Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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OUR DALLAS OFFICE.

Partly to enable it to take advantage of the superior facilities offered by the city of Dallas for doing the mechanical work, and partly to enable the Journal to enlarge its field and increase its usefulness, it has opened a branch office in the last named city, from which point the paper will in future be issued.

This business and editorial departments will remain in the city of Fort Worth, to which place all correspondence should at all time be addressed. The Dallas office is simply a matter of business and convenience to the publishers, a move that will no doubt in the near future prove beneficial to all concerned.

Part of the political play from now on until after election will doubtless be to predict the awful things that will happen if this or that side doesn't win.

The man who makes stock raising profitable during a period of low prices has the key to success and will surely lead the procession in time of prosperity.

The Journal's Chicago market letter will prove to be of more than ordinary interest this week. Those interested in the live stock market and its tendency should not fail to read it.

And now the Michigan Farmer charges the horn fly to the Southwest, whereas that state received him from the Northeast—New Jersey and New Jersey imported him from Europe, back in '87.

Receipts of live stock in Kansas City last week were 26,300 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 13,000 sheep, which shows a decrease from a year ago of 9,400 cattle and 600 sheep, and an increase of 10,500 hogs.

The Journal is edited this week in a large degree by its correspondents and will therefore be of more than usual interest. It is to be hoped our friends will continue to thus favor us. Their efforts will add much to the usefulness and interest of the paper.

The depression in horses and sheep is at an end, and a returning tide of prosperity in these industries has set in. It is very gentle as yet; but it will rise higher and higher till it again touches the zenith, and another decline sets in. Let the cattle men keep a stiff upper lip; their long lane will have a turn by and by.

Mr. C. O. Robinson tells the Chicago Drovers' Journal that he saw more cattle between New York and Chicago than he saw in five thousand miles of travel through the most thickly populated portions of Europe—France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Verily this is the cattle country.

The millers of Washington and Oregon have opened up a very promising flour trade with China, and it is hoped that the four hundred million rice eaters of China and Japan may soon learn the superiority of wheat bread and take the surplus of all the wheat fields between the Mississippi and the acific.

The National Live Stock Reporter very correctly says: It is a good thing for the farmer and stock raiser that lighter cattle, lighter hogs and lighter sheep are in fashion. More stockmen have gone broke feeding for heavy weight than any other cause. The present conditions are all in favor of well bred stock. It is quality that is valuable on the market.

An Oregon inventor has constructed a machine which digs, sorts and sacks potatoes. With it four horses and two men do as much work as 60 men can do by hand in the same time. This machine will have to be operated as steam threshers are—driven from farm to farm, working for so much per bushel or per acre, as its cost puts it beyond the reach of the individual farmer.

The Laredo News is responsible for the statement that a great many Mexicans living on this side the Rio Grande are taking advantage of the liberal terms offered them by the Mexican government and are now preparing to return in large numbers to their native land. It is claimed that these people, who after having been out of Mexico for many years, now long for their mother country as the Israelites longed for the land of promise.

Don't cross any bridges in advance. They may be long enough and rickety enough when reached, but they may not be there at all or may be all right.

The Old Settlers Re-Union at Mineral Wells last week was a big success. It was attended by a large number of old time pioneers, who came with their families by private conveyance from all parts of the country. The good people at the "Wells" furnished an abundance of nicely prepared barbecued meats, bread, etc. They also did all in their power to entertain their guests during the three days of the re-union. This annual collecting together of these old time frontiersmen is eminently proper and will no doubt be continued as long as there is a pioneer left to tell the thrilling stories of frontier life. The next meeting will be held near the town of Palo Pinto in July, 1897.

The financial powers that be seem able to create distrust and panicky talk at will, but such talk is easier started than stopped, and people are fools who fall into such traps, as the ones who are capable of doing most damage in that way are the ones who in the end profit most by the disasters created. This country is all right, and is bound to be all right. Have faith, pay your debts and do business, and the calamity people will soon be out of a job.

The Journal in its present form may not furnish as much "slush" as some of its competitors, but its columns are filled with pointed, timely and concise matter that in quality will compare favorably with the best agricultural and live stock papers in the country. These busy times people do not want to wade through columns of slush to get an idea that might as well be expressed in one short paragraph. What they want is all the news and a reasonable amount of editorial matter with the items and ideas expressed in the fewest possible words. This the Journal is trying to give them and will from time to time increase its size and amount of reading matter as its business justifies.

The Texas Experiment station has two very remarkable cows. Both are registered Holsteins and they are full sisters. One is 4 1-2 years old, weighs 1600 pounds, and has given eleven gallons of milk in one day. She gave over ten gallons a day for 60 days. She had to be milked morning, noon, night, and again at 2 o'clock in the morning. Her highest butter yield was three pounds in one day. Her sister is only 2 1-2 years old and gave over seven gallons (57 pounds) with her first calf. It is confidently expected that the elder cow will give twelve gallons with her next calf, and that the younger one will surpass even that record when five years old. These cows belong to the station herd and are the property of the State.

A Mississippi writer says the large cotton-seed oil mills are the main factors in impoverishing the soil of Southern farmers. The millions of tons of fertility shipped to thes mills annually never find their way back to our own fields, but go to New England and Europe. His remedy is the abolition of the plantation gin and the large oil mills, and the institution of large gins and small oil mills combined in one plant in each neighborhood. Then the farmer could have his seed worked up on the toll plan, like the cotton is ginned, and after selling the lint and oil could haul the meal and hulls back to his farm to be fed to his stock, whose manure would retrun to his farm the fertility which the cotton crop had removed.

United States Consul O'Neil, stationed at Stockholm, Sweden, sends the State Department at Washington a description of a wonderful butter-making machine just invented by a Swedish engineer. The milk, fresh from the cow, is heated to 160 degrees, then cooled to 60, and then run through a skimming chamber like that in a separator, and thence it passes through a churn making 6000 revolutions per minute. This churn, called a radiator, forces the cream into small holes in a tube, converting it into butter by concussion. The butter emerges in granules, with the butter milk, into a tub. It is then cooled on ice, worked, salted and packed. The process of making butter with this machine is so rapid that there is no chance for microbes to get into the milk, cream or butter, and the heating kills those that were in the milk, if any. The butter is more wholesome and keeps much longer than if made in any other way.

CATTLE.

The Indian Territory pasture men who bought their cattle at reasonable prices are as far as heard from making a fair profit, and the indications are that this will be a fairly good year for them. The cattle are getting in excellent condition, they are weighing out better that usual, which in a measure offsets the bad market.

The Journal notices with pleasure the growing feeling among Texas feeders to buy and feed none but the best. Feeding cattle in Texas is a good business, and when properly managed will four years out of five prove a profitable vocation. To be successful the feeder must buy good cattle to begin with, and must then—master the art of putting on them a maximum amount of flesh at a minimum cost. Texas produces an abundance of cotton seed and cotton seed meal the best and cheapest feed known for fattening cattle. The climate is exceedingly favorable in fact the conditions and environments are all favorable to the feeder consequently if he fails to make money he has as a rule only himself to blame.

The practice of having calves dropped at all seasons and in every month in the year is all wrong, a mistake that no progressive cattle raiser can afford to make. For nine months in the year, bulls should be securely and effectively separated from the cows. The calf crop in Texas should all come in the early spring and within a period extending over not to exceed ninety days. This would make it safer and better for both cow and calf, would give the calf crop a uniformity in size and age and do away with shortages and scrub calves.

Recent developments and close observation has fully convinced the Journal that dehorning cattle is a human rather than an inhuman treatment, and that it pays. If every steer calf in Texas was promptly and scientifically dehorned, it would add from two to five dollars per head to their value. They could then enjoy their stay in the feed lots and their long ride to market with comfort and pleasure to themselves and profit and pride to their owners. This is an era of progress and the cattle raiser who keeps up with the band wagon must not only improve the blood of his cattle, but must also dehorn all of his cattle intended for market.

It has been argued that the Texas ranchmen who bought cattle in Mexico are sick of their bargains and that a high protective duty will not be required to keep buyers out of Mexico next year. This is not as a whole true. Those who went wild and bought Mexican cattle at fancy prices will not make any money, neither would have they made money if they had confined their purchases to Texas. But those who used good judgment and bought their Mexican cattle at prices in keeping with the market, at their real value, are making money and will continue to do so. There are different grades of cattle in Mexico, same as there are in Texas. There are some of the worst sort of scrubs in both countries, cattle that are a disgrace alike to the country that produced them and the men who raised them, and while cattle as a rule are not as well bred in Mexico as they are in Texas, yet there are some good cattle in the land of God and liberty, cattle good enough to go anywhere. Cattle that if bought and handled right will make money. The Journal is unalterably opposed to the importation of Mexican cattle, but it believes in giving the devil his dues and placing the responsibility where it belongs. The Journal is opposed to Texas ranchmen handling Mexican cattle, and it is doubly opposed to having them handled at a loss, and takes the occasion to again urge its readers to buy them cheap or let them alone.

The Journal would be pleased to see Texas cattle raisers give more attention to maturing and marketing the products of their ranches and farms. Instead of selling the young steers as yearlings, why not dehorn them, and give them feed enough when necessary to keep them growing and thriving the year round, and in this way mature them early and send them to market at from twenty-four to thirty months old, when they can by proper treatment be made to weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds and top the market as "baby beef." The "moving mountains of flesh" are no longer the favorite class of beef, but the fancy prices are paid for the young steers that are pushed from calfhood until they are from twenty-four to thirty months old and then finished up and sent to market. This is being successfully done in the older feeding states. It is no experiment or theory, but is in a limited way being very satisfactorily carried out here in Texas, but not to the extent it should be. Instead of selling steer yearlings at ten dollars as the farmers and small ranchmen are doing the Journal wants to see these young steers matured in first hands and marketed as two-year-olds at from thirty to forty dollars per head. Suppose it does cost ten, twelve or even fifteen dollars to do it. Still it will pay, the margin is great enough to justify the outlay. The results would not only be remunerative and satisfactory to the producers, but would add materially to the general prosperity of the country by increasing the value of the product and the amount annually realized therefrom.

The price of beef cattle is lower, says the Montana Stock Grower, than at the opening of the range season last year, and this is attributed to two causes. Some of the market papers say it is due to the condition of the first cattle which came off of grass; while they were fat they were not in good beef form. Other market papers attribute the lower price to a falling off in the demand for beef in favor of mutton, and the assertion is fortified by calling attention to the fact that the price of sheep at the market has advanced beyond the July market of last year. Whatever the cause may be the price of cattle is lower than last year, and as the price has declined each year from the opening price as the season advanced and the run of range cattle became more regular, the prospects for the season's markets are not in the least flattering for the cowmen. One hope is left though, the same papers which recognize the low price this year say, "but next year the price must advance." How or why there will be an advance next year is not stated, the bare assertion is made and the sellers of range beeves this year are supposed to be satisfied with the low price this year if the price is to be higher next year. In base ball this would be called a "sacrifice hit"—to deliberately sacrifice your own chances to push along the prospects of making a count or score by other means. It is doubtful if the Eastern market papers can introduce this feature in the selling of range beef with any prospect of making the season's low prices popular or satisfactory to those interested in selling beef cattle.

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HORSES AND MULES.

If you have a really good mare, and no first-class stallion is convenient, go to one that is inconvenient, or raise no colts. Scrubs don't pay for their keep.

Whipping a frightened horse is the most senseless and brutal thing imaginable. A slight touch with the whip at the time, to divert attention from the cause of fright, is the most that should be done.

There is more pleasure in riding or driving a horse than in riding a bicycle, and, instead of going out of use, the horse will come more in demand because its comparative cheapness will enable more to own them; and now what will be the sense in raising a class of horses which no one will want?

We raised fewer colts within the last few years than ever before. This will help horse raisers and their prices to a certain extent. Then consider what a great number die yearly. All these must be replaced, for there were more horses in use the past year in this land than ever in any previous year.

Two large syndicates in the United States operate horse canning establishments, and these concerns will probably grow. A large per cent of horse meat is sent to Europe. The disposal of the surplus of plug horses necessitates the raising of more horses; and why shall they not be good ones?

Although the conditions are exacting, the best market for our horses today is across the ocean. The buyers from England have had a taste, and want more. They are taking more and more every month, and there is no limit to the number of good horses of the right sort they will buy. They are ready to pay for style, shape, quality and action.

The ordinary farmer, with his time well taken up in attending to his every day duties, will do better in raising promising colts for someone else to train than by attempting to have them trained for himself, and this is especially true of those farmer-breeders who know little about the practical side of speed development. A trotting-bred horse, well broken for road use, and that possesses a good degree of natural speed, is usually saleable at a price that makes his rearing profitable. His further development can well be left to the man who makes that branch of the business a specialty.

Many an owner of an ordinary horse has through the cupidity of a trainer paid out many good dollars trying to secure a trotter when the horse lacked all the elements of a race-horse, a fact that became known to the trainer soon after he received the horse. Under such circumstances it is little less than robbery on the part of a trainer to continue to encourage the owner in the belief that he has a coming race-horse, and to continue to take his money for services for which no adequate return can be made. There are, to be sure, some trainers honest enough to tell an owner that his horse will not make a race-horse, and it is trainers of that sort that are never forced to tricky methods in order to keep their stables filled. Deceitful methods may fill a trainer's stable for a year or so, but in the end the result will be a poor reputation and a poorer stable.

The Breeder and Sportsman thinks now is the time to buy good horses. It says: Inside of two years there will be a revival in the trotting horse industry which will be astonishing. The bicycle fad has almost reached its zenith, for wheels are getting cheaper and people who learned to ride are tiring of them. Physicians are beginning to condemn them, and when once the tide turns against them they will be swept over the rifles and find a resting place among the velocipedes and roller skates and will never be marketable again. There will always be some one who will continue to use them, but these people would never own a horse, and have never had any use for them. The wear and tear and natural loss of horses creates a heavy demand on our stock farms for horses. The large and increasing markets in the Old World, Central America and Mexico are sending agents to America to purchase horses to replenish and improve their immense studs, and the American-bred trotting horse is rapidly making his way ahead in the estimation of the breeders in these countries. The trotting horse breeders have learned many valuable lessons, and when a first-class, stylish, well-bred animal is offered for sale they are just as anxious to secure it now as they were to purchase a small, royally-bred, wasp-shaped horse that had a wonderful burst of speed a few years ago. Times have changed, and so have

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THE COWBOYS REUNION.

Seymour, Texas, July 25.

Dear Journal:

When I left ort Worth Wednesday morning en route here to see the cowboys "re-unionate," I had an idea that I would find maybe one thousand people here, but when the Seymour train was made up at Wichita Falls there were nearly that many people on board, and on arrival at Seymour I found that there were at least 7000 people in and around the town.

Everybody was here; most of them are still here, though they are scattering out now. Tuseday nad Wednesday all the trains were crowded and Thursday morning the special from Wichita Falls brought in an additional 1000 visitors.

The visitors have owned the town. Most everyone is camped out and the citizens of Seymour furnish camping grounds, water, beef and fire wood free to the several thousands of campers.

Hotel accommodations are at a premium and even the livery stables and wagon yards are taking on the appearance of hotels.

Such another gathering was never before heard of. No one in all this country who could possibly get here has failed to lend his assistance in increasing the crowd. I should have come up a day earlier, but Mrs. Lucy Toberman of the Commercial hotel, kindly took me in and made me very comfortabe. The Commercial is the best hotel in this country.

An organization of the Texas Cowboys association was perfected Wednesday morning with H. T. Daughrety of Guthrie, as president; B. F. Reynold, Throckmorton, vice-president; J. H. Glasgow, Seymour, secretary; Jno. R. Powers, Throckmorton, treasurer, and Jas. A. P. Dickson, Seymour, sergeant-at-arms. Some two hundred members were enrolled and the meeting was one of enthusiasm. The next meeting of the association will be held at Seymour and the time is left to the president, who will call it when the majority of the cowboys can attend. The Cowboys association bids fair to be a great success.

Thursday morning about 5000 people gathered to witness the broncho riding and the roping contests.

Emiline Gardenhire of the "TIP" ranch, Archer county, won the prize as the best rider, and was presented with an elegant suit of clothes. The horse ridden by him was from the "Hashknife" ranch and was known as "Montana Blizzard," an outlaw horse of renown. The horse was a star bucker, but Gardenhire kept his seat with ease.

Bill Parks of the "Moon ranch," Cattle county, who is better known as "Pitchfork Kid," made the best record in roping and tying a steer, doing the job in 1:29 1-2 and won a $75 flexible saddle for doing so. The riding and roping contests were interesting and exciting, and the crowd enjoed it hugely.

STOCK JOURNAL

Other amusements in the way of tournament riding, baseball, minstrel and theatrical shows, barbecues, speech-making and a grand ball were furnished in abundance, and nothing was left undone for the entertainment of the visitors.

No disturbances or unpleasantness of any nature have been heard of, and now that the crowd is going, I'll join them, wishing the association much success, and trusting to be with them again next year, I am,

JOSEPHUS.

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MARKETS.

Dallas, Texas, July 30, 1896.

The live stock market of this city, as furnished by A. C. Thomas, the well-known commission merchant and proprietor of the Thoma s stock yards, is as follows:

Extra choice fat steers	$2 50@ 2 75
Extra to good fat steers	2 25@ 2 40
Common to fair steers	1 75@ 2 10
Extra choice fat cows	2 00@ 2 40
Fair to good fat cows	1 60@ 1 90
Common to fair cows	1 00@ 1 50
Choice veals	3 25
Common to fair veal	2 25@ 3 00
Extra choice fat yearlings	2 00@ 2 25
Fair to good yearlings	1 60@ 1 90
Common to fair yearlings	1 40@ 1 50
Choice milch cows, per head	20 00@30 00
Choice springers, per head	15 00@20 00
Bulls and stags	1 00@ 1 50
Choice cornfed hogs, weighing 225 to 300 pounds, carload lots	2 50
Choice cornfed hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds	2 25
Stock hogs	1 75@ 2 00
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 85 to 110 pounds	2 50@ 2 75
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds	2 25
Common to fair muttons	05@ 1 50

Good fat stock of all kinds is scarce and finds ready sale at prices quoted.

J. M. Kyle of Dallas county, and F. L. Combs of Trinity Mills are on the market with cattle.

J. G. Brant of Carrollton, Texas, is on the market with some good sheep.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 30.—The following is the furnished report of the Fort Worth market to-day:

Hogs, carload lots $2.30@2.60, wagon lots $2.15@2.40.

Cattle, prime fat steers $2.60@3.00, butchers' steers $2.10@2.40, fat cows, carload lots $1.50@2.90, medium fat cows $1.45@1.65, canning cows $1.25@1.50, bulls $1.25@1.50, light and veal calves $2.20@2.75.

The following shippers had stock on the marget: C. A. Stevenson, Lometa, two cars cattle; W. A. Zumlatt, Lometa, car cattle; Hunter & Co., Merkel, car cattle; William Hunter, Merkel, car cattle; W. Mayfield & Co., Alvarado, car hogs; J. Mays, Sugden, I. T., car hogs; John Scott, Bartlett, three cars hogs; J. L. Woody, Ardmore, I. T., car hogs; N. G. Hodges, Grandview, car hogs.

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

At Chicago cattle sold all the way from $3.25@3.50 for poorest steers up to $4.25@4.55 for choice to prime beeves. Heavy cattle have advanced with the others, and sell at $4.15@4.50. The bulk of the steers sell at $4.00@4.40, and comparatively little trading is done below $3.85. There is a moderate stockers' trade at $2.50@3.60, stockers being chiefly wanted. Cows, heifers and bulls show no particular change, but calves are gradually declining in price. Texas steers sell largely at $2.60@3.00, and Dakotas and Montana range steers sell chiefly at $3.00@3.60. Heavy hogs sold at an extreme range of $2.55@3.40, big heavy lots going the lowest, and choice droves averaging less than 300 pounds the highest. Medium weights sold at $2.90@3.85, lights at $3.00@3.25 and pigs at $2.80@3.30. Big hogs were too numerous, and there were a great many hogs on the market. Trade in sheep was fairly active at steady prices, sheep being salable at $1.25@2.25 for inferior to common up to $3.00@3.25 for choice to prime flocks. Texans were in demand at $2.25@2.80, and western range at $2.25@3.00. Lambs were in good demand at $3.25@5.40, a few inferior lots selling at $2.25@3.00. Choice lambs were 15c higher, with sales as high as $5.60. Receipts: Cattle 7000 head, hogs 17,000, sheep 10,000.

At St. Louis cattle receipts were 5000 head, shipments 900, and the market steady to 10c better. Native shipping steers $3.60@4.25, dressed beef grades $3.20@4.10, light steers under 1000 pounds $2.85@3.40, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.70, cows and heifers $2.00@3.50, Texas and Indian cattle $2.40@3.50, cows $1.75@2.75. Hogs, receipts 2400 head, shipments 2400, and the market higher; light $3.15@3.25, mixed $2.85@3.20, heavy $2.90@3.15. Sheep, receipts 1900 head, market strong; natives $2.50@3.25, lambs $3.00@4.50.

At Kansas City cattle receipts were 4600 head, shipments 3000, and the market active and strong to 10c higher. Native cows $1.35@3.00, stockers and feeders $2.60@3.65, bulls $1.00@2.50. Hogs, receipts 4000 head, shipments 1200, and and the market strong to 10c higher; bulk of sales $2.75@3.00, heavies $2.55@2.85, packers $2.75@3.00, mixed $2.75@3.05, lights $2.90@3.10, yorkers $2.95@3.10, pigs $3.00@3.10. Sheep, receipts 1500 head, shipments 2300, and market stronger Lambs $3.00, muttons $3.00@3.50.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The selling side has had to face a very discouraging condition this week past. Values have been shifting in all branches of the trade and the only encouragement that can be extracted from the situation is that prices all around must have reached a level from which there should be improvement rather than much further decline. Arrivals in the cattle branch of the market, about 2,000 larger than the previous week and 6,500 more than one year ago, have been far in excess of the legitimate demands of the trade, and prices for good fat grades of native steers dropped 15c to 25c, while the light and handy weights have escaped with a cut of about 15c. Green native steers also slumped badly. The supply of Texas and range cattle having been the largest of the year thus far. These range cattle are cheaper and more desirable than small lots of native cattle and shippers should hold back green steers wherever possible. Stockers and feeders in very moderate supply, demand improved a little and prices for desirable light stock steers moved up 10c to 15c while beef grades declined. Fat cows and heifers are within 10c of late prices, but the medium grades are off 25c. Veal calves are a shade lower than one week ago, although the bulk of the calves sold the last few days at the highest range of the season. About 12,000 Texas and 6,000 western range cattle have been marketed the past week, with prices constantly declining. Texans are off nearly 20c from closing prices of last week and westerns have lost 10c to 15c from the opening prices of the season. Bulk of western range steers selling $3.25 to $3.50, and most grass Texans at $2.60 to $2.90; a few of extra quality at $3.10. The range cattle are as yet not of attractive quality, but buyers are taking them in preference to the lower grade natives and the rangers are fattening rapidly on the maturing grass, and many will soon be of quality to compete with the better natives. We quote: Extra beeves 1200 to 1500 lbs., $4.25 to $4.40; choice to prime steers 1450 to 1700 lbs., $3.90 to $4.20; fair to good 1300 to 1500 lbs., $3.60 to $4.05; common to medium 900 to 1350 lbs. $3.20 to $3.50; bulls, poor to extra, $1.70 to $3.20; feeders, 900 to 1100 lbs., $3.15 to $3.60; stockers, 500 to 900 lbs., $2.40 to $3.15; cows and heifers, choice to extra, $2.90 to $3.85; common canning to good beef cows, $1.00 to $2.00; veal calves, common to choice, $2.75 to $5.40; grass Texas steers, $2.30 to $3.00; fed Texans, $2.90 to $3.70.

The past week has been a record breaker in the hog branch of the trade. Arrivals, 13,000 larger than the previous week have burdened the market heavily and prices for heavy grades fell to the very lowest level of the year. In fact it has been eighteen years, since prices for choice heavy hogs reached so low a point as last Friday. This slump in values has been only in line with other markets. In speculative trade all products of the hog have sold at a lower level than ever before recorded in the history of trade; pork down to $5.90; lard as low as $2.85, and ribs at $3.22 1-2. A net decline of only 10c to 20c in prices for live hogs under an increase of 27,000 head in supply as compared with the same week last year, when pork was selling at $10.75; lard $6.32 1-2 and ribs at $6.15, with five hogs at a range of $4.60 to $5.10 is hardly more than reasonable. According to well-established rules, $3.00 for the live hog makes pork cost about $8.65 per bbl.; lard $4.80 and ribs $4.00 to $4.25 per cwt., so it is evident that but for the fresh meat trade and future prospects, prices would much lower than the current range. The quality is good, receipts hold in volume to surpass all dealers and there seems little to indicate any rapid recovery from the present low scale of prices. We quote: Choice to heavy fancy shipping $3.10 to $3.20; fair to choice heavy packing, $2.90 to $3.10; rough lots, $2.60 to $2.85; good to choice heavy mixed, $3.05 to $3.15; selected medium barrows, $3.20 to $3.30; assorted light 180 to 140 lbs., $3.45 to $3.55; common to choice light mixed, $3.15 to $3.40; stags, skips and poor pigs, $1.60 to $2.90.

Despite the previous week's low prices, receipts the past week have continued liberal, and another bad slump has resulted. Good to choice sheep which suffered so badly last week show the least decline, such having held within 15c to 20c of closing prices of the previous week, but good to choice lambs have fallen rapidly to a level 75c below the values of one week ago. The common lambs did not decline so much, but are selling about 25c lower. Western muttons still form the big share of arrivals and sell chiefly at $2.80 to $2.90. Not many native sheep are good enough to sell above $3.25 or lambs above $5.50. Choice to prime native wethers $3.30 to $3.50; fair to prime westerns $2.75 to $3.10; fair to choice feeders, $2.20 to $2.65; medium to choice mixed natives, $2.80 to $3.25; fair to choice Texas muttons, $2.60 to $3.10; native and Texas culls, $1.50 to $2.40; choice to prime yearlings, $3.60 to $4.40; common and thin spring lambs, $2.50 to $3.50; fair to good lambs, $3.75 to $4.50; good to primbe spring lambs, $4.75 to $5.65.

EROME.

THE FARM.

Since the rains set in, we begin to hear complaints of boll worms. Promptly poison the first brood, and there will be no second.

If the drouth cut your corn crop short, take steps at once to make good the deficit by sowing millet, sorghum, Jerusalem corn, etc.

Mexican June corn can yet be planted in Texas and mature the grain. A Mississippi farmer who has tried it extols it highly for late planting. He says that if planted before June it will bear no ears; but later planting secures a good crop. He has had it 21 feet high, and thinks it a great ensilage crop.

Grain-bearing hay crops, such as millet and sorghum, should be cut when the grain is in the dough. Botanists tell us that plants take their food from the soil through their roots, and by means of their leaves and the green coloring matter called chlorophyll they elaborate this food and store it in the stalk and foliage, and the grain gets it from these. After the grain reaches the dough stage, the roots send up no more food. At that stage, then, the plant contains all the nutrients it will ever possess, and they are evenly distributed throughout the whole plant. If cut earlier, the plant would contain less nutrition; if cut later, the seed would be heavier, but the rest of the plant would be tougher and of poorer flavor.

We would like for some of our readers to try a small patch of buckwheat and report results to The Journal. This is just the time of year to sow it. The Japanese variety is best adapted to the South. It is successfully grown in Florida. It is a quick-growing late summer and fall crop, and can be planted in Texas up to August 15. Drill a peck of seed to the acre, or broadcast two pecks. It is one of the finest of honey-yielding plants, and the flour makes delicious griddle cakes. The grain is a good stock food, and is especially fine for poultry. The best soil is a sandy loam, but any corn land will produce buckwheat. Buckwheat flour is just beginning to win favor abroad, and it promises to become a paying money crop. The average exports of buckwheat from Philadelphia in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was 241,000 bushels, but for the nine months ending May 30, 1896, that port shipped out 1,371,000 bushels, an increase of 700 per cent. The flour is generally higher in price than common wheat flour.

Buckwheat, Mexican June corn, Jerusalem corn, millet, etc., all require the high temperature of midsummer to sprout the seed and grow the plant, and the cooler weather of early autumn to mature their grain; hence late sowings are more fruitful than early planting.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

There is an insect of some kind destroying my melon and cucumber vines. It is something like a louse. It makes the plants sticky, and attracts wasps and flies. Seems to draw the life out of the plants, and destrops what fruit is on the vines. What is it, and what will destroy it?

Then how can the little striped gophers or ground squirrels be destroyed? So seldom any one sees them to shoot them. They dig under plants and seem to hurt the roots so that the plants die.

The drouth is still very severe here. A little wheat, maybe averaging nine bushels; practically no corn, and without rain soon the same can be said of Kaffir. The information you gave me some time ago about growing tomatoes has been of great help to me.

A READER.

McCormick, Texas, July 24, 1896.

Will some of the readers of The Journal kindly furnish, for publication, the information above asked for? The Journal not only invites, but earnestly solicits, correspondence on all subjects touching the agricultural, horticultural, live stock and kindred interests of the state. Such contributions will not only add materially to the readableness of the paper, but be of great advantage to the farmers and stock men of Texas and our readers generally.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.

Jno. Cownie in Prairie Farmer.

"The successful farmer has a stated time for the feeding of his stock, and with animals on full feed in the course of preparation for market, nothing is allowed to interfere with or prevent feeding at the regular hour. While there are successful feeders who insist on feeding grain once a day during the fattening period, it is still considered all important that the daily allowance should be forthcoming promptly at the same hour every day. When grain is fed twice daily, as is the common practice, or even when fed three times, punctuality as to time must be observed or the full measure of success cannot be obtained. In the fattening of cattle, it is surprising how quickly they become accustomed to regular habits, and when neglected the uneasiness manifested indicates at once that they are dissatisfied, and when in this condition, gain is out of the question. When cattle are to be placed upon full feed, it is essential that the grain ration should be limited at first and gradually increased until the full amount has been reached. When being fed in this manner, the appetite is particularly good, and the meal is anxiously looked for, and under no circumstances should there be much variation in time of feeding. Many years ago the value of regularity in feeding cattle was forcibly impressed upon my mind by observing the methods of two neighboring farmers. Each one had commenced fattening a lot of cattle early in the fall while pasture was still good. Both were feeding new corn, as it was taken from the field, and the cattle were fed once a day, in the afternoon or evening, and both lots of cattle had the run of a pasture in the day time. One of the farmers had a great deal to see to, having business in town in the afternoon, and in going from one thing to another, the cattle were usually brought from the pasture to be fed at such a time as proved most convenient. For a number of days the cattle would be taken home at any time from two to four o'clock, and then perhaps some other business interfered. It might be almost dark before the gate was opened and they were allowed to pass from the pasture to secure the evening meal. With such irregular hours, the cattle in making the round of the pasture field would gather at the gate about two o'clock in the afternoon, and, after waiting for some time, would usually make a fresh start, and the owner would be compelled to gather them together the greater part of the time. It was really at times amusing to see those cattle watch the gate, for instead of eating and resting, the entire afternoon was spent in worrying as to when their owner would find it convenient to open the gate and allow them to make a rush for the afternoon ration.

In striking contrast was the method adopted in feeding the other lot of cattle, for their owner, although just as busy, arranged all the other work that nothing interfered with the feeding of the cattle at a regular hour. During the day the corn was placed in the boxes and promptly at the same hour every afternoon the owner could be seen making his way to the pasture field. And with equal promptness the cattle were either at the gate in waiting or so close by that when the gate was opened they followed their master home. No time had been wasted, or cause given for worrying, but instead a full day on the pasture field had been secured and the cattle were easy in the consciousness that at the proper time their wants would be cared for. In fattening cattle or indeed any kind of stock regularity in feeding and watering becomes imperative in securing the best results; and, although with many farmers who depend upon themselves to perform the labor of the farm, it involves at times the postponing of other duties, feeding should never be neglected or delayed. Food is not only the requirement in the fattening of cattle, for in addition the animals must be kept comfortable and in an easy frame of mind with nothing to vex or cause uneasiness. Irregular hours in feeding keeps fattening stock always on the alert and the uncertainty is far from being conducive to the storing of fat. No one knows better than the writer the difficulties that surround the great majority of the farmers in the West in their efforts to fatten stock in a proper manner. Without the practical experience in the every-day work of the farm, single-handed and alone, no one can form any conception of the vast number of duties that continually force themselves upon the farmer, and the neglect of which will entail loss. But amidst all the cares of the farm, stock should never be neglected, and all other work should be so arranged that the feeding may be done at the same hour every day. Other work may be anticipated or postponed when circumstances require it, but the feeding of the stock should be regular and systematic, for herein lies one of the chief requisites in the profitable fattening of either cattle, hogs or sheep.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have not made less than $16.00 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from $5 to $8 a day selling cream and from $7 to $10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so that they all want to taste it, and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from $10 to $15 a day. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A., Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you full particulars free, so you can get to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freeze you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish, they will hire you on a salary.

North Texas Gun Club League Annual Meeting, Greenville, Texas.

On account of the above occasion the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Greenville, Tex., at following rates:

From Stations within 75 miles of Greenville, rate 1½ fares. From Stations within 76 to 100 miles of Greenville, rate of $3.00. From Stations over 100 miles from Greenville, rate of one fare. Tickets on sale August 4th and 5th, limited to August 10th for return.

For further information call on any agent of the Company, or address,

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A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.
S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

National Meet, League of American Wheelmen, Louisville, Ky., August 10th and 15th, 1896.

On account of the above, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Louisville, Ky., and return at rate of but little more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale August 8th and 9th, and will be limited to August 17th for return. Please bear in mind that the Cotton Belt is the only line operating solid trains from Texas points to Memphis without change, and there making close and sure connections with diverging lines for Louisville.

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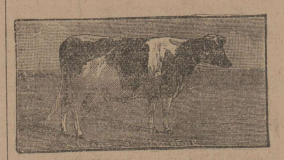
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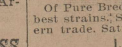
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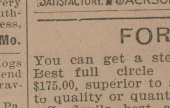
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Premium O. I. C. Pigs for sale at C. A. ZUM BRUNN'S, Dallas, Texas.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS.
White Plymouth Rocks, EGGS FOR HATCHING, and stock for sale. Write for circular.
E. M. DURHAM, La Plata, Mo.

CACK, CACK, CACKLE.
I breed S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. I also have a pen of the world renowned Autocrat strain of light Brahmas, bred by William Ali. Leghorn and Hamburg Eggs $1.50 per 13; Brahma $2.50. Orders booked now. J. F. HENDERSON, care Telephone Office, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshangs, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls $1.50 to $3.00 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs $2.00 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.

DEAD EASY.
Lice, Flea and Bedbug exterminator; kills by fumigation.
White Leghorns, first prize winners at N. T. Poultry Association, in my yards. Come and see me. MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS.
East Tenth St., Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR $60
You can get a steel lined hay press. Best full circle press mounted for $175.00, superior to any $300.00 press, as to quality or quantity of work.
Go-devils, best, all on wheels, $25.00, and the common on two wheels, only $15.00. They will save the labor of two and the expense of one man. For further particulars address
GEO. SCHUBERT,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Feeders for Sale at a Bargain.
100 spayed sows and barrows, 4 to 8 months old; all high grade Essex, Poland-China and Guinea. Will be sold at a bargain. Address
WELTON WINN,
Santa Anna, Texas.

Horses and Mules for Sale.
500 head extra good north Texas geldings, 4 to 6 years old.
500 head extra good north Texas mares, 4 to 6 years old.
100 head extra graded Norman mares 4 to 6 years old.
100 head extra graded Norman geldings, 4 to 6 years old.
100 head extra good mules, 4 to 6 years old. Write or call on
WEBB & HILL, Albany, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Five hundred head of horse stock, including three head of Belgium draft stallions, one trotting-bred stallion (a grandson of Mambrino Chief), one Tennessee jack and 100 head of fine mules, ones, twos, and threes. These horses are of high-grade Belgium and Mambrino stock; good all-purpose horses for draft, light harness, or saddle. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for cattle or good Texas lands. Above stock may be seen at the El Dorado ranch, four miles south of Dawson, a station on the Cotton Belt railroad, twenty miles west of Corsicana and thirty-five miles east of Waco. For further information call on or address B. J. Williams, Dawson, Navarro county, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

AUNT PATTY'S CREED.

She didn't know much about churches,
Little she knew about creeds;
But for soothing a snarling temper,
And healing a hurt that bleeds,
She could do more good in a minute
Than any preacher I know,
With a "Dear child, you must not worry!
Just smile, dear, and let it go!"

Her husband was drunken and shiftless,
Her children uncanny and queer,
She lived in a poor log cabin,
With poverty all of the year;
She took the alms that were given
With grace that a saint might show.
She soothed the anxious and troubled;
"Don't worry, dear; let it go."

She didn't know books or learning;
But a duty she could not shirk,
She smiled all over her wrinkles;
"'Tis harder to worry than work;
There is always a way out of trouble;
The clouds are never so low
But the stars are shining above them;
Don't worry, dear; let it go."

"Aunt Patty" she was to the children,
Wherever her day's work went.
She smoothed the ruffles and flurries
With a peaceful smile of content.
"One needs more grace for receiving,"
She said, "than it takes to give;
But God plants us in different places,
And He means we all shall live."

I think when I see men hardened
By trouble they borrow, and care,
Of her "Don't try to cross bridges
Until you are really there;
Don't bother about the tomorrows,
The Father looks after his own;
You have only today to be glad in;
Don't worry, just let them alone."

When trial and troubles assail me,
When faith and my courage are low,
I think of the creed of Aunt Patty,
"Don't worry, dear; just let it go.
Don't borrow the clouds, but the sunshine;
There's enough real trouble, my friend,
Don't try to improve God's planning;
He helps through the days to the end.

"He never forgets the wee sparrows,
And he thinks of his children, I know.
He lookeds after all the tomorrows;
Don't worry, dear, just let them go."

HOUSEHOLD CORRESPONDENTS.

You have noticed the Journal has been reduced in size of late—necessarily so for a while. I have been asked by the editor to request the correspondents to make their letters as concise as possible—full of interest and information—so the small space taken up by Household may make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Most of you know the majority of men firmly believe if they had nothing to do but "run the house," as they call it, they could do it so much better and with so much more ease than the women folks do. This idea is familiar to the women of the Household. I know it is a pet theory with men but one they seldom put into practice. Keep it as a pet, which shows good judgment. Now, after next week I am going to leave the Household in the hands of men folks for awhile, while I indulge in a summer trip. If they are of this theory they will have a good opportunity to try their hand at improvement in the Household. If vast improvement is the result I shall not be jealous, for every letter received for the Household now is full of love, praise and approval of this department, showing it is what the readers want and meets their satisfaction. The Household is for their benefit. The personal friendship and kind appreciation expressed for me by the members of the Household is very dear to me and I am deeply grateful. I feel a personal interest in each and every one, and am loath to leave you for even a summer vacation. I trust your interest in the Household will continue unabated.

MRS. E. S. BUCHANAN.

OUR LETTER.

Sweet Sixteen writes and tries to persuade me to tell who the young man is you girls have been taking for a girl. It is hard to resist Sweet Sixteen anything she would ask but I am under promise not to tell. Can you not guess? It is a name that may belong to either sex.

A new member this week is Pop's Girl. She must not be confounded with Pap's Girl. They are two distinct girls. Pop's Girl is very welcome to the Household as are all nice, sweet girls. It is too bad the picnic should have ended so unpleasantly. It has been a mystery why the rain should always come on picnic days. Picnics are certainly an innocent and harmless recreation but it seems nine out of ten are broken up by rain. Does Providence frown on picnics! Woodland Mary wrote us of her picnic being spoiled by rain.

Windy Lad is our next new member. I am glad he enjoys the Household so much and thinks it increases in interest with every issue. Yes, Sweater's obituary has been read. All that remains of poor Sweater in the Household is a memory, tender and clinging to some, bitter and irritating to others. This proves no one of us can be loved by all.

Texas Tom has something to say this week on the degeneracy of man. He places grave responsibilities on women and girls. Their responsibilities are doubtless grave and heavy. They realize this. Are taught it perhaps too early, is one cause of there being so little humor in the conversation of women and in their writings. There is no such thing as a truly humorous writer among women. I believe it all due to a realization of their grave responsibilities of life. It is agreed men are more logical than women, but we women are more logical than Texas Tom. We know no man is going to live up to a high standard simply because some woman he loved has made that standard high. He may appear to for awhile please her, but he will never in reality live up to it unless it is inborn in him to live nobly and be a gentleman. Subject to more responsibilities being placed on woman than naturally rests—that is enough. Women exert an influence, certainly, but they cannot make men live up to a high standard by having a high standard for man and life herself. All true women have high standards and lofty ideals. Have you ever reflected upon how sadly most good women are disappointed in life—how heroically they cling to shattered ideals. It is pathetic. But there is much in woman's life that is pathetic.

A NEW MEXICO SWEET SIXTEEN.

Magdalena, N. M., July 15, 1896.

Dear Household Friends.

After reading your letters this evening it is impossible for me to resist speaking a few words.

We should not be so hard upon the poor brand new girl. I doubt if she does half she says. I do not doubt she rides a bike and enjoys it, but the idea of wearing those ridiculous green bloomers! I believe she said green but have forgotten. It is too bad Mrs. B. will not tell us who that handsome young man was that we thought was a girl. Mrs. B. do tell us what name he signed in the household, or perhaps he will write and tell us. Now young man (we'll never call you a girl again) do write us a letter and make yourself known.

Wood's Boy, you are the first boy I ever heard of who liked to piece quilts or wash dishes. Don't forget to bring the jolly boys you spoke of, for we want lots of members to the Household. Now, my friends, I do not wish you to have a bad opinion of me but I am going to confess that I ride a bicycle, and it is more fun than any other kind of riding.

There is quite a number of poets in the Household. Now it will take me a week to write a stanza of poetry. I think it would be nice if we all knew one another's names, but of course we do not wish to be recognized. I am

SWEET SIXTEEN NO. 2.

PICNICS AND DANCING.

July 15, 1896.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household.

I have come to join your happy circle. Hope I will be a welcome caller. Papa takes the Journal. I enjoy the letters so much. There are so many nice letters in it.

Oh, yes, Mrs. B., I must tell you of a picnic I attended July 10th. It was twelve miles from home and just had a pleasant time. The light fantastic toe was tripped all day until a heavy rain coming up from the north stopped the dancing and every one flew for a place of shelter. Stayed until the rain was over, then every one left the dear spot where so many hearts had been cheered by the sweet breeze of the day, and later on we arrived at home wet and muddy. What has become of Purple Pansy? I like her letters so much. I am a fond lover of flowers, and also music. I play the organ and the harp, and have a violin, but I can't play much on it. I know Dad's Boy gets lonesome living way out on the plains, and as Mrs. B. said it would have to be some of the brand new girl to propose. I will keep quiet, as I am not a new girl. I see Mrs. B. frowning at me now. If my letter does not reach the waste basket I will come again. I am

POP'S GIRL.

Callahan county.

A MODEST BUT WINDY LAD.

Dear Mrs. B.

I hope I am not making an intrusion. I enjoy reading the letters in the Household. I do not agree with Pap's Boy. The Household is becoming more interesting every issue. Varian's letters are very, very interesting. Sweater's obituary is very suitable for the occasion. Some one must write my obituary some fine day. As I am a stranger the Household department must not laugh at me or I am liable to get bashful. This is leap year. (Heaven have mercy on me.) I hope some tender hearted girl will take pity on me as well as Dad's Boy. In grateful thanks,

WINDY LAD.

THE DEGENERACY OF MAN.

My Dear Mrs. B.—With your permission I will have a say about your old question—The Degeneracy of Man. We are creatures of circumstances and our every movement is influenced by woman, in either a direct or indirect way. She is our rising star and setting sun. While there is a class that is surely retrograding, there is also a class traveling toward the other end of the road. Man's acts and thoughts are in behalf of the opposite sex. All that he is is for woman. Upon her standard of what a man should be and her appreciation of a gentleman, he will stand like a martyr and defy right, equity and justice; upon this plank he will base his principles and it will be the light that guides his footsteps. He, with all of his independence, is the vainest creature to whom life is given. The peacock, the essence of vanity, sinks into insignificance when compared to him. Woman with her mightiest weapon (her tongue) can make him imagine himself bearing the same relation to a saint that the sheep does to the goat, or on the other hand more degraded and diabolical than seven demons. All this may be done by one little woman whose physical strength is almost gone. Man is what woman would have him. When he degenerates her standard of manhood must first lower and she must lose her admiration for true manliness. The young ladies of our land are responsible for the morality of the rising generation. As long as they may be seen keeping the company of an intoxicated, immoral class, we are certainly on the borders of destruction. The girl should have proper training at home and the responsibility that she bears impressed upon her—yet how often neglected! Girls, for your own sake and the sake of the country raise your standard of true manhood and cut the asquaintance of every young man whose habits you cannot indorse. Remain,

TEXAS TOM.

Four Oaks, Tex., July 13, 1896.

PRAYER.

"Prayer is the golden key that unlocks the portals of heaven." What a blessing it is to the human race! By prayer we can draw very near to the loving Father's throne and there obtain strength for the conflict of life. What a relief it is to unburden ones heart in prayer! When life seems all dark and gloomy and our hearts are sick with the turmoil and strife we have only to resort to prayer by which we may let in a sweet peace that causes us to be resigned to our life and face all that comes with a brave courageous faith.

Many a lonely wanderer has been recalled to their post of duty by the influence of some one's earnest prayer. Perhaps some wayward boy has left his home and gone into the temptations of the world but ere his fate is quite sealed the memory of his mother's prayers may recall him. Many months may pass when all prayers seem unavailing, but at last they may be answered flooding the whole life with a happiness even greater than our mildest hopes. And then it may be that some giddy girl will pause in her worldly life, will turn aside from its empty pomp and the silly life that she is leading to a nobler and better one. The influence of some earnest friend, their prayers may help her to a better life.

Prayers when rightly wielded may accomplish much true and lasting good. Hardening hearts may be softened; bitter slander hushed; stubborn will be conquered; lives turned from sinfulness to purity if we only make an earnest appeal.

Of all the prayers that upward float to the great tribunal of God none are so powerful, so touching as a mother's prayers. It is mother's prayers that wield such a great influence for good. It is mother's prayer that we think and speak and write. It is mother's prayers we look to as a beacon light, guiding us on our way. Though dark clouds may some times hover very near us, still the influence of mother's prayers, like a soft light illumes our paths nad causes us to realize the true beauty and use of prayer.

PURPLE PANSY.

ALL ABOARD FOR COLORADO
Via the "Katy." For summer tourist rates and other information call on
J. E. COMER. C. P. A.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE "KATY."
$30.05. St. Paul, Minn.
Selling dates August 30 and 31. Limited to September 15 for return, with privilege of extension until September 30.
J. E. COMER, C. T. M., K. & T. Ry.

SWINE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL BERKSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION.

For the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Knowing that the breeders of Berkshires and friends of the National Record association would like to have the pedigrees of the 1895-96 animals to refer to, we have succeeded in getting it out a month sooner than in 1895.

The breeders have worked hard, and the proof is our success, having added many new members and increased the size of the volume each year, as follows: Volume 1, 222 pages; volume 2, 285 pages; volume 3, 325 pages.

We think we have the neatest and simplest swine record published, and it should be in the library of every Berkshire breeder.

It will be remembered the National Berkshire Record association was organized March 1, 1893, at Pique, Ohio, with eight stockholders from two states—Indiana and Ohio.

The first annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, Ind., February 14, 1894. The association then had fifty-three stockholders representing eleven states.

The second annual meeting was held at Bloomington, Ills., February 13, 1895. The association then had sixty-three stockholders, representing thirteen states.

The third annual meeting was held at Newark, Ohio, February 13, 1896. The association then had ninety-two stockholders, representing nineteen states.

We are proud of the above showing, but we intend to push the National stronger during the next six months than ever before.

Each and every breeder should feel interested enough to own a share of stock, as it's in reach of all, only $10; matters not how small your herd is, we need you to help keep up the interest. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is the motto of the National.

From present indications volume 4 will be 400 pages or more.

At present the number of stockholders is something over one hundred.

The fourth annual meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn., February 10 and 11, 1897. We should begin to work with energy to have the fifth annual meeting in Texas. We stand a good chance to get it.

ED L. OLIVER,
Vice-President, Texas.

P. S.—It will be remembered that the score card has been changed, and those who desire the late ones, send me your address and I will take pleasure in mailing same to you. Address

ED L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex.

PRACTICAL POINTS ON PIGS.

At what age a pig becomes a hog is a point that has never been authoritatively settled. Col. Husselman, an Indiana farmers' institute worker and a specialist in swine breeding, has discarded the word hog altogether. He declares that no pig should be permitted to live long enough to become a hog. He raises and markets 250 pigs a year and none of them live more than 150 days, at which time they average 200 pounds, and that is the most popular weight in the market and the most profitable for the producer. Here are a few pointers from this thoroughly practical swine breeder:

So select and manage your breeding stock as to insure good pigs, and then crowd them from the cradle to the grave, so to speak.

Give them plenty of good, clean bedding and change it as often as you change your sheets, once a week at least.

Feed a mixture of crushed oats, ground wheat and a little linseed meal mixed with milk, not thin enough to drink, but thick enough to cut with a spade after it has stood a few hours. Never allow it to sour.

Col. Husselman would no more think of feeding sour milk to pigs than he would to a baby. And until the pigs are six weeks old he sifts the hulls out of the crushed oats.

After the pigs reach an average of 150 pounds he ripens them off with corn and they run on the clover from their birth till slaughtered.

They never drink any water save that which is fresh and pure from the well, and the colonel declares that he has seen them come up during a shower, wading through water to their knees to drink the clean, pure water to which they were accustomed.

A bushel each of ashes and charcoal and a peck each of salt and sulphur are thoroughly pulverized and mixed and a quantity kept where the pigs can get it at will, and he has never had a case of cholera during the sixteen years that he has been in the business.

During all of this time he has sold his entire product to one butcher in his county seat town, and always receives 1 to 2 cents above the quotations of the city markets because his pork is always young, tender and has a proper proportion of lean to fat. It is said that the patrons of that shop call for "Husselman's pork," and if they can't get that they take beef or mutton.

Col. Husselman calls clover, corn, cows and pigs his big four. These are his main stays, and all other products of the farm are subsidiary to these. A crop of corn is always followed by wheat and oats on the same land and the clover is sown with these and holds the land the next two years. His farm is so divided that he has all of these crops growing at once.

By substituting alfalfa, crimson clover, hur clover or cow peas for the red clover of this highly successful Hoosier any Texas farmer can copy his method, and with a far more favorable climate he ought not to fall short of an equal measure of success.

THE BIGGEST HOG.

There is a hog on exhibition at Kaufman, Tex., which is, perhaps, the largest living hog. It will be four years old this month, and was raised in Robertson county, Texas. When sold, six months ago, it weighed 1430 pounds. He is 8 feet 3 inches long, 4 feet 1 inch high, measures 6 feet around the neck, 8 feet around the body and 23 inches around the forearm.

His feet are as large as those of a common ox, and the leg bone larger than that of the largest steers. He is Poland-China and Red Jersey. He eats corn like an ox, takes the whole ear in his mouth at once, and eats the cob as well as the corn, eating from forty to fifty ears at a meal. There seems to be no surplus flesh on him, and physicians who have examined the hog say he can easily be made to reach 2200 pounds.

In pig feeding tests at the Vermont station, sour skimmilk gave as good result as sweet, and three ounces of corn meal to a quart of milk made cheaper pork than any other feed, and each pig ate as much as tweleve quarts a day. The milk thus converted into pork brought 35 cents per cwt. The pigs were sold when they averaged 250 pounds, but profit ceased after they passed 200.

A pork packer in Chicago recently made the remark that slaughterers handling meat for foreign trade could better afford to pay $4 per 100 pounds at present for properly fed bacon hogs than $3 for the big greasy lard yielders. It is too bad that our people do not cater a little more to the demands of the trade. To be sure there is no such difference being made between big fat hogs and the choice lean bacon grades, but there is about 50 cents per 100 pounds difference, and it looks as if the gap would widen still farther.

The Nebraska Farmer states that Dr. Peters is meeting with uniform success in vaccinating hogs to prevent cholera. He has been called to treat many herds in which the disease had broken out, and by vaccinating those not yet attacked he has stopped the spread of the disease in every case. Reports to the same effect come from applications of this treatment in France, but the veterinarians there have found that the vaccination is no protection unless renewed every fifteen months. Fortunately very few hogs are kept longer than that. The French surgeons give a second vaccination twelve days after the first. Bear in mind that vaccination prevents hog cholera, but does not cure it. Every pig should be vaccinated when two to five months old. In one case all of a herd were vaccinated except three, and then all were fed blood from hogs that died from cholera. The three unvaccinated hogs died, and not one of the others became sick.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have not made less than $16.00 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from $5 to $8 a day selling cream and from $7 to $10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so that they all want to taste it, and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from $10 to $15 a day. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A., Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you full particulars free, so you can get to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish, they will hire you on a salary.

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



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A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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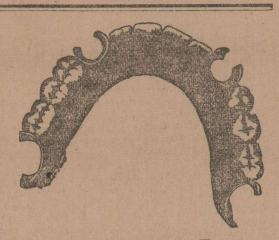
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CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

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

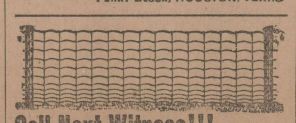
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Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.
Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of



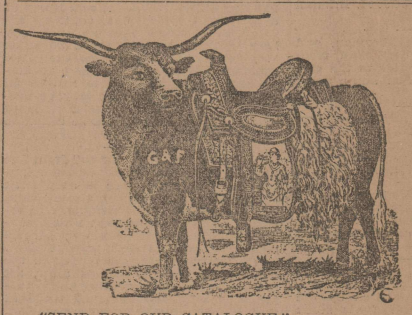
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, Penny Block, HOUSTON, TEXAS.



Call Next Witness!!!
Name, J. W. Dewey, residence, Cambridge, Mich., occupation, farmer. Bought 40 rods of Page in 1886—gave note payable in one year, if perfectly satisfied. Paid note before due. May 21, '96, writes "10 years to-day since put up first Page." Holds all his stock, had no repairs, and has now 50 rods in use. See copy of his note and letter in the "Hustler."
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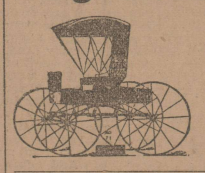


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White Elephant Restaurant,
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Lake Trout, Spanish Mackerel, Black Bass, Smelts, Gulf Trout, Lobsters, Red Fish, Pickerel, etc.
Stop here for good dinner or lunch. Best the market affords.
Especial attention to cattlemen.

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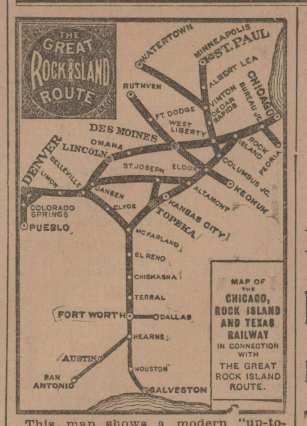
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SUNSET ROUTE

Excursion Rates
In August and September, 1896,
... VIA ...
Sunset Route
Round Trip Tickets from all Coupon Stations in Texas will be Sold at one fare for the Round Trip.

TO LOUISVILLE, KY.—Account L. A. W. National meet, August 8 and 9, limited to return August 17, 1896.
TO MEMPHIS, TENN.—Account semi annual meeting of Southern Lumber Manufacturers' association, August 10 and 11, limited to August 17 for return.
TO CLEVELAND, O.—Account biennial encampment Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, August 21 and 22, limited to return September 2, 1896.
TO DALLAS, TEX.—Account meeting Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., September 20 and 21, limited to return September 30, 1896.
Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunse Route.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.
L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Tex.



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

IT IS THE
Great Rock Island
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And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth.

No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a m
	Lv. Bowie	1:31 p m
	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	6:25 a m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25 a m

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SHORTHAND TYPEwriting, bookkeeping and penmanship thoroughly taught. Twelve teachers, 800 students, cheap board, the finest Commercial College building in America. Graduates readily secure situations. Beautiful illustrated catalogue free. Address D. L. Musselman, president, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
Effective November 2d, 1895.
Daily Except Sunday.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.
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Elegant Chair Cars on Day Trains

THROUGH - SLEEPERS
BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER VIA FORT WORTH.

THROUGH SLEEPERS
Between San Antonio and Kansas City via Hearne and Fort Worth.
Between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis via Dallas, Sherman and Texarkana.

SUPERIOR ROUTE
TO POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST VIA HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.
Write or call on H. and T. C. agents for information.
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The above manufacturer, known and appreciated in Texas and Mexico for the manufacture of the best goods in his line of general cooperage in the Southwest. Call on or address
GEO. MANDRY,
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RIDE ON THE
SANTA FE LIMITED.
The new night train on
THE SANTA FE
Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.
The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between
Galveston and St. Louis,

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager.

D. W. McKey from Millett is in the city and stopping at the Southern hotel. Says he has had a very good season in the way of rains on his ranch in Lasalle county.

Andy Armstrong from Cotulla has been a visitor to the city the past week and has recently bought all of the cattle and leased the land of J. H. Brisnall of Dimmitt county.

Jot J. Guinther from Sherman, and who is a prominent cattleman from North Texas, was a visitor to the city during the past week, and was a guest at the Southern Hotel.

Ike West, a former resident of San Antonio, but now of Bourne, was down one day during the past week. Says the rains have been fine and have done an immense amount of good.

P. R. Austin, one of Victoria's young stockmen, was in the city several days and left for a visit to his ranch near Eagle Pass. Says he understood good rains have fallen in the West.

Gus Witting from Stockdale was here during the past week and says his section has been much benefited by the late rains, and that all of his stock are in the very best of condition.

Ed Corkell, who is largely interested in a ranch and cattle at El Serda, was in the city this week on business to Kerrville to visit his family. Says his cattle are in fine condition and the rains good.

M. A. Withers, one of our largest and best feeders who lives near Lockhart on his farm was a visitor to the city this week, and is in his usual good health. Says he expects to feed cattle again this week.

E. B. Flowers, who owns a farm near Lockhart, came up from Millett one day this week, and is stepping at the Southern Hotel. Mr. Flowers is a feeder and feeds quite a lot of cattle each year on his farm.

Ed C. Lassater is again visiting the city and seems to be in his usual good spirits. He has a large lot of female cattle on hand and has turned his attention more particularly to breeding than maturing his cattle.

F. M. Shaw, who is ranching near Encinal, was a visitor to the city this week, and reports all of his section as having rain but not a sufficient amount to satisfy them. Says his cattle are looking and doing well.

W. C. Lewis, the livestock agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, is in the city in the interest of his road. Says his road has secured, and is still doing a fair share of the stock business that is going direct to the markets.

Green Davidson, the Southern representative of Drum-Flato commission company, stopped off in San Antonio on his way home from Kansas City and from here went to his ranch near Eagle Pass to see how the rain had been out there.

J. H. Waite from Kansas City, and one of the members of the Geo. R. Barse commission company, arrived in San Antonio the past week and was a guest at the Southern hotel. He says they are doing a good business and getting their share from the Lone Star state.

T. P. McCampbell, who owns an extensive ranch and a fine herd of cattle in Goliad county, was a visitor to the city the past week, and stopped at the Maverick Hotel. Says the rains through his section were partial in some localities it was a regular down pour while in others it was only moderate but adds that it did a great deal of good.

A. D. McGeehee, from San Marcus, run over to San Antonio the past week for a day and was busy interviewing what cattlemen he could find in the city. Says he will feed again the coming winter if he can buy the cattle at the proper figures. Says out of all the work and worry that he had last winter in feeding a large number of cattle, he made no money, and does not like to feed for fun.

A. Millett, of Millett, Tex., has been one of our visitors the past week, and is looking as well as usual. Sometime since Mr. Millett had the misfortune to get badly hooked by a steer, and although the wound at the time was very painful, he managed to ride on horseback to his ranch some eleven miles away, and then had to send fifteen miles for a physician before he could have the wound dressed.

Dennis O'Connor from Refugio county, who owns several large ranches in the southern portion of this state, was in the city the past week and was feeling very much encouraged from the last rains. Says his cattle are all doing well and that he thinks if nothing occurs to prevent that he will have fine winter pasturage for his stock. He also has several fine artesian wells on his ranches which have proven satisfactory in every respect.

D. G. Franks, of Eagle Pass, who is one of the inspectors for the Cattle Raisers association west of San Antonio on the Southern Pacific railroad, came into San Antonio during the past week suffering from sciatic rheumatism, and is under the treatment of Dr. Plower, besides taking the warm sulphur baths here. Mr. Franks is one of the most watchful, as well as one of the most efficient inspectors now employed by the association, and his friends will all regret to learn of his illness.

During the past week the county court appointed J. H. Stephens of Kansas City, and H. P. Drought of San Antonio as administrators of the estate of the late Dr. J. B. Taylor, and at the same time appointed John T. Lyth, Ed Corkill and W. H. Jennings as appraisers of the same. The administrators will qualify immediately and will no doubt settle all the debts of the estate first and then divide the property among his family. It is understood that Dr. Taylor left no will. He has a brother in Chicago and a mother in New York.

"The Journal is especially interested in the presidential election, but it does want to see Texas protected against Mexican cattle, horses and sheep."

The above appeared under the editorial column of the Journal this week, and we take this occasion to admonish the editor that he need not lose any sleep over this question, as those who have invested in Mexican cattle heretofore do not need any advice or any law to protect them from any further investments of this character. They simply know when they have enough, and, as the "burnt child dreads the fire," so they fully realize all the dangers surrounding this business. It will not require any excessive duty to keep them away from Mexico in future; and even if the duty was removed entirely not one of the stockmen from this section would care to invest. There is no doubt but what all who have invested in Mexican cattle and have held them for a profit will lose money without an exception, and would not, under the most encouraging circumstances, try it again. It is perhaps the best thing for Texas and Texas stockmen that the duty was even as low as it was, in order that they might determine by experience what they could never have been taught by any other means; and the impressions made in this way of actual experience will be so lasting and so fruitful of results that neither laws nor duties will have any fascination for him. So far as the introduction of horses and sheep is concerned, there have been but few importations, and will not be so long as prices for these animals remain as at present. No one could be induced to pay the duties on horses and sheep as a matter of speculation, as there are too many of this kind of stock already here in Texas waiting for a buyer at very low prices. So far as the cattle question is concerned, we have an ample supply still on hand to restock all the ranges in Texas that may be necessary, and that, too, by a class of cattle that buyers will not be ashamed of.

We had a very pleasant call from Lee Stegall, formerly of San Antonio, during the past week, who is at present residing near Rockport on a small farm and engaged in truck farming. He reports that last winter he and his brother concluded, after looking over several places, to locate at their present place, and believing there was money in the business if properly looked after, set to work at once in preparing and planting such vegetables as they could at that time for the early spring market. Says of course the advantages of fall planting they had been deprived of, owing to their locating so late, which interfered to some extent in their profits. After shipping all they could raise and what they could buy, they found that after a support they had $700 as profit on the first of July. Their principal markets were San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Denver. They are now making preparations to put in a large crop of all kinds of vegetables suitable for their trade, and will plant a large crop of cabbage this fall, which will mature very early in the spring.

There is no doubt considerable money in the business of truck farming on our coast country. The soil is suitable for a variety of vegetables, and the mild winters, with seldom any frost to hurt, makes the crop mature very early. The soil in most places along the coast is a coarse white sandy land, resembling in many aspects the soil of California, which is considered the very best for irrigating purposes and for fruit and vegetables. The difficulty in a fruit crop on our coast country is that some years, and very frequently, we have late frost which injures the crop to such an extent as to render it unsafe and unprofitable. And again our people are not provided, and have never been along our coast, with water for irrigating. Some contend that the same class of fruit grown in the north will not answer for either this soil or climate, and in order to succeed must have the same class of fruit as is grown in Florida or on the same parallel of latitude.

But there is great uncertainty so far as a fruit crop is concerned, or even on our coast country. So much so, that we do not believe the investment would pay. There may be kinds of fruit that would grow and flourish in this climate, but so far no one has made a success of it. Pears seem to grow for a while and flourish all right, but are short-lived, and subject to disease. Plums seem to grow and do well here, judging from the native trees which always look healthy, and generally escape the late frosts. Our weather here in January and February at times is as warm as spring. This forces the trees to bloom and bear the young fruit, which in almost every instance is killed by the frost. In order to have a successful fruit country, it is necessary that a crop should be produced each year, as without this crop success is out of the question. Now we have as oil and climate both, as I stated before, which is adapted to vegetables, and which will produce them early, so as to get them on the markets where they cannot be produced, and any one who will select a location on our coast, and understands the business, need have no fears of realizing good money from his labor. Heretofore we have been embarrassed by not having the proper means of transportation, but each year new and improved methods are adopted for packing and shipping these vegetables to a market, and the improvement will continue until the system will be itself almost profit.

Our railroads are manifesting an interest in the business, and have provided cars and made arrangements so that the shippers have every advantage that can be given both in packing, loading and in the time consumed in transit to markets, and I might add a very low rate of freight compared to what was originally charged for this service, and when you come to scrutinize the business closely you will find that a low rate of freight is one of the most importance and necessary things connected with this business. The lands suitable for this business can be purchased in small tracts, on long time, and at a low rate of interest, and at a fair valuation for the land, location and improvements taken into consideration. Those who own the land would be glad to sell it in small tracts to actual settlers, as every one that purchased and settled on a tract of this land would enhance the price of the balance held by the original vendor. And any encouragement and assistance that might be necessary would be forthcoming from the citizens of that section to any one who was deserving. So far as location is concerned, anywhere from Matagorda county to the mouth of the Rio Grande at Brownsville would answer, but in locating it is necessary that conveniences be studied, as without them you cannot make a success, and what is meant by conveniences is that you must have transportation accessible for what you have to sell. The time will come when no doubt there will be built a canal extending from Galveston directly along the coast as far as Brownsville, which will mean a great deal for the country it will traverse. The world has seen in Chambers county and has plucked them from the trees growing out unprotected, as fine and as sweet oranges as he ever tasted. And so far as sweet potatoes are concerned, they grow there to perfection, and I saw one man who had dug his crop of potatoes and there was a yield that could not be surpassed in any country. The only means of transportation for this section is the small boats that run up the bayous from Galveston and take for the owner or buy the produce and take it to Galveston, that being the only market which this section of country is in direct communication with; and while this is the only market yet, the water transportation makes it much cheaper to the shipper, and he realizes a very fair profit on all produce he has to sell. The time is coming in the near future when our coast country will be dotted with small truck farms and

CATTLE FOR SALE.

One herd of well bred mixed stock cattle located in Western Texas numbering about 8000. Price $10 per head, counting calves. This also includes about 2500 steers from one to three years old. Liberal terms to responsible parties.

Also several other larger herds either with or without ranches, also feeders and all other kinds and classes of cattle. Those wishing to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle will no doubt find it to their interest to write or call on George B. Loving & Co., Scott-Harrold building, this city.

PERSONAL.

Jot J. Smyth of Grandview came up Saturday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was here Saturday.

L. H. Hill, the Albany, Tex., livestock dealer, was here Saturday.

Geo. Simson, a prominent ranchman of Palo Pinto county, was in the city Monday.

J. W. Corn, the well-known cattle dealer and feeder of Weatherford, was here Monday.

T. J. Penniston of Quanah, member of the Kimberlin Cattle company, was here Saturday.

Trice Ellison, a prominent stockman of Jack county, spent most of last week in Fort Worth.

Eli Brashears and E. H. Huffman, both well-to-do stockmen of Sulphur Springs, were here Saturday.

Jno. Scharbauer, the well-known ranchman of this city, went to Midland Tuesday. He will be gone a week.

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, member of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Board, was here Saturday en route to Haskell.

James W. Taylor, formerly a prominent cattleman of Austin, Tex., but now engaged in mining in Mexico, was here Saturday.

J. M. Daugherty, the well-known cattleman of Abilene, came in from the west Monday and left that night for his ranch in the Indian Territory.

W. D. Johnson cowman and banker of Pecos City, is in the city. The Journal is glad to know that Mr. Johnson will soon become a citizen of Fort Worth.

A. E. Mussett, a prominent ranchman of Coldwater, Kan., was here Saturday. Mr. Mussett wants to buy for his Kansas ranch 2000 good steer yearlings.

Page Harris, the accommodating general livestock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, has gone on a business trip over the western division of his road.

Dr. G. W. Beakley of Alpine, Tex., in a delayed postal to the Journal says: "Fifteen hours heavy rain, everything soaking wet, rain seems to have been general, prospects good for more."

Geo. B. Loving & Co., the commission dealers in cattle of this city, report some enquiry for feeders, but say that buyers are insisting on considerable concessions from last year's prices.

George Marshall, a well-to-do stockman of Sapupna, I. T., writes the Journal as follows: "Cattle fine, plenty of rain, prospects good for heavy shipments soon, notwithstanding the low market."

Chas. Mullhern, a well-to-do ranchman of Jeff Davis county, writes the Journal as folows: "It has been raining in the Davis mountains since the 27th of June. Stock of all kinds are doing well."

Charles L. Ware, general livestock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver; Joseph L. Loving, of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and several other Fort Worth cow boys, have gone to Seymour to take in the Cow Boys' reunion at that place.

J. A. Renfro, stockman of Burke, Tex., in a letter to the Journal says: "Your paper reaches me regularly every week, and it just such a paper as every stockman and farmer should have. Mr. Renfro also asks the Journal to find him a buyer for 500 cattle. Any one wanting this number of mixed stock cattle should write him.

Geo. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yard company, sailed from New York for Liverpool, London and other foreign cities on the 18th. Mr. Simpson will be gone two months and will devote his time to looking up matters of interest to the livestock industry. He is a great worker, a wide-awake far seeing business man, and will no doubt accomplish good results for our home cattle market.

H. A. Pierce, a well-known cattle feeder and dealer of Waxahachie, was here Monday. Mr. Pierce lives in the heart of the finest farming belt in Texas. He says the corn crop in Ellis county will avarage about one-third of a crop, but that there is an unusual amount of old corn that has been carried over from last year and that this with the new crop light as it is will be an abundance for ordinary purposes. The outlook for cotton, Mr. Pierce says, was never better, consequently he thinks there will be plenty of cotton seed and cotton seed meal for those who want to try their luck again this winter. Good feeding steers, he thinks, ought to be bought delivered and weighed up at the feed pens at 2 to 2 1-4 cents.

TIRED OUT.

A Common Condition Among American Women.

Women, especially housekeepers, are subject to a condition of body very fitly expressed as "chronic tired." It is not always because they are overworked, or because they have any distinct disease, nor yet because they do not take proper care of themselves; but doubtless each one of these causes contributes to the result. Some chronic difficulty peculiar to their sex, perhaps not very bad, but just enough to produce a continual nervous waste. This unfits them for the duties of the household which they must attend to. Too tired to eat well, too nervous to sleep well, they get deeper and deeper into the quagmire of discouragement.

Pe-ru-na is the remedy all such people need. It takes only a few doses to convince any woman that she has found exactly the remedy. It soothes the nerves while it strengthens them; it increases the appetite while it improves digestion; it gives tone and elasticity to the circulation. Discouragements vanish, despondency ceases. Thousands are saying: "Pe-ru-na has made a new woman of me." It is only necessary to take Pe-ru-na exactly as directed on the bottle. Such women may have a copy of Dr. Hartman's little book on diseases peculiar to women. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na drug manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio. This book contains much information entirely new to most people.

Those who prefer to become regular patients of Dr. Hartman should send symptoms, duration of sickness and kind of treatment already received, when the doctor will send them directions for treatment free of charge. All letters strictly confidential.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Another week of showers. This has been a strange season; some fields have had plenty of rain, some none. Cotton taken as a whole is fine, there is much talk of what can be used as a catch crop to splice out hog feed. I am trying peas of the black-eyed kind; some are sowing kaffin corn, some sorghum. The feeders of beef cattle say prices will have to change. There was a car load made up of milch cows, fine hogs, game chickens, also other varieties, to ship in to Mexico, the buyers say if this is a success more will follow.

Will some of the farmer readers of the Journal please say how early oats, wheat and barley can be sown for winter pasture for hogs, also of what value if any are turnips as a hog food. We are in a box on the hog, with from 50 to 150 head on hand, corn 40 cents, the price low. We want short pointed articles from our farmers as to best way out. Some breeders are discouraged and will quit, others will keep on and hope for better times. The drouth has been a benefit in ridding fields of various weeds, and will make better farmers of some of them that will have to farm with more system or quit the business and join the loafers club. There are many offers to feeders of steers here but so far no takers. The price of cotton seed will have a controlling influence on this question for so many of the feeders lost money last year they will go slow this.

Hope you will get the Journal back to its old size, for it was too good to be cut off when so many needed its teachings; hope it will still keep up the good work. T. A. EVANS.

Hutto, Tex., July 21, 1896.

CHILDRESS COUNTY IN THE SWIM.

The drouth is broken at last. Tanks, ponds, creeks and rivers all full of water. The wheat crop so far as threshed, have averaged about 8 bushels per acre. Our oat crop is light, and the corn is a partial failure, but the feed crop, such as millet, sorghum, kaffin corn and milo maize, is an assured success. While the promise for a cotton crop is all that heart could wish.

The cattle outlook so far as grass and water is concerned, was never better.

At least nine-tenths of our farmers will raise their own pork, with some to spare.

It is estimated that Childress will ship one thousand or more bales of cotton and a dozen or more cars of fat hogs the comming season, while our prairies abound with herds of fat cattle. Upon the whole, we regard the outlook for Childress county better than any time within the past five years.

W. P. JONES.

Childress, Tex. July 20.

TO CATTLE DEALERS.

Being in constant communication with both buyers and sellers and giving as they do especial attention to their cattle commission business, George B. Loving & Co., of this city, are in position to render efficient and valuable aid to cattle dealers generally. Therefore those wanting to either buy or sell any kind or class of cattle will no doubt find it to their interest to write or call on this firm.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have not made less than $16 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Any one should make from $5 to $8 a day selling cream and from $7 to $10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder. There is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute, and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Any one can sell ice cream, and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from $10 to $15 per day. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish they will hire you on a salary.

WANTED.

A lady of successful experience desires a position as teacher in a private family or school. Teaches the English branches and elocution. Latest and most improved methods. Terms reasonable, references exchanged. Address Lock Box 46, Seymour, Tex.

DAIRY.

DAIRYING AS A BUSINESS.

In the Eastern states there are but few farmers who are not to at least a limited extent already engaged in dairying. By this is meant there are but a very small percent of Eastern farmers who do not keep anywhere from three to thirty cows. The Eastern farmers milk all they do keep, none being allowed to suckle their calves.

In the Western and Southern states conditions are different, and the number of cows kept by a farmer does not indicate the number he is milking or intending to milk.

Therefore, it would in some cases be simply increasing one's dairy interest, while in others it would be starting in entirely new.

Then, again, there are every year men starting in as farmers who have no cows of any kind. That class will, as a rule, find it for their interest not to stock up the first year with the full number of cows they expect to keep. This is because it will be found almost impossible to buy the best cows out of any herd. It is better to raise a herd of dairy cows—better for several reasons. First, by using males of improved dairy breeds a better class of cows can be raised than can, as a rule, be purchased. Second, they will be more gentle if properly trained from calfhood to maturity. Third, they are more contented, and contentment counts.

At the bottom of all successful dairying, whether conducted entirely on the farm or partly as associated dairying, is dairy education, dairy habits, and sometimes it may be called dairy instinct. Instinct is said to be the sum of inherited habits. This is doubtless the best definition that can be given of it. Hence the best dairy communities are those where dairying has ben carried on for generations.

Kindness, patience, painstaking, keen observation and steadfastness of purpose are all important factors in producing good results. If dairying is not thought to be worth your best efforts, let it alone by all means. Let it alone if it is irksome to you. Devotion and application to an enterprise begets a love for it, or it should, and if it does not, there is something wrong.

There is a moral side to dairying. Regular habits are acquired. Men who keep cows must be at home at milking-time; home is a good place. Very few good dairymen are whisky drinkers. Dairying communities, as a rule, furnish but little business for lawyers. Dairying is educating and elevating, if intelligently followed. This is especially true of home dairying.—F. W. Moseley, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the california cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP AND WOOL

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

The Nebraska Farmer truly says: The question of cheap feed and a long haul to market is preeminently the question of the day facing the farmers of the west. It can have but one solution and that is through the rearing of the best livestock of all kinds that the world can produce. The question is not simply one of raising good hogs, nor is it alone that of raising good cattle, neither is it all told in raising both good cattle and hogs. This is an omnivorous old world we live in, and a most wonderful variety of resources is demanded to meet our daily wants. The birds of the air, the fishes of the deep, and the beasts of the field are alike drawn upon for the sustenance of man, so that the question of the need of a variety of meats is always a pronounced one. Within the last decade or two the people of the United States ave manifested a good deal of favor for good mutton. We are not yet what may be called a mutton eating people, but we are tending that way. One of the principal drawbacks, however, in te past to t e development of te mutton consuming habit has been that of poor quality. Now the people of the west are in position to supply the United States trade with the best grade of mutton and in any quantity, and we shall conclude that they are lacking in their usual discrimination if they do not at once set about accomplishing this end. We have the grasses and the grains, and clean and healthful feeding grounds. What we need now is a well bred mutton sheep, and that sheep wants to be finished for the market at an early age. One hundred pound lambs are the profitable sheep today. We feel that it is just as incumbent upon Nebraska farmers to study the sheep question as it is to give their attention to other phases of the meat producing interest. The sheep business of course has its good features and its drawbacks just as has the hog or cattle business, but it is no longer to be ignored for any reason, and the sooner farmers begin to think for themselves upon the subject the better it will be for them.

SHEEP AND WOOL NOTES.

The ram should be canged every two years. At every change a better one should be produced. It is half the flock.

The best lambs should be selected at once for the future flocks. By keeping only the best, the flock is always improving.

Because the sheep is the champion farm scavenger, is no reason why he should have no better fare than weeds and browse.

Thirty tons of roots may be grown on any good acre of land by the right cultivation. They will feed thirty sheep for 200 days, or 200 for a month. They will supply two-thirds of the feeding.

On any good farm, and under good management, a flock of sheep will pay their winter feeding in the manure they will make. Give them lots of straw, and they will convert it into the richest kinds of food for crops.

While in most sections of the country, both east and west, wool buyers are offered something like last year's prices, growers are generally disposed to hold for better prices, a disposition which, under the circumstances, seems to us quite justifiable.

For the future ewes the twin lambs should usually be reserved. It is not at all necessary that twin lambs should be discouraged, on account of inability to rear them. Better ewes, trained to it, are all that is needed to rear twins successfully. The training is done by feeding.

A plantation of pines in such a part of the farm as will make them useful as a shade for the flock as pasture, will be invaluable.

Sheep are peculiar in that they must have perfectly sweet food. Anything sour gives them fits, literally fits of various kinds, which the shepherd should guard against. So that it is somewhat questionable if the silo can ever become usable on sheep farms. But there is no possible questions about roots, especially the sweet, palatable and nutritious sugar beet, or the succulent mangel.—Sheep Breeder.



In curing consumption there's nothing like taking Time by the forelock. Doctors say consumption can't be cured; they have arguments to prove it. But when they see it cured right under their face and eyes by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, they admit that there's something wrong about their arguments and something wonderful about the "Discovery." It isn't miraculous. It won't cure every case; but it cures a suprisingly large percentage of cases, even when the patient is pretty far gone with a bad cough, and bleeding from the lungs, and reduced almost to a shadow. *Consumption is a blood disease.* The lungs want a fresh supply of pure rich blood and plenty of it; that is what the "Golden Medical Discovery" gives them. It is a blood-maker. It gives the blood-making functions power to produce a large quantity of the nourishing red corpuscles which make healthy *life-giving* blood. This stops the wasting; drives out the impurities; heals the ulceration and begins a rapid building-up process, of solid, substantial flesh and vital energy.

It isn't only consumptives who need the "Discovery." It cures every form of chronic blood-disease and all scrofulous and eruptive affections.

MR. ISAAC E. DOWNS, of *Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.*, writes: "For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart-disease. Before taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. Step by step, the signs and realities of returning health slowly but surely developed themselves while taking the "Discovery." Today I tip the scales at one-hundred-and-eighty-seven, and am well and strong. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has also cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success we purchased three bottles of your 'Discovery' which healed it perfectly." Yours truly,

Isaac E Downs

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

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.

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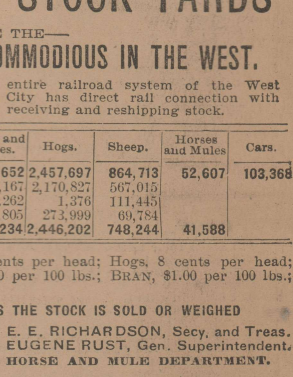
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