Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

COLOR OF CORN.

The general belief that the yellow varieties of corn have a greater feeding value than the white would seem to be eroneous. Analyses of the grain from both types give practically the same results, no matter where grown; hence it is highly improbable that the color alone would in any way affect the digestibility and consequent feeding value of the grain.

The effect of color upon the yield has long been disputed, while opinions are generally pretty evenly divided as to whether the white or yellow varieties produce the larger yield. In order to settle this point definitely the Mississippi station undertook a series of tests of varieties of dent corn. As a result of this work seventy-five tests with twenty-five white varieties have given an average yield of 43 bushels per acre, while sixty-five tests with twenty yellow varieties have given an average of only 38.2 bushels per acre.

The total averages coincide very closely with the partial results published in several of the annual reports, and which were as follows: In 1890 the yield of 17 white varieties gave 44.6 bushels per acre, while 15 yellow varieties gave 37.1 bushels. In 1891 25 white varieties yielded 37.5 bushels, while 18 yellow varieties yielded 34.9 bushels per acre. In 1892 the yield of 11 white varieties was 45.2 bushels, while the same number of yellow varieties gave only 40.5 bushels per acre. In 1893 and 1894 the tests were continued with 22 white varieties, yielding 42.27 bushels, and 19 yellow varieties, yielding 39.1 bushels per acre. During each year of this work the two varieties giving the heaviest yields were both white, though not always the same varieties.

These results have been so uniform, and have indicated so strongly that the better yield can usually be secured from the white varieties, that the published records of similar work done at the Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana and Ohio stations have been examined very carefully and have been found to correspond very closely with the results secured at this station.

These figures show that in a total of 1267 tests with 490 varieties the acreage yield of 217 white varieties has been 2.5 busels per acre in excess of the yield of 273 yellow varieties, and that at only one of the seven stations making these tests have the yellow varieties given the better average yield. At six of the seven stations some white variety has given the best yield, and of the thirty-five varieties named as giving the best yields at the different stations twenty-four are white and only seven are yellow.

Such an agreement in results over such a wide area, and secured by such a large number of careful tests, cannot be accidental, but shows very plainly that it is usually possible to secure greater yields from white than from yellow varieties. This rule holds good of other grains besides corn. An examination of the reported yields of wheat and oats shows that in both the white varieties have given decidedly heavier yields.

COTTON CROP CONDITION.

The result of the special investigation made by the deparmtnet of agriculture in 720 cotton counties shows that in 88 there will be little or no change in acreage as compared with last year, 5 report increase of 70 per cent. and less, 2 an increase of from 11 to 20 per cent., 3 on increase of from 12 to 30 per cent. and less, 250 a decrease of from 11 to 20 per cent., 158 a decrease of from 21 to 30 per cent., 44 a decrease of from 31 to 40 per cent., 7 a decerease of from 41 to 50 per cent., and 33 a decrease of over 50 per cent.

The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division for the month of June show the state percentages of acreage as compared with last year as follows:

North Carolina 81, South Carolina 84, Georgia 85, Florida 95, Alabama 89, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 87, Texas 85, Arkansas 80, Tennessee 81, Missouri 75, Indian Territory 91, Oklahoma 90, Virginia 73.

The average for the United States is 85.2, a reduction of 14.8 per cent., upon the revised acreage given out in May for 1895.

The average condition of the crop for June 1 is as follows: North Carolina 61, South Carolina 72, Georgia 82, Florida 92, Alabama 85, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 85, Texas 79, Arkansas 89, Tennessee 87, Missouri 79, Indian Territory and Oklahoma 70, Virginia 67. The general average for the country is 81, against 88.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

PREPARE TO FEED CATTLE.

Now that the corn crop of Texas is an assured success this season, the farmers in those sections where corn is in abundance should not neglect to arrange for cattle to feed this coming fall and winter. From the experience of those who have been enabled to use this class of feed for cattle, we do not see how any mistake could be made in advising the feeding of corn in Texas. Where corn is fed to cattle with three hogs following every two cattle, it has been proven that the hogs are clear profit. The bankers are inclined to encourage this class of cattle feeding in the state, and the feed in your granaries is sufficient guarantee to them to loan money to buy cattle to feed it on, as the cattle are certainly good collateral in the feed lot.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.—Weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending Monday, 5 p. m., June 10, 1895:

Farming operations were pushed during the early part of the week, but the rains at the close of the week made the ground too wet for cultivation in many localities. Fair weather is needed to enable the farmers to put their crops in good condition.

Some cotton is still being planted. The weather during the first half of the week was very favorable for the cotton crop and started the plant to growing nicely, but the recent rains have been unfavorable. Cotton is late generally ,but early planting is blooming over the southern portions of the state. It is reported from Corpus Christi that boll worms are damaging the crop in some localities, but this is the only section where boll worms or other insects have made their appearance, and here the correspondent states that otherwise the crop is good.

Corn is growing nicely and the prospects for a large crop continue promising. The rains have been of great benefit to the crop and have insured a fair yield from early planting, which is in full silk and tassel and forming good ears. Some corn is laid by, while a great deal of the late planting is beginning to need work.

Wheat and oats are ripening and some crops have been harvested. Thre is a very poor crop of wheat generally. Rains have improved the oats crop materially, and while the stalk is low, a fair yield is expected, especially over the eastern portions of the state.

The wet weather has caused grapes to commence rotting in some localities. Other fruits continue promising and a large yield is expected. Vegetables, rice and other crops are doing well. Forage crops are excellent.

Fair weather would be beneficial for farming interests generally.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

The increased raising of hogs in the state will bring with it lines of business pertaining to it that have not hitherto been engaged in in Texas. For instance, in the North, where hogs are prepared for market at all seasons of the year, there is a man located at each railroad station in the country who has established himself as a buyer of hogs to ship in car lots to the market; he is generally a merchant of the town or a local stock dealer. He arranges with the railways to give him permission to place an extra pen or two beside the railway's loading pens and places thereon a scale which he uses to his own advantage in weighing other commodities purchased in wagon lots as well as on foot. This should be started in Texas now, as there are not very many farmers who are able to ship carloads to their market as yet themselves, and by arranging with the neighborhood to have their hogs in on a certain day this dealer is able to make his carload without delay or loss to himself by shrinkage in weight. As this is sure to come about in a very short time, the Journal submits it to some enterprising citizen in each town in Texas to see what can be done in his town.

The Fort Worth market is making a great effort to increase the number of hogs raised in the state, and a step in this direction will very materially aid the progress of a home market, as hogs are required to make a packing center.

IRRIGATION.

GASOLINE POWER.

The drouth in the farther West and the sufferings in consequence have given a great impulse to irrigation in that section. Water is being taken from streams by individual farmers where it is available, and by organizations of farmers or water companies where the work is heavy and expensive and requires joint efforts; reservoirs are being constructed to gather and hold the surplus waters of the rainy season for use in the dry; many small irrigating plants of wells and wind mills are being put in, and steam and gasoline engines are already in considerable use for lifting water to supply the larger farms.

Recently the Santa Fe road ran an "irrigation excursion train" from Newton, Kan., to Rocky Ford, Col., and what was senn, graphically described in Kansas Farmer, must have greatly encourage those who look for the redemption through irrigation of that portion of the great American desert. On this route water is mainly taken from the Arkansas river and from wells. The farmers who had irrigating plants last year raised fine crops, which were in good demand on account of the failure of those in that section who did not practice irrigation.

To show what may be done with a gasoline engine we quote the following from the account given by the representative of the Kansas Farmer:

"But one of the most interesting things shown was the pumping plant of H. C. and A. W. Price. With a nine horse power gasoline engine they are raising water a height of seven feet. Neighbors told them they could never pump water enough to run half way across their field. They started their engine for the day just as we drove up. The pump discharges directly into the ditch through a flume three feet wide. The water was running out at a furious rate and measured eighteen inches deep. They had up to that time irrigated at the rate of an acre per hour and consumed one gallon of gasoline per hour in pumping the water. We went out to see the water applied. At a distance of three-fourths of a mile from the pump it spread rapidly over the alfalfa. Just as we came away the man in charge of the water reported that it would, at the rate it was running, cover five acres in two hours. The Messrs. Price are greatly elated at the success of pumping and on account of the low cost of water by this method."

About Garden City wind mills are largely used for irrigation; in fact "the train ran through a forest of wind mills," and the wind mill after all is the favorite power for the purpose, for, as stated, "it works for nothing and boards itself, and if only made of sufficient strength and power would raise water at less cost than any other matter." But it is thought down there that a wind mill specially designed for irrigation can be so constructed as to give better satisfaction than those in common use.

It is certain that irrigation is going to greatly increase the demand for wind mills, pumps and well machinery, and manufacturers, of the former particularly, should carefully cater to this branch of their trade to the end that their mills and pumps shall be as effective as possible.

A Wichita Falls special sent out Monday says: Yesterday evening Morgan Jones, J. A. Kemp, A. Newby and others left this city going some twenty miles up the Wichita river to select the best location for a dam. It is well known that twenty miles west of this city the country is very much broken and the river has a rock bottom which will hold water indifinitely. It is claimed that there can be enough water stored there during the wet season to irrigate twice as much territory as there is adjacent to the Wichita valley country. It is said Eastern capitalists are already figuring to invest in this enterprise which means an expenditure of a half million dollars and will make the Wichita valley country the garden spot of Texas.

INDIVIDUAL IRRIGATION PLANTS.

The practice of irrigation will soon extend over a large area of what is known as the rainy region. People cannot afford to lose occasional crops from drouth. The farmer needs all he can harvest from the land without any failures. Irrigation will solve the puestion of profit in farming, even in the Mississippi valley and the Eastern states. The lesson will soon be learned by experience—that there is no safety for the farmer except through the application of artificial moisture. Instead of irrigation being a substitute for rain, it is the superior of all systems of rainfall, whether it is natural or produced by cannonading or other methods. The man who owns an irrigation plant can give his crops moisture when needed, and produce all that lies within the power of the soil. He can make rain when he chooses, and furnish his orchard or field with the life-giving element of water at any time, independent of the uncertain rainfall.

An irrigation plant can be constructed very cheaply in the East or the West. A ten foot windmill will raise enough water from a pond, well or creek or spring to irigate ten acres of land in an arid country. This power can be utilized for irrigating twenty-five acres in the sub-humid regions. The water can be lifted from ten to fifteen feet and deposited in a reservoir. Windmills may be made to run all the year, and the reservoir be continually full of water. The water can be used for ice in winter, irrigation in summer, and for a fish pond at all times. A constant water supply is always on hand; by such means is ready for use whenever the crop demands moisture. All products of the soil yield better returns if not stunted in growth by lack of moisture. With an irrigation plant at hand the growth need never be impeded.

Drainage and irrigation go hand in hand. The reservoir constructed for collecting the drainage can be utilized for replacing moisture. A windmill or gasoline engine can be erected over the surface water pond, and the water pumped into troughs and be carried back to the highest point on the land. Here it can be turned into ditches and be made to irrigate the famishing crop. The drainage channels beneath the surface will carry away all water not necessary for plant life. The soil will not bake nor become loggy or alkaline. Cultivation can be accomplished much more effectually, with greater satisfaction, and with less damage to the land under a systematic plan of furrow irrigation. The night time can be chosen for irrigation, and no crops will be impaired by the heat and water coming in contact.

Canals are not necessary where individual irrigation plants are in operation. All that the farmer needs is a main running from the reservoir to the place where irrigation is to be performed. The main can easily be made by running two furrows—one either way—with a plow. Water can be turned into the main and made to plow the head of the field. Three or four openings should be made to allow a portion of the water to enter the sub-main from which it flows into the laterals. The process of irrigating is very simple. It requires care in handling and properly distributing the water. The laterals should be kept as clean as possible to prevent over-flowing, which will cause the land to bake and damage the crop.—Joel Shomaker in Rural World.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold since registration, for the week ending June 4, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Beauty's Bijou, 40,637—C. M. Hale to D. G. Price, Lampasas.

Bob Sledge, 22,530—A. L. Johnson to I. Johnson, Manor.

Count of Darkness, 38,474—F. C. Carter to J. Taylor, Smithville.

Fielder Pogis, 33,825—Estate of W. C. Carter to J. A. Ballard, Massey.

Fielder Pogis, 33,825—J. A. Ballard to M. L. Henderson, Massey.

Isabelle's Prince, 40,677—J. M. White to J. Norwood, Union.

Jacinto of Lindisfarne, 37,490—J. F. Wellington, Jr., to P. H. Clements, Goldthwaite.

Judge Sheppard, 40,492—G. M. Chaddick to G. R. T. Lewis, Daingerfield.

Little Combination, 40,518—W. A. Pounder to S. C. Bell, San Antonio.

Nelly's Vexer—39,651—G. Dixon to H. B. Marsh, Tyler.

Nelly's Vexer, 39,651—H. B. Marsh to B. Marsh, Tyler.

Foppy's Signal, 30,665—W. A. Ponder to J. M. Vance, San Antoino.

Victor of Tennessee, 40,064—W. B. Abney to Allan Bros., Lampasas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Beatrice of Brushy, 21,450—A. L. Johnson to I. Johnson, Manor.

Belle's Frankie C.—83,571—L. H. Parish to R. T. Jaeggle, Brenham.

Bonnie Hamilton, 87,315—P. Wipprecht to A. C. Erskine, Seguin.

Brown Queen, 82,392—A. L. Johnson to I. Johnson, Manor.

Coreopsis' Pet 2d—94,467—W. Wipprecht to A. C. Erskine, Seguin.

Helen Dauvray 2d—105,264—Parks, Randal & Parks to W. J. Davis, Bowie.

Idasco's Louise—97,045—P. Wipprecht to R. G. Hollofield, Waelder.

Ida's Delight, 39,976—J. P. & J. Gist to J. P. Gist, Winsboro.

Lennie M., 83,556—B. M. Mace to W. Jones, Waco.

Leoni's Duchess, 104,899—J. H. Carpenter to C. F. Knelle, Industry.

Low Rex Pogis, 101,913—H. J. Mitchell to Mrs. M. A. Saylor, Winsboro.

Mansatella, 95,030—P. Wipprcht to M. Humphreys, Seguin.

Parks' Spring Belle, 82,393—A. L. Johnson to I. Johnson, Manor.

Perdo's Princess May, 104,644—G. Chest to W. H. Cherry, Gidding.

Pedro's Warrior Queen, 93,914—F. L. Hogan to J. F. Houchins, Halletsville.

Poppy's Beauty, 101,031—W. A. Ponder to J. S. Terry, Hillsboro.

Ridicule's Princess, 105,553—H. P. Smith to W. H. Marsh, Tyler.

Ruthie Rex Pogis, 1000,326—M. E. Warwick to J. F. Stivers, Winsboro.

Ruth Vickery, 71,032—T. W. Thompson to W. W. Davis, Crockett.

Signal's Fawn of Brushy, 81,771—S. L. Burnap to I. Johnson, Manor.

Signal's Nora of Brushy, 85,840—A. L. Johnson to I. Johnson, Manor.

OMAHA AFTER TEXAS.

Omaha, as every stockman in Texas knows, has been untiring in her effort to get Texas cattle to that market on favorable rates, and in the hope, by actual volume of business going that way and their showing Texas people what they can afford to pay for Texas cattle, they will bring about what they desire, and what the Texas cattle man desires—the throwing open of another market to our cattle. In this connection the Cudahy Packing company of Omaha and Chicago, and other packers of the North, have placed buyers on the Fort Worth market, with instructions to buy and ship cattle. We think that the stockmen of Texas should see to it that these buyers are given every opportunity to purchase the cattle he requires. He is on the Fort Worth market every day and will buy your cattle on the same basis as all the live stock markets are conducted on.

The Lone Star Commission company, with headquarters at Kansas City Stock Yards, is the first commission company organized in Texas under a Texas charter and composed of Texas stockmen. They opened for business December 10th, and their success has been phenomenal. Out of the eighty commission firms, most of which have long been established, the Lone Star has already climbed to second place in the southern division, only one other company having received more cattle than they since February 15th.

FT. WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.'S LETTER TO FARMERS AND FEEDERS.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN A LIVE STOCK CENTER FOR TEXAS SHOULD READ IT.

Especially Interesting to Farmers Wishing to Profitably Diversify Their Farm Production,

The spirit of self reliance that pervades the breast of every frontiersman is still very noticeable in the citizen of Texas who has been in the state since the early days, and influences the new comer; this is caused from the fact that all sections of the country that are opened and developed by the pioneer are required to be provided for by him until such time as industrial enterprises follow his footsteps, which by being located at points easy for distribution and by centralizing labor and the needed products for manufacture, food products, wearing apparel, etc., are thus cheapened and placed easier of access to the bulk of population taking away from the pioneer the necessity of manufacturing at home; this is especially true in Texas in regard to meat.

The several attempts that have been made to establish packing houses in the state of Texas have not tended to show the farmer that he need as yet abandon his home smoke house. These unsuccessful attempts to create packing industries in Texas were caused by the lack of appreciation of requirements. Today this is being rapidly overcome and every aid should be given to the matter by the farmer and feeder of the state in preparing live stock for market.

The many large cities that are showing healthy development and rapid growth in the state are requiring that the state producers provide more food products than at present, to be prepared for home consumption in industrial centers of Texas.

Four years ago it would have been impossible to have gathered together at any live stock center in Texas 200 hogs per day of improved breed and quality of home growth and production, while today it might be possible to gather together 1000 hogs per day of the quality that will compare favorably with the average hog received on the Northern markets. This would make about one-tenth of the number of hogs that would be required to be slaughtered for consumption in Texas to meet the demand. Statistics show that in the years 1893-94 there was about $21,000,000 worth of hog products consumed in the state of Texas and the figures so far as can be gathered together go to show that only about $1,000,000 of this was home production. Therefore it would appear that $20,000,000 must have gone to the Northern slaughtering houses. I will give you a few figures that show a great deal of truth in this statement: The population of the state of Texas in 1890 was 2,235,528 souls, and it would be a very safe margin, taking into consideration the very large percentage of our population that consume pork as a steady diet, to use $10.00 per capita per annum as a cost of the individual hog product consumption. This would take, using the census of 1890 as a basis, $22,352,800.00. In order to supply this consumption it would necessitate a live stock center in Texas to receive and kill 10,000 hogs per day at the average price current per hog delivered to the consumer. I believe these figures are very low estimates.

Texas is the largest state in the Union—six times larger than New York, 100,000 square miles larger than all the Eastern and Middle states; 62,000 square miles more than the German empire; 34,000 square miles more than the Austrian empire, and 70,000 square miles more than France, which guarantees sufficient room for increased population and makes any chance of over-production very remote.

In meeting with and discussing the subject of increased hog production with the country merchants we are met with the statement "there has not been anything yet to encourage the farmers to increase their hog raising and to breed better quality for the reason that the farmer kills and smokes his own hogs and that as he brings them to us in trade, we very soon get all we can handle of the commodity and are compelled to refuse to take any more." The farmer then says: "There is no reason why we should raise any more hogs because we cannot hold the meat in this warm climate and if you will not take it from us, it will spoil; we will therefore have to decrease our raising." I want to say to you that this condition has passed from you—that you have arrived at a time in the affairs of your state where industrial enterprises will relieve you of past necessities in this line and make your hog raising the most profitable auxiliary to your farm that you can engage in and cheapen this food commodity to all the consumers in the state.

A hog is very easily raised and the money invested in him can be turned over almost as quickly as any production that the farmer can raise. You can take the sows you now have and purchase improved breeds and put with them and they will produce for you litters of pigs in consecutive order each better than the last. You can take these pigs and let them run in a palace provided for them (a pasture is best) until they come to the age of ten or twelve months, then take them up then and close feed them with grain—corn or wheat—and you will find that when they come to the age of sixteen or eighteen months you will have an improved and well shaped hog that ought to weigh between 200 and 250 pounds, good marketable weight hogs. It is not advisable to let them get much older than this for market purposes; for those who will read this living in those sections of the state where they have hitherto never fed hogs anything but mast, it might be advisable to take them up and feed them with corn even younger than ten or twelve months. This must present itself very favorably to the average farmer when he takes into consideration the number of pigs that he is able to accumulate in one year.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards market is an established fact, having buyers located on it who will buy all the hogs that we are able to secure, and their demand is only limited to our supply. As the supply will increase so will the ability of the market to dispose of the increase, therefore, it rests with you to bring about a production sufficient to meet the demand of our home consumers, and it is earnestly desired that every one with the facilities will industriously apply himself to bring about a condition that will retain within the state the vast wealth that is annually sent away for this production. There are other articles of food cunsumption that I understand can be very well grown in Texas and our money retained at home for them, of these I am not sufficiently conversant to advise, but there is one very closely identified with pork, that is, the frijole (a Mexican bean) that I am informed a large amount of money is sent out of this state for annually.

It will afford me a great deal of pleasure to hear from any one regarding this stock market and its possibilities, as I assure you it will give me the greatest pleasure to give you the fullest information at my command.

W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.

SWINE.

EXERCISE.

Exercise for the young pigs as soon as they are a week or ten days old is absolutely necessary for their health and proper development, and many a farmer has seen a litter of fine pigs dwindle and die without any apparent cause, when the trouble was that they became over fat from the want of exercise.

It is best to have a small grass lot adjoining the hog house in which the mother and her litter can be let out. At three weeks old you will notice the pigs beginning to eat corn with the mother; now partition off a corner of the pen that the monther cannot enter, and begin feeding the pigs, first with shelled corn and a little later with milk or warm slop in shallow troughs. Feed them five times a day up to weaning time, and it will give them such a start that they will not lose flesh at all when taken from the mothers. The most profit is made from pigs that are got to market the earliest, and your pigs should be fed full rations from the start to finish and should be large enough and fat enough to command the top price of the market at not later than six months old. During the first four months of this period, corn should not form over one-fourth of the ration; milk, bran, oil meal and middlings enabling you to get a well balanced ration, but for six or eight weeks in finishing them, the corn may be increased to form one-half or more of the ration.—Swine Breeders' Journal.

MARKING PIGS.

A correspondent says he has no trouble in keeping tab on the various litters of pigs that come from time to time. He says: "Number the litters each year in the order of their birth and mark each pig with the number of its litter—that is, all the pigs of the litter with the same number. One notch in outer rim of right ear is one. One notch in outer rim of left ear is three. One notch in the inner rim of right ear is ten. One notch in the inner rim of left ear is 30. One hundred litters can be numbered this way. For instance, number the first litter with one notch in right ear, the second would be two notches in the same ear, the third would be one in the left ear, the fourth one in each ear, and so on. If there were 40 litters, it would be one notch on the inner rim of both ears. To make the system complete a record must be kept, giving name of sow and date of birth, and corresponding marks can appear in the book.

HIND LEG WEAKNESS.

A gentleman asked Mr. Shepard at the conclusion of an address before the Kansas farmers, if weakness of bones in the hind legs is hereditary. He replied as follows:

"Yes, and the same rule applies to the fore legs. It would perhaps be nearer the fact to say that the tendency is to transmit such weakness, but the primal origin undoubtedly has been the lack of exercise and the excessive feeding with feed that was dficient in phosphate of lime. Such an heritage may be gradually circumscribed if not totally obliterated, by proper exercise, the weakness is largely of the tendons and lingaments, which may be removed or corrected in whole or in part by supplying the necessary restorative ingredients, in medicines or selections of feed, and they in turn assisted by the application of bandages and liniment to the parts exhibiting weakness, and care should be exercised in applying it, so as not to impede the circulation and yet sufficiently firm to support the parts."

We have never had a case but what was cured at once by feeding a pinch of bone meal with the daily food of swine. Neighbor Osborne had a case recently of a sow after nursing a large number of pigs that could not stand on her hind feet. A dose of bone meal was mixed with the swill when the sow refused other food at command and ate greedily the bone meal left unstirred in the bottom of the dish. This she repeated whenever the bone meal was placed within her reach, and within a day had very markedly mended.

A subscriber at Forest City, Ia., says the Breeders' Gazette, wishes to know what is the matter with some of his breed sows. He writes: "Some of them got sick and lame after their pigs were about two weeks old, the trouble appearing to be in the back and hind legs. When I would try to lift them up behind they would squeal as though they were being killed. I have given them niter and arsenic, which helped the appetite, but does not seem to help the lameness. Can some of the more experienced hog raisers give a remedy?"

From symptoms given I should say that the disease is inflammation of the kidneys, commonly called "kidney worm." Arsenic and sweet spirits of niter, which he says he has used, are considered good remedies, but your correspondent might try the following: Give internally ten drops of turpentine in milk twice a day for a week, and bathe the back and spine with a liniment of turpentine, tincture of arnica and sweet oil, equal parts. It will take some time to effect a cure, say several weeks, and after the turpentine has been given inwardly for a week give phosphate of lime in the morning and phosphate of potash in the evening of each day for two weeks, proportioned as follows: Put one-half of an ounce of each in separate quart bottles and fill with water, and then give a tablespoonful of solution in milk.

If the animal appears feverish and restless give in addition phosphate of iron in same quantities daily, or oftener if there be much fever and restlessness.

SWINE RAISING.

Many farmers have settled down to the belief that the best profit in hog raising is found in feeding to only one year of age, or a little less, getting a weight in that time of 230 to 250 pounds. All weight above that is made at a constantly increasing cost a pound, so much greater at times as to result in actual loss.

Well finished hogs of medium weight are becoming more and more popular in the markets, and are commanding the best prices. This fact has been demonstrated by actual experiment and experience, and cattlemen are turning their attention strongly in the same direction.

Ashes are very essential in building up the bone in hogs, and should not be overlooked. Farmers upon the Western prairies feed corn in large quantities, and there ashes are a scarce article or wholly unknown. Corn cobs furnish a strong ash, and these may be burned, carefuly saved and spread upon a clean floor where the animals can help themselves.

Milk as food for pigs has a feeding value far beyond its actual food elements if given in the proper combination with other rations, but it is a great waste to rear pigs exclusively upon it, no matter how plentiful it may be. Middlings and grass should be fed with it, and so double the amount of pigs kept with the same milk.

The younger the pigs are the more profit there is in feeding them. It costs double the amount to put a pound of gain on a pig one year old that it does to make the same increase on one six months old. Thus the more rapidly they can be forced forward from the start the greater will be the profit.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER.

With Any Form of Female Complaint Should Read What Dr. Hartman Says.

It would be impossible to present an exhaustive array of the symptoms caused by these troubles, for their name is legion; but prominent among them are to be mentioned smarting, throbbing, scalding, beating, burning, quivering, aching, trembling, bloating, flashes of heat, tremors of cold, prickly sensations, sinking feelings, faintness, indescribable puncturning, piercing provoking uncertainty, mocking the victim with momentary relief, to begin its tortures elsewhere. No two cases are exactly alike in number or severity of symptoms, some being only slightly annoyed, others being actually confined to the bed.

In all these perverted functions of the female organs take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and between meals, and enough Man-a-lin at bedtime to keep the bowels continually in a natural condition. Vaginal injections of hot water should be taken three times a day.

Book on female diseases sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

VETERINARY.

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

CATTLE.

THE BEEF AND CATTLE SUPPLY.

An interesting statement in regard to the causes leading up to the recent advance in prices of cattle and beef has been contributed to the National Stockman by Cuthbert Powell of Kansas City, who has long been identified with journalistic work covering live stock features. In Mr. Powell's communication he says:

"It has been many years since the cattle interest has attracted so much attention as now. So great has been the excitement in the beef market since the opening of the new year that the national government through its agricultural department has undertaken an investigation of it, with the avowed purpose of exposing the hidden influences that are working the price of beef to such an unusual figure to the consumer. It would fain have the country believe that there is something mysterious about the sharp advance in cattle since the first of the year. To those in the trade who should and do know the cattle situation in the West, and the influences that have been at work for the past few years reshaping the cattle industry in this, the beef producing portion of the country, there is nothing strange or unlooked for in this sharp upward turn in beef values. The advance is legitimate and is the logical outcome of hard times in the range country, the curtailing of the range by settlement, drouths, and increased expense of raising cattle on the plains and continued low prices for the past seven years up to the past winter. The result has been a steady cutting down of cattle holdings in the range country and the breaking up of many herds entirely. The opening up of the Oklahoma country and the Cherokee Strip forced into market and for slaughter out of season 500,000 cattle. To be sure other cattle have gone into Oklahoma with the settlers, but the number is nothing like what there used to be, while in the Cherokee Strip, where there used to graze 450,000, there are now supposed to be none, and in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico many herds are decimated. This shrinkage in the supply while going on for some years, owing to the immense overproduction in the range country during the "boom" period in cattle from 1881 to 1885, was such as to produce no visible effect upon the market until within the past season. The supply the first time for many years has been reduced to the bare satisfying of the current demand, and the reduction still goes on. It is this that has created alarm in market circles and resulted in such a marked appreciation in cattle values within the past few months. This has set men to studying the cattle situation more closely than for some time—and the further they get into it the more thoroughly satisfied they are that the improvement is legitimate and has come to stay.

"Cattle properties are again attracting attention as investments, and there are now two buyers for them where there was one a year ago. In Texas cattle are $2 to $3 per head higher than a year ago, that is stock cattle. Some good fattening herds have sold as much as $5 higher. Cottonseed meal feeding has done much for the cattle men of the country, not only furnishing a ready home market for a large per cent of their feeding cattle, but at prices unknown to ranchmen there in past years. Much money was made in Texas the past winter in feeding cottonseed meal and hulls and the ranchmen in that state are better off financially than for ten years. Where their success has not put them out of debt it has strengthened their credit and given them new hope, more confidence and courage and made them stronger holders of their herds and better buyers when in the market. This feeling is not alone confined to Texas, but pervades the entire range country, and is participated in by the cattlemen of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming alike."

Introducing data from the annual exhibit of the department of agriculture in regard to losses of farm animals Mr. Powell observes that the principal beef producing states have suffered especially in the loss of numbers the past two years, the decrease here alone being sufficient to perceptibly influence the market. In these nine states there has been a loss of nearly 1,000,000 cattle and they are among the heaviest of the country, and represent a great deal and the best class of beef. It is with such cattle the market is shaped and formed, and it is their lead that the other classes follow, hence the importance of shrinkage here which paved the way for a general advance and started the present improvement well on its way. In the range country the falling off was fully proportionate to that in the corn feeding states.

From the several tables presented the following is complied, showing comparative totals for regions designated, according to department of agriculture data for 1895 and 1894 in regard to number of steer cattle:

	1895.	1894.
Nine corn feeding states	11,539,054	11,505,126
In the range country	10,891,415	11,787,376
In the Northwest	3,664,111	3,762,127
The middle Atlantic states	2,270,938	2,401,727
New England states	526,432	551,128
Southern states	4,063,615	4,203,192
Total	32,955,565	35,210,676
Pacific coast	2,408,651	2,397,492
Total	35,364,216	37,608,168

For the range country Mr. Powell has added 1,000,000 for each year for the Indian Territory, not shown in the department report.

The following is a summary of differences between the two years, by sections of the country indicated, with reference to numbers of steer cattle:

	Decrease.
Nine corn feeding states	966,072
In the range country	895,961
In the Northwest	98,016
Middle Atlantic states	130,789
New England states	24,696
Southern states	139,577
Total decrease	2,255,111
Pacific coast states increase	11,159
Net decrease in 1895	2,243,952

This exhibit is recognized by the writer quoted as a startling one, and enough to account for all the excitement and advance in the cattle market for the past few months, but the story of the shrinkage in the cattle supply is but partly told by these figures. We must go back a few years to get the full effect of the changes that have been going on in the cattle industry of the country since the opening of the present decade. Turning to the reports of the department of agriculture we find that a reduction of the cattle holdings in the range country commenced as early as in 1891, and has been kept steadily up to the present date.

It is observed that while an unusual marketing of steer cattle has been going on throughout the country for the past two years it is a noteworthy fact that the supply of she cattle has been reduced but little and in spots.

TOO COLD FOR TEXANS.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: A number of cattle shipped from Texas to the northern Wyoming ranges have died during the past few days. The cattle reached Orin Junction, the unloading point, in a weak condition and succumbed to the cold rains. Ten per cent of several of the herds have perished.

Another dispatch from Laramie says: The amount of rainfall last week was 1.74 inches, according to the state university meteorologist. This storm is unprecedented in this city. Another inch has fallen since Saturday, and it is still raining. The value of the rain to the range is very great.

THE SPAYING CRAZE.

The rise in the price of beef cattle and the recent passage of the new bounty law on wolves and coyotes has had the effect of pretty nearly stopping the spaying craze, which for the past few years has existed. Herd owners find there is something to be made at raising more calves and feel that every day is adding to the safety of the business, while the outlook for the maintenance of good fair prices is also an incentive toward having more beeves to sell. Another reason for staying the spayer's kinfe is the fact that young stock cattle are no longer to be had in large numbers in Texas. While young cattle were plentiful and the large herd owners could purchase and drive them in by the thousands every year and fatten them upon the ranges, it was cheap and safer than to raise the calves. But now that this source of supply is about exhausted, the herd owners see that they must look mainly to their own herds for beef stock. The spaying has been indulged in so freely of late that it will naturally limit the increase for a time. But this is well, as there is a tendency to reduce the size of herds and increase the quality, giving more attention to the fattening of beeves. We are glad to notice the tendency toward an improvement of cattle, for we believe this will add more value to the beef industry than anything else. With improvement of herds in view, we believe herd owners may continue to use the spaying knife, for in every herd there are some cows that are not suitable for breeding stock. These should be turned into beef as soon as practicable. If owners will adopt the plan of spaying the inferior heifers, sell them and invest the money they bring in good Hereford or Durham bulls, they will see very profitable results in a few years. There is certainly no better form of improving the herds of Montana than that of infusing new and better blood. We are aware that some cattle owners will say when they read this article that common grade stock are better than pure bloods, hence they are better for the ranges, but we doubt if it can be proved that such is the case and maintain that the offspring of thoroughbred bulls where bred upon the ordinary range cows are superior animals in every respect to the scrubs that many stockmen are raising. Of course it would be unprofitable to turn pure-blood bulls on the ranges to remain, but the time has passed for this kind of cattle raising. The bulls must be taken up in the fall of the year, placed in a pasture and fed some hay if they need it. They need this attention just as much as horses or sheep, and the cattle raiser who fails to give this attention to his herd can rarely make a success. The good, smooth appearance of beeves on the market has too much to do with the selling price for herd owners to neglect their cattle.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

OUR COMPETITORS.

In an article on the meat supply for England, the South American Journal says that, till recently, the fattening of cattle in the Argentine Republic was confined to the native prairie grass, so that a steady supply of fat beasts for export could not be relied on all the year round, and comparatively few were good enough for the English markets. The breeders were satisfied with the trade in dried beef, which enabled them to dispose of a million bullocks per annum, chiefly of the unimproved native breed. But now the estancieros, or randhmen, are producing Shorthorns, Herefords, and Polled Angus by the hundred thousand, and are laying down great areas of alfalfa (lucerne) to fatten them. Last year the value of live cattle and sheep exported amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, and this year it is expected to be 50 per cent more. As the country possesses about 30,000,000 cattle and 90,000,000 sheep, with only 5,000,000 inhabitants, its export resources are enormous. It is said that bullocks giving 700 pound per carcass can be delivered in London to sell at 12 pounds a head with profit. The great advance in exporting capacity is due entirely to lucerne, which is thus becoming a source of vast wealth to the country in which it flourishes so marvelously. Five cuttings per annum, without manure or irrigation, yielding 12 tons of hay per acre, must pay vastly better than wheat; and great as the sensation caused by the expansion of Argentine wheat growing has been, that of meat production will probably be greater.

CALLAHAN COUNTY MELANGE.

A Newsy Budget Telling of the Movement of Stock, Condition of Crops, and the Doings of People.

Baird, Tex., June 5, 1895.

Editor Journal: Your correspondent has been too busy for the past two weeks to write up the news. In the meantime he has noticed several passing events that might prove interesting to some of your readers.

Sheriff T. B. Hadley shipped a train load of 900 pound steers from Baird last week that brought $4.05 at Chicago, a good showing for grassers in May.

Robert McDonald shipped a carload of 1300 pound steers from Baird yesterday. He bought them in this county from R. P. Odam at $28 per head.

Farmers are somewhat in the weeds and harvesting about ready. This makes trade dull and gives our clerks and merchants a chance to play croquet and talk politics, free silver, etc.

Wheat and oats both promise a good yield, though the acreage is smaller than usual.

No trade in horses, but when they get fat enough for beef we expect quite a boom.

A protracted meeting was begun at the Baptist church in Baird last Sunday and is progressing finely; this, with fine crops, fat cattle and the best grass for ten years, makes us happy, and keeps us happy all the while.

Mr. J. M. Ingle of Abilene has put in a splendid irrigation plant on his farm on Deep Creek in this (Callahan) county. He has not yet needed to irrigate any, but will do so when it is needed. His first experiment will be with forty acres of corn, sowing peas at the last plowing. If he succeeds, as he seems confident now he will, several other plants will be established in this county next year. We have plenty of water, and the best of land and can surely afford to bring them together.

A. G. WEBB,
Real Estate and Live Stock Agent.

1,500,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS ~ USED BY 50,000 STOCKMEN & FARMERS
LYON'S SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT
DEATH TO WORM
CURE FOR FOOT ROT
50% STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT
LYON'S SHEEP DIP
SURE CURE FOR SCAB
TRY IT AND YOU'LL USE NO OTHER

BUCHAN'S
CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,
NEW YORK CITY.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Secretary Morton would confer a favor on the people by giving the source of his information for the statement a few weeks since that 50,000 head of beef cattle would come to market from Old Mexico in two or three days. When the secretary made the assertion he probably ignored the fact that it is possible to keep tab on him. The entry of all cattle from Mexico during the moth of May, 1895, is furnished by the bureau of animal industry and is therefore correct:

	For slaughter.	For grazing.
El Paso, Tex	824	300
Eagle Pass, Tex	116	8911
Laredo, Tex	...	2219
San Diego, Cal	123	....
Tia Juana, Cal., sub-station	153	....
Del Zuma, Cal., sub-station	16	....
Stonewell, Col., sub-station	...	179
Total	1232	6609

—Drovers Telegram.

GOOD ADVICE.

Amarillo, Texas, June 4.—Editor Champion—Dear Sir: I was in Austin last week and learned from the Land Commissioner that he will lease any actual settler his section, under the old law, at 4 cents per acre, when the forfeiture has been declared for nonpayment of interest. My advice to every settler is to, at once proceed to send his application to lease his section for one year under the present law. Then he will be protected in renewing lease under the new law after it goes into effect, and can either lease his section for a period of one to five years, as he chooses, or he may buy under the new law. The new law goes into effect on the 30th day of July, and I advise all settlers to act as above suggested.

Respectfully, W. B. PLEMONS.

From the above communication by Hon. W. B. PLEMONS, it will be seen that so far as the settler is concerned, if he expects to make his home on the land purchased from the state that there is a way of relief. The new law goes into effect July 30th, and if you wish to avail yourself of the provisions made by the Land Commissioner you must do so before that time. The Land Commissioner will lease you your section at once for 4 cents per acre for one year. You have improvements on the land, and as such have a prior right at the end of your lease to release for five years at 3 cents per acre, or to purchase part of the land and lease the balance, or to purchase the whole section at $2 per acre and 3 cents interest per annum, if it is agricultural land, and if it is classed as grazing land you can purchase it at $1 per acre and 3 per cent interest, which would make your grazing section cost you after the first payment was made ($17.72) seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents per year. By this method cattlemen and settlers are placed on exactly the same footing. The law or rather the ruling of the land office favors the settlers if it favors anyone. Let every man who possibly can send on his ($25.60) twenty-five dollars and sixty cents to pay the year's lease at once and thus stop the worry and anxiety regarding his section.—Livestock Champion.

WANTS TEXANS FOR EXPORT

A gentleman in Fort Worth has received a letter from one of the biggest if not the biggest buyers of cattle for export, from which the journal was allowed to extract the following: "I fully intend to visit Texas early next fall and look the ground over, and if there is a ghost of a chance to do business I will be with you. You can tell your friends who have cattle suitable for export that by fall they may rely on having a market at home for them. I have concluded to give it a trial if there is any reasonable chance of making it a success. It all depends on the quality of the cattle and the cost of transportation. As I understand your cattle are free in December, January and February for export. I will be down in November, or earlier if required."

There is no reason why this gentleman should not find what he wants when he gets to Texas, as there are plenty of cattle in this state that can be made suitable for export, if only they are fed, and with the abundant corn yield now promised there is no excuse for not feeding them. Shrewd cattlemen should take advantage of the opportunity thus offered, as cattle can be corn-fed in Texas at a less cost than in any other state.

It is a fact that the cattle trade will be less and less dependent on corn-fed cattle from now on. Distillery and glucose establishments have long been important factors. Cottonseed meal has sprung into great prominence as a feed, especially in Texas and the South generally. There range countries are doing more and more hay feeding and the northwest sections are getting into barley, wheat and hay feeding in a way that promises to be of importance in the matter of beef cattle supplies for the future.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

NORTHWESTERN MOVEMENT.

The largest number of Southern cattle ever sent up North through Colorado by rail or trail was 240,000, which occurred two years ago before the bankers panic, says the South Omaha Stockman. The number this year will not fall short of 200,000 for the ranges are almost depopulated of cattle both in Wyoming and Montana, although the latter state is not so bare as the former. The good prices that have prevailed for the past few months have greatly stimulated the business, which has been dull for the last two years. There is much better feeling all over the whole range country.

Range cattlemen freely predict that this year will be the greatest in their business since 1885, when many men were ruined with the severity of the winter and the subsequent falling prices on the market. A well posted Denver cattleman says that there are fewer cattle on the ranges of the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana than for the past ten years. There has not been enough profit in the business during late years to give it any stimulation. Cattle firms merely remained in the business because they could not let go or get out of it. There is a rift in the clouds, however, the promise for the present year is good and if the prices remain firm and the season proves at all good there will be plenty of money in the cattle business once more. These remarks apply more particularly to the companies and big individual holders. The smaller grower, farmer or feeder has been keep up to a prescribed line of breeding and has not alowed his herd to run down—he has just as many cattle as ever, as a matter of fact, and is in much better condition to care for them and reap a good profit now that prices are well up again.

The Lone Star Commission company, with headquarters at Kansas City Stock Yards, had the first full car of calves in the Texas division for the season on Monday, May 3d. They were sold at $8 per head. They were shipped by Robinson & Bryant of Duncanville, Texas.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME.

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

Mention this paper.

Cattle For Sale.

700 pure bred, Panhandle raised Hereford yearling heifers, at $15.

700 pure bred, Panhandle raised Herefords 2-year-old heifers, at $20.

1000 high grade Panhandle raised heifer yearlings, Hereford and Shorthorn mixed, at $12.

1600 mixed pure bred, Panhandle raised she cattle, best range herd in the West, at $20.

6000 good Western Texas stock cattle, including 1700 steers, at $11; calves not counted.

1500 mixed stock cattle, best in Western Texas, located near Midland, at $12. This includes all steers under 4 years old. Purchaser will be expected to lease the range now occupied, at reasonable rental, for three to five years.

6000 highly graded stock cattle, above quarantine, at $12. Sale to include 70,000 acres splendid grazing land, at $1. Well improved—a big bargain.

6000 good New Mexico stock cattle, at $12.50, not counting calves.

30,000 improved stock Q cattle, located in Northeastern New Mexico; will be sold with land, horses and outfit at reasonable price and on easy terms.

4000 feeders, 3 to 4 years old, will be delivered at Colorado City any time between this and December 15; all in one herd and one brand. Price, $25.

We have a big string of aged steers in Southern or Southwestern Texas; just the thing for feeders, that we will sell at reasonable prices, and in numbers to suit. Our Mr. B. Barr who is now located at San Antonio with headquarters at the Southern hotel, will take pleasure in showing these cattle to our friends and customers.

We have a big list of all kinds and classes of cattle, and respectfully solicit correspondence from those wishing to buy or sell.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Last year we commenced an elaborate plan of advertising, but before we were half through, OUR ADVERTISEMENTS DISAPPEARED. Why? Because WE WERE OVERWHELMED WITH BUSINESS. There was but one thing to do: withdraw the advertising and devote every energy to filling the orders with which we were flooded. This we did, and handled with reasonable promptness a most unprecedented year's business. WITH ENLARGED FACTORIES, INCREASED FACILITIES, AND TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES FROM WHICH TO DISTRIBUTE OUR GOODS, WE CAN NOW CARE FOR ALL WHO COME. Last year we could not reduce prices because we were compelled in some way to limit the demand for Aermotor goods. We would have been satisfied with lower prices, but why create a demand which we could not supply? We have made the heaviest purchases of steel and material bought in America this year, and at unprecedented prices, and have made terms to dealers which enable them to make unprecedented prices.

In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish a feed cutter under certain conditions for $15. For reasons stated above we did not complete the advertising, and the feed cutter was not put out. We now propose to make amends in the following manner: We will announce in this paper our NEW ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH

$40 at $10

cash with order, f. o. b. Chicago. Only one to one person, he to furnish addresses of ten neighbors who ought to have something in our line. Cut, description and full information regarding it will appear soon.

We especially desire to caution you against paying excessive prices for windmill outfits. The temptation on the part of the dealer to overcharge is great. $10 added to the legitimate price is $10 clear profit to the dealer. To be sure that you get the proper price and article, write us of your needs and you will be protected. We are, and always have been believers in low prices. Because of the prodigious output of our factories we are enabled to have special tools for each piece, and thus reduce the hand labor on it to merely picking up the material and laying it down again. So small has become the cost of labor put on the material which we sell that it is not worth mentioning. We have become the largest dealers in material in the country; the material, of course, being made up in the form of steel galvanized-after-completion windmills, towers (tilting and fixed), tanks, pumps, etc., To such an extent has this become true, and to such an extent has the price of our goods (and on that account the volume of our business rendered competition impossible), that FOUR LARGE WINDMILL CONCERNS ARE BUYING THEIR TOWERS OF US THIS YEAR. THEY DO IT BECAUSE WE MAKE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND SAFE TOWER; BECAUSE THEY CAN BUY OF US CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BUILD; BECAUSE WE ALONE ARE PREPARED TO GALVANIZE EVERYTHING AFTER IT IS COMPLETED, AND COMPLETE EVERYTHING EXACTLY RIGHT.

These concerns are wise, for, even though they may not furnish the best of wheels, the wheel will have the best of supports. Send to us your name and address, and those of your neighbors who may need something in our line, and thereby do them a good turn. The Aermotor Co. is one of the most successful business enterprises which has been launched in recent times. In other advertisements we discuss and make clear the lines on which that success has been worked out. It was done by a farmer's boy. A careful reading of these advertisements may suggest to some other farmer's boy a career.

Aermotor Co., 12th, Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago.

A. P. NORMAN,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
Stock Yards, ... GALVESTON, TEXAS.

JOHN MUNFORD,
Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,
tock Landing, [Box 684] NEW ORLEANS, LA

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL
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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited,
COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited
Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.
FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY;
CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.
WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La.

Sherman Institute and Conservatory of Music and Art.
The modenl school for girls. Founded 1877. Undenominational, but Christian in influence, discipline and instruction. A large and able corps of instructors. Various societies and clubs. Degrees conferred. Honors and medals awarded. Commodious buildings, including dormitories, halls, studios, etc., surrounded by balconies; all overlooking beautifully ornamented grounds. Library of 2000 choice volumes. Laboratory containing philosophical, astronomical and chemical apparatus. Steam-heating, electric lights, waterworks, bath rooms and every appliance conducive to health and enjoyment. Museum of natural history. Largest gymnasium in the state. Expenses moderate.
Address J. G. NASH, A. M., LL. D., President,
Sherman, Texas.

DYEING AND CLEANING RIGHT.
AGENTS WANTED.
Complete steam plant. Thoroughly experienced Dyers, capable Tailors and Pressers. COLORS THAT ARE FAST. No rubbing off. REASONABLE PRICES. SATISFACTORY WORK OR YOUR MONEY BACK. Express us your goods.
LEACHMAN'S
Dallas Steam Laundry and Dye Works
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WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

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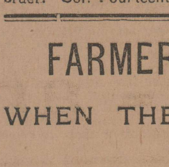
Robertson & Witten,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,
Special attention paid to telephone and telegraph orders. 'Phone No. 29, office; 'phone No. 316, residence. Office 806 Houston street, near postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. FRANK GRAY,
Practice Confined to diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.
Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex



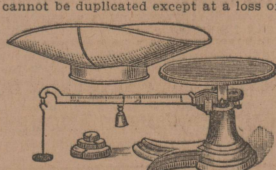
BLAIR BROS.,
Fort Worth, Tex.
FINE OLD WHISKIES.
People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices.
We sell four year old Whiskies at $2 50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies $3 00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies $3 50 per gallon.
Mail orders receive promt attention. Send money by express or P. O. money order. Cor. Fourteenth St. and Jennings Ave.

FARMERS HAVE THEIR WAY

WHEN THEY WEIGH ON JOURNAL SCALES,

Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buys and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchant. The high price of decent and reliable scales have kept them out of the reach of the average farmer. Our success in placing before our readers exclusively the only really first-rate, good-as-any-made sewing machine, as low as the cast iron premium machines, induced us to undertake to see what could be done in the line of scales. After negotiations extending to every considerable manufacturer in this country, we are in a position to offer two sizes of scales that fulfil every requirement in capacity or accuracy, at prices that cannot be duplicated except at a loss of money, even by the manufacturer.



No. 1 Journal Scale, 1-4 Oz. to 25 Pounds.

This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector.

With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home.

Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal, $3.50.

No 2 Journal Scale, 1-4 Oz. to 240 Pounds.

This scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute accuracy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, $5.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Sluggishness has characterized the movement of live stock into the yards for the past week, the receipts of neither hogs or cattle being anywheres near the demand. Prices show no material change from last week. The Omaha cattle buyer still wants a large number of cattle, a fact which should not be overlooked by owners over the state. The stock yards company have a splendid letter on the front page of this issue, setting forth a few facts relative to the breeding and feeding of live stock, hogs especially. The company feels that the time has come when the people of Texas should realize that a home market is necessary for their product, and that as they have established the market a hearty support should be given them by the farmers and stockraisers. Read what is said in the article referred to and act accordingly.

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

HOGS.

No.	Ave.	Dock.	Price.
4	220	..	$3.80
46	214	..	4.25
5	197	..	3.65
15	223	80	3.75
70	225	..	4.30
80	245	..	4.35
22	228	..	4.00
20 pigs	120	..	3.10
20 pigs	140	..	3.50
26 pigs	50	..	3.25
8 pigs	140	..	3.25
66	197	..	4.20

CATTLE.

No.	Ave.	Price.
7	824	$2.00
13 cows	825	2.05
6 cows	735	2.17 1-2
4 cows	820	2.17 1-2
24 cows	802	2.17 1-2
4 cows	725	2.10

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, June 8.—There continues light receipts of all classes of cattle from Texas. The market closed about bare of Texas, the supply left on hand consisting mostly of Mississippi and Louisiana cattle. Good stock is in demand. Quotations are well maintained, and the outlook continues favorable for all classes of cattle in fair to good condition. Poor stock weak and slow sales. Hogs steady and in light supply. Sheep quiet.

Cattle—Good smooth fat fed beeves per pound gross, 4 to 4 1-4; fair fat fed beeves per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-2c; good fat grass beeves, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c; fair fat grass beeves, 2 1-2 to 3c; thin and rough old beeves, 1 3-4 to 2 1-4; good fat cows and heifers, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c; fair fat cows, 2 1-4 to 2 1-3c; thin and rough old cows, each, $6 to $10; bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-4 to 2 1-2c; good fat calves each, $8.50 to $10; fair fat calves, each $6.50 to $7.00; thin calve each, $4.50 to $5.50; good fat yearlings per pound gross, 3 to 3 1-2c; fair fat yearlings each, $7.50 to $9.50; thin yearlings, $5 to $6.50; good milch cows, $25 to $30; common to fair, $15 to $20; springers, $17.50 to $22.50.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed, per pound gross, 4 3-4 to 5 1-4c; common to fair, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per pound, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c; common to fair, each, $1.25 to $2.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 1000. Market active, a shade higher on best grades. Beef and shipping steers range $4.00@5.55; light steers, $3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.00; cows, $2.00@3.00; fed Texas steers, $3.00@4.25; grass steers, $2.50@4.50; cows, $3.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6700; shipments, 600. Market 5c lower. Best heavy, $4.60@4.65; packers, $4.30@4.55; light, $4.20@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 300. Market for lambs inactive and hard to sell. Good lambs sold $4.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $2.75@3.00; Southwest stuff, $2.25@2.75.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., June 8, 1895.

Receipts this week were about 19,000 cattle, 54,500 hogs and 27,000 sheep. Compared with last week they show a decrease of 12,000 cattle, and 9000 hogs.

The close of last week found the packers very slow buyers and their coolers full of meat, with a slack demand in all the Eastern markets. This dullness continued into this week and with very light receipts, we had a still further decline of 15 to 25 per cent. on good cattle, and 20 to 40 per cent. on the medium and common grades. In a measure, we expected this decline, as always when grass cattle first come on the market in any numbers we have plenty of cattle that are half fat and these must sell very much lower, especially in the quarantine division, where cattle are sold for immediate slaughter.

The top sales of native cattle for the week was $5.45, with choice cattle selling from $5.25 to $5.40, good $5.00 to $5.25; medium $4.50 to $5.00, common $4.00 to $4.50.

The top sales of fed Texas were $4.25 to $4.35, with grass stuff selling from $2.50 to $3.85, according to condition and quality. Packers purchases this week, S. & S., 3700; Armour, 3700; Swift, 2700; Fowler and Dold, 900; shippers, Eastman, 1500; others 1000.

Feeders have been more liberal buyers, since the rains have assuerd good grass and increased the prospects for a fine corn crop. The acreage of corn is immense, and with seasonable weather the crop will be very large.

Receipts of hogs were about what we expected. The week closed strong with bulk of sales from $4.35 to $4.45, with top at $4.55. These sales show an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. over last week's close. We are still friendly to hogs; though the stocks of provisions are large and demand somewhat limited, yet with high priced feed and no new corn for 100 days we see no reason why hogs should sell any lower, and until conditions change we will continue to look for strong and active markets.

Packers purchased this week as follows: Armour, 21,000; Fowler, 10,700; 9000; Dold, 6500; S. & S., 2000.

Sheep this week have sold at the lowest prices of the season. The larger part of the receipts were consigned direct to packers. Choice fat natives will sell readily, but grass Texas have been almost unsaleable; $2.50 being bid for the same sheep that sold at $3.00 last week. We expect lighter receipts and a better market next week. Yours very truly,

GEO. R. BARSE, L. S. C. CO.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 12.—For big, heavy cattle the demand was again very poor, and common to half fat and grassy stock moved off slowly at weak prices, but good to choice steers of medium weights were in very good demand at steady values. Some choice beeves were sold early at $5.80, and twelve car loads of fine Iowa steers were sold in a bunch at $5.70. From these prices sales were made all the way down to $3.50 for stag and coarse Western, with the bulk of the transactions at $4.50@5.50.

Cattle weighing 1500 to 1600 pounds were discriminated against, and sold at $5.10@5.25. Steers that sold below $5.00 were apt to show weakness, and the poorest droves were very hard to sell. Cows were plentiful and fairly active at current prices, with sales at $1.70@4.50, chiefly at $2.00@3.50. Bulls sold at $2.00@3.25, and calves of the better class sold up to $5.00@5.75, ruled higher than yesterday morning. There was a fair trade in stockers and feeders, and sales were made at $2.35@4.00; a few choice lots selling at $4.00. Texas cattle were more plentiful, the receipts amounting to about 2500 head. There was a fair demand, and sales were made at unchanged prices, a few going as high as $4.00.

Hogs—Only about 29,000 hogs arrived today as against nearly 38,000 a week ago, but enough were left over from yesterday to swell the supply to 34,500 head. The general demand was poor and prices dropped 5c per 100 pounds below yesterday's closing quotations. Sales dragged, and a good many hogs will be left over tonight. Heavy hogs sold at $4.30@4.75; mixed at $4.40@4.65 and light at $4.30@4.60.

The bulk of the sales were at $4.60@4.70 for heavy and at $4.40@4.60 for light. Today's sheep arrivals were estimated at 10,000 head, a reduction of nearly 6000 from the arrivals of last Wednesday. There was a good demand for desirable lots, and prices were stronger, but other kinds were dull and weak. Inferior to choice sheep were saleable at $1.50@3.80; fancy export wethers at $4.00@4.25; clipped lambs $3.00@4.90 and spring lambs at $4.00@6.00.

Receipts—Cattle, 11,000 calves, 500; hogs, 29,000; sheep, 10,000.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, June 10, 1895.

Since our last report, the Texas cattle market received quite a black eye, and owners in many cases were very much disappointed. The movement of stock the first week in the month was very heavy. Receipts for the week 15,500 against 10,775 the previous week, 6000 year ago and 19,843 two years ago, which was the banner run for so early in the season.

We believe, however, there will be a better demand for desirable Texas cattle, and see no reason why values should not recover considerably. Among the late sales were the following:

60	1030	$4.40
58	1067	4.40
24	1000	4.45
209	1158	4.70
24 cows	780	2.60
343 cows	888	2.85
50	846	3.00
27	754	3.00
500	780	3.00
92	917	3.00
144	696	3.35
95	813	3.35
104	959	3.40
20	1136	3.40
114	1067	3.50
242	908	3.00
346	878	3.00
242	870	3.05
22	948	2.90
184	888	3.00
335	979	3.35
23	933	3.40

Bulk of Texas sheep that have been arriving here are fair fleshed with a great number common to fair. There has been but very few good sheep arriving here lately. While all kinds have suffered large decline, common to fair fleshed ones have suffered the most.

975 Texas	78	$2.25
100	73	2.00
566	76	3.00
700	72	1.50
702	74	2.25
769	77	2.75
800	77	2.75
100	72	1.50
1500	70	2.00
50	69	2.50

Yours very truly,

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 1200. Market steady, but very slow. Texas steers, $2.80@4.00; Texas cows, $2.50@3.30; beef steers, $3.30@5.75; native cows, $1.50@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.20; bulls, $1.80@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 500. Market weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, $4.25@5.00; heavies, $4.40@4.55; packers, 4.30@4.55; mixed, $4.25@4.55; light, $3.00@4.25; yorkers, $4.15@4.25; pigs, $3.70@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 300. Market steady.

The Wool Trade.

Boston, Mass., June 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade. The market in Boston is stronger than it was a fortnight ago. The sales for the week will make an aggregate of nearly four million pounds, while the demand has been pretty general, fine wools coming in for a share.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, June 12.—Cotton spot limited demand. Prices lower, American middling fair, 4 15-32d; good middling, 4 13-32d; American middling, 3 7-8d; low middling, 3 3-4d; good ordinary, 3 5-8d; ordinary, 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 8000 bales, of which 5000 were for speculation and export and included 7800 American. Receipts 10,000 bales, no American.

Futures opened easy and closed easy. American middling, L. M. C., June, 3 51-64d; June and July, 3 51-64d; July and August, 3 51-64@3 52-64d; August and September, 3 52-64@3 53-64d; September and October, 3 52-64@3 53-64d; October and November, 3 53-64@3 54-64; November and December, 3 54-64d; December and January, 3 55-64d; January and February, 3 56-64; February and March, 3 57-64d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 1800 bales new docket.

New York Cotton.

New York, June 12.—The cotton market opened barely steady at 6@9 points decline. This break was attributed to the lower Liverpool market, dull, Manchester advices and a disappointing circular by Neill Brothers in place of a stimulating statement generally expected upon the other side. Spot cotton sales in Liverpool were also small, causing considerable disappointment to the bulls here. The government weather crop bulletin was another hard item for the bulls to swallow and occasioned fresh selling during the early hours of business. Dullness and continued depression were the features throughout the afternoon with a final partial rally which closed the market quiet and steady at 6@7 points decline. Spot quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., June 12.—Cotton futures quiet and steady. Sales, 3200. June, 7.00 bid; July, 7.00 bid; August, 7.03@7.04; September, 6.95@6.96; October, 6.94@6.95; November, 6.95@6.96; December, 6.98@6.99; January, 7.03@7.04; February. 7.08@7.10.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

HALF FARE TO CHATTANOOGA.

The Queen and Crescent Route will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line, June 25th to 27th, 1895, to Chattanooga and return, at half rates, with liberal limits and conditions.

Ask ticket agents for particulars, or address

I. HARDY,
A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
R. H. GARRATT,
A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.
A. J. LYTLE,
D. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.
J. R. McGREGOR,
W. C. RINEARSON,
G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Clay county melon crop is assured.

Dallas county will vote on prohibition in August.

A great free silver convention met at Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday.

Prohibition was defeated in McLennan county by a big majority.

The cattlemen and sheepmen of Colorado are still having trouble.

Hundreds of families in the Cherokee strip are suffering for lack of food.

The Santa Fe railroad has withdrawn from the Southwestern Traffic association.

Two suicides in San Antonio, one in Austin and one in Fort Worth was Wednesday's record.

A negro who assaulted a white girl 9 years of age was hanged by a mob at Franklin, Tex., Tuesday.

Great excitement prevails in Washita county, O. T., over the alleged discovery of great quantities of gold.

The rate war on interstate traffic between the Texas railroads will be settled within a few days.

All the rivers in Nebraska were full from the heavy rains last week, for the first time in nearly two years.

The coast of Florida is being patrolled to prevent the further embarkation of filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

Mutton dealers in the San Angelo country will hold until next year on account of the demoralization of the market.

The freight war between Texas roads having been about settled, a passenger rate war from the North into Texas is treatened.

The people of Grant county, Oklahoma, are destitute, and unless aid is extended them at once many will die of starvation.

The Texas State Equal Rights association met in Dallas recently. The object of the association is to secure woman's suffrage.

It is alleged that Governor Culberson will call an extra session of the legislature to prevent the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas.

The preparations for the Temple, Tex., second annual exposition and flower show are about complete and large crowds are anticipated.

The sixth annual state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor closed a three days' convention in this city Thursday.

The Northern New Mexico Cattle association had two prominent citizens of Clayton arrested charged with stealing a train load of cattle belonging to members of the association.

Harry Bettis, assistant cashier of the First National bank at Bowie, embezzled $10,000 of the bank's funds and skipped for Mexico, but was apprehended and brought back.

Richard J. Olney, attorney-general, has been appointed secretary of state and Judson Harmon of Cincinnati has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Olney's promotion.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co.: Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

Every Day in the Year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

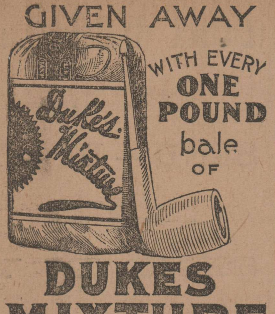
MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE'S KENTUCKY COOK BOOK.

The Queen and Crescent Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at a low price that handsome publication. It is a compilation of new recipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of practical cookery suggestions to every housewife in the land. An edition de luxe printed on heavy enameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic book-making.

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. W A. Dudley and other housekeepers of equal note.

The retail price is $2.50, but we will send it to any address postpaid on receipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the opportunity.

W. C. RINEARSON,
G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.



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In securing tickets for the International Conference of the Epworth League to be held at Chattanooga, June 27th to 30th inclusive, be sure that same reads over the Texas and Pacific railway, which is the only line that can give you choice of routes via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. The rate will be one lowest first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold June 25th, 26th and 27th, limited to 15 days from date of sale for return, with privilege of extending the limit 15 days by depositing the return portion of ticket at Chattanooga.

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

GASTON MESLIER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Dallas, Texas.
W. A. DASHIELL,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Dallas,
Texas.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

Send stamp for official book "Historic Chattanooga," containing full particulars International Convention of Epworth Leagues at Chattanooga next June.

The Queen and Crescent Route will make rate one fare for round trip.

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Dallas, Tex.
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Cincinnati, O.

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRACTIONS

For the Summer of 1895.

Special low round trip rates will be made with liberal limits and superior accommodations for persons attending

International convention Epworth League, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27th.

International convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass., July 10th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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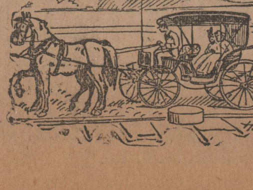

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Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

JUST THIS!

We control an extensive correspondence with stockmen, feeders and packers. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our commission on sales is 1 per cent. Write us. TOWERS & COLLINS, Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Montana.

S. R. Trower. O. B. Trower. Harry Trower.

THOS. TROWER'S SONS,

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. Correspondence solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, Live Stock Exchange.

J. F. BUTZ & CO.,

LIVE : STOCK : COMMISSION : AGENTS,

Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

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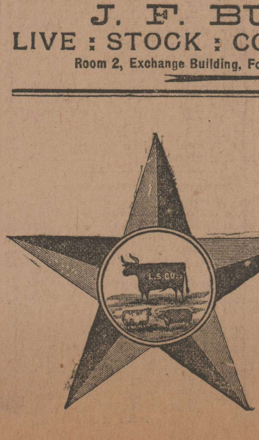

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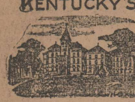

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE FRUIT CROP.

Strawberries—The justly popular "first fruits" of the orchardist produced a fair crop, though suffering some for seasonable rains. The berries were generally of good size, and brought fair prices. It is the old story over again, that good culture, careful grading and handling, and neatness of package win the best success. There are many favorite varieties. Michel proved profitable for earliness, Gandy leads in size and appearance, Parker Earle, the north Texas berry (originated by Jas. Nimon, of Denison, Tex.) for strong growth, abundance and fine appearance and quality of fruit and profitableness to the grower still maintains its place in the lead. Parker Earle is a poor plant-maker, but stores up its great vitality in its huge and deep-rooting clumps, to be brought into requisition in throwing out and maintaining the great crop of large pointed, firm, showy and finely flavored fruit that proves the joy of the grower.

The true strawberry culturist, while he now rejoices and enjoys the profits of his recently harvested crop, does not forget that his success is only the just reward of his unceasing diligence and care in fertilizing, weeding and tilling, and that now again he must resume the fight. "Everlastingly at it" is the price of his crop for 1896. The frequent use of the cultivator and the hoe to nip the young weeds and grass in their incipiency, and to husband the moisture, is the point to strive for.

Raspberries—The canes of both the red and black cap varieties were badly hurt by the winter, so that the crop now ripening will be light.

Blackberries in north Texas have also suffered damage by cold to the canes that were to bear the crop for this year; especially is this the case with the older plantings, and nearly all the varieties, including the Dallas (or native) berry crop, generally considered the surest of all, will be light. Many of the older plantations of blackberries are running down, making the market supply of fruit below the demand. It is a good time to plant new fields for market. As for family use, no garden should be without a good supply of this most wholesome and best of all fruits, especially as they are so sure and so easy of culture. A deep sandy loam is the best, but any good rich soil will produce blackberries except those spots poisoned by the disease called "root rot." Add plentifully of stable manure on all soils.

Plums—No fruit now is attracting more attention for home and market than the plum. The native varieties, such as Wild Goose, Golden Beauty, etc., cover a range of ripening from May to September. Many new varieties are being introduced of great merit. Besides this the new Japan plums are among the greatest recent acquisitions to the fruit industry. There are a large number of varieties imported from Japan, and found to be very successful here. The fruit is large, handsome, meaty, rich, firm and very abundant. There has been considerable confusion as to classes and varieties as they come from Japan, but careful American growers are straightening out the imported ones, and also crossing them with our native sorts, thus sucuring an Americanized race of Japan plums, surpassing anything yet introduced for our own needs in the plum line.

The Texas State Horticultural society is proving a great factor in this work and similar efforts for the advancement of Texas horticulture. The arduous efforts and unflagging zeal of the men who compose this society are accomplishing a work that, though at present not appreciated, will in due time prove of incalculable value to Texas and the Southwest.

Peaches—The earliset varieties are now just swelling out to their full size, and putting on their rosy smiles very invitingly. As every one knows, these early sorts are not as well flavored as later varieties, but who would be without a few of them. The crop of peaches, together with all other fruits, was greatly helped by the recent copious rains and promise well.

Apples—Many orchards that bore full last year have a light crop, being the "off year" with these, but taking the country over, the crop will be an average one. Texas growers in this, as in other fruits, are cutting out the varieties that do not succeed well, no matter what their standing in other localities, and filling up with varieties of meritorious and profitable records here. Early Harvest, Astrachan, Johnathan, Ben Davis, Shockley, are almost universally planted, Ben Davis predominating, adding as most promising, Ark, Black, Blacktwig and others, besides most sections have local favorites, many of them new, giving best results.

Pears—This splendid fruit is also receiving a good share of successful evolution from the old-time varieties to newer and better suited to our needs and localities. The Leconte for the Gulf coasts is achieving wonderful success. Kieffer is doing well over a wider range of Southern territory. That dread disease, the "pear blight," is doing much damage this year. There seems still no certain remedy other than to cut away and burn diseased parts.

Many old favorites do well. Other new varieties suited to the Southwest are being brought out. "The Alamo," a pear originating in Grayson county, and introduced by the Sherman nursery, is very promising. The tree from which the seeds were taken is 44 years old, has no disease and bears annually heavy crops of fruit of good quality. The Alamo, coming from one of these seeds, now 8 years old, has on its fifth good crop of fruit of quality equal to Bartlett, and the tree has the same healthy and regular bearing characteristices of the parent tree. Other seedlings of merit are being brought forward.

Grapes—The crop promises well. Spraying with fungicides has brought the mildew and blackrot under control, and insures good crops to the intelligent, careful grape grower.

Texas horticulture proudly and justly boasts some of the finest viticultural work of the world. Prof. Munson of Denison, Tex., is originating a new class of grapes by hybridization of the finest varieties with our native post oak and mustang grapes. The results are proving of immense value to us. G. Onderdonk of Victoria county, Tex., is another viticulturalist of note, besides others I could name.

It would take volumes to tell of the amount of horticultural work being done in Texas and the Southwest. The nursery catalogues of the various Texas nurseries afford much valuable information, and any one in planting should consult these, but the combined wisdom of the leading horticulturists agree that all need a great combined catalogue of all the successful Southern varieties of fruits, flowers and trees. And the State Horticultural society has undertaken this work through their general fruit committee, Dr. A. M. Ragland, of Pilot Point, Tex., chairman. The doctor is now collecting the necessary information for this great Southern or Texas catalogue, which, when completed, will be of incalculable value to the horticulture of this section. Let every one who can lend a helping hand. The next meeting of the State society will be at Bowie, Texas, July 31 and August 1 and 2. Write to the secretary, E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth, for the program and premium list, and come and bring your products, and you will never regret it. Reduced rates on the railroads.

JOHN S. KERR,
Sherman, Texas.

WATERMELON POINTERS.

We have received communications from growers south and southwest of us one and two thousand miles, in which they mention that they will be ten days later this season with their first shipmet of melons and a greatly reduced crop, owing to the cold spring weather. We have noticed in past years among our own growers that where the attempt is made to grow early melons they are more subject to being stunted from cold weather, and when this occurs the vine is easily surpassed by the later planting by a more vigorous growth in both vine and melon and about as early. The plan that we have adopted is to plant early and often, and when all danger from cold weather is past to thin out to one and two to the hill of the most vigorous plants, regardless of the age of plant. The vine that goes from start to finish without a let-up or hinderance is always the best ones in the patch. We estimate that the entire Southern crop of melons will be ten days later this year than formerly for carload shipments.

The melon comes on the vine before the bloom. Melon first then the blooms at the tip end. The roots to a vine are very numerous and fine, and traverse the whole of the area covered by the vine and as great in length as the vine; hence the necessity of a thoroughly cultivated surface before the vine covers the ground.

The vine feeds from the atmosphere, drinking, as it were, from the heavy dews. Look out over your patch of an early dewy morning after the ground is covered with vines and see the headers or ends reaching upwards into midair, drinking, as it were, of the falling dew.

The downpouring rains have ceased, leavig the melon vines and grass in a very growing condition. To make the vines put on large melons it will require stirring the surface of the patches, even though you should prune the vines in doing so. Where a melon does not show on the vine, it is not sure that there will not be a big ripe melon there in three weeks.

The dropping of the first melons does not deprive the vine of its usual crop.

It only makes them a little later. We are sure to have a good ripening melon season; some years a little earlier than others, but not necessarily the best. Rapid growth produces the finest melons, and nothing tends more to this than a thorough surface cultivation just before the vine fruits.—Hempstead Watermelon Bulletin.

APHIDES.

From many sections come reports of little light-green midges swarming over the fruit beds in the orchards. These are aphides or plant lice. They destroy the buds by inserting their tiny beaks into the young and tender leaves and suckig in their juices. Tobacco dust, pyrethreum, ad slug shot will help in their destruction, but the kerosene emulsion is the best remedy. This, as we have often stated, is made by lissolving one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of hot water, after which add one gallon of kerosene or coal oil and mix thoroughly by forcing the mixture back into the same vessel by means of a spraying pump, until it becomes a thick creamy mass. Dilute this with ten times its bulk of water before applying it to the trees. This emulsion is not merely a remedy for aphides, but for all other insects which suck, cabbage worms and all insects which have soft bodies.

The Lone Star Commission company of Kansas City Stock Yards report the decline on cattle during the past week very severe and especially on medium and common grades. The decline has been much less on good cattle. On May 24th the Lone Star sold for B. F. Hawkins of Midlothian, Texas, 100 steers, averaging about 1200 pounds at $4.75, which was the top for the week, the month, and was the top price reached in Chicago on the same date. The Lone Star tops the market very frequently.

AN AUTHORITY.

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

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

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

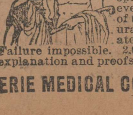
It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

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

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President.
W E. SKINNER, General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President.
JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr.
E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres.
J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas.
JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959.646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69.816		
Sold to Shippers	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager.
EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.
W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.
J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,605	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.
CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

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

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

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

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
A. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,
New Orleans and San Antonio,
Galveston and San Antonio,
New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

Excursion tickets on sale from all coupon stations to California and Mexican points

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.
For further information call on local agent, or address

L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

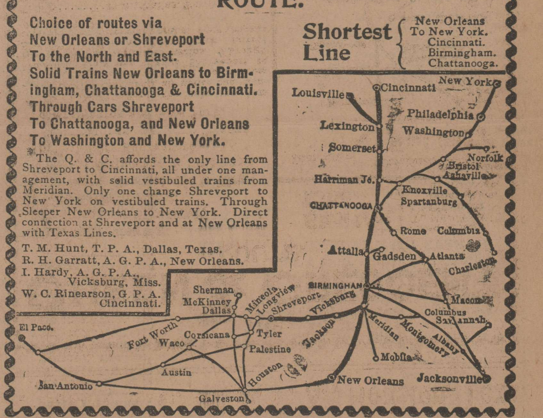
THE
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

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

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

T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas.
R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans.
I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

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



SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

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

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

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,
—A SPECIALTY!—

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

208, 210, 212, 214 *Throckmorton St.* Fort Worth, Texas. **E. H. KELLER.**

C. G. CLOSE, Prop'r. Only first-class trade accommodated.

HOTEL RICHELIEU

FIFTEENTH AND MAIN,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

J. D. Cunningham. B. P. Eubank.

CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to collections.

DAIRY.

DAIRY COWS.

Too many people are guided in the choice of a butter cow solely by the breed. The idea is generally prevalent that a Jersey or Guernsey must of necessity be far superior to other cows as a butter producer. A greater mistake was never made. Individual and even average performances of cows of these breeds are undoubtedly very high, so that their reputation for butter fat is deserved; but there are numerous degenerate specimens of these breeds which are often inferior to the despised scrub. This trouble is largely due to trusting to report rather than to performance. The only reliable method of determining merit is by actual test. The next best way, and the only one to be employed when purchasing stock, is appearance.

In buying dairy cows there are certain features to be looked for, as they are a pretty accurate guide to the real value of the animal. It has been proved many times that the productive capacity of a cow depends more upon type and conformation than upon size and breed. These outward and valuable signs of butter-making to be looked for are, in the order of their value:

1. Long, broad, deep, elastic udder, extending well forward and up behind, with large, tortuous milk veins, abundant on the udder and large orifices where they enter the body.
2. The skin soft, elastic and mellow, hair plentiful and silky, and the skin a rich yellow color.
3. The body should be large, broad and deep, medium in length, with firm muscles in abdomen, and loins broad, with long rumps and lean hips. The triple wedge-shaped formation essential in a dairy animal implies increasing width from the wethers downward, increasing width towards the rear parts, decreasing width from top of the hindquarters downward.
4. The neck and head should be fine, long and tapering, face clean-cut and eyes large; the legs should be medium to short, with bone of medium size.

These are the chief points of a good dairy cow, and an animal of any breed (or a scrub) possessing them will usually pay board and leave a profit for her owner.

FEEDING SLOPS.

There is a general belief that slopping cows greatly increases their flow of milk, and that the resulting yield is correspondingly poor in butter fats; and, to prove or disprove this, the experiment station at Guelph, Ont., has for the past two years been experimenting along this line, and to their surprise there is practically nothing in the belief. The cows, when fed the grain in form of slop would, if fed once a day, give slightly lower, but not uniform, percentage of fat, about 0.4 of 1 per cent; but in every instance where slop was fed twice a day there was a marked falling off in milk yield.

These tests were conducted in periods of thirty days each, so as to get the full effect of the feed, and in the general average the dry-grain fed cows came out ahead.

As to the variation of fat contents of the milk, the sum total of all the averages showed that there was no more loss in the end than the variations found in the fat content of cows fed dry foods, and the sum total of two years' experiments is against the idea that slop food increases the milk yield. If anything is to be deducted from the tests, it is that cows give less milk if the slopping was very marked, and the percentages of fat yielded were actually inconsequential so far as change was concerned in either case.

The conclusions are that the best "slop" that can be fed to a cow is a good ration of corn, silage, roots or uncured grain fodders, and the drink that a cow has is best in the form of good water, governed by the inclination of the animal to drink.

SEPARATED MILK.

Separated milk is what remains after butter fat and a small amount of another animal matter have been removed. Butter fat is supposed to be one of the most digestible of all fats. The necessity for fat food is not a settled question, but there is every reason for belief in the theory that fat is extremely useful, and is probably a necessary ingredient in the food of young animals.

As regards the other animal matter that is removed from mechanically separated milk, it is suggested that in the slimy matter that is found attached to the bowl of the separator after a quantity of milk is run through it there may be some substance that is necessary for digestion, and that probably it is owing to the want of this substance in separated milk that calves do not thrive upon such milk. The processes of digestion are very intricate, and small quantities of matter appear to have considerable influence over this very mysterious process; yet it hardly seems that the matter that adheres to the bowl of the separator in cream separation is in whole or in part necessary for the digestion of milk when it is used as food. An investigation into the influence of this matter upon food would be an interesting study and might form a subject for experiment.

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

A BIG MONTH'S BUSINESS.

The Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing company (Limited) of Patterson, La., report shipments of cypress water tanks, sash, doors, blinds, moulding and cypress rough and dressed for the month of May as the biggest on record since the beginning of their business in 1880. Honest goods, moderate prices, prompt service, careful attention, and liberal management will count in the long run.

This company, which was organized in 1880 and incorporated in 1888, is one of the largest and most influential of its kind in the country, wherever cypress water tanks are sold their goods will be found, and they are the standard goods throughout the country, and thousands of dealers in ordering goods from other factories frequently state that prices and grades must be as good as the C. & L. Co.'s goods. H. Fenton Lewis, the president and general manager, is also president of the Southern Wholesale Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers association, and one of its staunchest friends.

This is sufficient evidence that the C. & L. Manufacturing company are away up in the wholesale manufacture of cypress sash, doors and blinds and the enormous car load business transacted by them since the first of the year is evidence that their goods have merit.

We would refer our readers to them direct when in need of anything in that line if their goods are not for sale by local dealers.

Fifteen years of continuous service in one line of business is sufficient to us that all who order will receive courteous attention and the very best good that money can buy.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

I have about 400 rods of Page fence on my farm, and expect to have 400 rods more soon. I have had it in use on my farm three years, and have tested it with all kinds of farm stock and in all kinds of weather common to this country. I find it a satisfactory farm fence. It turns all kinds of stock and hurts none. No snow drifts against it; it does not break in winter nor sag in summer.

The first piece put up stands just as nicely after three years' use as it did the day it was put up. There is not a break or kink in it. It has not had a single repair yet nor is it likely to for many years to come.

I am a practical farmer and have seen and tried nearly all kinds of fence but the Page is the fence for me. It is strong, high, efficient and durable and takes care of itself under all circumstances and conditions. Any one wanting farther testimony can get it by calling on me at my farm.

I purchased my fence from Mr. John March, agent for LaFayette county, Wis. I think he fully understands how to put it up.

I think it is to the interest of all contemplating putting up a Page fence to consult him and follow his instructions. Much denpends on how a fence is put up.—D. W. Dimmick in the Coiled Spring Hustler.

OUR GREATEST PREMIUM.

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

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

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Successor to T. L. BURNETT.

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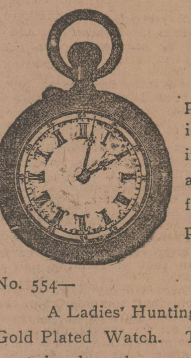
Some Watch Talk.

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

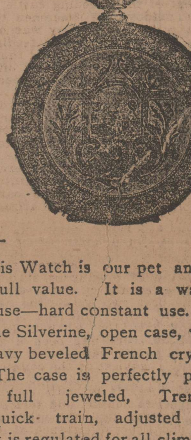


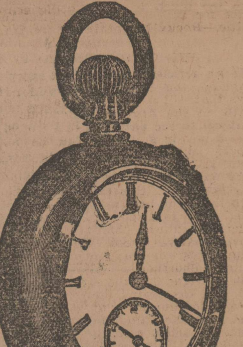
No. 544—

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

No. 554—

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



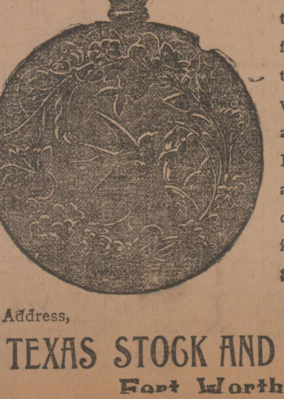


No. 501—

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

No. 507—

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



No. 520—

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

Address,

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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Buckeye Binder Twine

Is the best. Wide awake farmers insure themselves against imposition, monopoly and fraud by securing BUCKEYE TWINE. Our Twine—like our Binders—must be the best. We cannot afford to have it otherwise.

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The first, foremost and best Mower is the BUCKEYE. If you want the only Mower built on correct principles, a Mower which has downed every competitor and won first place in thousands of field trials, in short, the BEST MOWER that the skill of man has ever devised, then you will get the BUCKEYE,

We carry a full and complete line of repairs for all BUCKEYE machines. Write us for prices, terms and catalogue. All inquiries are given prompt attention.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

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—BY—
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SAMPLE COPIES.

Many thousand copies of this issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal are sent out and every reader not already a subscriber is asked to carefully examine this number, and if he thinks 52 repetitions of this visit worth $1 per year, send in his subscription.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has fourteen departments, each of which is kept up to date with the best thought and experience obtainable. It is the oldest and largest agricultural paper in Texas, and is the only paper of any note that labors for the upbuildment and further conjointure of the agricultural and live stock interests of the state.

You are asked to read it carefully and send your name and $1 to the
TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Tex.

TEXAS PORK PRODUCTION.

The most gratifying indication of the awakening of Texas farmers to their best opportunities is the interest they are manifesting in pork production. Hog knowledge is more sought after than any other branch of agricultural information, and the literature furnished the farm papers by the farmers deals more with hog raising than with any other subject. The breeders of blooded swine are unanimous in the report that their sales in Texas so far this year are greater than ever before in the same length of time, showing that in addition to going into the business, the farmers have realized that only good stock will pay. The scrub of every description has seen its day in Texas and to no class of animals does this apply more than to swine.

Heretofore, the chief disadvantages under which the farmers have had to labor in pork production were the inferiority of their stock, and their great distance from market. In addition to these drawbacks, from neglect of that industry, the knowledge necessary in hog raising has been deficient, for while the farmers of the great corn states have by application and experience been able to put marketable weight hogs forward in from eight to fourteen months, their Texas brothers required from twelve to eighteen months for the same purpose. This lack of knowledge and experience is rapidly giving away to practical results, and despite the difference in distance to market in favor of the farmers of the central western states, if it was necessary, pork production in Texas would be profitable.

Happily, however, the old saw of Mohammed going to the mountain has been examplified in this state, and with the location of packing houses of large capacity at the railroad centers of the state, the necessity of long hauls and high freight rates in order to find a market for hogs has been done away with.

The natural market for the hog product of Texas is at Fort Worth, where in addition to a packing house capable of taking care of many hundreds of hogs daily, are big stock yards, where competitive buyers insure the top ruling price for everything shipped. There are packing houses at other points in the state, but as their capacities are less than that of the Fort Worth plant the demand is light, and quickly supplied. In another part of this paper the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, which has done much towards developing the live stock industry of Texas, tell some interesting truths regarding hog production which should be read with care by every farmer in the state. As said by them there need be no further fear of over production, as figures are given showing that twenty times the amount of the present yield would not be too much for the present population.

Over two hundred families in Greer county are suffering for lack of bread. After suffering with increasing disasters for several years, trying to farm in a section where no season is certain but one of drouth, these people have, despite their heroic effort to support themselves, been forced to appeal to the charity of their more prosperous neighbors throughout the state. If something is not done at once, a great many of these people will suffer from sheer starvation, and it is to be hoped that those more fortunate in the populous districts will respond liberally with donations of supplies that this condition may be averted. Moralizing is usually amiss under such circumstances, but the misfortune of these people should serve as an example to prevent others following in their footsteps. Greer county is in the same meridian [illegible] the part of the Indian Territory now [illegible] boomed by conscienceless speculators as the ideal home for the poor man. Past experience and the instance in point show plainly that no part of the Panhandle country, west Oklahoma or west Indian Territory is adapted to farming, and it is nothing short of criminal to induce people to settle on the lands of the sections mentioned under the belief that the seasons will insure crops.

Avoid letting your agricultural efforts be circumscribed by one idea. Be as broad in your farming knowledge as circumstances will permit, and remember that it is an indisputable fact that it requires more business acumen to be a successful farmer than it does to be a bank president. Keep abreast of the times, and concern yourselves more over a new product, method or experiment in your chosen walk than in governmental science. Look at the latter from a practical, non-partisan standpoint, taking nature's laws as a standard from which to judge. Be not deceived by the man who is anxious to shoulder your burdens and make your fights, provided he is back up by your notes, for in the long run you will discover he was actuated by motives of self-aggrandizement. Your success depends on your individual effort, the only measure of which is the result shown in dollars and cents.

President A. P. Bush of the Cattle Raisers' association raises his voice against the uncalled for, unreasoning and fruitless agitation now being waged by desperate place hunters and says: "All Texas needs today is that the politicians close their senseless agitation and give her a chance. Why, conditions are improving at a remarkably rapid rate, and I venture the assertion today that there is not to be found anywhere on the globe a happier, more prosperous and contented class of people than is right here in Texas. If the legislature would do something in the way of the enactment of a law to stop the mouths of office-seeking politicians, all would be well and the chariot of progress and prosperity would go forward at such a bound as to take the breath of the demagogues lining its way and doing all they can to impede its journey, hoping by the delay to secure a fat job at the expense of the toilers."

From figures sent out showing the number of cattle in the Argentine Republic, and the small cost necessary to fatten them, that country will in a few years prove a formidable rival for the United States in the export trade. It is said that the scrub natives are rapidly being evoluted into Shorthorn and Hereford grades, and that alfalfa is grown so as to yield four or five cuttings a year, without irrigation. If half what is reported about Argentine is true, this country might as well throw up the sponge as far as export business is concerned. It would, however, be advisable to wait for awhile at least, as it is more than likely that this great cattle Eldorado has its principal existence in the imagination of some writer, who got his inspiration from uncertain sources.

The Texas fruit palace at Tyler, one of the grandest enterprises ever set on foot by any city or section of the state, will open July 17 and continue to August 1. It is safe to say that any man who visits the fruit palace will never make the assertion that Texas is not a fruit country. The fact is that, as in everything else, Texas can be made to take the lead in fruit production, if her people will only take hold properly. The holding of this exposition will do much toward advancing the horticultural interests of Texas, and the management should be encouraged by a big attendance.

That there is misfortune in the land none can deny, but it is nothing like as bad as the professional croakers would have the people believe. The minds of many public men seem befogged with melancholia, and they see but the gloomy side of everything. Every event and action is distorted by these political ravens into dire dimensions, and the country at large seems afflicted with the blues. The truth is that a fair degree of prosperity is now prevailing, and the future promises brighter and better times than those we now enjoy.

There is still time in which some crops can be made, and wherein the first planting has been a failure, it is not necessary for the ground to lie idle. Millet or sorghum planted now will almost surely make good yields, and the land on which wheat and oats were sown should be devoted to these crops. This class of farming making every cultivated acre of land produce something at some time in the year—comes under the head of diversified agriculture, the only system by which you can not lose.

There is no branch of agricultural industry more certain of returns—with proper attention—than the dairy business, and yet it is practically an unknown quantity among the farmers of Texas. Dairying means more than selling the milk of a lot of half-taken-care-of cows to town customers, and requires careful study and close application to make it pay. Natural conditions all favor Texas for cheap milk production, and, while the climate is a little bit against saving milk and butter, ice can usually be secured at a small cost.

By attending the meeting of the State Horticultural association at Bowie, July 31 to August 2, you can learn more that will be of direct benefit to you in successful orchard growing than by a year's study on your own hook. It is practical knowledge that counts, and every member of the association will know what he is talking about. This is an opportunity that should not be allowed to pass by any man interested in horticulture, and every farmer should be interested.

The farmers of New England, ever ready to grasp anything that will tend to make work more profitable are going in for irrigation generally. As every where, they are troubled at times with drouth, and by utilizing the water of their numerous streams, their land will be made to produce all it can in the short season granted them. Thus the people of today, have turned back and are taking up and practicing a system as old as the hills. The beauty about it, though, is that intelligently applied it works and pays.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The man who raises blooded live stock must advertise if he wants to sell his stock. The two best ways this can be done is by showing at the fairs and using the columns of an agricultural paper. If he wins prizes at the fairs he should announce that fact where it will reach those to whom he expects to sell, and if he does not win prizes he should advertise more extensively than if he had.

Reports of the general condition of trade show a continued improvement and the politicians are rapidly having their trotters knocked from under them. The vividly pictured scenes of desolation which were certain to befall the country unless they were put in office are conspicuous by their non-appearance, and the people are sawing wood.

The unsatisfactory prices received for cattle the past two weeks very clearly demonstrates that the demand for half fat stuff is weak, despite the shortage. The time is coming when nothing but fed cattle will make their owners money, and that only under a very economical system of feeding.

OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXCURSIONS TO SAN ANTONIO, MONTEREY AND CITY OF MEXICO, VIA THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

On June 1st and 2d, 1895, round trip excursion tickets will be on sale to San Antonio, Texas, account National Travelers' Protective Association meeting, at extremely low rates. On June 6th the International route and Mexican National railways will run an extension excursion special train from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico. (Rate $5.00 round trip, limit fifteen days), and to Mexico City (rate $20.00 round trip, limit thirty days), stop over privilege in Mexico within limit.

Such an opportunity for visiting Mexico has never before been offered. Take the International excursion train morning of June 6th for Mexico. For further information and a guide book of Mexico address
D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.

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All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited.
2802 Market street, corner 28th, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
Under new management.
Thoroughly renovated and refurnished accommodations, as good as high-priced houses. Rates $2 per day.
CHARLIE HODGES, Prop.

POSTOFFICE HOTEL,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
404 Commerce street, opposite post-office. Mrs. A. Marks, Proprietress.
Handsomely furnished rooms with board. Transient custom solicited. Headquarters for cattlemen. Rates, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

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

ALL DRUG STORES TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.
Any one wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Mann & Cruz, at Eagle Pass, as we have secured the agency of 50,000 head.
MANN & CRUZ,
Eagle Pass, Texas.

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

FOR SALE.
I have for sale at a bargain 900 acres of fine valley land, situated in Taylor county, on the Elm fork of the Brazos, three miles north of Buffalo Gap and ten miles south of Abilene. Said land is well improved, all fenced, good house with six rooms well finished. Large barn, outhouses, peach orchard, plenty of everlasting water in well and stream, with 90 acres set in Johnson and Colorado grasses. This land is situated directly on the proposed irrigation ditch or race, and is near the proposed lake or reservoir, and is elegantly situated for irrigation. The Colorado and Johnson grasses (if objectionable) should not be much in the way, as the farm is not located where it should be and could be easily turned into a pasture. This is fine property; but will have to sell quick or pass into possession of a loan company. This place can't be excelled for a fine stock ranch or feeding steers. Terms, $8.50 per acre, $1000 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Will take some good trade. Apply to John B. Neil, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

FOR SALE—2200 head 1-year-old and 800 2-year-old Indian heifers; also 3500 head 1-year-old and 1400 2-year-old Indian steers. For particulars write CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Fawling, I. T. Or C. W. TURNER, Muscogee, I. T.

STRAY COW.
Stray cow on my range near Abilene, branded W on the hip and a cross on the side. If not claimed will be dealt with according to law.
A. C. MIDDLETON.
Abilene, Texas.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The Beautiful
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.
The greatest layers, great foragers, and prettiest fowls living.
I have some very fine specimens for sale. Females $2.50 to $3.50. Males $3.00 to $5.00. My birds are as fine as any in this country. My original stock came direct from the yards of S. O. Miner. If you want fine birds, write me. I have them. Eggs $2.50 per 13. $5.00 per 30.
WM. L. PEACOCK.
153 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

WANTED.
Will take 5000 cattle to FATTEN on the finest pasture in West Texas, above the quarantine line, and only ten miles from loading pen. Good water in abundance. Address
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Two pastures—10,500 and 6000 acres—in southeast corner of Stonewall county. Extra good grass and water. Address
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One Cleveland bay stallion, 6 years old. Also one Nutwood trotting bred stallion, 6 years old. Will trade for horses or mules. Ritenour & Batesell, Sherman, Texas.

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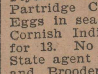

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N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

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

O. I. C. $10.00.
For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order, and this offer good only for thirty days—to introduce my stock.
H. S. DAY.
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Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, $10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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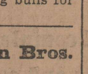

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Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
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BEES, BEES.
If you wish to know all about bees send for my catalogue which tells all about queen rearing. A large steam bee hive factory. Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Bee county, Texas. Please say you saw ad in this paper.

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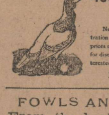
Has 60 bulls, cows and heifers for sale, single or car lots, by the noted Shorthorn Bulls Crown King, 111,418 and British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Branze turkeys, P. Rocks. Write for prices or come and see the champion herd in North Missouri.
THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON,
Paris, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

GRADE SHORT HORN BULLS.
We have 28 good high grade yearling bulls for sale. Address Stewart Bros., Gertrude, Texas.

MADDOX'S JERSEY HERD.
A. J. C. C. Jerseys, granddaughters of Tom Etter and Faney's Harry; registered Berkshire hogs of best breeding; pigs ready for delivery.
E. P. MADDOX,
Fort Worth, Texas.



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BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE
Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

$2.50 Book, Free!!

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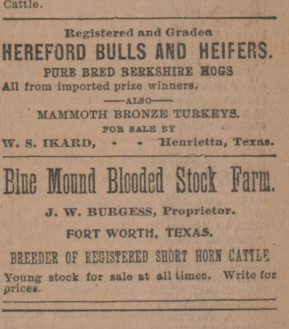

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

JOSIAH.

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

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

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

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

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

[EXTRACT.]

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

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

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

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

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

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."—*Will Carleton.*

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

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

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

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

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TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.
Fort Worth, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

LITTLE THINGS.

A cup of cold water timely brought,
An offered easy chair,
A turning of the window blind,
That all may feel the air,
An early flower bestowed unasked,
A light and cautious tread,
A voice to softest whispers hushed
To spare an aching head—
Oh, things like these, though little things,
The purest love disclose,
As fragrant atoms in the air
Reveal the hidden rose.

We welcome with pleasure two new members to the Journal family, as Isabelle calls, this week. "A Reader," who kindly answers two questions that have been asked, and asks if any one can tell her how to make good, sharp vinegar at home. I am sorry I cannot tell her how to make that which is so useful—hope some kind reader will send in a good recipe for vinegar.

We have a long letter from Oakland, Cal., which I hope all will enjoy. "M. E. J." seems to think our Southern women too modest. Can women be too modest or men too brave? No, I think not. Modesty is as natural and becoming in woman as bravery in man. But every true woman would love to know best how to help all those within the radius of her influence to the highest and noblest way of living. Especially does every true mother wish to do what is wisest and best for the children for whom she is responsible and over whose lives she must exert an influence from the cradle to woomanhood and manhood.

One mistake mothers make is not seeking to inform themselves enough. Mothers need ideas, new and progressive ones, all the time; they require knowledge, and much wisdom so as to make as few mistakes as possible. It is not enough for a mother to say she has done the best she knew. She must know what is best and wisest for her children and guide them in that way. Ignorance is no excuse, as there is no excuse for ignorance in this day and generation. Any helpful hints from mothers in training and entertaining little ones is most cordially invited to a place in the Journal.

A LETTER.

Dear Mrs. B.—I am so glad to welcome to our Journal family "Tess" of last week. I thank her very much for the kind things she said about me, and join her in the wish that we might know each other. She asks if she may come again. I truly hope she will, and make that suggestion she said she was going to. I am curious to know what it is. Tess, being one of our own sex, knows how curious women are, and must not keep us waiting long.

Now, Mrs. B., I liked your talk last week on books. I am going to get "He Fell In Love With His Wife" at once. I looked up a list of Dr. Holland's books and find the one you recommended and quoted such beautiful thoughts from it; not "The Mistress of the Mouse," as the printer had, but "The Mistress of the Manse." Those quotations were beautiful and expressed so much. I must have the book. After I read your article I meditated for awhile, and in my meditation I recalled every couple I knew, and in the many cases where I could plainly see the husband had required the wife to give up everything for him—even that which was by divine right her's individually. He is not pleased with her and respects her less for doing what he doubtless insisted upon and required. This thing of making the most of life is puzzling. There are but few young girls in real life who know how to be as wise as you say Mildred was. I have come to the conclusion there are more things in life than being an old maid, and having the undisputed right, at least to your own individuality. How will this sound, "old maid"

ISABELLE.

Archer Co., Tex., May 31, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—I notice some one wishes to know what will prevent glass jars from breaking when putting hot fruit into them. My mother stands her jars on a cloth that is quite wet in warm water, and I do not remember of one breaking.

And if our friend could have a bunch of sheep turned into the pasture in which her cows feed for a time each spring, when the weeds first start, there would be no trouble. We have a small herd in our pasture all the time and have no trouble.

Would some one please tell me how to make good, sharp vinegar at home?

A READER.

FROM FAR-OFF CALIFORNIA.

Oakland, Cal., June 4, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—The Journal has been sent to me almost a year, and I read a part of it regular. I am a Texas lady, and I am well acquainted with your customs. Here in California, the Woman's Congress has been in full blast, and woman is beginning to see the right place to act in order to benefit the future generations to take our place.

I took up the Journal this morning to read a moment, as usual, and the first heading I saw was, "Swine," and the column is filled with information, how to raise the pig to make profit and when to begin. It says this: "The improvement of the hog today over 20 years ago is a matter of common observation, and the secret of the great change we are pleased to call it, "better breeding, they have lifted the hog out of the mud. etc." Now I want to ask you ladies of the Journal if the hog can be lifted out of the mud hole onto a higher plane of existence, then why is it that the same care and expense can't be taken to lift humanity up to a higher plane than it is today. The Southern ladies have been taught that it is very immodist to write or speak about the proper manner for a lady, or for any one to raise and educate the children, that are so dear to her. The future of a man depends altogether on the stock he is of and his early education, stamped as it were before birth. Then ladies of the Journal, as you have to raise presidents, governors, senators and congressmen to rule the nation, then I say, why not wake up, lay your very modest ideas by and think and write and question your lady writers how to raise and educate your children," get and give ideas, throw down the narrow contracted idea of modesty.

The Journal writes any thing and every thing on the subject of stock raising. Why not say to your sister writers, have you learned anything new in the book of human science or in phrenology. Now it is a fact not to be disputed, that to educate and elevate the human family you then have the right means at hand to raise your farm products of all kinds. Besides you then can raise your boys and girls just right. You teach your daughters that the first object of the most interest in their future life is not to marry a man, except he be the right kind, and in raising a family not to work more than her strength will bear justly. Just read the gentleman's remarks, under the heading, "Weak Hind Legs," in the column headed "Swine, and Care of Pigs." You can take the same ideas out and where it speaks of food and care of the hog out of the mud hole, you can with the right kind of stock in the blood, depend on a different class of young men and girls in 20 years from this. Now ladies of the Journal, I served my 25 years on a ranch. What I do not know I do not want to; you can either set your pans of fruit in cold water or wrap a cold wet cloth around and pour your hot fruit in and not break them.

The cycle is used here by all the ladies and nothing thought of it when the dress is made decent—not like pants. Yuor Southern friend.

M. E. J.

SOME GOOD RECEIPTS.

Spiced peaches—Five pounds peaches two of brown sugar, one quart vinegar, one ounce each cinnamon, cloves, mace. Wipe the peaches and boil until done in the vinegar and sugar, then take out and in spices boil well and pour over.

Pickling cucumbers—Pour over them boiling hot brine, and let it stand three days; repeat three times. Then for a six gallon jar, pour over them one pound of alum, dissolved in two-thirds vinegar, one-third water, sufficient to cover them, pour it over them hot. Let them stand three days, then pour on, and cover with fresh vinegar; spice them if you like. They will keep nice for years.

Potato salad — Sliced several cold boiled potatoes with one large onion, sprinkle with salt and pepper. The dressing — Take yolk of three hard-boiled eggs (slice the whites with the potatoes), stir them to a cream, beat in two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one of made mustard, one of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfls of calad oil and one half tea cup of vinegar. This should be of the consistency of cream. Pour over the salad and set on the ice till served.

Tomato stew -- Brown some small chops slightly into the pan with a finely cut onion. Take five or six tomatoes cut them in quarters, put them in the saucepan with a piece of butter, pepper and salt, half a cup of grape wine, and half a cup of water. Let them gently simmer till well done; strain them through colendar, and put them now with the chops, free from grease. Let simmer together for fifteen minutes and dish p togteher.

Pieplant pies — Without an upper crust. Stew three or four good-sized stalks of pieplant in a cogee cup of water; when soft add yolks of three eggs and the white of one; beat all up together; if too thick add a little water, one and one-half cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little butter, one-half teasponful of cinnamon. Bake until nearly done, then cover the top quickly with the beaten whites of the two eggs left, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; set back in the oven to brown over.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

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

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING.

Lute Wilcox, an associate editor of Agricultural Advertising, published by Frank B. White company, Chicago, in the May issue of that worthy publication says:

In these days of lofty aspirations and sharp competition the man who would lift himself over the fence by his boot straps will find that he must emulate the example of the classic camel and get a hump on himself. This rule, while a crude one, is as ancient as Susan B. Anthony. The live stock breeder who would so far forget himself as to lie down in the middle of the road will never inspire confidence nor command success.

The breeder of improved live stock is peculiarly situated. If he continues to breed animals without decimating his herd from time to time, he will find his stock in trade is rapidly multiplying on his hands, and this is the very thing which he must avoid. The manufacturer can shut down his establishment and curtail expenses for a given period, but the live stock man is like the ancient mariner who finding himself in a leaky craft had to bail out the water to keep afloat. He is like unto the traditional Hindoo who had an elephant on his hands.

His stock grows on forever and must needs be fed and cared for no matter whether school keeps or not. In one way of figuring the richer he grows the poorer he becomes, like the man with a houseful of daughters and no husbands in sight. If he does not succeed in working off his stock every year his expense bill increases and in course of time he discovers that he has been thrown principally because he has not been a good salesman in working off his surplus in trade. Perhaps he has slept while the other fellows have been out rustling.

The agricultural press has been of incalculable benefit to the breeders in the days that are past and is going to be of service to him in the future. They are as inseparable as the Siamese twins. I could name men of national reputation and sublime wealth who owe their all to the assitance given them by the live stock journals. The craze for their stuff which was created by the farm papers was as pronounced in its way as is the silver cyclone that is sweeping over the country today. Who can say that the granger editor has not been a great missionary?

Certain breeders may cough up that old excuse that they cannot afford to advertise. It might be just as consistent to proclaim that they can no longer feed their stock. Such men should go at once to the bone yard and make a contract. The cauldron is yanwning for the stock raised by such men and there is no use trying to dodge the issue like a politician. The agricultural papers have never been repaid for the thousands of columns which they have printed relative to the improvement of the farm stock and the consequent ostracising of the scrub.

The work of educating people in adopting blooded stock has thus far been as one-sided as a lop-eared mule, but I believe I can speak for the entire publishers' fraternity when I say that they are not complaining about this condition of affairs, but are ready and willing at all times to take up the burden, as did John Christian in the beautiful story, and struggle along with it whether they meet their reward ultimately or are side-tracked.

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

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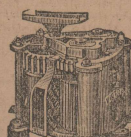

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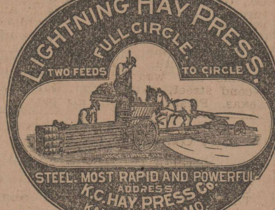
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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards. Ill

ON ITS OWN RAILS
THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.
TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS . . RAILWAY . .
Now Run Solid
. . . TO . . .
St. Louis
Chicago
KansasCity
....WITH....
WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS
.'.AND.'.
FREE CHAIR CARS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE
Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.
July 1, 1894.
Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,
PUEBLO.

And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address
D. B. KEELER,
G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE
RED EXPRESS,
The new night train on
THE SANTA FE.
Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.
The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between
Galveston and St. Louis.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address,
W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.
Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday
Effective, April 30, 1894.
Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:20 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
" "	2:30 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:22 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	" "	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

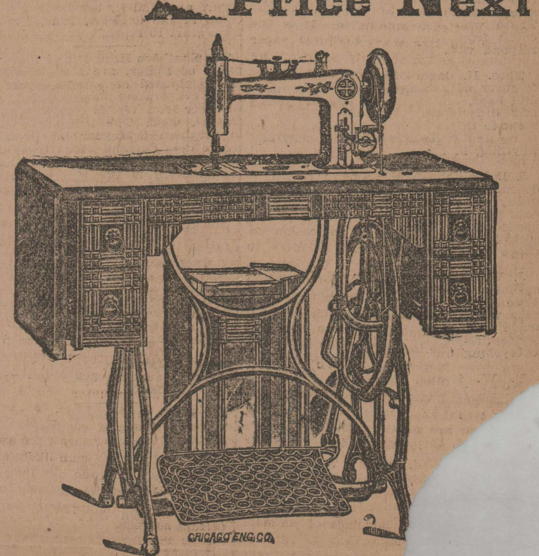
Leave.		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	9:00 a. m.	Weatherford	10:00 a. m.
Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:00 m.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT
By Taking Advantage of the
Superior Train Service
Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the
TEXAS AND PACIFIC EL PASO ROUTE
THE SHORT LINE TO
New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.
TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."
12—HOURS SAVED—12
Between
Texas and St. Louis and the East.
The Direct Line to All Points in
Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,
The Only Line Operating
Pullman Tourist Sleepers
FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—to—
ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND MILLS ARE THE
Great Star and Eclipse Mills
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
T. M. BROWN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Wrought Iron Well Casing, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Pumps, full line Engineers' supplies, Hose, etc. Manufacturers of Louisiana Cypress Tanks. Orders promptly filled and work completed on time. No delays. We carry everything in this line and you do not have to wait.
Corner Front and Rusk Sts.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

C. I. Dickinson. C. T. McIntosh, Late of Atlanta, Ga.
We refer you to any bank of Fort Worth.
C. I. DICKINSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, RANCHES AND FARMS.
City Property, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Evchanged.
Prompt attention to all business put in our hands. We have small and large farms in every county in the state of Texas, and have special inducements to offer parties wishing to buy. We pay special attention to exchange business.
Fort Worth, Tex.
First floor Powell Building, 208 Main Street.

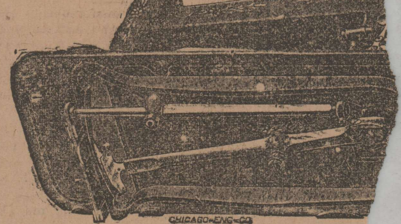
Quality First,
Price Next


CHICAGO ENG. CO.

In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the of its way to get a Machine that was not built fo trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking n good enough for our readers.

"The Best was None too Good

So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL Sewing Machine made to its readers.



Look at the under side. See how simple, patented improvements. But the Journal ac a trade with the factory and to-day gives a m duplicated in

FINE DESIGN,
ELEGANT WORK
DURABLE MA
FINE ATTACHMENTS,
EASY OP
by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

We have plenty of readers using the Machine and woul pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or ord the Machine on 15 days trial.

TERMS AND PRICES:

There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us $22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars in addition, we will send the Machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and $32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

NOTE—All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

REMEMBER:

We cannot send these Machines C. O. D. or on a credit, because to get them at the prices we do, we have to pay cash in advance. If after 15 days' trial the Machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, a well-to-do cattleman, was registered in Fort Worth Sunday.

J. S. McWilliams of Colorado City, was among Sunday's list of cattlemen who visited this city.

Sid Webb of Bellvue was here Monday. Said that splendid rains had visited his baliwick.

George Simmons, the well known Weatherford cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday.

J. T. Spear of Quanah, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday said more rain would be appreciated in his section.

The Journal acknowledges with thanks invitations to attend the commencement exercises of the State University, June 16-19, 1895.

The Galveston Cistern Mfg. Co., H. Ruenbuhl, manager, have an advertisement in the Journal. This firm manufactures all kinds of tanks and is thoroughly reliable.

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene was here Saturday direct from his ranch in New Mexico. Said that splendid rains had made the grass as fine as he ever saw it, and cattle are in splendid fix.

Ed Carver came down from Henrietta Monday, and reported the biggest rain in two years having fallen that day. Said that stock water was abundant for the first time this season.

The State Fair association have their 1895 race program printed and ready for distribution. Stakes and purses to the amount of $30,000 will be distributed to the flyers, a splendid list of which will compete.

J. I. McDowell of Big Springs, banker and stockman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday. Said that the Big Springs country was in finer fix than it has been for years—grass luxuriant and cattle fat.

Mann & Cruz of Eagle Pass, Tex., announce in the "For Sale" column of this issue that they are agents for the sale of 50,000 head of Mexican cattle. Those who contemplate investing in cattle from that country should correspond with this firm.

Thos. H. Olson of Galveston, manufacturer of awnings, tents, tarpaulins and bags, and dealer in wagon, horse and dray covers, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. Look it up and write him when in need of anything in his line.

J. I. McWhorter of Baird, a well-to-do cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route home from Quanah. Said that the Quanah country still needed rain. Said grass cattle and crops in Callahan county were in better shape than for years.

J. W. Field of Dallas, an old time cowman, now representing the Texas Live Stock Commission company, a firm well and favorably known to the trade in this state, was in Fort Worth Friday, and called on the Journal. Said everything was green and cattle fat.

L. W. Krake. missionary for the
ast St. Louis Stock Yards, returned
ort Worth Wednesday from an ex-
trip through South Texas. Said
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announcing the new train ser-
which went into effect June, 1895.
n this new train, which runs via
Dallas, the trip to St. Louis from Galveston is made in 36 hours flat, the fastest time yet inaugurated by a Texas road.

Charles Ware, the wide-awake live stock agent of the Denver, returned to Fort Worth Saturday from an extended stay in the Panhandle country, where he was looking after the shipment of cattle to the northern territories. He said: The movement of steer stuff to Wyoming. Dakota and Montana is just about the same as it was last year. While the Texas shipment fell a little behind that of last year, Arizona and New Mexico had more which made the total about the same. Good rains have fallen lately from Amarillo west, and cattle are loking well. A number of the farmers up on our road are "cussing" me for having induced them to plant so much sorghum, as the indications now are that they will have more than they can cut.

R. W. Carpenter of Plano, Collin county, a pioneer of that section, was in Fort Worth during the week attending the Christian Endeavor convention, and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. Mr. Carpenter knew the Journal senior when the latter was a wee toddler, and their meeting was one of reminiscenses. He ordered the Journal to visit him regularly.

W. D. Jordan, agent of the bureau of animal industry, with headquarters at Quanah, was here Monday, having been over in the Oklahoma country for a week or more. Said that from Amarillo west good rains had fallen in the Panhandle, but that east and southeast of that point, only spots had been blessed. He reported cattle in the Territory as fat as he ever saw at the time of year.

The St. George Hotel at Dallas has pased into new management, has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and its accommodations are as good as higher priced houses. A Journal reperesentative was a guest of the St. George for several days recently, and therefore knows that it is a first-class house, and deserving of the patronage of every man who visits that city.

A. G. Fowler, the well known poultry and hog breeder of Handley, Tex., was in the Journal office Wednesday, and made the office force happy with a large basket of juicy, red-cheeked peaches, all from his own orchard. Said he is preparing to make a big show at the Dallas fair this year, and is confident that he can walk off with some of the first prizes.

Mrs. W. D. Oliver of Sherman attended the Christian Endeavor convention in Fort Worth this week, and while here called at the Journal office to have the address of her paper changed to Quanah, where she went on a visit after the convention. She said: "I have read Samantha at Saratoga, and find it, besides being ludicrous in the extreme, full of interest from start to finish."

The Southern Rock Island Plow company, of Dallas, are state agents for the celebrated cane mills, syrup and sugar evaporators manufactured by the Blymyer Iron Works company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The increased acreage in sorghum this year in Texas will make the demand for these goods stronger than ever before, and as this manufacture is the best extant, no mistake can be made in placing an order.

The United States Paint Mfg. Co., of Galveston, Tex., have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal calling attention to their water and fire proof paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fences and all iron works, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc. Readers of the Journal requiring an absolutely reliable water and fire proof paint should not fail to correspond with this firm. They also manufacture tents, awnings, tarpaulins, wagon covers and all orders sent to them will receive prompt attention.

There are few schools in or out of Texas that enjoy a reputation equal to that of the Sherman Institute at Sherman, Tex., and every parent of girls in the state should consider it a duty to fully investigate the merits of this school before determining where they will be placed to be educated. Texas is blessed with a number of good schools, none of which are better than the Sherman Institute. An advertisement of this institution appears in another column; read it and address the president for further information.

N. E. Masher, the well known Salisbury, Mo., breeder, writes the Journal as follows: "We have heard from Mr. J. M. Smith, of Bevins, Tex., who bought two sows from us for $80. He says that if he had hunted the world over he don't think he could have been better suited, as they were as fine as he ever saw. We wish to correct a mistake you made in the notice you gave us in regard to the sows being bred. One was bred to Faultless Wilks, the other Masher's Black U. S., and, not W. S., as there is no such hog as the latter, but plenty of Black U. S. hogs."

Mart W. Boger of Carlisle, Clay county, member of the firm of Boger & Meyers, was here Tuesday. Besides owning a large number of cattle, Mr. Boger has an immense farm, on which he usually raises many thousands of bushels of wheat and oats. He said: "The wheat and oat crops are entire failures in our country. Not one crop in a hundred will be worth cutting. The corn and cotton crops give good promise, and as for sorghum, there will be as much of that as can be stacked. I shipped a car load of hogs down today. They were fattened on wheat, but wheat is getting too high for hog feed."

M. B. Davis of Seymour, who with Ed East fed about 8000 steers at Sherman last season, was in this city Friday. Said that they realized a pretty fair profit on what cattle they fed, and that their intention was to feed again next fall if conditions are favorable. "Feeders all made money the past season, but if, as now anticipated, meal goes up pretty high, there will be no profit in feeding, especially if steers are high. We have about the same number of cattle in the Territory as we fed, and I have never seen animals do better. They got started off in good shape and never lost a pound when the grass came."

N. R. Morgan, of Meridian, Tex., lawyer and land agent, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday, where he renewed his subscription and ordered a copy of "Samantha at Saratoga." He said: "I first subscribed for the Journal under protest, thinking that I would not be interested in the field it covers, but after reading the first number I found I was mistaken. I am not trying to flatter you folks, but I regard the Journal as the best paper in Texas, and every copy worth the price of a year's subscription. We have had good rains in Bosque county, and the farms are looking fine. Grass and live stock are doing well."

C. Brown of Childress, banker and cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday from where he went west on the Texas and Pacific to receive some cattle he recently bought. He reported good rains having visited the Childress country and said grass and cattle were in as good fix as could be desired. "I look for feed to be plentiful next fall and winter, and do not share the apprehension that meal will be high. Corn and forage crops will make an abundant yield, and if meal goes too high, feeders will use some other product. There is one thing certain, and that is cattle can not be fed at a profit if feed is any higher the coming season than it was last."

A momentous question that should be considered by parents at this time is the selection of a school for their children. It is not public spirited or wise to send them out of the state for the reason that there are as good schools in the state as can be found, and the children are nearer home. In another column will be found an advertisement of the Polytechnic College of Fort Worth, a first-class school in every particular, well located, healthful, splendid curriculum and presided over by one of the best men in the country. The Journal takes pleasure in heartily commending this school to the consideration of its readers, and advises consultation with its principal before reaching any conclusion in the matter of schools.

Dan McCunningham, agent of the bureau of animal industry, stationed at Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday. en route home from a protracted stay at Eagle Pass, where he was ordered at the time the embargo was raised against Mexico to inspect cattle crossing at that point. He said: "The movement across the border was nothing like as great as I anticipated. There were some very good cattle among those that came in. The country is in fine shape, and crops give promise of splendid yields. I mean cotton and corn. the wheat and oat crops having been very light. I look for good prices for cattle, even though the market is a little off now. There is bound to be a reaction as cattle are scarce."

It affords the Journal pleasure to direct the attention of its readers to the advertisement of Potter College, of Bowling Green, Ky., one of the leading institutions of the United States. Rev. B. F. Cabell, its president, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and called at the Journal office. He said: "I took 23 girls out of the state last year, and I fully expect to get 35 this season. I have found that the people of Texas are liberal in educating their daughters, and I am well pleased with my reception on this trip." Journal readers are urged to send for a catalogue of this school, one of the handsomest things of its kind ever sent out by a school, and if you intend sending your daughter to an institution where every advantage is given, you will make no mistake in selecting Potter College.

Prof. O. T. Dumble of Austin, state geologist, and one of the brightest men in his profession in the South, was in Fort Worth Friday and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. There is no remuneration in the office held by Prof. Dumble, Governor Culberson having stricken out the appropriation for that department, but he will continue to live at Austin, the data, specimens, etc., collected by the state affording him valuable aid in his work. Speaking of irrigation, in which he takes a decided interest Prof. Dumble said: "A decided impetus has been given to irrigation work all over Western Texas, and a number of plants are being put in. Irrigation means the salvation for a great part of the West, and I am glad to see the movement growing. I intend being at Albuquerque when the national convention meets, which is sometime in September, if I possibly can."

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth, Texas, Stock Yards company, was here the other day, and showed a sample stock of growing corn raised near that city. It was about six feet high and in fine condition. "It is only a fair sample of the corn on thousands of acres in our state," said Mr. Simpson. "It is estimated that our crop will be fully 150,000,000 bushels. The acreage is about 20 per cent larger than ever before. It is the most even stand I ever saw. It has just begun to spindle in Tarrant county, while in the southern part of the state the corn is in silk, green and abundant. The condition of the ground in the corn belt is excellent, there having been abundance of rain and no frost. However, Texas is in a position to use an immense amount of corn. Last year it was the only state showing an increase in the number of hogs over the previous year, according to the annual report of the Chicago board of trade. Texas is the fourth hog state in the Union, to say nothing of its increasing numbers of cattle, horses and mules, and great quantities of corn will be needed."—Chicago Correspondence National Stockman and Farmer.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe returned from a week's stay in the San Angelo country Saturday, and to a Dallas News reporter said: "I have just returned from quite an extended trip through Brown county, Menardville and the Concho country. I find cotton and corn are doing remarkably well. Corn is needing a little rain, but is not suffering for it. The water holes are full and there is plenty of grass. Stock is in fine condition and everything looks prosperous through that part of the country. While I was out I bought 15,000 head of sheep that will be shipped from different points on the San Angelo branch during the next thirty days. I found the sheep in good condition and got them at what I consider a reasonable price, and thought I saw an opportunity for a very nice investment. These sheep will go over the Santa Fe road and will be dropped into the Chicago market in small lots, as the market may seem to warrant. The Santa Fe company has very fine sheep pens and grazing grounds at Chillicothe, and as Chillicothe is only about a fifteen hours' run from Chicago the sheep can be placed on the market there to the best advantage. In the past seven years, during which time I have been connected with the Santa Fe road in Texas, I do not think I ever saw stock in as fine condition as it is now, with such a fine promise for grass-fat cattle in the fall. The ranges have been very much depleted of cattle during the past two years, and with the abundant grass and the small number of cattle there is no reason why there should not be the best grass fat cattle from Texas this fall that have ever been shipped from this territory."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness,, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CHEAP SUMMER RATES TO COLORADO.

For teachers and others desiring a cheap rate to Denver and return, the great Rock Island Route will sell tickets July 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 at greatly reduced prices. These rates are made on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, and we would be pleased to quote figures to all who desire to attend this meeting, as well as others who desire to take an outing at Denver, Colorado Springs or Manitou.

Address, J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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

Shoe- and

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

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

WHERE are you going to educate your son or daughter?

You cannot be too careful in selecting the school you patronize. It will influence the whole future of your child. Three things are to be specially considered in selecting a college.

1. Thoroughness of instruction.
2. Moral influences.
3. Healthfulness.

These conditions are all met at the Polytechnic College.

The curriculum is as high as any in the Southwest. The instruction is by capable, careful and conscientious teachers. Graduation from the Polytechnic College means much as to scholarship and literary culture. No shoddy work or surface skimming is allowed.

The moral and religious influences surrounding the college are of the very best. No saloons, gambling dens, theaters, ball rooms or other dangerous attractions adjacent to the college. A pure religious atmosphere and high moral tone pervades the entire community.

Near enough to the city to get its benefits, and far enough away to protect our students from its evils. Connected with the city by a good street car line, which will probably be converted into an electric service before September.

The college is situated on a high rolling prairie, considerably above and overlooking the city. Artesian water. No malaria. Absolutely healthy.

Every department of the college is first-class in the grade of its instruction. The music, art and elocution departments are equal to any in the land.

Miss Kate V. King, principal of the music department, is a most accomplished musician and lady. She had charge for eight years of the music department in a leading Southern state university. Only a teacher of unusual ability could hold such a position for so long. We secured her at great expense. and our patrons will be delighted.

The girls and young ladies board in the college building with the president and his family. Young men and boys board in private families.

Special attention is directed to the business department of the college. Prof. W. L. Alexander, formerly proprietor of the North Central Business College, is the principal of the department. Everything pertaining to business is thoroughly taught. Book keeping, short hand, penmanship, typewriting, banking, wholesaling, etc., all carefully taught. Short hand by a new and improved method, by which the student learns to write it in about half the time as by other methods.

All the railroads lead to Fort Worth. Place your son or daughter at the Polytechnic College, and when you come to the cattlemen's convention, or make a trip to Fort Worth for any purpose, you can call to see them.

For catalogues and all information, address the president,

REV. W. F. LLOYD,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

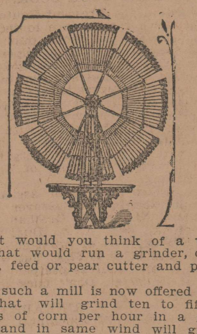
Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

Address, KELLY & TANEYHILL,
WATERLOO, IOWA.

LIGHTNING LARGEST WELL MACHINERY Works.

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

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



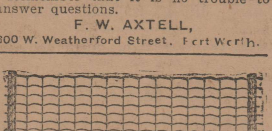
What would you think of a wind mill that would run a grinder, cornsheller, feed or pear cutter and pump water.

Just such a mill is now offered you, one that will grind ten to fifteen bushels of corn per hour in a good wind, and in same wind will grind, shell and pump water at the same time.

A fourteen feet Vaneless Monitor Swivel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including grinder and tower, for about $325.00. I also carry a full line of pumping, wind mills and water supplies and will be pleased to quote prices upon application.

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions.

F. W. AXTELL,
600 W. Weatherford Street, Fort Worth.



MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Without a shadow of fear farmer Trusty ran his traction engine on the bridge. The builder proved it safe by figures thus: four stringers across the ditch carry 1500 lbs. each, fourteen plank 500 lbs. each, equal to 13,000 lbs. While the coroner sat on Trusty's remains, the builder skipped out. Maybe "figures won't lie," but they are sometimes juggled by ignorant or unprincipled men. Remember when figuring on fences the cross wires or pickets, like the bridge planks add nothing to the strength and the "stringers" of the Page are doubly strong.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

We would not have expended

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

doing galvanizing, for which we made no extra charge, had there not been merit in it. Galvanizing consists in coating the strong but most perishable (in thin sheets) metal, steel, with the almost indestructible (even when very thin) metals, zinc and aluminum. If there were not great merit in galvanizing, no one would pay ½ more for galvanized barbed wire or sheet iron than ungalvanized costs. If we were making painted windmills to-day, we should furnish an

8 Ft. for $15

That is a good price for an 8-foot *painted* windmill.

WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. WE WOULD NOT SELL YOU A POOR, PAINTED WHEEL, NOR ONE MADE OF METAL GALVANIZED BEFORE BEING PUT TOGETHER, IF YOU WOULD PAY US DOUBLE PRICE FOR IT. We build the best we know, and knowing that painted thin sheets are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them. The enormous cost of preparing to do galvanizing, and of doing it well on a large scale, deters others. SOME BUY GALVANIZED SHEETS AND PUNCH AND SHEAR AND MAKE THEM UP AFTERWARD. WHEELS OR VANES MADE OF GALVANIZED SHEETS RUST OUT FIRST AROUND THE RIVETS, JOINTS, AND EDGES, AND ARE, THEREFORE, NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED ONES. *How any concern can get our prices for painted windmills and painted towers, or those made up of galvanized material, cut, sheared and punched after the galvanizing is done, can only be explained by the fact that people who buy them are ignorant of the value of galvanizing.* We now galvanize everything after it is completed, even bolts and nuts. We galvanize with the most improved processes and in the most perfect known and attainable manner.

The process: When a section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleaned of rust and impurities, it is immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as that metal, and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal, and the whole 23 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doers cannot afford to do it. We keep 60 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another. *The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower, is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but after a time, forms, with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy, which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.* In our previous ad. we talked of prices of wind-mills, towers, etc., and as an illustration of what we could do in the way of REDESIGNING AN OLD ARTICLE AND PUTTING IT IN INFINITELY SUPERIOR SHAPE AT A RIDICULOUSLY SMALL PRICE, ANNOUNCED THE OFFER OF AN ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH $40 AS PRICES GO, AT $10. IN OUR NEXT AD. WE SHALL OFFER YOU SOMETHING OF STILL GREATER INTEREST. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

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I am better prepared than ever to furnish local option towns with whiskies and wines in any quantities desired at reasonable prices. Send me your orders, stating what price goods you want, and I will give you your money's worth. I make a specialty of fine old whiskies by the bottle and gallon. Write for prices.

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227 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.
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THE DELAWARE.

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

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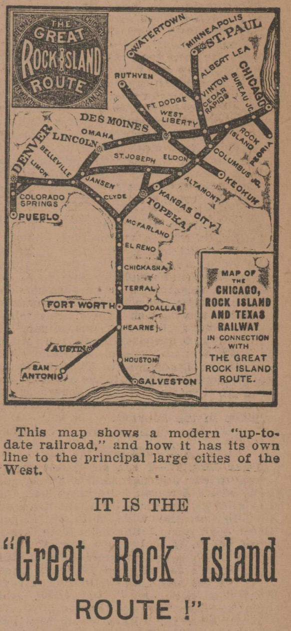

This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

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No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a m
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	Lv. Ringgold	2:09 p m
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No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10 p m
	Lv. Bowie	10:40 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25 a m

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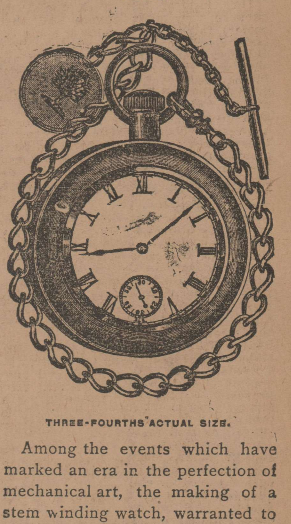

THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of $1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you one postpaid for $1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for $2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

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