this offer good only for thirty days—to introduce my stock.
H. S. DAY.
Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Texas.
Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, $10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.
Fentress, Texas.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

BEES, BEES.
If you wish to know all about bees send for my catalogue which tells all about queen rearing. A large steam bee hive factory. Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Bee county, Texas. Please say you saw ad in this paper.

$10 WILKES $10
$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for $20; B. Leghorns, 10 for $20; W. P. Rocks, 8 for $15. 1 registered sow and at $30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me $15 each.



400 Prizes Won at the Fat Stock Show
CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, LA CROSSE and MINNEAPOLIS.
New Illustrated Catalogue for 1895 contains description and history of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Gives prices of Fowls and Eggs. Prize Won and List of Scores, remedies for diseases and Hints on Poultry Raising. A valuable book to all interested in the poultry business and for 5c. in stamps. Circular free.
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FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, $2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at $10 each; $18 per pair; $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.
Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

Registered and Graded
HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS
All from imported prize winners.
—ALSO—
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas.

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

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

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

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm.
J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE
Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and yet him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer? —Boston Globe.

Read the little poem above and practice the beautiful sermon it preaches. Is it not sad to think we generally wait until a friend or loved one is dead before we show how much we appreciate that one in life? When the face is cold and cannot light up with pleasure, then we pour forth words of love and tenderness repressed for years. When it is too late—too late all the virtues of the life gone beyond our recall, plainly appear before us, and we fall upon our knees and cry aloud for just one moment in which to say to ears that hear, "I loved you, I understood you, I appreciated you. If life were to be lived over again I would be better." But no, the ears will never hear again in this life, and what we have not said that could brighten a life must forever remain unsaid.

We have a delightful letter this week from another Busy Bee. We will call her Busy Bee No. 2. And what a systematic Busy Bee she must be to accomplish so much. It is a pleasure to get such encouraging letters from housekeepers. Am so glad to hear of another good husband. But it is easy to understand why Busy Bee's husband is still a thoughtful and tender after fifteen years of married life. She adorns herself for him, looks carefully after his comfort, and keeps herself his sweetheart still. Yes, I would like to hear what Cheerfulness thinks of "Heavenly Twins." As Busy Bee is fond of reading and entertaining her husband and boys, I know I can suggest two volumes of short stories by Richard Harding Davis, Von Bibber and Gallagher. There are very much read and you will find the stories charming for reading aloud in the evening. Gallagher is a boy's story, but one enjoyed by all. I would advise Busy Bee to get these two volumes. Am sorry I cannot tell you how to keep your hands white and wash dishes; perhaps some kind friend can. I should like very much to know you, your good husband and helpful boys. I admire your wisdom in rearing them to be good husbands. I wish every boy's mother would do this.

Irene says she does not think nagging confined to women. I agree with you. What a contemptible man the one you write of must be. What a pity he has the care of tender children's hearts, and the power to mar the life of a woman—his wife.

We are certainly grateful to M. K. for the time she has so kindly given to us in the good letter written and the many excellent recipes given. It took a great deal of time to get all those recipes up so nicely. Isabelle said last week her club was going to entertain in the evening soon. She can get some good suggestions and recipes for good things to eat on that occasion from M. K. Irene has given us some recipes, also. Busy Bee, who has four treasures in her boys, must read M. K.'s letter.

Would that we could all do as we would be done by. But oh, it is so hard, for the "human heart is full of deceit and desperately wicked." Thank heaven it is by no narrow mind we are judged, but our All Wise, who knows our temptations, our weaknesses, or conditions in life, and will make no mistakes.

TO THE MEN AND BOYS.

Dear Mrs. B.: I would like to speak a word to our men and boys. It seems that some of our sisters are inclined to have rather a biased opinion of the sex in general. Now are we not all laborers in the Lord's vineyard? and are not each and every one of us, whether we will or not, married or unmarried, responsible for their behavior? I don't mean in their immaturity. Do you not observe that nature's rules hold good throughout everything and works pretty much the same all along the line? No, we do not expect fine plants or luscious fruits from untilled ground or unpruned trees. If that is true of plant life how much more care should be taken of human kind, for they, when born into life it is for eternity. And again like the plant, the ground must be prepared. Too much care cannot be taken. Is not the present generation the parents of the next to come? Do not all shed our influence abroad, whether we are parents or not? So it is that the unmarried come to be responsible for the good conduct of the future.

Be kind and never forgetting to acknowledge the litle favors of the boys by asking favor with as much respect each time as if you were requiring the same from a stranger. If the little word "please" would precede every request and "thank you" finish every favor, you will soon see that requests from home members would be as readily granted as when made to others. Always be as just as you would have them be. Ask them to go by the rule to do to others as they would be done by. It's a very short time when they can't understand, Would you have it done to you? And they understand the expression of the face or tone of voice from the first.

Now, explanations kindly made, stories read, pleasant books suggested; now and then join in their special sports; ask them to go with you. Praise their good traits as well as their good looks. If you will observe, we all like to come up to the good standard that others make or think we occupy. Don't forget their birthday, if it is nothing but a marble or a kiss. Smile when we can, even if the eyes hold tears. It's well said that "Smiles win more hearts than tears." Show them your new bonnet and dress. They will in that way learn to take interest in women in general. Give them a little flower. Say to them, come, now, let us do this or that; we don't any of us like to be told to go. Self-confidence is the foundation of success, and we get that from the confidence our mothers and sisters place in us.

When we live for the pleasure we can give others, we then fully understand "It's more blessed to give than to receive." Gifts do not mean altogether tangible things; it's more the light in the eye or tone of voice which bespeaks the warmth of the heart. Cast your bread upon the water and it shall return. It's in our daily life that the bread is mostly cast; in fact, our hourly conduct. M. K.

AN EXCELLENT LETTER.

West, Tex., July 15.

Dear Mrs. B.: I have been silent until I cannot be silent longer. I enjoy the Household so very much and always look forward with pleasure to its coming. I should like very much to have Little Nell step out and chat a while with me, for I am quite tired and am sure she would brighten me, and I will promise to take her through the very cleanest little dining room and kitchen. As Mondays are always my wash days, my clothes are out white as snow, making all clean. I've had an hour's rest, a little nap, and my four sturdy boys are out for a canter on their ponies, so now will have a short time all to myself.

I have had help for several years, but turned her off the other day, and have everything nice and clean. I have not had as much real contentment for years. As my girls "are all boys," each has his part of the work to do. I am going to raise my boys to make good husbands. One will churn, while one helps me; one washes dishes, etc., etc.

I want to tell the sisters that there is one good husband at least in the world, and that very husband is mine. We have been married nearly fifteen years, and he is more thoughtful and kind than he was the first year of our marriage. I so often think as the Pharisee—I thank God he is not like a great many men I have seen. A great many wives are to blame for so many indifferent husbands. I always try to look tidy; my hair is always arranged, my house in order, and, above all, something good for him to eat, for you know "the way to a man's heart," etc. I have a quantity of nice preserves and jellies, sweet pickles, etc., put up and have some lovely recipes if any of the sisters would care for them. I am also very fond of reading. We take twelve or fifteen papers, and I keep a few good books. How does Cheerfulness like the Heavenly Twins? 'Tis my ideal of purity, and I think man should keep himself as unspotted as a woman. I have not read Trilby yet, but think I will. Can some one tell me how to keep white hands and wash dishes at the same time? I make my own toilet soap, and it is the finest I ever saw; will give the recipe later if any one would like it. I am doing some lovely drawn work; do all my sewing; go to church twice on Sunday; have a Sabbath school class to teach every Sunday; four boys to sew on buttons for, so you see I am your BUSY BEE.

NAGGING.

Sanger, Tex., July 17, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—Here is another interested reader, who wants to chat awhile with the "Household."

Now I expect some of you will object to my bringing up an old subject. But patience ceases to be a virtue once in a while. The subject is "Nagging."

It seems that poor weak women must bear this title and no one to defend them. Now I will say men are more prone to this trait of nagging—say 7 out of 10.

I know a man who thinks he is a perfect gentleman, and is regarded so by his neighbors as such, but in his own household he never says or has a pleasant word for any of his family, and he never praises their work, no difference how much they do or how well it is done, but is ever cross because they don't do more.

I have heard his children say that papa never sat down and talked to me five minutes in his life.

Now what can be more sad than to rear sons and daughters in this way, and what can a man expect of his sons, when he only cares for what they do for him; otherwise he has no use for them?

Now this same man will hire any one who comes along, and pays them a big price, when his own sons would be glad to work for one-half that amount, and keep the money at home, but his sons must work for nothing; and his poor wife, dear me, how I do pity her, she never gets any rest, never has a moment to devote to her children, mentally or intellectually.

But for fear of the waste basket, I will close with good wishes to the Journal. IRENE.

RECIPES FROM IRENE.

I will give some recipes: No. 1. To remove fruit stains and iron rusts from white fabrics. First wash in moderate warm soapsuds and then take green or ripe tomatoes and rub the juice on the stain and lay in the sun. If the first application does not take it out, repeat.

No. 2. For yeast: Take one-half gallon peach leaves, boil in water to cover, then strain the water off. Stir in flour while hot, making a thin batter, then set aside and when cool stir in equal parts of flour and meal, making a thick batter. Set aside to rise, then work meal in until stiff. Set aside again and when it begins to rise work out in little cakes and put in the shade to dry.

The way to use this yearst is to make up in the morning, let set two hours in a moderate warm place, then make it into dough, and in one hour it is ready to be put in the pans. Use water according to size of family.

FOR THE KITCHEN.

Vanilla caramel cake filling—One and a half cups sugar, three-fourths cup of milk. Boil together. Three-fourths cup of sugar browned light. It looks ruined, but stir fast and don't let burn; and when melted pour into boiled sugar and milk, cook one minute, stirring all the time. When nearly cool add one level tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon vanilla. It is best to cook in rather deep pan and stir with long spoon. Spread on cake while warm.

Lemon filling—One coffee cup of sugar, two eggs, juice of two lemons, peel of one, tablespoonful of butter. Cook to the consistency of jelly.

Chocolate filling—One cup of sugar, one cup of chocolate, one cup of milk. Boil and add the yolks of three eggs.

Cake that will do for all, or rather for either the above fillings: Three eggs well beaten, one-half cup of butter, three cups of flour, three-fourths cup of milk, three spoons of baking powder. Flavor to taste.

Orange sherbet—Juice of six oranges, two lemons, one pint of sugar, two tablespoons of gelatine soaked in cold water. Mix the juice with one pint of cold water, add the sugar and pulp of fruit; stir in the gelatine and freeze like ice cream.

To have light fluffy ice cream or sherbet, when it begins to get so it is hard to turn, call all your forces together, and turn just as fast as possible for fifteen minutes. It takes a hand to help rapidly, as it hardens quite fast. The freezer half full will do if one had force to beat till full.

Substitute for frozen cream — One pint sweet and thick cream, one-half cup of white sugar, one tablespoon of vanilla, one tablespoon of gelatine dissolved in a little milk. Whip all together till it can be cut with a knife. The gelatine prevents it from falling. It can be prepared a short time before wanted if kept cool.

For the afflicted—A most excellent way to cool one who is feverish is to put wet cloths on the wrist dipped in ice water and applied to both the wrists and ankles. This will often lower a high fever one degree or more, always putting a cloth wet the same on head to keep blood from head. Sliced lemon rubbed over the body will cool fever. Profuse perspiration or night sweats will be lessened by sponging the body in ammonia water, say tablespoonful to half bowl of water. A feather pillow kept for the feet and well heated, applied to the feet will keep them warm at night. Or placed under the feet when taking a long cold drive, in fact cold feet when starting out will get warm.

A long piece of blanket thrown over the shoulder of one that is lestless or has to rise to expectorate, will keep the shoulders and arms warm. Old papers pinned at the ends will do to expectorate in and can be burned.

Onions chopped fine and stirred in corn mush just sufficient to hold them together, is good for fevers in the stomach or inflammation.

The mouth washed out with borax water sweetens the taste.

A blanket kept wet and hung at door or window will cool the air as it passes and keep the temperature down or an awning covered to keep the glare out is of great benefit to make it restful for the sick and the nurses. Anything quieting is conducive to recovery.

Being a new one at making vinegar, I have not written. I see Nebraska Girl has told us how to make vinegar out of apples. As they are a scarce fruit with us, I will state that any other fruit will supply their place. I made fine vinegar in this way last year. Jut a little water in the kettle after each preserving, rinse around, put in jug. All jelly glasses fruit jars after emptying, the same process is gone through with. It is best to have made mother to start. Soft water is best made as sweet as a watermelon. Keep cloth tied over mouth and shake frequently in warm place. Sweetened water with sugar syrup and paper in it, will make vinegar.

M. K.

FOR ISABELLE AND LITTLE NELL

Luncheon for the Girls that Read, Have Clubs and Write to the Journal.

Cheese straws—One cup of flour, one cup of grated cheese, one-half teaspon of salt, a pinch of ceyenne pepper, one tablespoon of butter, one egg, cold water to make a paste. Roll one-half inch thick, put in baking pan, cut in strips seven inches long, half inch wide. Bake a golden brown. While taking out pile on plate log cabin fashion.

Devilled eggs — Cover six egs with boiling water and cook 15 minutes. Put in cold water and remove the shells. Cut the eggs legthwise, take out the yolks carefully and rub to a smooth paste with a teaspoon of French or made mustardwith vinegar will do. Two teaspoons of butter, season and pepper; fill the whites with the mixture and stick together with wooden toothpicks.

Cup cake—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four eggs, three cups of flour, one teaspoon of extract of lemon, two teaspoons of baking powder.

To make good large cake of the above take half the amount of butter.

FILLING FOR TARTS.

Cream tarts—Fill tart shells with whipped cream; put a spoonful of jelly on top of cream.

Lemon tarts—One cup of sugar, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, two lemons. Grate the peels from the lemons, press the juice over the sugar, add the beaten eggs and butter. Stir all together, let simmer over the fire a few minutes. When cool put in the baked tart shells.

Cream candy—It takes two to make it. Three pints of sugar, one-half teaspoon of soda, same of salt; put in different part of sugar when in kettle, which had best be deep. Add one pint of boiling water (which is two coffee cups) cook very fast, and when it drops thick in water, add a tablespoon of vinegar and one of butter. Wash and butter marble slab of bureau and pour on to cool; add flavoring while hot; pull as soon as sufficiently cool, but don't twist in pulling. As soon as it shows creaming spread in long flat strips and cut with scissors—Keep covered.

ARTS AND THE WAY TO MAKE PUFF PASTE.

The surest way of success with puff paste is to have lard and water very cold, dropping it into flour with knife. Handle as lightly as possible.

Puff paste—Take three cups of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, one egg; mix flour and egg with cold water, roll, spread with shortning, which is best of mixed lard and butter—say a very full cup of each. After spreading on dredge lightly with flour, then fold them, roll and spread and dredge till all is used up. The last time if you will take the dough by one side and roll up like a camper's blanket, cut off the end, set on end, mash down and roll thick. This last process is the secret of the flakes. It wants to be left full a third or more of an inch thick, then cut your tarts size of coffee cup, then take small cutter and cut tart through and bake. When done take out center and fill.

HOMEMADE DRINKS.

Handy lemonade—Grate the rind of four large lemons and mix with one pound sugar. Squeeze the juice of the four lemons and pour over the sugar. Put all in a glass jar. Allow tablespoon for each glass of ice water. All kinds of fruit juices put up in jars make fine drinks. Prepare as you would for jelly, excepting not so much sugar.

Tea a la Russe—Peel a juicy lemon and slice in thin slices, taking out the seeds, put one slice in each teacup and sprinkle the lemon with sugar, pour hot tea over it. It should be served without cream.

Fruit syrup—Into a sauce pan put one pint of water, two pounds of loaf sugar and a quarter of an ounce of citric acid. Place on a slow fire and let the mixture boil two or three minutes. Remove the kettle, put into a half pound of fruit well crushed. Boil again for two or three minutes, strain into a jug and bottle when cold. Dilute to taste with ice cold water.

M. K.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

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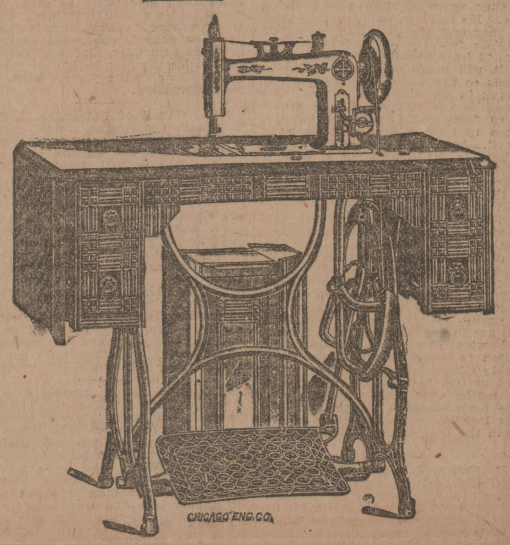
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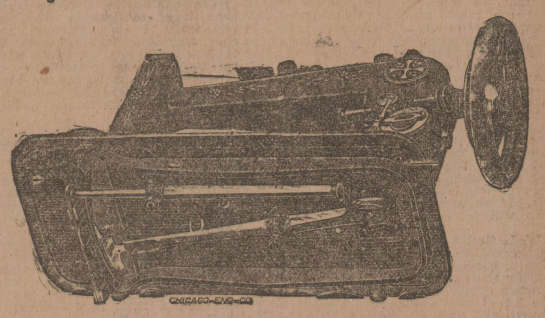
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STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

With this issue of the Journal begins the advertisement of Fort Worth University, an institution chartered under the laws of the state in 1881, since which time it has filled an important niche in the educational resources of Texas. There is nothing connected with the school but that meets the approbation of every parent or guardian interested in a thorough education for their children or wards, and with the largest faculty in the state, Fort Worth University starts into a new season better equipped to carry out the functions of an educational institution in the fullest sense of the word. At present the institution offers collegiate courses in arts and sciences, leading to the degree of A. B. and B. S.; corresponding preparatory courses, a normal course, also a course in law leading to the degree of LL. B., and in medicine to the degree of M. D. Instruction is also provided in modern languages, instrumental and vocal music, drawing and painting, elocution and military tactics. Past graduate instruction is offered in mathematics, philosophy, Latin, Greek and chemistry. The faculties embrace thirty-eight members, all of whom have been selected for their special fitness for the positions they fill, regardless of expense, and no educational institution in the South surpasses Fort Worth University in this respect. The location of the school is peculiarly fortunate, being on the south side of the city, easy of access by street car line, yet far enough out to miss the distracting sights and sounds of busy city life. The buildings are four in number, well ventilated and fitted with the latest sanitary appliances, insuring in as far as possible the health of students. The charges for tuition, board, etc., are very reasonable, and the Journal unhesitatingly recommends this school to its readers having daughters or sons to educate. Write Dr. Oscar L. Fisher, the president, for a catalogue, and upon your first visit to Fort Worth call at the university and see him and what he has to offer for your child's education.

S. E. Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., was in Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Sherwood is a progressive and prosperous cattleman and while here received a telegram notifying him of the sale of ten cars of steers at Kansas City weighing 1202 pounds at 4 cents. He has an immense feed crop this year and will put a big string of cattle on feed, mostly top twos. He said: "I have about 400 acres in corn, and it will make every bit of thirty bushels to the acre. The binders are at work in my millet patch now, and the crop is fine. My sorghum is growing so fast that I will not have a chance to bind it, and will have to mow it. After this I expect to plant sorghum in drills, and cut it with a corn harvester. Will cut part of my corn crop with a harvester this year, and think they are valuable machines. I will put some cattle on feed right away, giving them sorghum and millet, and in addition will turn them in on my stalk fields until about the first of March, when they will be given all the corn they can eat. I have a big string of hogs, some of which will be ready for market early. I have not seen the country in such a good fix for many years. Grass, crops and stock are in as fine shape as anybody could wish for." Mr. Sherwood, in addition to being well fixed and comfortably situated, is rejoicing over the recent arrival of a twelve-pound boy, with mother and child doing well. While here he made partial arrangements looking to placing three of his boys in the Polytechnic college in this city.

J. B. Caldwell, a big Ellis county cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Saturday, still on the outlook for feeders, which he says are most too high at present. Mr. Caldwell has been feeding cattle a good many years, and in speaking of his plans for this year he said: "I have splendid feeding grounds, with an immense tank of water, where the steers can get all the water they need, and I find that cattle on feed need much more water than most people suppose. I am going to give what steers I feed this year four pounds of cotton seed meal with all the corn they will eat and plenty of roughness. I have an enormous amount of millet and about every other day I will give them a big feed of that. I think it is dangerous to feed too much millet. Speaking of corn, I saw an ear of this year's crop that had 1280 grains on it, which I am told comes pretty near the record. If the cotton acreage of the state has also been cut down like it is in Ellis county, there is a decrease of fully 25 per cent. I believe the yield per acre will be better than is generally estimated. You remember in 1882 when the weed was just like it is now, everybody predicted that the crop would be short, but along about the 1st of August it began to take on blooms, and though the crop was late the yield was enormaus. If we have late frosts the cotton crop will be good."

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, a prosperous cattlemen, who recently moved to Fort Worth, has bought the Mansion hotel, paying therefor $45,000. The property consists of the well-known building on the lot at the southwest corner of Fourth and Rusk streets, which has a frontage of 98 feet on Fourth street by 140 feet on Rusk street. Two business houses, which have together a frontage of 55 feet on Main street, are included in the deal. These buildings, it is said, will be remodeled, together with the hotel building, and a new entrance made on Main street. Extensive improvements are contemplated throughout, by which the Mansion is to be equipped as a first-class hotel, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Mr. Dunn, who is the oldest hotel man in Fort Worth, commenced in that business in a log house now occupied by the Mansion, in 1870. For a quarter of a century he has filled the place of host for many thousands of guests, and no man in the business has more friends than kindly W. W. Dunn. At his retirement to the shades of private life he carries with him the good wishes of many to whom he has been a benefactor, who with his numerous friends trust that the evening of his existence may be crimsoned with the light of fulfilled hopes.

J. M. Edwards of Smithfield, Tarrant county, called at this office Wednesday and had the Journal sent to two of his friends. Mr. Edwards is a farmer and cattle feeder of a good many years' experience, and in a conversation with a Journal man said: "Cattle are so high now that it is a considerable risk to buy them to feed. The market just now justifies present prices, but the question is, how long will it stay that way? I am a little bit afraid to invest money in cattle when the chances of making money out of them are so slim. We have made a tremendous corn crop, but the cotton is poor. Fully a third of the crop in my section has been abandoned to the grass, and that condition applies over a considerable scope of country. What has been cleaned out has gone all to weed without fruiting at all. Of course it may come out some and make a fairly good crop, but it will be all of a third less than last year. There is a big increase in hogs in my community, and every sow is being bred for fall litters, but even then there will not be enough to eat the corn."

Col. W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth stock yards, has recently returned from a visit to points in Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, and reports the corn crop in those states as splendid. The hay crop is short, and Col. Skinner thinks that Texas stockmen and farmers should put up all the hay they can, as there fill be a good demand for it in the winter from the North and East. He said: "I am daily in receipt of inquiries from Northern points for Texas sheep. They are making good feed crops all over the North with the exception of hay, and as they have not enough cattle they want sheep to feed. If the Texas sheepmen will signify a disposition to sell I will guarantee them a market at the Fort Worth stock yards. I fully believe that they can get as good if not better prices by selling them direct to Northern feeders than by shipping to the big markets. I never saw anything like the increase in hogs in Texas. The number owned in the state has been nearly doubled, and even at that there are not enough to eat the surplus corn in the country."

Burke Burnett of this city, who is known and liked by every stockman who visits Fort Worth, has been "jump ing sideways" with delight the last few days over the advent at his house of a lusty-lunged and bouncing boy baby. All of his friends have sent him congratulations on his exceeding good luck, but he was a little bit taken back over an incident in this connection which occurred the day the baby came. He telegraphed Charley Ward at Wichita Falls an announcement to the effect that the long-expected boy had put in his appearance, and his surprise can be imagined when in reply he got a message which ran about like this: "See your boy and go you one better. Wife had twin boys today." This is the way it came to the Journal, which extends sincere congratulations to both of the happy young fathers, who are doing their duties as citizens with a hearty good will.

Prof. J. F. Smith, founder and proprietor of the Galveston Business University, orders the Journal to reinstate his advertisement and in his letter to that effect says: "The G. B. U. is filling up right along just as though it was not summer. We have at the present time a considerably larger attendance than any other business college in the state, although we are only about two and a half years old. Every mail brings letters of inquiry and also announcements of those who are coming, and new ones are constantly being enrolled. The G. B. U. is now a little more than four times as large as it was at this season last year, and is still growing." Prof. Smith has a business school, conducted on strict business principles, and does not hesitate to let the fact be known through the columns of the press. Write him for information.

J. A. Gamel of Chickasha, I. T., a well-to-do cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and called on the Journal. He was on his way home from a trip to Bell, Lampasas, Mills and other central Texas counties. He said: "There has not been as much rain in that country as here, and all of the crops are finer than I have ever seen. Cotton and corn will make good yields, especially corn. That section of country used to yield quite a big number of cattle, but in the last year they have been cleaned up and either driven or shipped out, until anything but a milk cow is a rarity. Cattle are very high, but I think they will go higher. Everybody is going in for feeding, as they have an abundance of feed stuff, and they can't get cost of gathering it if they sell it straight."

Charles L. Ware, general livestock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, has been "joshed" considerably by the rounders who infest the hotel corridors, and, who ask the genial Charley what kin he is to this fellow Frank Ware, who is languishing in the Fort Worth bastile, charged with poisoning a man in order to get the man's wife and insurance money. Charles Ware wants it distinctly understood that neither in looks, by affinity or relationship, either now or in the past generations has there been any kindship between him and the amorous Frank Ware, who is in jail for alleged murder.

C. E. Brown of Childress was in Fort Worth Sunday, en route home from Pecos City, where he received 1500 steers bought of Gage of Alpine. The cattle will be pastured in Lamb county until fall, when they will likely be sold to Kansas feeders. Speaking of the recent quarantine of several counties north of the regular line, Mr. Brown said: "I am informed that Lamb county is not included in the list of inhibited counties, as the Western Union Beef company's herd, the one that caused the trouble, did not touch Lamb county, and are now pastured in Bailey county, which is not quarantined."

O. C. McWhorter of Hale Center, Texas, one of the oldest cattlemen in the state, having been regularly in the business for forty-one years, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and called at the Journal office. He said: "A man could live a hundred years and never see as fine grass as we now have on the plains. Cattle are fat, and with but few exceptions their owners are making money. Cattlemen are part farmers these days, as they have found out that forage crops can be grown, and a little feed comes in handy."

S. P. Britt of Childress, a cattleman, was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. During his visit the conversation turned on the Texas cowboy, and Mr. Britt said: "Out in New Mexico and Arizona the pistol-carrying, rope-throwing cowboy can still be found, but he has passed away from Texas. No more roping contests, and the numerous sports which once distinguished the occupation in this state are ever seen, and the Texas cowboy of today is as staid and business-like as a farmer."

E. P. Freeman of Alvarado, who feeds cattle at that point for Scott & Harold of this city, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and said: "There will be a great many cattle put on feed this year, and while in the rush for feeders good, bad and indifferent will be taken, I am sure that it pays to feed only the best cattle, even if you do have to pay a higher price. I believe in getting feeders out of the tops of the best herds in the country, and then reserve the privilege of a 15 per cent. cut back out of them.

A. I. Belcher of Belcherville, Tex., a well-to-do stockman, was a caller at the Journal office Thursday. Said he was in the market for 1000 feeder steers which he wants to feed on sorghum and some corn, and then top off on meal. He said: "Cattle are too high, and when all the fat range stuff begins to go to market you will see prices break. Everything is going to be fed this year, as by reason of the big crops everywhere, there will be no market for feed."

Virgil O. Rosser, of Terrell, writes the Journal from Georgetown that from his investigations from Robertson to Burnet counties, he finds that crops are exceptionally good, with no complaint from any source. Corn is fully made, and cotton promising but late. A rain within the next few days would be of benefit to cotton. Grass luxuriant and cattle fat.

Perry Harmison of Justin, Denton county, a prosperous farmer and stockman, was in the Journal office Thursday of last week. Says that though he had been farming in Texas a very long time he had never seen a corn crop to equal this year's. He also said that the cotton crop will be very short, as the constant wet season had caused the plant to go to weed, without producing any fruit. He recommends the topping of cotton, as that will check the growth and cause it to bloom.

S. W. Anderson of Asbury, W. Va., advertises in the Journal to sell 150 head of Delaine sheep and also a few choice Hereford cattle. Mr. Anderson is so well known and has established a reputation for honesty as well as thoroughness of the stock he sells, that further comment is unnecessary. Write him for catalogue and prices.

Loren W. Krake of the National Stock-yards at St. Louis, came in Friday from a two-weeks' hustling tour in the Territory. He expressed himself as well pleased with the results of his trip, saying he had made lots of new friends for St. Louis as a cattle market.

E. Bryan of Hubbard City, Hill county, Texas, a cattleman with a ranch in Greer county, was in the Journal office Saturday. Said that cattle are very scarce in Hill and adjoining counties, and that feeders are being held for high prices.

M. Davis of Seymour was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, member of the extensive cattle feeding firm of Gwaltney Bros., was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way home from Menardville, where he purchased 1000 head of 4-year-old steers for $26. Gwaltney Bros. will feed about 4000 head this year.

W. H. Gibbs of Goree Knox county, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. Said that good crops are prevalent all over the west, principally corn and sorghum. He shipped in a carload of fat hogs which he sold to the Fort Worth packing house for $4.60.

George T. Reynolds of Albany was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to his Dakota and Montana ranges where he goes to look after the shipment to market of his cattle. He will remain in that country and Chicago for about sixty days.

M. R. Dungan of Joshua, this county, an old friend of the Journal, was a caller Monday. Said that he was thinking of moving back to Midland, as his children were better satisfied when they were in that county.

Thomas & Co., bankers and brokers, Rialto building, Chicago, have an advertisement in this issue that should be read by those speculatively inclined, who should write for their free manual on successful speculation.

Miles Brench the popular representative of the Kansas City stock yards, was here Sunday, having run down from Denver, where he and his wife are spending the summer. Said everything in Colorado is looking fine.

E. B. Shroud of Hillsboro, banker, merchant and stockman, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to the Territory to select pasturage for some cattle which he intends shipping to that part of the country.

Col. McKoy of Oskosh, Wis., a widely-known cattleman, with ranch on the Concho, was in Fort Worth Monday. Col. McKoy is trustee in the recent Clark & Plumb assignment.

S. W. Barber of Wagoner, I. T., cattle-feeder, was in Fort Worth Monday. Says cattle are looking well and the movement to market will begin in earnest in a short time.

Sam H. Cowan, the popular attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association, left Friday with his family for a summer's sojourn at Waukesha and other resorts.

Al Popham of Amarillo was in Fort Worth Sunday from a trip to Roswell, where he went to look at a bunch of cattle with a view of purchasing.

James Rizer of Meridian, member of the Lone Star Commission company of Kansas City, was registered at the Delaware hotel Saturday.

Don Bell of Abilene came in Saturday, and in common with other cattlemen says everything in the west is unusually flourishing.

Tom Holmesly of Comanche, an old-time cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

Billy Jorden, Uncle Sam's agent at Quanah, was a flying visitor to Fort Worth Saturday.

J. W. Ernest of San Marcos, with ranch near Midland, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, a big cattle owner, was a visitor to this city Friday.

VERY POOR GRASS.

(AMPICORPUM PURSHII.)

Wichita Falls, Tex., July 20, 1895.
Editor Journal:

Will you kindly tell me whether or not this grass is good for hay, and if it has any market value. We think it Colorado hay grass. Tell us if so, and give the botanical, or at least the common name. MARY A. KEAN.

Not being thoroughly up on the classification of grasses, the letter was referred to Mr. Geo. H. Hogan of Ennis, Tex., one of the leading authorities on grasses in the United States, and the following is the reply:

Ennis, Tex., July 24, 1895.
Editor Journal:

The sample sent is the Ampicorpum Purshii. It is closely related to the millet and Panic grasses, and is quite common over Central Texas, especially on the black lands. If there were no other grasses it would be first-class, but there are so many other grasses just as easy to handle that are really of intrinsic value that it looks like a pity to waste time on this. Nearly all the cultivated Panicums are better, especially the Colorado grass or Texas millet, the botanical name of which is Panicum Texanum.

I would advise the lady to get the Colorado and sow it by the side of this and note the difference in every respect. GEO. H. HOGAN.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the past few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.

Have you read this clean, clever book of humor? We are offering it free to subscribers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Good paper, good binding, and, best of all, a good book. Read our offer in another column, and send for the book.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly becoming one of the finest educational institutions of the Southwest.

It will open next September with a faculty of thirteen professors and teachers. The schools of mathematics, language and literature, ancient and modern languages, and natural science are in charge of specialists who thoroughly understand their work. These branches constitute the basis of an all round education, and hence the college lays great stress upon their mastery. The commercial department is in charge of Prof. W. L. Alexander, who for some years past has been one of the proprietors of a leading business college in another city. Prof. Alexander teaches book-keeping and short hand by the latest and most improved methods. Shorthand as taught by him can be mastered in from six weeks to two months sooner than by the old methods. Typewriting and penmanship are also carefully taught. The music department of the college is finely equipped. Miss Kate V. King, principal of the department, is regarded as one of the most accomplished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, in the South. The art exhibit at the recent commencement, the work of Miss Melton and her pupils, was considered very fine. Miss Melton's work has in several instances taken the prizes at the Dallas state fair. Miss Wessie Adkisson has few equals as a teacher of elocution. Her training has the unusual advantage of being entirely natural. The rendition of her pupils during the recent commencement of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," was agreed by all parties to be exceptionally fine. Those who wish catalogues of this fine school can get them by addressing the president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth.

Every Day in the Year.

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

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line.

The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up to date."

Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned.

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. & P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRACTIONS

For the Summer of 1895.

Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars, Boston, Mass., August 26th.

Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th to December 21st.

Baptist Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md., July 18th.

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tourists' Rates to the health and pleasure resorts of the North and East.

Call on or write to the nearest Cotton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale, rates and limits. Correspondence solicited.

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.
A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
Respectfully,
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.

READ BELOW.

The Numerous Occasions for Which Reduced Round Trip Tickets Will Be Sold to EASTERN POINTS, Via Southern Pacific—Sunset Route.

Christian Endeavor Meeting, Boston, Mass.—One fare for the round trip, July 3 to 7. Good to return August 6, 1895.

Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md.—One fare for the round trip, July 14 to 16. Good to return August 9, 1895.

Conclave Knights Templar, Boston, Mass.—One fare for the round trip, August 17 to 22; good to return October, 6, 1895.

For further information call on your nearest ticket agent, or address,

C. W. BEIN,
Traffic Manager, Houston, Tex.
L. J. PARKS,
A. G. P. and T. A., Houston, Tex.

OUR GREATEST PREMIUM.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston ,Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

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All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfected Economical Artesian Pumping Rigs to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

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Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human body is heir. Indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, scrofula, carbuncles, erysipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated eyelids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, running sores, scaled heads, piles, fistulas, cancer and numerous other eruptions of the skin and muscular tissues. Venerial diseases absolutely cured. Consultation absolutely free.

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Send 30 cents and names of six people who might subscribe, and we will send you the St. Louis Magazine a full year. The price of the magazine is $1 a year. A sample copy and Aluminum Charm (dime size) with the Lord's Prayer colred in smallest characters, sent for 10 cents, silver or stamps.

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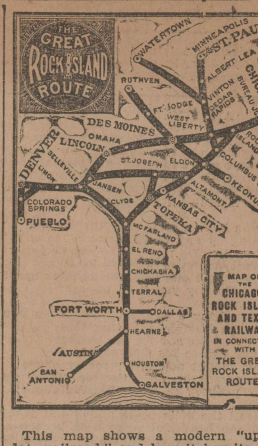


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No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a m
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Lv. Ringgold ..... 2:09 p m
Ar. Kansas City...8:20 next a m
No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth ..... 8:10 p m
Lv. Bowie .....10:40 p m
Lv. Ringgold .....11:19 p m
Ar. Kansas City ....., 5:25 p m
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JOSIAH.

This book was written 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.



[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of flirtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone.

But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashionable amongst married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

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

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."—*Will Carleton.*

"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—*Lutheran Observer.*

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

"Unquestionably her best."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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

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Nearly 100,000 have been sold at $2.50 each. But now we offer *only to our readers*, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE.

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

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