

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

THE EVILS OF FEAST AND FAMINE CATTLE RUNS.

The Chicago Commission houses issue the following to live stock shippers:

The question has often been asked us why it is that we only have, virtually, three market days for cattle instead of six, and our answer is always, ship your cattle to arrive here either Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays—Tuesdays and Fridays being off days, and Saturday, virtually, no market. This has become a stereotyped answer and no good reason for it excepting that years ago when but few cattle were slaughtered here, cattle shipped on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays reached New York and other Eastern markets for the right market days for those markets. However, this is all changed now, there being really no markets there to amount to anything, cattle being all bought here by exporters and slaughtered in Eastern markets; and again, the time has been shortened up so that cattle shipped on Tuesdays reach the destination that they formerly did when they were shipped on Monday, and the same might be said of Friday. Cattle are all bought now by local and Eastern slaughterers and exporters. The first need a daily supply and the latter depend altogether upon arrival of the ships from foreign shores, and we have become thoroughly convinced that it is of vital importance to the trade that we should have at least five days in the week to sell cattle as well as we sell hogs and sheep. We might say six days, but the fact is that Saturday the banks all close at 12 o'clock, and it would be almost impossible to get sales out in time to remit or deposit the proceeds that day, but there is no such excuse for Tuesdays and Fridays, and all we need is the cattle and we will have a market.

Our average weekly receipts of cattle for the past five years, 1892-96, both included, average 57,187 per week; fully 90 per cent of them are sold in three days, leaving virtually over 51,000 to be sold in three days; now, were they distributed equally, or nearly so, it would give us 10,000 cattle a day instead of 17,000 for each of the three days. This compels the buyers to buy more cattle than they need for three days, and the shipper must stand the charges; besides cattle lying over here are not as good as fresh arrivals. There certainly would be no competition with 10,000 a day for five days a week, and we recommend to you to pay no attention to what day of the week you arrive here, but to ship your cattle when you are ready, instead of waiting until everybody else is here on certain days.

What we try to remedy is this, alternate feast and famine; it should be equalized, and the fluctuation would be much less. The business could be transacted a more satisfactory than at present.

It is not only in the sales, but experience has taught you that when there is a big run of cattle some of you are always delayed and reach a late market, and suffer thereby.

We have canvassed this matter among ourselves for a long while, and have come to the conclusion that it is for the best interest of the trade that we advise you as above.

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NASHVILLE AND RETURN VIA THE KATY, ACCOUNT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

\$15.50 tickets sold every Tuesday, and Thursday, limited to ten days from date of sale.

\$21.35 tickets sold every day, limited to twenty days from date of sale.

\$29.10 tickets sold every day, limited to November 7th.

W. L. GREENHILL, C. T. A.

THE FARM.

With his unequalled chance to get healthful food, it is a disgrace for a farmer to have dyspepsia. Hurrying at meals will hurry you through life.

Have two shares to each plow, and you will then have to neither stop work in order to go to the blacksmith nor have to continue using a dull tool. Extra expense? You will save more than the cost of the extra share every season.

The potato is the most valuable vegetable we have, and no pains should be spared in its cultivation. The quality depends much upon the land where it is grown. Very heavy clays and low, wet soils cannot produce a mealy tuber.

Many farmers do not give the attention they should to the small fruits and the garden in general, simply because they were not brought up that way. Teach the children the nature of these things and future generations will be benefited.

It is very poor economy to allow expensive machinery of any kind to lay out exposed to rain, sun or storms. No other building on the farm will give a better return on the cost than a good machinery shed under which the farm machinery can be stored when not in use. Corrugated iron can be secured so cheap now that a good building large enough to protect all of the farm machinery can be built at a comparatively small cost.

In a bulletin upon weeds just issued by the Arizona Experiment Station Professor Toumey states that there are more than 200 species of plants which are considered weeds in Arizona, but of this number not more than ten per cent are sufficiently troublesome to be classed as bad weeds. Of these bad weeds a portion are considered troublesome in one locality while they are unknown in others. This is due to the large area occupied by Arizona and the difference in altitude and conditions of soil, etc., that prevail.

THE FARM EDITOR ON THE FARM.

There is a certain class of farmers who have funny ideas as to the relation the farm editor has to the farm. They think he should be a farmer himself in the sense that he lives on his farm and fertilizes it with his own sweat. They fail to see that this is a total and absolute impossibility; that the editing of a farm paper requires all the time and study that any one man is competent to give, and that the running of a farm successfully makes the editor of a farm paper, and that no man is competent or can begin to be competent to do both at the same time. A farm does not furnish the facilities for the editor of a great agricultural paper. The editor must have the full use of the powers of his mind, and must be where people can find him, and to edit the paper on the farm is not to edit it all in the full sense of the word. The farmer may be a regular contributor to the pages of an agricultural paper and may do some of the best work that is done on the paper, but to contribute regularly to the columns of a newspaper is one thing; to edit it is another and entirely different thing. Ten men can be found to do the first where one man can be found to do the second. To require, therefore, that the editor of a farm paper should live on the farm and plow and sow and reap while editing the paper is to require an absolute impossibility. No man so far as we know has ever done it, and it is safe to say that none ever will.—Wallace Farmer.

FORTY ACRES AND A MULE.

For some years after the war there was much talk about the government giving to each freedman 40 acres of land and a mule. This was a consummation devoutly to be wished among the freedmen, but it failed to materialize. The reason for this was that the freedman had no money to buy a mule, and the government had no money to buy a mule. A young negro hit upon the following plan, which might well be emulated by others, white or black. The young man was honest and industrious, his employer paying him \$15 per month in summer and \$10 in winter, the latter for doing chores, feeding stock and cutting wood, besides allowing him all he could make doing odd jobs among the neighbors, such as butchering, splitting rails, chopping cord wood, etc. Having saved his earnings for a year he had about \$300, his employer advised him to buy a bunch of steer calves, which could be bought for an average price of \$10 per head. He succeeded in buying 15 calves which cost him \$150. His employer gave him the use of an old building to stable and feed them in, and with a part of the money left he bought bran, ship stuff and sheep oats to feed through the winter. The next spring he put them on good blue grass pasture at 50 cents per head per month, which took just half his monthly wages. He worked faithfully and paid promptly and said his calves were his bank deposit, from which he expected large dividends. The next fall he cut fodder for husing it, thus securing an abundance of excellent feed for his yearlings. He took the best care of them and when spring came they were in fine shape to go on pasture at 75 cents per month, to pay which took \$11.25 of his monthly wages. The following autumn they were the finest bunch of two-year-old steers in the neighborhood. He was early offered 4 cents per pound for them, but refused to sell. Later he was offered 4½ cents, but thinking he could do better by holding them, he refused. Buyers at a distance heard of them and he soon accepted an offer of 4½ cents. The steers averaged 1250 pounds per head and brought the negro \$347.75. He then bought 40 acres of land, partly cleared, the rest well wooded. With the aid of some neighbors he soon hewed logs and put up a neat house and some outbuildings. After buying a span of mules for \$150, also wagon, harness, farming tools, etc., he still had some money left, so he got married. To-day no one stands higher in honesty and integrity in his neighborhood than this negro who resolved to have his 40 acres and two mules, independent of government aid.

HORSES AND MULES.

There are two forms of punishment, or rather brutality, that are incurable under any circumstances—these are striking a horse over the head, no matter how light the blow, and kicking him; and aside from their inhumanity, there is great danger of permanently injuring him.

Joe Patchen 2:03 is a coal black stallion, with blaze face and four white legs. He is large and impressive, and no one who has ever seen him race will forget him. He was foaled in 1889; sired by Patchen Wilkes, son of George Wilkes and the great brood mare Kitty Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; dam Josephine Young, by Joe Young 2:18; second dam unnamed. His record was made at Portland, Maine, August 21, 1896. He also holds the half-mile track record of 2:04½. His winning heats number 66.

It matters not how well cared for in other respects, the colt will never thrive as he should during the grazing season unless he has a sufficient amount of pure, fresh water. Better scanty herbage than a lack of water. This is a point often lost sight of by owners who send their colts to a distant pasture. The writer has seen colts return in the late autumn thinner in flesh than when they were taken away in the spring, and at the same time we know they had been running in a pasture where it was possible to mow a fair crop of hay. The water supply was insufficient, hence the lack of growth and gain. The owner who has never pumped water for a band of colts during the heat of summer has no idea of the amount they will drink on a hot, dry day. There is nothing so profitable as mowing, falling well and a self-regulating windmill.

The Mark Lane Express, in reviewing the foreign trade of Britain, says: "But if the horse exports have increased the imports have done so in a far greater degree, for they reached the enormous figure of 11,517, instead of 9,210 for the corresponding first quarter of last year. Further, when we find that no fewer than 8407 of these came from the United States we know that a great many of the Shire and Clydesdale breeds were among them. The Americans, who were such good customers to our breeders ten or a dozen years since, now compete with them not only abroad, but in their own markets here at home by sending over big shipments of heavy horses. The branches of the lower jaw are curved together than the molars are in the upper. Then in the molars their edges have different slopes. In the upper row the face of the molar slopes very decidedly from the higher inner edge to the lower outer, while in molars of the lower jaw the face slopes from the outer edge to the higher inner. These things, together with the rough surfaces of the molars, gives a sheep the power to thoroughly grind its food.

THE AMERICAN MERINO.

The American Merino is pre-eminently the general purpose sheep, combining wool and mutton. It is this combination which makes them unequalled as a range sheep, for they produce at the same time a heavy fleece and a good carcass. They will live and thrive on short and scanty herbage where any other breed will starve and die. Change of climate does not affect them for they retain their fleece as well under the tropical sun as under the wintry blasts of the north wind and are content with little or no shelter. They herd better than any other breed, and being hard workers make the best grazing sheep to be obtained.

Wool has a universal consumption and is a necessity to every civilized person. As a wool producing animal the Merino is head and shoulders above every other breed, for they produce the densest and heaviest fleeces combined with the best style and quality. It is their remarkable density of fleece that has made them so deservedly popular in Australia and South Africa. What, say you, write to them than that paid by President McKinley in wearing at his inauguration a suit manufactured from the fleece of the world renowned American Merino?—A. A. Wood in "Sheep in America."

MANGE IN THE HORSE.

Mange is caused by an itch-mite which inhabits the horse, ass, mule and may migrate to man, where it will thrive as well. The bulletin of the Minnesota Experiment Station says that, though very small, it can be readily detected moving along the scurf of an infested skin if a strong magnifying lens is used. It forms small galleries beneath the scurf skin, in which it hides and multiplies. If the hide of an infested horse is warmed by the sun, or in a warm stable, the mite becomes very active, and is found quite readily by those examined in such work. Like all burrowing itch-mites, they cannot exist for a long time removed from their burrow and exposed to the dry air; in moist places they can exist, however, for many days, even for many weeks. Horses invaded by such parasites show their presence by being restless, which is caused by their incessant itching about the head, mane, tail and back. Mange on the open ears and scabs make the presence of the itch-mite very certain and plain. As a remedy, remove the scabs by the use of soap and brush, and apply a tea made by boiling tobacco ½ ounce in water 1 quart. This application should be repeated after fifteen days to kill the new brood which may have hatched in the interval. Cleanliness in the stable is another important factor, and if a case of this disease has been found in a stable all blankets and rubbers should be boiled, and the walls should be whitewashed with quicklime containing chloride of lime one-fourth pound to water one gallon.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

It will not be the increase of tariff altogether, but also buy and wear wools that will probably increase the size of the flocks of sheep.

The number of ewes which a ram should be allowed to serve will depend upon the breed, the natural vigor of the ram, and the management at time of service. A ram running with a flock will waste his energies to no purpose. With rams of the mutton breeds the number of ewes with which one may be mated has been variously estimated at fifteen the first year, thirty to forty the second, and in no case more than one hundred. There have been cases where Merino rams have served as many as thirty ewes in a season, but such service is undoubtedly excessive.

The evils growing out of excessive service are a weakening of the physical energies of the ram, a reduction in the lamb crop numerically, and lambs weak and enfeebled. After the season of service the ram may be kept separate from the ewes. In summer when the pastures are good no grain ration is required. They may run with the flock where it is not large. It is more common, however, to keep the rams in a paddock by themselves, they having shade and water. As the season for service approaches the ram may require some additional grain food.

Lambs on the range in New Mexico have slumped a trifle in market quotations and the expectations of certain breeders at least are not quite so exuberant as two or three moons ago. Good lambs are now offered as low as \$1.50. Many have been sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25 a head while other choice lots are held as high as \$1.50 and may fetch that figure before snow flies, but this of course will depend much upon the prevailing demand in the meantime. Buyers in the north, who are now preparing to contract are advised to buy their supplies under \$1.25 if it can be done, as prices are bound to run up just as soon as the demand stiffens up to a trifle as it is bound to do. There is money in a lamb at \$1.15 and we hope our people can profit by it.

There is a peculiarity in the mechanism of a sheep's jaw and grinders that helps one to understand the reason why sheep are able to get so much nutriment from their food. In noticing a sheep chewing its cud it cannot but be observed that the jaw has a peculiar motion from side to side. The branches of the lower jaw are curved together than the molars are in the upper. Then in the molars their edges have different slopes. In the upper row the face of the molar slopes very decidedly from the higher inner edge to the lower outer, while in molars of the lower jaw the face slopes from the outer edge to the higher inner. These things, together with the rough surfaces of the molars, gives a sheep the power to thoroughly grind its food.

JUDGING WOOL.

An Australian authority says that the finest and softest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert in judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of experience in rearing fine-wooled sheep and in handling wool communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good-wooled sheep. Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really fine, we first examine the shoulders as a part where the finest wool is to be found. This we take as a standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and the various parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness "even." Next we scrutinize the length of the staple, and find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates reasonable in length to that of our standard; we again declare the fleece, as regards length of staple "true and even." We next satisfy ourselves as to the density of the fleece, by feeling the staple and finding that upon a portion of the rump and loin wool, these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty. If this again gives satisfaction, we designate all the wool "even to density." Now to summarize these separate examinations: If the fleece is nearly of equal length on shoulder, rib and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins we conclude that we have a perfect sheep for producing valuable wool.

SWINE.

In selecting breeding sows, take those having fine head and ears; large, deep chest; long between fore and hind legs; short back and broad body; large hams and fine, smooth leg and hair. In selecting the male, the same points will hold good. An old sow, like an old cow, will give more milk than a young one. Hence it is said that an old sow will have larger and better pigs than a young one, because they get a bounteous supply of milk. If you have an extra fine breeding sow do not fatten her, because she is two or three years old.

ONLY A PIG.

A woman with good sense said: "Husband, I am feeding three or four worthless dogs for you and the boys and I would much rather give the milk they get to a pig for myself."

The husband replied that a pig would be an annoyance, but the wife made no reply. In a few days, however, there was a diminutive pig placed in a chicken coop and put in the back yard. It grew and thrived until it soon outgrew its quarters; so a comfortable sty was built.

Only one bushel of corn was bought, but when ten months old the pig tipped the scale at 300 pounds.

The worthless dogs are gone from the little place, another cow is in the stable and about 1000 pounds of pork are made every year; besides sausage and lard galore.—Exchange.

DISINFECTING STOCK CARS.

A plainly-marked disposition exists among swine-breeders to agitate for strict regulations by the general government for the disinfection of stock cars as an aid to the suppression of swine plague, says the Breeder's Gazette. No shadow of doubt exists as to the fact that the disease is widely scattered through the agency of unclean cars, and it is equally clear that at comparatively small cost these cars can be disinfected by the railroads.

Self-interest should dictate such protective measures, as the ravages of the plague greatly reduce the freight hauls, but as the roads will not of their own motion free their cars from the germs that carry the disease along their lines it is seriously and vigorously proposed to compel them to do so by government and state enactment. The former should of course be supplemented by the latter, as the federal authorities have no control over the lines of commerce that are not interstate. Farmers certainly know how to go about getting what they want in the way of legislation, newspapers may thunder at legislators and they give no heed, but when personal appeals reach them freely from their constituents they lend a ready ear.

HOG RAISING IN TEXAS.

As there is talk of bringing Texas hogs to the swine belt, in part to utilize the corn crop, in part to have the company of the hogs while playing at "feeding in transit" and in part to get a hog of the "sun-fish" build, so that there will not be room enough in it to contain a good, square case of cholera, the following from a Texas correspondent in the Practical Farmer, describing how swine is grown in that country, may not be without interest to the reader:

The mode of raising poor hogs, as practiced here, is so good that your readers who are tired of raising nice, fat hogs may try this plan of raising poor ones with every assurance of success. In the first place, every farmer tries to raise as many hogs as possible—twenty-five better than fifty, even if they don't feed them as much as ten ought to have—there's apt to be twenty-five or thirty of them stray off, die and get stolen, anyway. When a sow has pigs she is fed, that is, if her owner has plenty of corn and sweet potatoes; she is given all she can eat—at two mouthfuls. If he has nothing she can then out on sunshine and fresh air mixed with rain water. When the pigs have sucked the mother under these circumstances, she is no longer troubled with corpulency. The pigs wax fat and grow strong under the same liberal feeding, and after eating the corn crop in the fall, those waiting for butchering are turned into the sweet potato patch to root out the potatoes left in digging the crop; they are also given a few ears of corn to "fatten 'em up."

Hogs raised under the above plan will often dress from sixty to seventy-five pounds at a year old. Trying to raise fifty hogs on the food that five should get is poor business, yet it is just what is being done here. Being compelled to seek their own living they often roam far from home and when the owner wants them, he, with a couple of cowboys, may hunt for three or four days before finding them and getting them home. Don't keep more hogs than you can feed well. It pays better to have five good hogs and feed them all they will eat than to have fifty "razorbacks" and make them "root for a livin'."—Live Stock Indicator.

The Live Stock Indicator, in reproducing the above with apparent approval, shows an ignorance of Texas as a hog raising state that we should hardly have expected from so well informed a paper. Because there are hogs of the razorback variety still to be found in portions of the state (mainly in the piney woods of East Texas where the Practical Farmer's correspondent is probably located) is no reason why the entire state should be sized up accordingly. We thought such ideas as this were exploded long ago, along with the blood and thunder tales of Texas desperadoes and other products of the imaginative brains of journalists who had never been nearer the state of Texas than their native cities. If the Live Stock Indicator will send a man down to the live stock fair and have him take a look through the swine department, his report on the exhibits of Texas breeders will likely be in the nature of a revelation.

Mrs. Blonde (wildly)—Where did this black horse come from? Mr. Blonde—I was riding behind a black horse and he switched his tail—"This is a fine hair." "Yes, it was a fine horse."

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FINE EXHIBIT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Interesting Discussions and Papers—List of Premiums Awarded—Full Report of Proceedings.

The pretty and prosperous city of Belton was in her holiday attire last week, there being three events celebrated simultaneously there, viz.: State Horticultural Society's meeting, shooting tournament and Confederate Veterans Reunion. There was a large crowd in attendance, the city being handsomely decorated and everybody seemed bent on enjoying themselves, the only drawback being the excessive heat.

A splendid procession and trades display, decorated wagons and floats of every description, with a prominent feature of the entertainment on Thursday.

Wednesday the premium awarding committee of the Horticultural society performed its work and that night the society convened with Dr. A. M. Ragland of Pilot Point, president, in the chair, and a fair attendance of members and visitors present. Dr. R. C. Buckner opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Mr. H. B. Hillier of Belton delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. J. M. Howell of Dallas.

The president, in his opening address, reviewed the history and work of the association in the past, paying a tribute to the pioneer horticulturists in Texas who had done such a great work for the state.

President Ragland's address will be found in full in our Orchard and Garden department in this issue.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday the society met in the opera house promptly at 9 o'clock and at once proceeded to the transaction of business. Professor F. W. Malley of Hulen, for the state committee of the Gulf coast region, made a verbal report, stating the varieties of fruits they had found adaptable to that section. The following he recommended as being best for the coast country: Figs—The Celestial, with Bruneau next, but not so desirable. Never fail. Magnolia and California Smyrna he thinks identical. Pears—LeConte and Keifer best, with Gruber growing in favor because of its blight resistant qualities. Smith's Hybrid was found a more vigorous pear than either the LeConte or Keifer. Bartlett also made a satisfactory growth.

In grape culture he said that the Magora was the profitable and productive. The Concord in some localities does well, but objected to because of its bunches ripening unevenly. Chasselas and Fontainebleau are also promising and may replace Niagara.

Plums—The results of late years have been disappointing, there having been in Japanese plums great variety and discrepancy. Burbank succeeded on black land, falling on sandy land except in a few cases. Mariana Stock has been variable, being successful and the reverse in some soils. Peach stocks were unsatisfactory except in well drained soils, but the speaker thought peach stocks on the whole preferable for Japanese plums in the coast country.

Peaches—For commercial planting Waldo and Pallas are recommended, ripening the last of May; later on Thurber, Family Favorite and Chinese free. Underdunk proved an excellent bearer and must be thinned to bear a fair crop. Countess comes later and is valuable.

Apples—The only profitable varieties so far are Red June, Red Astrachan and Early Harvest.

In berries the Dallas is the leader; also the Smith county berry with Lawton promising well.

Professor Malley, in concluding an instructive and interesting talk, said if there was anyone thing above another that retarded immigration in his section it was the practice of misrepresenting the country's capacities and exaggerating as to the profits to be made on the one hand and on the other. The great mistake is made by the new settler in buying too much land.

An avoidance of these two evils will insure better satisfaction all round.

John S. Kerr of Sherman reported for the North Texas State Fruit committee representing the county included in the fifth congressional district. While North Texas was better adapted to farming and stock raising than to fruit growing there was a large line of fruits and flowers which could be profitably raised, especially for home supplies, and no home is complete without a supply of each.

Mr. Kerr recommended the following as especially suitable to his section: Strawberries—Parker Earl, also a berry which originated in Grayson county, which is a great drought resister.

Blackberries—Early Harvest is first and best; Dallas is more vigorous, outlasts any other and is the main blackberry there. Lawton, Kittatiny and others rust badly.

A discussion here ensued as to the wisdom or otherwise of removing the old cane. Mr. Faulkner thought it best to allow it remain as a protection to the young wood. Mr. Kerr said it was necessary to remove it to facilitate picking. The Dallas especially is a very thorny berry and it is almost impossible to have it picked clean.

Professor Malley said that in order to obviate that trouble growers in his section are planting on the hill system.

Continuing, Mr. Kerr said the raspberries as a rule were unsuccessful in his section, the Blackcap being the best; the dewberry is a great drought resister. Peaches and plums succeed on any variety of soil in North Texas, the best flavored and highest colored being on sandy land with clay subsoil. A wide scope of varieties in peaches might be recommended, including Health and Chinese Ching, Sneed, Mamie Ross, Family Favorite, Thurber, General Lee and Elberta.

In plums the Chickasaw do better than the Japanese varieties. Of the latter

Abundance and Botan are the best. Apples are only moderately successful and results variable in the same localities. Wherever cotton dies so also will apples.

The old standard varieties of apples have proved most successful. Among Red June, Summer Queen, Early Harvest, Astrachan, Jonathan, Ben Davis and Arkansas Black; also Spitzenberg, which has succeeded well.

In pears Kiefer and Duchess come first; Bartlett Anjou and others blight badly.

"A few years ago," said Mr. Kerr, "I saw that flowers could be raised in our section, so went ahead and tested many varieties, and now have a large list that will succeed early and late."

As regards commercial orcharding, a good deal has been done in the coast country, though not as much as in the coast country.

S. D. Thompson of Bowie, reported for North Texas, stating it was so pre-eminently a fruit country that it would be much easier to name the few varieties that failed than those that succeeded.

In plums the Japanese are not so popular. He thought a succession of American plums suited their markets best. The Wild Goose is a popular and successful variety there.

In peaches, Alexander, Early Rivers, Mamie Ross and Joe Johnson, a peach of local origin, are especially desirable, with Salway for a late peach. Red June, Astrachan and Early Harvest are the most profitable apples.

F. T. Ramsey of Austin, reported for Mr. Howell of Dallas, in Austin locality. Herdemon and Black Spanish are profitable grapes and among the new varieties Carmen on sandy land is a perfect success.

Among peaches Pallas is wonderfully productive but small. Family Favorite and Rivers are good; most varieties deteriorate but Rivers is an exception; it improves with age. He had only a few Sneed peach trees on which the late peaches were ripe and gone before Alexander came in. Sneed's value is fully established, being equal in flavor, size and quality, and ten days earlier than any other peach.

Plums were all poor in Austin neighborhood this year. Mr. Ramsey was undecided as to whether natives or Japanese were preferable. He found the Norman plum identical with Georgian in which view was corroborated by Mr. Berckmans. Bailey and Hytackio are similar. Roulette is a new plum, late, and of the same family as Golden Beauty. Forest Rose is identical with Roulette. Mr. Ramsey states he raised the best plums in his section this year which he attributed to early and shallow cultivation. He commenced cultivation of his in January.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the re-assembling of the convention Professor F. W. Malley reported for the committee on injurious insects, tree diseases and injurious fungi. He alluded to the previous efforts in this matter and gave the remedy for apple or pear scab, viz.: One pound sulphate of copper per acre, with water, applied early in the spring. For curculio, remedies must be begun in spring not later than the swelling of the buds by applying Paris green. The trouble with most growers is that they postpone treatment till the disease is upon them.

Many orchardists also make the mistake of operating during blooming time which is injurious and should be avoided. Wait till the blooms fall before giving any application.

Mr. J. S. Kerr of Sherman read a paper on "Care of Fruits" and Mr. J. M. Howell of Dallas, read one on "Small Fruits," in which he cautioned his hearers against heeding the exaggerated reports of profits from strawberry culture. One hundred dollars an acre is a good profit on this berry. In his section it was impossible to make a success of raspberries and strawberries without irrigation. Of blackberries most varieties thrive. The Dallas is a universal success. As to profits, he heard it said that one man sold \$1500 worth of two acres. His actual experience this year was as follows: Gross receipts from four acres \$420; less estimate cost of marketing, \$120; leaving \$300 as the net proceeds off four acres.

Mr. Howell endorsed Professor Malley's remarks on the evils of exaggerating crop yields. He also said it was necessary to have a complete succession of blackberries as the price frequently improves at end of the season, and when the main crop is gathered. Dewberries, he thought, were "not in it" with blackberries, they were too tender and would not bear shipment any distance. Trinity, Dallas, Kittatiny, Taylor and Lawton were a good succession list of blackberries.

Mr. Howell, concluding, introduced a basket of sickly, diminutive, wormy looking peaches which he said were the products of trees introduced by "Tennessee gougers" and possibly "California gougers" as the "Tennessee peach seedling and sold to Texas suckers at the reduced price of \$12 per dozen.

President Ragland called attention to a valuable berry originating with Mr. Austin at Pilot Point called the Jordan—larger and later than the Dallas and rust proof.

Mr. Geo. Graham of Waco, read a paper on vegetables.

Mr. C. Faulkner of Waco gave his experience in shipping fruit by the railroad. He shipped four cars to Chicago, Minneapolis and Denver, of Mamie Ross peach and Burbank plum and instructed consignees to report specially as to condition received in. The complaint made that the fruit was too loosely packed. Mr. Faulkner stated that he experienced great difficulty in

pecking peaches. It was hard to find men who would pick just right. He had to depend on negroes. In packing he now used mostly women and girls whom he found did the work more carefully and better than men. The freight was 50 cents per 100 lbs. for car shipments with 50 cents per 100 lbs. charged by the A. R. T. company for service and icing. To Minnesota the charge amounted to \$270 a car. The cars went through to Chicago in three days. On the whole he just got out. The fruit sold well enough excepting the last of each car, which lost money. He thought it would be a good idea to send mixed cars of vegetables and fruit. Mr. Faulkner covered the subject of marketing in a thoroughly practical matter which we will enlarge on shortly in the Journal.

Professor H. H. Harrington of the Texas Experiment Station read a most interesting paper on "The Soil of the Horticulturist" which he illustrated by exhibitions of the various constituents of the soil. His paper was listened to with keen attention and at conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was on motion unanimously extended to him.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick was then placed in the question box and various and sundry more or less obscure queries were first put to him. Among the replies one was in favor of keeping bees and fowls in the orchard, also plowing in dry weather to conserve moisture. Mr. Kerr remarking that it never gets too dry to plow shallow; just enough to stir the top and "keep the dark blanket on top of the ground."

Professor Harrington endorsed the last sentiment, stating it was a cardinal principle to plow deep in fall and shallow in hot weather, although at certain states it pays better to let corn go unless properly plowed; if cultivated level and shallow it's all right.

Mr. Allen of Kosse, exhibited a blackberry which was pronounced a new variety.

Two varieties of seedling peaches of Bell county origin were presented by Mr. George Proctor of Pleasanton. Adjudged till 8 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Considerable interest was developed on the first subject on the night programme, which was entitled "Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Texas," by D. O. Lively of Fort Worth. Mr. Lively read an interesting and able paper on the subject, in which he touched at length on the proposed irrigation amendment.

Mr. Lively made some considerable and strengthening additions to his paper at the eleventh hour in anticipation of opposition thereto, which was curiously reported had developed from a certain quarter.

Judge Willingham of Ballinger, at the conclusion of Mr. Lively's paper, opposed the amendment, at which point the president announced that the matter would be dropped.

The next was a report on the orphan's home orchard, by E. W. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Howell and R. C. Buckner. It was developed by this report that the fruit growers of Texas had given the home some 6000 trees; that these trees had been well worked and were growing well. Mr. Buckner stated that he needed a cottage built in the middle of that orchard, so that he could put someone there to protect it from marauders. Besides he said he wanted to start an apiary and chicken yard there. On suggestion of Judge Willingham, the secretaries called for subscriptions to aid in building the cottage.

In a little while \$145 was subscribed. The society also agreed to see to it that Dr. Buckner had bees and chickens enough for a good start when he got his cottage built. Newspapers favorable to the cottage idea were requested to open and publish subscription lists for the fund.

This matter being settled, the society concluded to finish up its business and adjourn. The following officers were elected: Dr. E. P. Stiles, Austin, president; C. Faulkner, Waco, first vice president; F. T. Ramsey, Austin, secretary; D. O. Lively, Fort Worth, treasurer; E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth, secretary.

The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the executive committee, which is composed of the officers above named.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Belton for their kindness and attention, to the press, and to Miss Stiles of Austin, for her stenographic work, were adopted and the society adjourned sine die.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The following are the premiums awarded:

Apples—Finest general collection of Texas grown fruits by an individual or horticultural society, J. R. Allen and H. B. Hillier, Belton, Tex.; second best, Irvin & Thompson, Bowie, Tex.; best collection of named varieties of apples, Wm. Butcher, Pilot Point; best red Astrachan apples, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; best red June apples, Wm. Butcher, Pilot Point; best striped June apple, C. L. Kidd, Waxahachie; best yellow horse apple, Wm. Butcher, Pilot Point; best summer Pearmain, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; best Summer Queen, W. P. McKinley, Blanket; best Jonathan, W. C. Butcher, Pilot Point; best Carter Blue, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best Yellow Transparent, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; best new apple of Texas origin, J. T. Kerr, Sherman; best Buckingham, Wm. Butcher, Pilot Point; best plate crab apples, J. S. Kerr, Sherman; best plate Whitney, Irvin & Thompson, Bowie; best plate Transcendent, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point.

Pears—Best collection of named varieties of pears, A. M. Ragland; best plate any variety not named in catalogue, F. Burgher, Belton; best Kiefer, C. L. Kidd, Waxahachie; best Clapp's Favorite, W. P. McKinley, Blanket; best LeConte, C. Faulkner, Waco; best Howell, Wm. Butcher; best Seckle, A. M. Ragland; best Duchess, Garber, Superfine and Edmonds, A. M. Ragland; best Alamo, J. D. Kerr, Sherman.

Plums—Best collection of named varieties, Irvin & Thompson, Bowie; best Stump the World, C. L. Kidd, Waxahachie; best Stonewall Jackson, C. Faulkner, Waco; best Thurber, C. W. Wood, Swan; best Old Miron d'ing, and best Mrs. Brett, C. W. Wood, Swan.

Plums—Best collection of named varieties, F. T. Ramsey, Austin. Also to same party, best Wooten and Burbank; best plate of any variety not named in the catalogue, E. A. Welsenberger; best Salsuma, Chabot and Douglas, A. M. Ragland; best Ark. Lombard, C. L. Kidd; best New Chickasaw or native Texas, Hillier & Allen, Belton; best

Kelsey, Japan, C. W. Wood; best Abundance, John Hurley, Fort Worth. Grapes—Best plate any variety not named in catalogue, George Badart, Belton; best plate Moore's Early, Concord, Hermon, E. C. Campbell; best plate Triumph and Lenoir, J. C. Bowman; best Diana, Fort Wayne, Agam; best Worden, Brilliant and Black July, A. M. Ragland; best Goethe and Empire State, Irvin & Thompson; best Golden Chassells, E. A. Welsenberger; best Lady Washington, Eaton and Muscat, Geo. Badart.

Vegetables—Best half dozen beets, turnip-shaped varieties, J. R. Allen, Belton; best head of cabbage, N. W. Shanklin; best half dozen cucumbers, H. B. Hillier; best half dozen ears green corn and best half dozen beets, long varieties, Geo. Graham, Waco; best watermelon, Kolbs Gem, J. K. Garber, Belton; best watermelon for shipping, J. R. Allen; best watermelon, eating or home market, Geo. Graham, Waco; best muskmelon, J. B. Allen; best cantaloupe, H. B. Hillier; best half peck of Irish potatoes, W. L. McGeehee, Sparta; best half dozen tomatoes, H. H. Shanklin; best squash, Geo. Graham; best pumpkin, H. A. White, Belton.

Household—Best collection jellies, preserves and pickles, Mrs. V. H. Allen, Belton; best wine, E. C. Campbell; best honey, J. T. Reese, Belton.

Special Premiums—Best five named tested plums, A. M. Ragland; best five named tested grapes and best collection of named grapes, J. C. Bowman; best general display of fruits grown in Bell county, J. R. Allen.

NOTES ON THE MEETING.

There must be some radical change made so as to excite more general interest in the society. The grand work it is doing is not nearly realized as it should be.

The attendance was not large, but lack of numbers was partly compensated for by the interest and enthusiasm of the members present.

J. R. Allen, H. B. Hillier and N. H. Shanklin, all devoted and successful horticulturists, exerted every effort for the entertainment of their guests.

The Tyler delegation were conspicuous by their absence, being detained at home presumably on account of the fruit palace celebration at that place.

Messrs. T. B. Munson of Denison, Wm. Watson of Brenham and G. H. O'nderson of Nursery were three of the veterans whose presence was sorely missed.

C. Faulkner of Waco, was a prominent figure in every sense of the word. The Journal representative got some interesting items from Mr. Faulkner, which will be used shortly in our orchard department.

D. O. Lively of Fort Worth, treasurer of the association, was re-elected to that position.

Continued on Page 3.

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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

Continued from Page 2.

Prof. F. W. Malley of Hulen, was one of the most useful workers at the meeting. Prof. Malley is running a big nursery in the coast country and at the same time conducting a series of experiments to determine the best varieties adapted to his section, and also making systematic investigations regarding tree diseases and insect enemies.

Judge Willingham of Ballinger, after his speech on the irrigation question, satisfied the assemblage that he not only came "loaded for bear," but that as a stump speaker he was a "jim dandy," notwithstanding his modest protests that he never made a speech in his life. The judge is an old resident of Runnels county and has a splendid orchard of several thousand trees there.

At the close of Thursday morning's proceedings a knot of members discussed apiculture. One of the sages, with profoundly serious countenance, pronounced the question with assumed gravity as to whether the large gorilla apt to be as the little varieties of apes were included in this study. By way of reply a counter query was asked Mr. Kirkpatrick by Mr. Faulkner as to the advisability of a cross between the honey bee and lightning bug so as to insure night as well as day workers. The sage, with a look of incredulity would, as most anything was possible by crossing; for instance, he has understood that the crossing of a Texas long horn with a locomotive produced a full blood Shorthorn. This provoked a further question as to the advisability of hybridizing the Texas long horn with a berry to produce strawberries and cream.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A SOUTHERN HORTICULTURE

Looking backward through the swift receding years, we see quite forty years ago the first foundation stone laid by that famous old veteran, P. J. Breckmans of Augusta, Ga.

These were and are produced in hybridizing our native wild varieties with varieties of domestic types. A splendid example and most valuable lesson on this line is given in the results obtained in grape culture by hybridizing native wild grapes with cultivated sorts, by J. P. Munson. Only a few, perhaps, are aware of the extent of Mr. Munson's experiments. He tells us in his recent catalogue that out of about 75,000 hybrid seedling grapes he selected about 1000 of the most vigorous, healthy and promising, planted them in vineyards from time to time to trial and put them through a series of careful tests, along with leading standard varieties, and under the same conditions. After fruiting from six to eight years in his own and numerous other grounds in different parts of the country, he has up to the present time offered plants for sale of forty of the 75,000 that have given greatest promise of value. As we remarked, very few people have any conception of the tremendous amount of practical toil involved in the production and testing of many thousand seedlings to preserve less than forty that are believed worthy of extended trial.

Now, with renewed thanks to the good people of Belton for the liberal provision they have made for our comfort and entertainment, and the earnest wish that your society may have a pleasant, harmonious session, fruitful of good results, we await your further pleasure.

If you have any doubt about quality of leather and merits of the Up-to-Date Flexible Saddle, order one from Padgett Bros., Dallas, all uncertainties on that score will be most agreeably dispelled.

Which is the most profitable cow to keep? It is the cow that produces the most at the least cost. In the ninety days' test at the World's Fair the best cow cleared a profit of over \$73, and the poorest a profit of only \$24. Turning now to the food account, we find that the cost of food in both cases was practically the same, yet one cow had a profit of 10 times the other. The profit upon practically the same food. There are cows in every herd that have this ability; find them out. In these days of keen competition we must reduce the cost of production, and this aspect of the question should always be taken into consideration.

is against this she produces less butter per head of cattle than any state or territory pretending at all to improve the grades. This fact was crystallized into a national byword twenty years ago, perhaps, by Theodore Tilton, then a student at the University of California, on many hills and prairies seen from the car windows, milkless coffee and imported butter on hotel tables, impressed the marvelous truth upon him that Texas had more cattle and less butter than any other state in any state in the Union. In those days the injection of butter and milk producing cattle into the Texas cattle industry was scarcely considered. Now, thanks to the state for as an example of the "open range" and immigration, graded animals are fast becoming the rule everywhere. In this regard the educated demand is doing its work. As to the supply of butter now

making up the new World as a herd, and the Texas cowboys are the herders. Texas shows as a rule more cattle to each county than do the western ranges. In Dallas county there are 50,-000 to 60,000 head of cattle. One-tenth that number is a fair average for such counties as Floyd, Crosby or Lubbock. The range cowboys have a few light-milch strains are cultivated to a greater extent in the farming sections, with corresponding better facilities for herding, feeding and developing the butter qualities of the animal. It is evident that the range section, which in the main is local, has no chance to improve the form of meat, is not so well adapted to the dairy. But the lands of cereals and cotton seed are wasting their substance in paying too much attention to well-fed stock for the markets, instead of producing a decrease of cattle supply and a constant increase of the ranges for the loss, thus creating an endless chain of circumstances unfavorable to preserving for butter purposes the improved grades, inroads upon which for the meat market necessitate the crossing of the pure bred process of crossing and breeding with common Westerns. It is not implied that Texas does not in some measure reap the benefit of the market for dairy product. It is the exception and not the rule, however, and until Texas butter can stand its place among the lists of the general market the industry may be considered as undeveloped.

Arrest the progress of the disease by the timely use of
Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and
favorite remedy of increasing
popularity. Always cures
SICK HEADACHE,

chickens came so covered with patents that I could not write my name I would have to write "Patented by me." I do not believe I like it as well, though. A brooding hen is like a hen as a bottom heat brooder, as I believe it is. A chicken is like a baby, when its feet is warm it is more liable to be comfortable, and doesn't grandma find out the condition of baby's feet the first thing she sees, and toast them accordingly? While on brooders I have seen one of one a neighbor who I hatched some incubator chicks for fixed up. He built it on the hot-bed principle: Dug a hole of right size and twelve to fourteen inches deep; filled this with compost. Then he stowed a common store box, intact, in the hole, and covered it with a door and a small exit attached run. He was phenomenally successful in raising them, which speaks volumes for the brooder, as proper heat is the most necessary adjunct to raising small chickens. Here is an improvement should you wish to raise them with more expense. Get your box much larger than your bed. Make your hot-bed as large as a window sash. Around the sash tack a strip of woolen goods slashed into silts. Stand the sash on loose rollers as chickens grow under the silts. You then have both top and bottom heat, and a self-regulator, as the chicks can come out into the box if too warm.

As I have before remarked, I have rather let the chickens "go it," and devoted my attention to market garden, which has led to various discoveries, among others, why we don't always get good prices. Here is an illustration: Potatoes at \$2.50 a bushel, and chickens at \$1.50 a dozen, driving in with two wagonloads—forty bushels. Without even asking the prevailing prices, he offered the lot for \$1.50 per bushel. It is the same way with chickens, eggs, etc. A farmer needs a little cash for groceries. He accordingly loads up; is satisfied if he gets \$1.50 a dozen, and he is not, perhaps, so much less of what he might get, or how it affects others. The fanciers have patted themselves on the shoulder and bragged that poultry, in spite of all, has held its own. And, 'tis true, we pay the same price for a choice setting of eggs as we do for a dozen years ago, before the bottom fell out of the market. But we consider that wages are more than cut in two, that a good horse, and sometimes a cow, can be had for the price of a single fowl or clutch of eggs. I ask in all candor, is it fair? Ought we not to feel ashamed, and tote fairer prices for our fowls, and give him a chance to improve before we reject him? Or so you have an "off" fowl, either in color or some trifling defect, don't condemn it to the block, but give the farmer a chance to improve, by asking a reasonable price, or swapping with him. It may not be policy, but, oh, dear me, the human race, I wish we could see the reaction. The price system with choice eggs that we eat rather than give a fellow man a chance with.

No brood of hens will lay an egg each day for any very long time without a period of rest. This is true even of what is called the non-sitting varieties. The small egg-laying breeds, however, though sometimes not more than one or two between different settings. It is really surprising to see a small hen—and some of the best layers are usually small—beginning to lay eggs when she is within three days of her first setting. For its bulk, the egg furnishes the most nutritious food that a man can eat. Except its shell, everything is eatable and palatable. But all hens are not equally good in laying. To produce a new coat of feathers takes much of the same kind of nutrition as to produce an egg. During this period, therefore, egg production and feathering are mutually exclusive. In cold weather the fowl does not usually begin laying until spring.

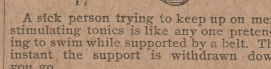
Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and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

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

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

Best agent or address
D. J. PRICE, G. P. and T. A.,
Palestine, Tex.



The debilitating weakness, nervousness and digestive disorder which indicates a state of mal-nutrition can only be overcome by a scientific remedy like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which acts directly upon the digestive and blood-making organs, and effects the nutritive transformation of food into rich, healthy blood, which carries genuine permanent vitality to every corner of the system.

It is vastly more nutritious than mal-
extracts. It does not paralyze the nerve,
but feeds them with health. It is better
than cod liver oil emulsions. It is assim-
lated by the weakest stomachs. It does
not make flabby useless fat, but muscular
strength and healthy nerve-force. It is the
only perfect invigorant for corpulent people.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Per Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There were no other symptoms at first, excepting that my head seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation around my middle, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians, but without success. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was sent me, and I got it, and commenced the use of it. It began to ease a change for the better. I was able to eat again, and after taking a few bottles of assistance. I could now cook Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Peppermint Cure' cured me. I have since been free of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said I had 'dropsy' and that my disease was going into pulmonary consumption. I have quite recovered from all this, and am now feeling fine. Thank God that my cure is permanent."

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEX.

500 well-bred, first class Palo Pinto steer yearlings at \$15 per head, fall delivery.
A choice, well-bred little herd of 200 Palo Pinto raised cattle at \$16 per head, including the one, two and three year old steers.
800 well-bred one and two-year old steers, natives of Coleman county. Will be held on fine grass and water and delivered in November at \$15 for the yearlings and \$19 for the two-year olds.
A herd of 1800 well-bred, Panhandle mixed-stock cattle, including 500 two-year old steers. Price \$18.50 per head. These cattle are located near Memphis, Texas, on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad.

A choice, well bred herd of about 8000 cattle, located in the Panhandle, near the Fort Worth & Denver railroad; ranch contains something over 100,000 acres, about one-fourth of which is patented, balance held by very favorable lease. This is one of the finest bred herds and best equipped ranches in the Panhandle. It will be sold at less than its actual value.

A herd of 1400 graded stock cattle which will class about as follows: 650 cows, 400 calves, 100 heifer 2-year olds, 200 steer yearlings, 25 high grade bulls. These cattle are located on a first-class leased pasture about 35 miles from San Angelo. The pasture contains something over 11,000 acres enclosed with splendid fence; cross fences, 2 good ranch houses with small farms, 3 good wells and windmills; in fact everything in first class shape. This property is leased for five years at an average of 3 1/2 cts. per acre. The cattle will be sold, delivered any time between this and the 1st of December, at \$14.00 per head including calves. The purchaser can have refusal of the lease and ranch improvements at \$3,000.00.

2200 acres of first-class grazing land, a part of which is also well suited for agricultural purposes, located within one mile of two railroads and within 25 miles of Fort Worth, at \$6.50 per acre.

1440 acres 7 miles Southeast of Abilene, fenced and cross-fenced with good four-wire, cedar-post fence. Fine running water, plenty of timber, large tank 20 feet deep. New house and stable for ten horses. About 100 acres in cultivation. Price \$6,000 00.

8,000 acres near Red River in Montague county and immediately on both the Rock Island and the M. K. & T. railroads and adjoining the town of Ringgold. All first class agricultural land; also thickly covered with fine grass. Will be sold on easy terms, at \$10 per acre.

A fine farm of about 1,000 acres in Valley of Jim Ned Creek, Taylor county. All first class farming land. Three sets of buildings; plenty of good water; fine orchard, house, large barn, windmill and tank. One of the best improved farms in Western Texas. Will sell entire tract or in lots of 320 acres each, at \$8 per acre.

7000 acres of Patented land and 9000 acres held by lease, all enclosed with a good 4-barb wire and Cedar post fence, on the head of the Colorado river, in Howard and Borden counties, 25 miles from Big Springs; fine grass, good shelter and abundance of surface water. The patented land will be sold on easy terms at \$1.25 per acre, throwing in leases and improvements.

200,000 acres under good wire fence, divided into three pastures. Twenty-five miles of running, living water, several wells and windmills, fine grass and an abundance of shelter. Our client owns 65,000 acres of this land which controls the water and the situation. Will sell the patented land at \$1 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 6 per cent interest and throw in fences, improvements, range rights, etc. This ranch is located in the Southern Panhandle and is one of the best ranch properties in the State.

A large 14,000 acre ranch, near the county seat and center of Sterling county; equal distance from San Angelo, Big Springs and Colorado, within about 43 miles of each, and above the quarantine line. Fine grass land; has permanent running water in North Concho river; land mostly rolling, but has some fine valleys on North Concho and tributaries. About 9000 acres of this land is patented; the remainder is State School land, held by lease at 3c per acre per annum. The entire 14,000 acres is enclosed with a good barbed-wire cedar post fence. The 9000 acres of patented land will be sold at \$1 75 per acre, leases and improvements thrown in. TERMS—\$2000 00 cash, balance extending over 6 years in annual payments of \$2000 00 each, at 5 per cent interest. This is a rare bargain with exceptionally easy terms.

A ranch of 5700 acres in a solid body, enclosed with a splendid four-barbed-wire cedar post fence located in the southern part of Jones county, above the quarantine line, within 6 miles of Merkel, a thriving little station on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and within 16 miles of Abilene, one of the biggest and best towns on the Texas & Pacific west of Fort Worth. Fully 75 per cent of this tract is first-class agricultural land, it being the rich red land that has made the Brazos valleys so noted for their fertility. The entire tract is covered with good mesquite turf, and well supplied with lasting water. PRICE—\$3 00 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time to suit at a low rate of interest

We are continually adding to our list, and can usually furnish any required number of any kind or class of cattle on short notice and at their market value.

Scott-Harrold Building - Fort Worth, Texas

BRANCH OFFICES:

Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.	Thomas Building, 312 Main Street, (Dallas, Texas.
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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."
DEPART ARRIVE
9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo. Riv. Local 6:00 p.m.
1:10 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col.,
Spring and Pueblo Fast Express. 7:35 a.m.
Leaving Time 11th and Pecan Sts. Depot
5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
12:10 a.m. Mail and Express. 2:45 p.m.
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 3:30 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
7:50 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:45 p.m.
8:50 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m.
9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
9:30 a.m. K.C. St. L. & Chicago M. & Ex. 6:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m. K.C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
7:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston M. & Ex. 9:35 p.m.
7:45 p.m. Antonio Mail and Express 9:40 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
8:00 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.
8:10 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH FROM SOUTH
7:55 a.m. St. Louis Canaan Rail. 9:25 p.m.
9:50 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express 7:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m.
Dallas News Train. 8:05 a.m.
8:10 a.m. Dallas Local. 11:25 a.m.
10:30 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford Local. 7:30 p.m.
7:40 p.m. Dallas Local.

Fort Worth Market.
Total sales at the stock yards here for the week ending Saturday, July 17, were:
Cattle, 839 head.
Hogs, 2315 head.
Sheep, 93 head.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY
furnish their market report and representative sales as follows: Our market here continues strong at a little better prices for best fat cows, caused by the increased demand and light receipts. We sold some cows this week as high as \$25.00, which is higher than cows have sold for on this market for the last three weeks. We can find ready sale for all the fat cows at from \$22.00 to \$24.00 on arrival. We have also a very strong demand for all classes of cattle, including steers, two year olds and feeders. Our market as follows: Beef steers \$16.00 to \$23.25, feeders \$2.75 to \$3.00, fat cows as above, medium cows \$18.00 to \$20.00, fat cow hogs \$23.10 to \$24.00. Hogs 5c higher. Chicago 15,000 cattle, market strong; St. Louis 5300 cattle, steady; Kansas City 5000 cattle, steady to strong.

Some of our sales: 6 cows, average 1200 lbs., \$17.75; 30 cows, 830 lbs., \$22.25; 2 cows, 230 lbs., \$2.00; 30 steers, 1085 lbs., \$2.75; 1 cow, 2200 lbs., 1 bull, 1150 lbs., \$17.75; 10 cows, 750 lbs., \$2.20; 1 cow and calf, \$20.00; 32 cows, 830 lbs., \$2.10; 4 cows, 730 lbs., \$2.10; 13 cows, 840 lbs., \$2.20; 2 steers, 1120 lbs., \$2.75; 93 sheep, \$1.25 per head; 15 cows, 714 lbs., \$2.30; 30 cows, 992 lbs., \$2.12; 27 cows, 820 lbs., \$2.00; 8 bulls, 1123 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bull, 730 lbs., \$1.25; 22 cows, 950 lbs., \$2.25; 35 hogs, 212 lbs., \$3.15; 4 cows, 653 lbs., \$2.20; 7 canners, 807 lbs., \$1.75; 23 canners, 835 lbs., \$2.25; 24 cows, 689 lbs., \$2.00; 21 cows, 727 lbs., \$2.10; 1 calf, \$7.00; 17 oxen, 1062 lbs., \$1.65; 5 cows, 796 lbs., \$1.90; 24 cows, 760 lbs., \$1.90; 4 steers, 710 lbs., \$2.20; 22 steers, 1123 lbs., \$2.50; 3 stags, 930 lbs., \$1.50; 30 yearlings, \$10.00 per head; 1 stag, 1220 lbs., \$1.75; 25 steers, 750 lbs., \$2.25; 21 steers, \$13.50 per head; 4 cows, 795 lbs., \$1.90; 15 yearlings, \$10.00 per head; 9 cows, 760 lbs., \$2.25; 35 steers, \$16.50 per head; 9 canners, 716 lbs., \$1.90; 2 springers, 720, \$15.50 each; 3 yearlings, \$10.00 per head; 4 cows, \$14.00 per head; 5 cows, \$14 lbs., \$2.25; 25 steers, \$15.00; 925 lbs., \$2.80; 2 cows, 955 lbs., \$2.50; 19 cows, \$45 lbs., \$2.00; 23 steers, 830 lbs., \$2.35; 25 cows, 681 lbs., \$2.15; 23 cows, 933, \$2.50; 5 cows, 760 lbs., \$2.25.

N. G. Lane of Childress, was a visiting cattleman here Wednesday.
Berry Gatewood of Ennis, a prominent cattleman, was in the city Friday.
Col. W. P. Gaines of Austin, a prominent citizen of the metropolis, was in the city Monday.
R. K. Wylie and wife of Rannels county, passed through Fort Worth on their way east on Friday.
C. W. White of Waco, whose ranch is in the Pecos in New Mexico, was in the city a few days last week.
J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, came down from the territory on the 16th. He is shipping to his pasture there.
L. Shumaker of Decatur, a well known cattleman, was in the city Thursday on his way to Kansas City.

Sanford Wilson, of Archer City, sends the Journal the welcome news of a fine rain having fallen there Friday night and Saturday morning.
S. H. Cowan of this city, of the firm of Matlock, Cowan and Burney, left Friday for Midland and other western points on legal business.
G. T. Reynolds of Albany, a prominent cattleman of the firm of Reynolds Brothers, was in the city Monday on his way back to Montana.

C. W. Holt of the land department of George B. Loving & Co., went to Austin Saturday on a mission of special interest to himself—and somebody else.
H. T. Keenan of Chicago, general live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was in the city Friday in the interest of his company.
Chas. T. Ketterson of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was in the city Monday. Mr. Ketterson is a bright young stockman who has stock interests in Palo Pinto county.

A. G. Crump of De Kalb, was in the city Monday. Mr. Crump is a prosperous stockraiser and dealer, with interests also in Hall county, where he was taking a couple of cars of cattle.
Miss Susie Hyman of Stephenville, visited our city last week. Miss Hyman will be remembered as the young lady who made such a determined and winning fight for the Stephenville post-office.

S. B. Burnett is back in the city from an extended trip to his ranch in Wichita county and the Kiowa and Comanche country. He brings glowing accounts of the condition of affairs generally in that section.
C. J. Larimer, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, returned Thursday from a trip to Big Springs. He reports that there is much need of rain there, and that corn and cotton are being damaged.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, was in the city Monday on his way to Laredo. Mr. Cutbirth says they had light showers in his section last week. Prospects for cotton crop is good and corn is also all right and will yield well.

E. L. Huffman, secretary, and D. O. Lively, treasurer, of the Texas State Horticultural society, also P. W. Hunt, associate editor of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, attended the society's annual meeting at Belton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, and report having had a first rate time. Mr. Lively was accompanied by his wife.

Ed B. Beck of Sulphur Springs, in forwarding subscription to the Journal to be mailed to a friend who he says took a liking to it after reading his, adding: "When my time is up, notify me and I will promptly renew. I am now putting up 100 acres of sorghum making ensilage of it, have had fine luck in saving it this week." Mr. Beck is a progressive stockman and his ensilage experiments will be watched with interest.

Jared G. Smith of Washington, D. C., was in the city Monday. Mr. Smith holds the position of agriculturalist in the agricultural department and is making a trip through Texas, in conformity with instructions from Secretary Wilson, to obtain data relative to the various grasses and forage plants of the state, those most cultivated, best adapted and most profitable here, etc. Mr. Smith left the city Tuesday for various points on the line of the Texas and Pacific railway.

Traffic Manager W. V. Newlin, of the Cattle Raisers' association, has favored the Journal with schedule of stock cattle rates within the state as issued by the railroad commission of Texas, and in effect July 6, 1897. The reduction based on 25-foot cars, run from \$1.50 to \$8.55 per car, according to distance. Mr. Newlin states that so far he has been unable to obtain any reduction on beef cattle but has the matter in hand and hopes to obtain this reduction very soon. The Journal hopes to publish the rates above alluded to in an early issue.

Geo. R. Ruffin of Hope, Ark., was a visitor in the city Tuesday in the interest of the Reliance Belting Co., whom he represents. Mr. Ruffin is a breeder of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs, and has at present a couple of young bulls for sale which he advertises in this issue. By reference thereto it will be seen that they possess some of the most noted strains of Jersey blood, and are therefore worth the attention of Jersey breeders. Mr. Ruffin invites correspondence from any who may be interested in Jerseys or Berkshires, assuring them they will be treated right in every respect.

The Red Cross Stock Farm of Austin have recently made a unique sale which they may well be proud of. It was a bunch of registered Holstein-Friesian cows, consisting of 10 cows, America and of which full particulars will be found in a letter from the efficient manager, J. B. Mitchell, which will be found elsewhere. The Red Cross Stock Farm has achieved an enviable reputation for breeding only Holstein cattle, but Berkshire hogs, fine poultry and Collie Shepherd dogs. They are liberal advertisers, and reap the benefit of a judicious use of printer's ink, having a regularly increasing circle of customers acquired by these means, and retained by square dealing.

B. C. Rhome of Rhome, was in the city Saturday arranging for the erection of a new residence on his recently purchased property in this city. The work is to be commenced at once and when completed Col. Rhome and family will move into the city. Replying to a Journal man's enquiry as to what he had been doing lately in the way of sales of Hereford stock, Col. Rhome said: "I made a nice little sale last week—nine head of registered Hereford yearling bulls, sold to the Kennedy Pasture company of Corpus Christi, for \$1000. These bulls possess the Wilton, Anxiety and Grove 3rd strains—none better. I have a splendid lot of calves of the same blood which will be on the market after a while."

C. L. Edwards of Granbury, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Edwards is a solid farmer and trucker, who believes in diversity of crops and plans his operations on these lines. He states that there will be about enough corn made in his section for home consumption. Cotton is beginning to need rain, and shedding the blooms. The early corn will make a fair crop, while the late planting is light and chaffy. Mr. Edwards says their best crops this year are on the shinnery land, which is sandy with clay subsoil and retains moisture. The difference in the crops

on this land and all the other is very marked. Mr. Edwards says he intends in future paying more attention to his Irish potato crop, which he thinks is now one of the most profitable for the trucker.

E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth, gives it as his opinion that Texas will, taking the state as a whole, make about a half crop of corn. Cotton up to date doing nicely, the fields unusually clean and well worked but the stalk of the plant small. The general opinion is cashier of the Fort Worth National bank, has extensive farming and cattle interests and keeps in close touch with conditions generally throughout the country. When conversing with a Journal representative Saturday he stated that he had received telegrams that morning from his partner, Mr. Winfield Scott, who went to Lalletta, I. T., where they have extensive cattle interests, stating that their foreman, Mr. J. R. Davis had just been killed by lightning. Mr. Harrold stated that the deceased was an intelligent and faithful man only about thirty years of age, and he regretted the accident very much.

Hon. B. B. Paddock, mayor of Fort Worth, arrived in the city Friday on his return from a five months' visit to England. He brought glowing accounts of the prosperity of that country and of the plethora of money awaiting investment there. Mayor Paddock thinks that Texas and Texas conditions are hardly understood and realized even at this late date. Many gentlemen above the average of intelligence and information seem to think that Texas was still the home of the outlaw and the desperado. He says that the bank rate there is only two per cent, and hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle awaiting investment in all the large cities. He thinks there is a great deal of prejudice there against American investment on account of the instability in our national politics. Mayor Paddock says he was splendidly entertained everywhere he went and returned with decidedly favorable impressions of the mother country.

C. W. Holt of Fort Worth, left the city Saturday for Austin on a mission of peculiar interest to himself and one more. It was no less than to enter the holy estate of matrimony, which he did by marrying Miss Ellen Doyle. The bride is the amiable and accomplished daughter of an old and highly respected resident of Austin, and the groom is well and favorably known throughout the state. He is a land surveyor of considerable experience, and probably as well posted in Texas land matters as any man in the state. Mr. Holt, who is now connected with the land department of George B. Loving & Co., received the following congratulatory telegram from his Fort Worth friends: "Accept congratulations, desiring for bride and groom time unclouded by adversity, with life's lease chained by tranquility, compassed by felicity, squared by prosperity and leveled by longevity." The wedding took place on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Holt returning to the city the following day.

J. E. Ferguson of La Plata, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Ferguson is a prominent cattleman with stock interests in what is termed the "strip," about fifty miles southwest of Amarillo. He also has flourishing interests in Hill county. Mr. Ferguson devotes considerable attention to the improvement of his stock and has a fine lot of graded Shorthorn steers. He makes a practice of weaning his calves, and at weaning time feeds the latter in the corral, which gentles and makes them accustomed to penning, so they are later on ready to go on feed at any time, which is a considerable item in their favor in the eyes of feeder buyers. Mr. Ferguson says his grass has been extremely good all the year, but is now getting to look dried up. He expressed interest in the dipping operations soon to be inaugurated at the yards here, and wishes for their success. "But," said Mr. Ferguson, "while I do not doubt that a couple of dippings will kill all the ticks, I am not entirely satisfied that alone will render cattle harmless to communicate fever, or in other words, destroy all fever germs." Mr. Ferguson seems to think that the recent sickness of the Diamond V herd of cattle in Randall county was undoubtedly Texas fever.

BIG CATTLE SALE.
Last week the Journal reported particulars of the largest cattle trade effected here in many years, wherein Geo. B. Loving & Co., cattle and ranch commission dealers of this city, sold the cattle and ranch of the Continental Land and Cattle company in Montana. The sale aggregating close on half a million dollars, being the largest transaction of the kind here in many years and as far as we know, the first herd of Montana cattle ever sold by a Texas commission firm. Messrs. Loving & Co. have within the past few days effected another big sale, having sold the cattle and ranch of Messrs. W. McCutcheon & Bro. of Alpine, to Messrs. John W. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T. This herd numbers about 18,000 head of she cattle, the steers having been previously disposed of. The price paid was \$12 per head for the cattle, and \$20.00 for the ranch and improvements. One hundred head of saddle horses were also included in the deal at the same price as the cattle. Messrs. McCutcheon & Bro. started this ranch about fifteen years ago and since that time have built up the herd to its present proportions. The cattle are fair average West Texas stock with about 400 good, graded bulls in the herd. The ranch, which is located in Jeff Davis county, contains 250,000 acres of leased land, all fenced and subdivided into interior pastures. About 100 miles of fencing is in use on the ranch, which is one of the finest watered in the state, being supplied by springs and bold, running streams. Delivery of the cattle begins September 1st and will continue as fast as possible until completed. Mr. J. W. Gibson, now of Waggoner, I. T., formerly of Pecos on the Pecos river, subsequently moving to his present location, has been very successful in the Indian Territory, but realizing the probability of cattlemen being shut out of that country, determined, with excellent judgment, to secure a Texas ranch while opportunity offered. His partner, Mr. T. A. Parkinson, is also a successful young cattleman, secretary and treasurer of the Indian Territory Cattlemen's Protective association and son of the president of the First National bank of Waggoner, I. T.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.
The storm waves will reach this meridian and other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:
July 22.—Warmer.
July 23.—Cool.
July 24.—Moderating.
July 25.—Warmer.
July 26.—Threatening.
July 27.—Changeable.
July 28.—Cooler.
July 29.—Cool.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster.
St. Joseph, Mo., July 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th and the next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 28th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 29th, great central valleys 30th to August 1st, eastern state August 2d. Storm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 28th, great central valleys 30th, eastern state August 1st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 31, great central valleys August 2d, eastern states August 4th.
Temperature of the week ending July 24th will average below normal if we include Canada and the United States. Locally temperature will range much below east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, including eastern Canada. The southern state and the Rocky mountain country will average above.

Rainfall of the week will be about normal in the northern states except New England and about normal in the southeastern states. In New England and the southern states west of the Mississippi rainfall will be below normal.

The period of cool weather in eastern Canada and the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio—particulars of which were published in June—is expected to begin its work not far from July 17th.

More rainfall is expected over the last half of July in the east gulf than in the west gulf cotton states.
August general forecasts will be published in bulletin of July 31st.
Preparatory to the general forecasts for August the following facts about August weather are stated:
The months of August, September and October make up the hurricane season, because tropical storms are most frequent during these months. Of the 12 hurricanes referred to, 5 first appeared near the Windward Islands.
Two of these curved east of the Florida peninsula, 2 disappeared over the Gulf of Mexico in 1886, and upon reaching the Texas coast, on the 20th, destroyed Indianola; passing thence northward they dissipated over the southern Rocky Mountain region during the 21st and 23d.

Two cyclones apparently originated near the Bahamas, one of which curved northeastward off the North Carolina coast, and the other reached the Louisiana coast and moved thence northeastward over the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys, New England, and Nova Scotia.

The remaining 5 cyclones appeared north of the West Indies and east of the seventieth meridian. One of these reached the North Carolina coast August 23, 1893, skirted the middle Atlantic coast, and crossed New England. Another was the destructive storm which devastated the south Atlantic coast on the 27th and 28th of August, 1893. The mechanism of these destructive storms, which is very interesting, will be given under September.

The hot waves of August come from two sources. They originate in a mass of heated air on the Rocky Mountain plains and gradually move eastward from thence.

On the other hand, a high area settles over the south Atlantic and Gulf states with the effect of charging the stagnant air with heat, as if the eastward circulation in the upper air was suspended for quite long intervals of time.

Short range forecasts should be made a success by the national weather bureau. Such success is possible, however, only through the aid that can be given, and will soon be offered, through long range planetary meteorology.

There should be no conflict of interest between short range and long range forecasts. The work of making weather records and of making short range forecasts—that is 24 to 36 hours in advance—properly belongs to the national weather bureau officials.

But those officials have completely failed in even getting a starting point for long range forecasts and they are making no progress in short range forecasts because they have not the principles of planetary meteorology.
The writer firmly believes that these systems will soon be brought together greatly to the benefit of both, and that this union will bring meteorology to its general favor.

With these ideas in view I quote recent expressions of a friend of the national weather bureau, as follows:
"The most significant development in weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period at least sixteen hours longer than at present and more accurately, has been attained by the weather bureau and soon will bear practical fruit."
"This is the result of experiments with kites flown at distances of one or two miles above the surface of the earth, which has been quietly conducted at Washington City for some weeks."

"Daily readings have been taken at this altitude and the fact has been established that shifting of the wind occurs at a mile level above the earth's surface, from twelve to sixteen hours before the same change of direction occurs on the surface."
"This is due to the same forces which operate to cause wind shifts to precede a storm, one condition being dependent on the other."
"Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has taken great interest in the experiments, which were made by Chief Moore of the weather bureau, and his consultations with Prof. Moore have resulted in the formulation of a policy which will make weather predictions more valuable in the future."
"The most imperfect part of weather forecasts now is the prediction as to rain or snow. Meteorologists for the past ten years have been impressed with the fact that future data as to

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows. In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.
R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

storms must come from a knowledge of upper air conditions.
"The aeroplane investigations have reached that point where it can be safely stated that within six months the government weather bureau, for the first time in the history of any meteorological service, can construct a telegraphic synchrois chart based on air conditions one mile above the earth."
"This chart will cover the conditions between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, at the outset."
"Chief Moore says this step probably will mark a new epoch in the weather forecasting problem. With these high level readings the bureau will have the moisture content of the upper strata as well as the lower. It will be seen how important this double information is when it is considered that the strata of air may be shifting of the wind become mixed within twenty-four hours and that the precipitation will depend upon the average moisture of the mass."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.
SHEEP FOR SALE.
One of the choicest and best flocks on the plains is offered for sale; consists of about 2000 wethers 1800 lambs (mostly half-Shropshires) and 2700 ewes from yearlings up. Flock has sheared 12 pounds. One thousand of these lambs will average 60 pounds by Sept. 1. This offer is worth attention, as the flock is such as is hard to duplicate in Texas.
GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

The Brackett (Kinney Co.) News: Kinney county farmers are rejoicing over an abundant harvest, the best in many years. J. W. Weaver, "Jolly Mac," the well known stockman, was in the city Tuesday, looking well and happy as usual. His garden and fields are reported to be the finest on Loss Creek.

CHEAP RATES VIA HOUSTON, EAST AND WEST TEXAS RAILWAY.
HOUSTON AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD
To all points in the North and East. Reduced rates to all summer resorts. Short line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and all points in the Middle and Eastern states. Pullman vestibule buffet dining cars between Houston and Kansas City, and between Galveston and Cincinnati via Chattanooga. Service and connections unexcelled. For rates and other information, call on R. B. YOKUM, Gen'l. Pass. Agent; N. S. MELDRUM, Gen'l. Manager.

As flies are very fruitful conveyers of disease try very hard to keep them out of the house. Cover all windows and doors with netting. If you can not afford frames tack the netting over the windows outside. This is a very good way. It allows one to lower the window from the top as well as to lift it from the bottom, making better ventilation. If door frames are out of the question tack netting very full to the top of the door casings. In the broad hem at the bottom sew sufficient good-sized pebbles to give weight, that the netting may fall quickly in place. If by chance the children hold the doors open for a moment, allowing flies to enter, place a little sticky fly paper here and there, or when you darken the room leave a crack of sunshine at any open window or door. The flies will in a moment follow the light and may then be easily brushed out of the room—July Ladies' Home Journal.

LOW VACATION RATES.
The Queen & Crescent will sell excursion tickets at low rates to the mountains and seashore resorts every day from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final limit October 31st, 1897.
The Queen and Crescent offers to tourists this year the most perfect service and appointments ever offered the Southern traveling public. Through Pullman sleepers of the finest pattern. Apply to your nearest Queen and Crescent ticket agent for rates and full information.
A. F. BARNETT, G. P. A., New Orleans, La.
TO NASHVILLE AND RETURN, \$15.50, \$21.35, \$29.10, VIA THE SANTA FA.
\$15.50 ticket sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited 14 days; \$21.35 ticket sold daily, limited 20 days; \$29.10 ticket sold daily, limited Nov. 7th.
S. A. KENDIG, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

SHEEP For Sale.
We have several bunches listed, varying in number from 250 to 10,000 head.
Correspondence from intending buyers solicited.
Geo. B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

ROSENBAUM BROS. AND CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

SAM DAVIDSON, Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS
--ARE THE--
Most Complete and Commodious in the West,
And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest, centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock.

Official Receipts for 1896.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	1,814,498	2,605,575	995,126	57,847	113,594
Sold to Feeders.....	832,916	2,233,143	663,099		
Sold to Shippers.....	210,423	393	124,847		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	2,857,837	2,605,968	1,783,072	57,847	113,594
Total Sold in Kansas City 1895.....	1,739,023	2,598,371	873,930	46,067	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 5 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt. W. S. TOUCH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.
THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.
Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
C. C. KNOX, Vice-President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER
MAKERS OF THE
PUEBLO SADDLE
Awarded the Highest Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Wool
HIDES AND PELTS
St. Louis Commission Co.
11 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
GEO. A. SYKES, Manager Incorporated. Capital \$50,000. Your business will receive prompt, careful attention and the best possible service. We refer by permission to Third National Bank and the International Bank of St. Louis. Stocks released at invoice price.

Want the Best . . .
Comfort, Durability, Strength, Ease and Quality are all produced in
PADGITT'S FLEXIBLE STOCK SADDLES.
SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.
THE MERITS JUSTIFY IT,
We fit Horse and Rider. All are Happy. Write for catalogue, showing style of Up-to-date Saddles. **BEST ON EARTH.**
There is Always Room on Top. **FLEXIBLE.**
We are with the
PADGITT BROTHERS,
PATENTED JULY 16, 1895—APRIL 28, 1896. DALLAS, TEX.

CATTLE WANTED.
We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up, and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows.
Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 200 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ROSENBAUM BROS. AND CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

SAM DAVIDSON, Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrell Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo River Local 6:00 p.m.
1:10 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col.,
Spring and Pueblo Fast Express, 8:30 a.m.
Leaving Time 10th and Pecan Sts. Depot
5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
12:10 a.m. Mail and Express, 2:45 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express, 3:30 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:40 p.m.
8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:30 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:15 p.m.
9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:00 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
6:20 a.m. H. St'n & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m.
8:10 p.m. H. St'n & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:10 p.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
9:00 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 6:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:55 p.m.
Houston, Galveston & San Antonio Fast Ex. 8:10 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:45 a.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m.
9:00 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM
7:05 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball, 9:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express, 7:40 p.m.
9:20 p.m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex. 8:00 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:10 a.m. Dallas Local, 11:35 a.m.
10:35 a.m. Dallas Local, 4:15 p.m.
7:40 p.m. Dallas Local, 11:35 a.m.

DEPART MAIN LINE WEST ARR. FROM
WEST
4:30 p.m. Weatherford Local, 10:15 a.m.
4:40 a.m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 3:50 p.m.

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4:40 a.m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 3:50 p.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
9:00 a.m. Texas & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 p.m.

C. W. Holt of the land department of George B. Loving & Co., went to Austin Saturday on a mission of special interest to himself—and somebody else.

H. T. Keenan of Chicago, general live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was in the city Friday in the interest of his company.

Chas. T. Ketterson of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. was in the city Monday. Mr. Ketterson is a bright young stockman who has stock interests in Palo Pinto county.

A. G. Crump of De Kalb, was in the city Monday. Mr. Crump is a prosperous stock raiser and dealer, with interests also in Hall county, where he was taking a couple of cars of cattle.

Miss Susie Hyman of Stephenville, visited our city last week. Miss Hyman will be remembered as the young lady who made such a determined and winning fight for the Stephenville post-office.

S. B. Burnett is back in the city from an extended trip to his ranch in Wichita county and the Kiowa and Comanche country. He brings glowing accounts of the condition of affairs generally in that section.

C. J. Larimer, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, returned Thursday from a trip to Big Springs. He reports that there is much need of rain there, and that corn and cotton are being damaged.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, was in the city Monday on his way to Laredo. Mr. Cutbirth says they had light showers in his section last week. Prospects for cotton crop is good and corn is also all right and will yield well.

E. L. Huffman, secretary, and D. O. Lively, treasurer of the Texas State Horticultural society, also P. W. Hunt, associate editor of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, attended the society's annual meeting at Belton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, and report having had a first rate time. Mr. Lively was accompanied by his wife.

Ed B. Beck of Sulphur Springs, in forwarding subscription to the Journal to be mailed to a friend who he says took a liking to it after reading his, adding: "When my time is up, notify me and I will promptly renew. I am now putting up 100 acres of sorghum, making enough of it to have had the luck in saving it this week." Mr. Beck is a progressive stockman and his ensilage experiments will be watched with interest.

Jared G. Smith of Washington, D. C., was in the city Monday. Mr. Smith holds the position of agriculturalist in the agricultural department and is making a trip through Texas, in conformity with instructions from Secretary Wilson, to obtain data relative to the various grasses and forage plants of the state, those most cultivated, best adapted and most profitable here, etc. Mr. Smith left the city Tuesday for various points on the line of the Texas and Pacific railway.

Traffic Manager W. V. Newlin, of the Cattle Raisers' association, has favored the Journal with schedule of stock cattle rates within the state as issued by the railroad commission of Texas, and in effect July 6, 1897. The reductions, based on 35-foot cars, run from \$1.35 to \$3.50 per car, according to distance. Mr. Newlin states that so far he has been unable to obtain any reduction on beef cattle but has the matter in hand and hopes to obtain this reduction very soon. The Journal hopes to publish the rates above alluded to in an early issue.

Geo. R. Ruffin of Hope, Ark., was a visitor in the city Tuesday in the interest of the Reliance Belting Co., whom he represents. Mr. Ruffin is a breeder of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs, and has at present a number of young bulls for sale which he advertises in this issue. By reference thereto it will be seen that they possess some of the most noted strains of Jersey blood, and are therefore worth the attention of Jersey breeders. Mr. Ruffin invites correspondence from any who may be interested in Jerseys or Berkshires, assuring them they will be treated right in every respect.

The Red Cross Stock Farm of Austin have recently made a unique sale which they may well be proud of. It was a bunch of registered Holstein-Friesian cows, destined for South America and of which full particulars will be found in a letter from the efficient manager, J. B. Mitchell, which will be found elsewhere. The Red Cross Stock Farm has achieved an enviable reputation as breeders of not only pure bred cattle, but also of sheep, hogs, fine poultry and Collie shepherds. They are liberal advertisers, and reap the benefit of a judicious use of printer's ink, having a regularly increasing circle of customers acquired by that means, and retained by square dealing.

B. C. Rhome of Rhome, was in the city Saturday arranging for the erection of a new residence on his recently purchased property in this city. The work is to be commenced at once and when completed Col. Rhome and family will move into the city. Replying to a Journal man's enquiry as to what he had been doing lately in the way of sales of Hereford stock, Col. Rhome said: "I made a nice little sale last week—nine head of registered Hereford yearling bulls, sold to the Kennedy Pasture company of Corpus Christi, for \$1000. These bulls possess the Wilton, Anxiety and Grove 3rd strains—none better. I have a splendid lot of calves of the same blood which will be on the market after a while."

C. L. Edwards of Granbury, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Edwards is a solid farmer and trucker, who believes in diversity of crops and plans his operations on these lines. He states that there will be about enough corn made in his section for home consumption. Cotton is beginning to need rain, and shedding the blooms. The early corn will make a fair crop, while the late planting is light and chaffy. Mr. Edwards says their best crops this year are on the shinnery land, which is sandy with clay subsoil and retains moisture. The difference in the crops

on this land and all the other is very marked. Mr. Edwards says he intends in future paying more attention to his Irish potato crop, which he thinks is now one of the most profitable for the trucker.

E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth, gives it as his opinion that Texas will, taking the state as a whole, make about a half crop of corn. Cotton up to date doing nicely, the fields unusually clean and well worked but the stalk of the plant small. Mr. Harrold who is cashier of the Fort Worth National bank, has extensive farming and cattle interests and keeps in close touch with conditions generally throughout the country. When conversing with a Journal representative Saturday he stated that he had received a telegram that morning from his partner, Mr. Winfield Scott, who went to Lalletta, I. T., where they have extensive cattle interests, stating that their foreman, Mr. J. R. Davis had just been killed by lightning. Mr. Harrold stated that the deceased was an efficient and faithful man only about thirty years of age, and he regretted the accident very much.

Hon. B. B. Paddock, mayor of Fort Worth, arrived in the city Friday on his return from a five months' visit to England. He brought glowing accounts of the prosperity of that country, of the plethora of money awaiting investment there. Mayor Paddock thinks that Texas and Texas conditions are hardly understood and realized even at this late day. Many gentlemen above the average of intelligence and information seem to think that Texas is still the home of the outlaw and the desperado. He says that the bank rate there is only two per cent, and hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle awaiting investment in all the large cities. He thinks there is a great deal of prejudice there against American investment on account of the instability in our national politics. Mayor Paddock says he was splendidly entertained everywhere he went and returns with decidedly favorable impressions of the mother country.

C. W. Holt of Fort Worth, left the city Saturday for Austin on a mission of peculiar interest to himself and one more. It was no less than to enter the holy estate of matrimony, which he did by marrying Miss Ellen Doyle. The bride is the amiable and accomplished daughter of an old and highly respected resident of Austin, and the groom is well and favorably known throughout the state. He is a land surveyor of considerable experience, and probably as well posted in Texas land matters as any man in the state. Mr. Holt, who is now connected with the land department of George B. Loving & Co., received the following congratulatory telegram from his Fort Worth friends: "Accept congratulations desiring for bride and groom time unclouded by adversity, with life's lease chained by tranquility, compassed by felicity, squared by prosperity and leveled by longevity." The wedding took place on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Holt returning to the city the following day.

J. E. Ferguson of La Plata, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Ferguson is a prominent cattleman with stock interests in what is termed the "strip," about fifty miles southwest of Amarillo. He also has flourishing interests in Hill county. Mr. Ferguson devotes considerable attention to the improvement of his stock and has a fine lot of graded Shorthorn steers. He makes a practice of weaning his calves, and at weaning time feeds the latter in the corral, which gentles and makes them accustomed to penning, so they are later on ready to go on feed at any time, which is a considerable item in their favor in the eyes of feeder buyers. Mr. Ferguson says grass has been extremely good all the year, but is now getting to look dried up. He expressed interest in the dipping operations soon to be inaugurated at the yards here, and wishes for their success. "But," said Mr. Ferguson, "while I do not doubt that a couple of dippings will kill all the ticks, I am not entirely satisfied that alone will render cattle harmless to communicable disease. In other words, destroy all fever germs." Mr. Ferguson seems to think that the recent sickness of the Diamond V herd of cattle in Randall county was undoubtedly Texas fever.

BIG CATTLE SALE.
Last week the Journal reported particulars of the largest cattle trade effected here in many years, wherein Geo. B. Loving & Co., cattle and ranch commission dealers of this city, sold the cattle and ranch of the Continental Land and Cattle company in Montana. The sale aggregating close on half a million dollars, being the largest transaction of the kind here in many years, and as far as we know, the first herd of Montana cattle ever sold by a Texas commission firm. Messrs. Loving & Co. have within the past few days effected another big deal, having sold the cattle and ranch of Messrs. J. W. McCutcheon & Bro. of Alpine, to Messrs. John W. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T. This herd numbers about 18,000 head of she cattle, the steers having been previously disposed of. The price paid was \$12 per head for the cattle, and \$20,000 for the ranch and improvements. One hundred head of saddle horses were also included in the deal at the same price as the cattle. Messrs. McCutcheon & Bro. started this ranch about fifteen years ago and since that time have built up the herd to its present proportions. The cattle are fair Texas stock with about 400 good graded bulls in the herd. The ranch, which is located in Jeff Davis county, contains 250,000 acres of leased land, all fenced and subdivided into interior pastures. About 100 miles of fencing is in use on the ranch, which is one of the finest watered in the state, being supplied by springs and bold, running streams. Delivery of the cattle begins September 1st and will continue as fast as possible until completed. Mr. J. W. Gibson, now of Waggoner, I. T., formerly ranchman on the Pecos river, subsequently moving to his present location. He has been very successful in the Indian Territory, but realizing the probability of cattlemen being shut out of that country, determined, with excellent judgment, to secure a Texas ranch while opportunity offered. His partner, Mr. T. A. Parkinson, is also a successful young cattleman, secretary and treasurer of the Indian Territory Cattlemen's Protective association and son of the president of the First National bank of Waggoner, I. T.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.
The storm waves will reach this meridian and other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:
July 22.—Warmer.
July 23.—Cool.
July 24.—Moderating.
July 25.—Cooler.
July 26.—Threatening.
July 27.—Changeable.
July 28.—Cooler.
July 29.—Cool.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., July 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th and the next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 28th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 29th, great central valleys 30th to August 1st, eastern state August 2d. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 28th, great central valleys 30th, eastern state August 1st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 31, great central valleys August 2d, eastern states August 4th.

Temperature of the week ending July 24th will average below normal if we include Canada and the United States. Locally temperature will range much below east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, including eastern Canada. The southern state and the Rocky mountain country will average above.

Rainfall of the week will be about normal in the northern states except New England and about normal in the southeastern states. In New England and the southern states west of the Mississippi rainfall will be below normal.

The period of cool weather in eastern Canada and the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio—particulars of which were published in June—is expected to begin its work not far from July 17th.

More rainfall is expected for the last half of July in the east gulf than in the west gulf cotton states.

August general forecasts will be published in bulletin of July 31st.

Preparatory to the general forecasts for August the following facts about August weather are stated:

The months of August, September and October make up the hurricane season, because of tropical storms and most frequent during these months. Of the 12 hurricanes referred to, 5 first appeared near the Windward islands.

Two of these curved east of the Florida peninsula, 2 disappeared over the Gulf of Mexico in 1886, and upon reaching the Texas coast, on the 20th, destroyed Indianola; passing thence northwest this storm dissipated over the southern Rocky Mountain region during the 21st and 23d.

Two cyclones apparently originated near the Bahamas, one of which recurred northeastward off the North Carolina coast, and the other reached the Louisiana coast and moved thence northeastward over the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys, New England, and New Scotia.

The remaining 5 cyclones appeared north of the West Indies and east of the seventieth meridian. One of these reached the North Carolina coast August 23, 1893, skirted the middle Atlantic coast, and crossed New England.

Another was the destructive storm which devastated the south Atlantic coast on the 27th and 28th of August, 1892. The mechanism of these destructive storms, which is very interesting, will be given under September.

The hot waves of August come from two sources. They originate in a mass of heated air on the Rocky Mountain plains and gradually move eastward from thence.

On the other hand, a high area settling over the Gulf Atlantic and Gulf states has the effect of charging the stagnant air with heat, as if the eastward circulation in the upper air was suspended for quite long intervals of time.

Short range forecasts should be made a success by the national weather bureau. Success is possible, however, only through the aid that can be given, and will soon be offered, through long range planetary meteorology.

There should be no conflict of interest between short range and long range forecasts. The work of making weather records and of making short range forecasts—that is 24 to 36 hours in advance—properly belongs to the national weather bureau officials.

But those officials have completely failed in even getting a starting point for long range forecasts and they are making no progress in short range forecasts because they have not the principles of planetary meteorology.

The writer firmly believes that these two systems will soon be brought together, greatly to the benefit of both, and that this union will bring meteorology to its general favor.

With these ideas in view I quote recent expressions of a friend of the national weather bureau, as follows:

"The most significant development in weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period at least sixteen hours longer than at present and more accurate, has been attained by the weather bureau and soon will bear practical fruit."