Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

GRASS QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

By Experiment Station Reports.

Bonner, Tex.—Dear Sir: Looking over bulletin No. 24, I note with interest your report on Bermuda grass from seed. Would ask how much seed to plant to an acre; also cost and where obtained. I have twelve or fifteen acres in Bermuda. It does well; affords any amount of grazing for stock during summer. Am told good hay is made out of it. Would like to put in about sixty acres more, but find it a big job and expense to put out sod. Have always understood that it didn't seed inthis country. See it is full of seed pod now and in bloom. If seeding seed in this country. See it is full of the fact of cost, etc., would like to get onto the racket. Will you furnish disinterested information? I also notice your remarks about alfalfa. Will you be kind enough to give me needed information about alfalfa as well? Where to obtain good seed, what cost and how much for an acre, etc. Respectfully,

G. E. W.

Answer: I must say that from four to six pounds of good Bermuda seed are sufficient to plant an acre of well-prepared land. Bermuda does not ordinarily seed in the United States. Bought seed are usually imported from Australia. I learn. Can be had for about $1.25 per pound. Seed are small and light.

Sow twenty-five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre in March on well-prepared land. Seed costs from 10 to 12 cents per pound. If the land has a loose soil 12 to 24 inches deep it will do well. Must be fairly fertilized. Sow in February or March.

Terrell, Tex.—Dear Sir: I am informed that the college has made some experiments in killing Johnson grass, and I wish to ask you to refer my letter to the proper department with the request that it inform me of the best method discovered to destroy the grass.

When the grass exists in small spots I am advised to throw salt, or sprinkle coal oil or any preparation of arsenic, and wherever it covers a large area to plow in the summer to the depth of two or three inches, and the roots being exposed, the hot sun would soon kill the grass. Yours truly, A. H. D.

Answer: In reply to your favor I forwarded you some days ago some printed matter from this station on the subject of killing Johnson grass by poison and by culture methods. It gives us pleasure to attend to requests of this character whenever possible. Your suggestion as to plowing up large areas during summer months and harrowing thoroughly can be relied upon provided a long dry spell can be chosen in which the work of plowing and harrowing can be done. A thorough pulveration of the soil is necessary to kill the plants out. But one year's work well done will be sufficient. If, in addition to the ordinary harrowing mentioned, the land be cultivated thoroughly with solid sweeps, using a very sharp edge, the results are very satisfactory.

Half-hearted work in fighting Johnson grass is worse than none at all. It only cultivates the crop and extends its area.

Terrell, Tex.—Dear Sir: I desire to thank you for the pamphlet and your letter concerning the proper method of killing Johnson grass.

When you say, in addition to the ordinary harrowing mentioned, the land be cultivated thoroughly with solid sweeps, etc., do you mean that the land be planted in something that is to be cultivated, or that you take the land and continue to plow it and harrow it throughout the year. If the land be planted in something, what is best to put on it? I am frequently told that Johnson grass cannot be killed, but I deny the assertion, for there is nothing that does not die.

Since you have kindly given me information on one subject, perhaps you would assist me in another matter. I wish to ascertain how much rain per hour constitutes an ordinary rain, how much an extraordinary, and how much such a rainfall that one need never expect to occur? Where could I obtain a treatise on this subject which I could use in evidence? I have a railroad suit in which I am endeavoring to prove that the culverts in certain portions of the road are sufficient to pass all the water falling on the surrounding water-shed in an ordinary rainfall, and even in an extraordinary one. If you can furnish me with any information on this subject, I would thank you very much. Yours truly,

A. H. D.

Answer: I must say by way of explaining my former letter that where I suggested using sweeps to cultivate thoroughly the land plowed in midsummer, it was with the view of having no crop upon it. This will permit of treating the entire surface thoroughly and eradicating the grass entirely from the land. While on this point, allow me to suggest that the Tower's cultivator, carrying four sharp, straight shafts so set that they scrape the entire surface of the land to the depth of one inch, commends itself to me as a better tool than the sweep for work of this particular character.

Concerning your question as to what constitutes an hour of ordinary rain, I must say that sometimes we have two inches of rain per hour. This is excessive. Rainfall is usually measured by the day. An inch rain is a good rain; a three-inch rain is very heavy. Sometimes they reach six inches in twenty-four hours. This is often called a cloud-burst.

You will not find any treatise on the subject of rainfall per hour so far as I know. This is a matter which interests only agriculturists engaged in irrigation schemes. It is discussed somewhat in such periodicals as the Irrigation Journal, published in Chicago, full address inclosed. But I know of no treatise in particular on this subject.

The Post is authorized by W. W. Dexter, secretary of the Houston Business League, to extend an invitation to all the farmers and fruit raisers in Texas to send to the league, at its expense, as many specimens of the products of their soil as they would like the whole country to see in the Atlanta Exposition. These, of course, will embrace in the fruit line, peaches, pears, Japan plums, apples, grapes, figs, lemons, etc., and of vegetables, corn, sugar cane, wheat, oats, milo maize, rice, tobacco, cabbages, beets, potatoes, radishes, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, etc. It is of course, desirable that the largest of their kind should be sent, for where the larger ones grow the smaller ones will. You have four or five weeks to send them in, but those which are short-lived, should be sent in last, such as melons, cucumbers, plums, and the like. Everything sent will be carefully labelled and exhibited to the best advantage.—Houston Post.

WEALTH IN BUTTER AND EGGS.

"The total capital invested in coal mining in Pennsylvania, including the values of land actually worked, is something more than $215,106,803, in iron mining, including land values, $16,249,813, and in the production of oil $89,562,108, making a grand total of $320,918,244, concerned in these three leading industries, which have contributed so largely to the breadth and height of Pennsylvania's fame.

"The capital invested in farming within the state is $1,026,939,846, five times as much as engaged in producing coal, nearly twelve times as much as used in the development of our great oil fields, and more than sixty-five times as much as is employed in producing iron ores, or nearly three and one-third times as much as the total employed in coal mining, iron mining and oil running, the three producing industries of the state, which have too often and too much been regarded as the real basis of her great material glory.

"And how about the relative value of the products of these leading industries? The coal produced in 1889 (the census year) was worth $93,674,393. The iron ore output brought in the market $3,065,534, and her oil was sold for $21,461,727—a total of $118,200,154. The products of the farms of the state for the same year were worth $121,328,348, or nearly one-third more than the value of her coal mines, more than thirty-six times as much as all the iron ore produced and nearly six times as much as all the products of our much-vaunted oil fields, and $3,128,194 more than the combined product of our coal mines, our ore mines and our oil fields!

"Why, do you know that the worth of the butter and eggs, at 20 cents per pound and per dozen, annually produced upon our farms and usually turned over to the women folks for 'pin money,' actually amounts to more than the value of the combined products of our iron mines and our oil wells, and if we add the $5,442,245 worth of butter, cheese and condensed milk sold from our factories, but which are really the product of our daries, we find that cows and hens of her farms returned us $6,501,261 more than the combined product of our oil wells and iron mines is worth?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Report of the Director for 1894.

During the past year six bulletins or reports have been issued from this station, covering lines of veterinary work, work done by the horticultural department and the agricultural departments of the station. Report was also made upon the experiments conducted for the past season at McKinney and Wichita Falls sub stations.

Bulletin No. 30, treating of glanders experiment, tuberculin tests, lumpy jaw of cattle, notes on animal parasites, Texas fever experiment and device for destroying ticks, comprising 21 pages, was supplied by the veterinary department.

Bulletin No. 31, treating of insects injurious to stored grain, 9 pages, was supplied by the horticultural department.

Bulletin No. 32, treating of varieties of plums, injurious fungi and insects, varieties of apricots and varieties of Japan persimmons, 23, pages, was supplied by the horticultural department.

Bulletin No. 33, an experiment in feeding milk to various calves, containing 23 pages, was supplied by the agricultural department.

Bulletin No. 34, giving the results of field experiments at McKinney sub-station and at Wichita Falls sub-station, and with field experiments at the main station, consisting of 71 pages, supplied by the agricultural department.

We have had many pleasant assurances during the past year that these publications have largely met the demand of the farming elemcnt who desired information upon the many lines of work connected with crop culture, stock raising and horticultural work.

In addition to our regular publications the station has issued once each quarter a copy of "Press Notes," which were supplied to all of the newspapers published in this state, for the purpose of giving such information in convenient form for reproduction concerning the work of this experiment station in all of its lines. I have had advice from more than one hundred of the state papers to the effect that they see more or less of this matter from time to time. These press reports in no way take the place of our regular publications in bulletin or pamphlet form, but supply a felt demand by the station workers for contributions to the state press which can hardly be complied with in any other manner.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

It has been the privilege of several members of the station staff to be present by invitation at farmers' institutes and county fairs in the state, and each occasion proved an inspiration. The discussions by the members of the station staff and the papers read were well received and met the approval of those present. Until our station can systematize its farmers' institutes work somewhat it will be impossible for us to do the greatest possible service to the people in this respect. I am pleased to say that it is now well understood by the people interested in these matters that the members of the station staff hold themselves in readiness to assist in all such exercises when an invitation is presented in time. All such invitations of the past year have been accepted by our staff. I consider the work one of the most important that can now be performfued by the station officers, and would be pleased to see a greater interest taken by the people in the matter of farmers' institutes throughout the state.

WORK UNDER WAY.

I desire to call especial attention to the reports of the heads of departments found in the pages following, which give very full account of the experiments that are planned and under way, upon which results may be expected within the next twelve months. It is evident that much of this work is of a highly important character and should be prosecuted to the fullest possible extent. While the lines covered in these various experiments are of much importance, yet they are far from exhausting the field of experimental science applied to Texas conditions. We find that it is impossible with our present force to attempt much important work which is being called for now by the people of the state. It is quite certain that in the near future the number of lines of work followed by the station and the number of publications issued will be largely increased over those of the past few years.

SUB-STATIONS.

I take especial pleasure in calling your attention to that part of bulletin No. 34 reporting the results of experiments conducted at McKinney and at Wichita Falls sub-stations with wheat, corn, cotton, grasses and manures. The exceptional yield of some of the varieties of wheat and oats at both places gives strong promise that the seed wheat and oats of these sections may be materialy improved by a change to some of the new varieties now giving best results in our test.

The conditions, both at Wichita Falls and McKinney were unfavorable to experimental work in cotton during the past season, so that a large number of varieties of cotton planted at both places could not be relied upon, and for this reason were not published.

Experiments with fertilizers, however, on corn and cotton gave consistent results, and with another year's work will add much toward settling the problem of artificial manure with those two crops. One of the most important experiments reported upon is that of grasses and forage plants at these two stations.

In the fall of 1894 we succeeded in establishing a permanent sub-station at Beeville, Bee county, upon a tract of 151 acres of land which was deeded to the state for this purpose. We are now prepared to conduct experiments at that place with various field crops and fertilizers, and to carry on experiments in testing the different varieties of orchard fruits, vegetables and manures for these. The subject of irrigation in that section will be made a matter of experiment to test the amount of water required per acre for certain crops, and other points of importance relating to irrigation work in South Texas. This is the only station thus far located upon which permanent orchard work could be attempted, because all of our contracts at the other stations are but temporary.

FARMERS' TESTS.

During the past year we have sent out assorted lots of seeds to a large number of reliable farmers in various parts of the state for trial with necessary instructions for their management and control. In many cases the tests will be of great value to the community in which the test is made. Arrangements have been made with the department of agriculture at Washington this season by which we can supply more than one hundred farmers in the state with various seeds of experimental value, upon which reports will be made during the fall of 1895.

In doing the work of the past year I am convinced that substantial progress has been made in original investigation, methods of publication, and extending our field experiments by means of sub-stations in such ways that the results can not fail to be helpful to the great mass of our people. I look forward to the work of the coming year with much hope and confidence that it will be an improvement upon the last. I am most respectfully yours.

J. H. CONNELL,
Director.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

TEXAS HORTICULTURALISTS.

A Synopsis of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society Which Occurred at Bowie—The List of Awards.

The ninth annual meeting of the Texas State Horticultural Society was called to order at Bowie Wednesday, July 31, at 8 p. m.

Among the prominent fruit growers and members present were: President T. V. Munson, Denison; John S. Kerr, Sherman; Secretary E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth; O. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; J. M. Howell; Dallas; C. Falkner, Waco; Nat Stevens, Forney; S. D. Thompson, Bowie; S. P. Benton, Bowie; Professor F. W. Mally, Hulen; H. B. Hillyer, Belton; Dr. J. T. Whitaker, Tyler; C. W. Wood, Swann; Joseph L. Cline, Galveston; A. Vogt, Willow Springs; J. Burnham, Bowie; and many others.

President Munson called the meeting to order, introduced Rev. A. W. Dumas who implored the favor of heaven upon the meeting.

Professor John T. Roberts was next introduced, and delivered the address of welcome, tracing briefly the history of the society, and extending to all the visitors the hospitality of the city. Colonel J. M. Howell of Dallas delivered the response.

Hon. Jos. L. Cline of the Texas Weather Bureau, read a paper called "The Climate of Texas in Its Relation to the Cultivation of the Olive."

H. B. Hillyer of Belton spoke on the subject of a canning and cold storage plant for Bowie.

The second day's session of the society was called to order at 9:45 a. m.

President Munson appointed H. B. Hillyer of Belton, E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney and S. P. Benton of Bowie as a committee on resolutions.

President Munson, chairman of the committee on joint session with Florida, read correspondence with the secretary of the Florida society in reference to the proposed joint session. The Florida society first proposed the joint session, but on account of their orchards having been destroyed by freezes last winter, withdrew the proposition for the present.

Professor J. L. Cline informed the society that the exposition celebration of deep water at Galveston would probably not be held until 1897. The invitation which Galveston had extended for 1896 had been with a view of having the horticultural fair during the deep water exposition, but as the exposition had been postponed until 1897, Galveston would prefer the society to meet elsewhere next year and in Galveston in 1897.

Mr. Huffman move that the report of the committee be received and the committee be continued with a view of having the joint meeting with Florida in the future.

Mr. Falkner of Waco moved as a substitute that the report be received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Kerr of Sherman opposed Mr. Falkner's motion.

Professor Mally stated that his original idea of the joint meeting was to organize a horticultural society for the gulf coast.

The substitute of Mr. Falkner was adopted.

Taking up the new feature of the matter, an exposition at the Galveston exposition, Mr. Hillyer said he was in favor of that, but was opposed to merging the Texas society into any other.

Secretary Huffman read the awards as follows:

Best general collection by a county horticultural society, awarded to Montague county; second, to Tyler nurseries; third, to J. L. Bruce of Grayson county.

Apples—Best collection, William Butcher, Pilot Point; best plate red June apples, J. H. McGinnis, Sherman; best summer pearmain, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; summer queen, William Butcher, Pilot Point; Bledsoe, A. L. Bruce, Basin Springs; Jonathan, William Butcher, Pilot Point; Cole's quince, J. S. Kerr, Sherman; Gravenstein, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; best new apple, Texas origin, A. L. Bruce, Basin Springs; best crabapple, any variety, R. E. Childress, Kennedale; best transparent grab, R. E. Childress.

Pears—Best collection, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point; best plate any variety, ditto; Kieffer, J. Burnham, Bowie; Flemish Beauty, E. Conrad, Bowie; Le Conte, Irvine & Thompson, Bowie; Howell, William Butcher, Pilot Point; Seckle, A. M. Ragland; Bartlett, J. Burnham, Bowie; Buchess, J. S. Kerr; Superfine, A. M. Ragland; Alamo, A. L. Bruce, new, of Texas origin, Otto Locke, New Braunfels.

Peaches—Best collection, C. W. Wood, Swann, Smith county; any variety, Tyler nurseries; Stump the World, Irvine & Thompson, Bowie, Chinese cling, H. D. Chandler, Bowie; Alice Haupt, F. T. Ramsey, Austin; Family Favorite, F. T. Ramsey; Elberta, C. W. Wood; General Lee, Downing Bros., Wichita Falls; Old Mixon Free, Irvine & Thompson; collection of new seedings, N. H. Redding, Witchita Falls.

Plums—Best collection, A. L. Bruce; best plate, any variety, Tyler nurseries; Satsuma, Tyler nurseries; Wooten, F. T. Ramsey; Robinson, Irvine & Thompson; Chabat, A. M. Ragland; New Chickasaw, A. L. Bruce; Kelsey Japan, E. E. McConnell, Bowie; Burbank, Tyler nurseries; collection, new Texas origin, F. T. Ramsey.

Grapes—Best collection, T. V. Munson, Denison; best plate, any variety, J. Burnham; Moore's early, H. Husseld, Bowie, diploma; Niagara, J. Burnham; Triumph, A. Vogt, Willow Springs; Diana, A. M. Ragland, diploma; Goethe, Mr. Scarborough, Fruitland; Delaware, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Bowie; Concord, Mrs. J. H. Davis; Herbemont, J. Burnham; Lindley, J. Burnham; Empire State, J. Burnham; Worden, J. T. Ware, Bowie; Catawba, E. F. Davis, Bowie; Norton's Virginia, J. Burnham; Brilliant, T. V. Munson; Black July, A. M. Ragland; Black Hamburg, J. Burnham; collection, Texas origin, T. V. Munson; Mustang, A. Vogt.

Vegetables—Flat beets, J. S. McBride, Bowie; long beets, Mrs. Mary Brown, Bowie; best head cabbage, E. Conrad, Bowie; carrot, C. Baggett, Bowie; cucumber, Mrs. Dora Wilson, Bowie; onion, W. M. Denman, Bowie; long rattlesnake watermelon, George Graham, Waco; watermelon for eating, S. G. Patchen, Bowie; cantaloupe, J. T. Morris, Bowie; Irish potatoes, C. W. Wood, Swann; sweet potatoes, C. W. Wood; tomatoes, H. Husseld, Bowie; pumpkin, J. Jarrett, Bowie; best cushaw, C. Carpenter, Bowie; collection of vegetables, Irvine & Thompson.

Flowers—Best collection of flowers, Mrs. L. Stillwell, Bowie; single cat's eye, Mrs. R. D. Rugely, diploma; begonia, colored, Mrs. D. Davies, Bowie; begonia, white, Mrs. D. Davies; oleander, colored, Mrs. R. D. Rugely; oleander, white, Mrs. R. D. Rugely; palm, Mrs. R. D. Rugley; banana plant, Master H. Rugely, Bowie.

Household department—Best collection of jellies, Mrs. D. Davies, Bowie; marmalades, Mrs. Mary Brown, Bowie; preserves, Mrs. D. Davies; canned fruit in ars, Mrs. G. M. Black, Bowie; pickles, Mrs. D. Davies; catsup, Mrs. Mary Brown; jelly, Mrs. D. Davies; preserves, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Bowie.

Miscellaneous—Herbemont wine, A. Vogt, Willow Springs; Cynthiana wine, A. Vogt; Concord wine, A. Vogt; any kind of wine, A. Vogt, on a bottle of Elvira; collection of wines, A. Vogt.

D. O. Lively of Fort Worth, secretary of the Texas Farmers' congress, then addressed the society, his topic being "Diversified Agriculture."

Secretary Huffman announced that he had the reports of the various members of the state fruit committee, which would be published as soon as they could be arranged. The reports were prepared by the following:

Gulf coast region, Gilbert Onderdonk Nursery; East Texas, John T. Sneed, Tyler; West Texas irrigated district, F. E. Roessler, Pecos; Central West Texas, Willard Robison, Cisco; North Texas, S. D. Thompson, Bowie; Panhandle district, J. L. Downing, Wichita Falls; Middle Texas, F. T. Ramsey, Austin; Southeast Texas, R. D. Blackshear, Navasota; chairman, A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point.

John P. Sneed of Tyler suggested that there was a tendency to produce too many cling peaches. He thought more attention should be given to freestone peaches.

Mr. Downing of Wichita Falls said there was more demand for clings in his section than for freestones, for canning and preserving.

A brief report on the Japan plum in Texas was read by Dr. J. T. Whitaker.

The question box was then opened, E. W. Kirkpatrick in the box.

Mr. Falkner asked why Northern people preferred freestones to cling peaches.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that he thought it was probably because freestones were more easily prepared, and because Northern people had never been educated to eating luscious clings.

Mr. Adams of Bonham asked if it was not because the freestone had better shipping qualities.

Mr. Kirkpatrick thought probably such was another good reason.

Dr. Whitaker of Tyler suggested that another reason was that a freestone peach could be pulled just as it began to turn, and would ripen in transit, while the cling gathered at a similar stage of ripeness would become toughened.

Mr. Sneed of Tyler suggested that freestones were in greater demand in the South as well as in the North.

H. C. Akers suggested that one reason was that many people, like himself, had no teeth, and couldn't eat clings.

President Munson suggested that the points had been pretty well established that for shipping purposes the freestone was the most profitable.

Mr. Kerr asked why Texasn were prone to provide shades for live stock and not provide shades for school children.

Mr. Kirkpatrick answered it was practicable to have the school yards shaded, but it was thoughtlessness in cases where shade was not provided.

Mr. Falkner said many schools were being provided with shade.

Mr. Falkner gave information requested as to the shipping qualities of the Mamie Ross peach. The mistake usually made was in pulling the peaches too ripe. Pulled at the right time, it was a splendid fruit to ship.

Some diseased peaches were produced, and their imperfections were explained as due to hail, sandstorms and insects.

Professory Malley said the fruit was infested and stung by an insect known as the gouger.

Mr. Kirkpatrick spoke of the benefits of the association to those interested in horticulture, and urged all to join and help build up the association.

The question box was opened for a few minutes, then Professor W. W. Malley read a paper on "Root Diseases of Orchard Trees and Nursery Stock."

Reports of standing committees were called for as follows:

Vineyards, T. V. Munson, Denison; ornathology, J. B. Baker, Fort Worth; stone fruits, C. Falkner, Waco; core fruits, J. T. Whitaker, Tyler; small fruits, George Graham, Waco; ornamentals, John S. Kerr, Sherman; new fruits, J. F. Leyendecker, Fresburg; marketing fruits, D. H. Watson, Brenham; canneries, H. B. Hillyer, Belton.

J. M. Howell of Dallas, E. H. Adams of Bonham and J. T. Whitaker were appointed a committee to examine the books of the secretary and treasurer.

J. M. Howell of Dallas briefly discussed the financial condition of the society, deploring the very insignificant sum in the treasury. He thought if the society was to be enabled to do the state any good some way had to be devised to raise money. He thought the legislature ought to appropriate a suitable sum for the publication of the documents and experiments of the horticultural society. If the constitution interferes, he said, it ought to be changed.

Secretary Huffman, who visited Austin in the interest of the establishment of a board of agriculture, reported the result of his efforts. The legislature seemed to be opposed to the establishment of additional boards while the state's finances were in such a dilapidated condition.

D. O. Lively, secretary of the Farmers' congress, gave his experience with the legislature, trying to get the legislature to establish a board of agriculture to cost $2500 per annum. He went before the committee, and so had Governor Peeler and others, but the bill was opposed by Senators Steel and Rodgers, the only farmer members of the committee, and this opposition discouraged those who had the bill in charge.

T. W. Kirkpatrick was called for and spoke about the finances of the society.

Mr. Howell of Dallas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to prepare the proceedings of this meeting, and that the society hereb yrequest the printing board to publish 10,000 copies in pamphlet form to be distributed free to the people, under the direction of the State Horticultural society.

Mr. Kerr of Sherman favored the resolution, but he despaired of getting any help from the legislature for awhile. He said the press of Texas were doing a great deal of good for the society and for the people by printing the papers and doings of the society. He suggested that the society should increase its membership until the dues were sufficient to pay for printing the proceedings and papers of the annual meetings.

Mr. Rawlins of Midland indorsed the resolution.

Mr. Howell proposed an amendment to the resolution, that a committee be appointed to go before the legislature and urge that an appropriation be made.

President Munson opposed going to the legislature any further, as the constitution was against it.

Mr. Howell came to the front again for the resolution, which was finally adopted.

The secretary read the financial report, showing $27.40 in the treasury. The finance committee approved the report.

In order to increase the membership the following was made as an offer by the names herewith:

Ten dollars' worth of nursery stock, up to $20, will be allowed for each person who becomes a member of the society up to December 1, 1895. T. V. Munson, E. W. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Howell, J. T. Whitaker, J. S. Kerr, F. T. Ramsey, F. W. Malley, John F. Sneed, J. A. Taylor, E. W. Adams.

At the night session "Mistakes and Failures of Fruit Growing" was the subject of an address by J. M. Howell.

F. W. Mally reported on spraying insecticides and fungicides.

At 9 o'clock Friday morning the meeting was called to order on time by the president.

The committee on providing an orchard for Buckner's Orphans Home, reported that donations had been made and trees planted on thirty acres and the grounds ornamented. They felt satisfied that the work was well done and in good and safe hands. The report was adopted and the committee continued.

The commission on insects and diseases of trees and plants was continued

Under new business, Hon. Joseph L. Cline of Galveston moved that as soon as the date of celebrating deep water at Galveston was fixed, that a committee of this society be instructed to extend to all horticultural and pomological societies and associations of the world to meet in joint session for exhibition and display at the said celebration. Adopted.

Fred W. Mally of Hulin made a talk in the interest of the Texas Coast Fair. T. V. Munson, F. W. Mally and E. L. Huffman were selected as the committee.

J. M. Howell reported an arrangements made by the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition in the matter of premiums, etc., for horticultural displays. He said that the old grand record of this fair would be fully kept up.

A paper on the "Botany of the Rose," was read by Miss Helen Kerr of Sherman and was much appreciated.

Election of officers being in order, J. S. Kerr of Sherman was nominated and elected preident unanimously without opposition. F. T. Ramsey of Austin, was elected first vice-president unanimously. C. W. Wood of Swan was elected second vice-president unanimously. E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth, was selected treasurer without opposition and unanimously. D. O. Lively, Fort Worth, was elected secretary by unanimous vote. Tyler was selected for the next place of meeting in 1896, the date to be fixed hereafter.

A resolution was introduced by D. O. Lively, inviting Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton to address the agriculturists of Texas at the State fair at Dallas, October 28.

In mentioning premiums it was omitted to state that Mrs. P. D. Rugely took first premium on collection of flowers. Miss Spencer of Decatur, Stiles of Austin and Booton of Richmond were too late with their exhibits to receive premiums. Mr. Kirkpatrick of McKinney was also too late in receiving his display.

A. Rawlins of Midland was present with with a fine display of grapes of the European varieties. The Bell county canning factory had a fine display of its products. C. L. Kidd of Waxahachie came in too late to exhibit. He had some fine fruit, including many kinds of apples, grown on black land.

The following members joined during this session: C. W. Woods, Swann; Ben Helvey, Preston; L. H. Adams, Bonham; J. F. Sneed, Tyler; Wm. Butcher, Pilot Point; F. T. Ramsey, Austin; J. L. Downing, Wichita Falls; J. N. Yarbrough, Stephens, Ark.; C. L. Kidd, Waxahachie; J. T. Ware, Bowie; J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, I. T.; H. M. Glass, Post Oak; A. L. Bruce, Basin Springs; John Hurley, Fort Worth; D. O. Lively, Fort Worth; E. V. Dunn, Fort Worth; J. Z. Fairbanks, Denison; W. E. Smeltzer, Whitesboro; S. D. Thompson, Bowie; J. T. Morris, J. T. Ingram, Bowie; D. M. McCallum, Hulen.

Mr. Hillyer presented the following memorial resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, since our last meeting, that death, with relentless hand, has stricken down one of our oldest, most zealous and best workers in horticulture, in the person of our beloved brother, Mr. J. H. Davis of Bowie, we hereby express our sincere regrets at his departure and tender to the bereaved relatives and friends of deceased our condolence and sympathies and commend them to take care and keeping of Him who is indeed the widow's and orphan's friend. In the death of Brother Davis the horticultural interest of Texas has sustained an irreparable loss, but we are consoled by the thought that our loss is his gain, for "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Other resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, that we learn with deep regret of the ill health of esteemed brother, D. H. Watson of Brenham, Tex., whose able and efficient service as secretary of our society endeared him greatly to us all, and we extend the sympathies of our society to the afflicted friends and family.

Recognizing the work and interest taken in horticulture by the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, this society hereby pledges its best efforts in support of the horticultural department of the state fair, and

Whereas, the Texas state fair management has designated Monday, October 28, as farmers' day, and

Whereas, the success of the agriculturists of Texas is co-identical with that of this society, and a grand convocation of farmers on this day at the state fair would do much towards inciting them to an emulation of the work which produced the specimens there on display, and

Whereas, this mighty agricultural empire has never been honored by a visit from the present secretary of agriculture or his predecessors, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Texas State Horticultural society, in session assembled, hereby invites the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture of the United States, to address the agriculturists of Texas October 28, at the Dallas fair.

Resolved, that the Texas State Horticulal society tenders to the citizens of Bowie and vicinity our heartfelt gratitude for the kindly reception of our society and for the many favors and courtesies we have received at their hands, and we wish to commend them for their splendid success in preparing for our meeting, and we wish to express our kindest regards and thanks to the ladies of Bowie for their beautiful decoration of horticultural hall and its adornment with flags, draperies and floral displays, attesting in the highest degree their taste and refinement, and we know too well that these efforts have been at heavy cost of time and labor, and we wish further to state that these, with the splendid displays of fruits and vegetables, contributed by their industrious and prosperous people, have made this one of the very best meetings our society has ever had.

We congratulate the citizens of Bowie and vicinity upon their having received first premium for largest and best display of fruits and vegetables against large and varied competition from the best known fruit regions of this state, thus attesting that as a fruit-growing region Bowie stands second to no section of the state.

Resolutions of thanks were also extended to the press and railroads.

IRRIGATION.

PECAN VALLEY IRRIGATION.

District Clerk W. A. Farmer of Brown county was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and was seen by a Dallas News representative. In referring to the big irrigating scheme being promulgated in the Pecan bayou valley the gentleman said that the work was rapidly progressing, despite the hindrances occasioned by many of the farmers who failed to sign the company agreements at the proper time. When the company is in shape to begin operations some 50,000 acres in the valley will be irrigated. The dam, in which will be stored the water, will be of solid masonry, 80 feet high and 1800 feet long, the water surface covering an area of over 4000 acres. The farmers are to pay to the irrigating company the sum of $3 per acre for a term of ten years, the company taking a mortgage on the crops. The grades and surveys of the old company have been adopted by the new company, and it is now the intention to have the irrigation ready in time for next year's crops. Mr. Farmer says the people of the Brownwood country are much elated over the prospects for a successful operation of the irrigating scheme. Speaking of the outlook for a big pecan yield this season he says it will exceed that of last year and that many young orchards will bear for the first time this year.

HIGHER IRRIGATION .

The science of irrigation is nearly perfection every year, says Joel Shomaker in Rural World. During the past half century the systems have grown from crudeness to scientific proportions but many things are yet to be learned. A more systematic method for measuring the capacity of streams and canals and a better means of gauging the natural flow must be inaugurated. The vexed question of water rights must be settled by just legislation. Every farmer must learn the lesson of economy and proper application of water to growing crops. These are some of the principles of higher irrigation necessary to the successful tillage of small areas under the new farming operations.

The first step in a better irrigation plan is the protection of the forests—the great natural reservoirs. Our country demands legislation to prevent ruthless and unwarranted destruction of timber. The eminent domain, being property of the general government should be protected for the benefit of the people. When the forests are destroyed the watersheds are obliterated and the natural moisture of winter storms is lost in unnatural spring freshets and summer floods. Timber forms a protection against unnecessary water waste and the undergrowth of the trees acts as a conserver of mosture. The people should demand that these great harbors of plant life should remain undisturbed as near as possible.

A second necessity before higher irrigation can be practiced is the building of reservoirs. Several excellent natural storage basins can be found at the headwaters of almost every mountain stream. These advantages must be utilized and the water that annually goes to waste must be held in lakes and ponds constructed by hand or machinery for the purpose. Every spring freshet carrying surplus water through the valleys by the lands of sage brush murmurs a voice of discontent to the enterprising man of capital and business energies. Construct dams and embankments and withhold the surplus winter and spring waters till the time of need, should be the motto of every Western man interested in tilling the soil.

Higher irrigation cannot be carried out properly until men learn the true principles of economy. Water is indispensable to land and the most valuable appurtenance in deedling a piece of real estate. Too much water destroys fertility of the soil and robs the neighbors of their pro rata shares in the ditch. One Colorado miners' inch will irrigate ten acres in California, while in Utah many of the farmers think they should have an inch to the acre. If every man had an inch per acre continuous flow and used it he would soon have his land in good condition for growing rice and swamp grass. The lesson of economy must be learned and practiced in the use of water throughout all the West in order that better cultivation and more productive crops might result.

The era of small farms must come before higher irrigation shall become universal. Men must learn the value of fertilizers and the real merit of proper cultivation. The small farm with all the necessary conditions for better irrigation facilitfes. The value of water will appreciate and the methods of division will be made more modern with the dawn of the small farm epoch. Two blades of grass can be made to grow where but one has grown before when the small farm idea is properly conceived. Let the entire grid America farming population once go a determination to inaugurate the day of higher irrigation and farming will become a pleasure and the tilling of the soil will reach the desired point of human perfection.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hunder Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address,

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CATTLE.

PROFIT FROM CATTLE.

Of late years the margin on cattle has been small, so that feeders have often lost money by handling them; and it requires good judgment in the selection of cattle and great care in feeding them to make a profit on winter feeding, when the cattle can be sold in the spring at a cent a pound more than they cost in the fall, and it is doubtful if this could be done in many cases, for often the cattle must be sold at an advance of but half a cent a pound; but there is a way in which a farmer can handle cattle and sell them at the same price he paid for them, and yet get large pay for his food and trouble. The plan is to buy the cattle in March or early April, instead of November or December. I have done this repeatedly, and have never failed to get a gain of from fifty to ninety days, sufficient to give a good profit for hadling the cattle, if I sold them at the same price I paid. But I have often been able to sell at quite an advance, and so get a larger profit. I have a 25-acre blue grass pasture, and I do not wish to winter enough cattle to stock it. I can usually get all the stock I wish to pasture late in the season, but find that I can do very much better to buy cattle and pasture them a few weeks than to take in stock at current prices, which are $1 a month for cows and $1.50 for horses. Last spring I bought six cows—April 15—and turned them at once on the pasture without feeding any grain at all. I would much have preferred steers, and could have probably made more on them, but cattle were scarce and I had to take such as I could get. I pastured these cattle just fifty days, and they gained 765 lbs., a fraction over 2 1-2 lbs. each day, and this paid over $2.50 a month for their pasture from this gain, and made a little besides from the increase of price. Fram many years' experience with cattle I believe that I can put more grain on cattle in sixty days in the spring and early summer than can ordinarily be put on in twice that time after July 1. There are several good reasons for their; the winter on dry feed has prepared the cattle to make large gains when put on succulent food, and there is perhaps no other grass so nutritious as blue grass. The heat is tempered at this season of the year, the water is cool and usually pure and abundant, and the swarms of flies that torment the cattle later have not yet made their appearance, and spring, in fact, seems to be the natural season of growth both for plants and animals.

I believe the surest way is to buy good steers in March and fed them moderately on corn for a few weeks before turning them to pasture. It would probably not be best to put them on heavy feed unless you expect to continue grain feeding after they are turned to grass but feed moderately, but enough so that your cattle will get some start, and then gradually diminish the grain after they go to pasture, and when the grass is good enough so that they can fill themselves well, stop grain feeding. One ought to improve the grade of steers in ninety days so as to make them worth at least 50 cents more per hundred, and this with the increase of weight would make a good profit. One of the most successful cattle feeders of my acquaintance, after trying winter feeding with unsatisfactory results, finally tried buying in the spring instead, and fed grain every day, one feed, until the cattle were sold. He had found that such steers as he handled would eat half a bushel of corn each in winter feeding, but that one peck each was a full ration for them when on grass. He also found that his pasture would carry twice as many cattle that ate a peck of corn each per day as it would when no corn was fed. His first year's experience in feeding by this method was with fifty fine steers, and in 129 days they made an average gain of 419 pounds each, or about 3 1-2 pounds each per day. I corresponded with him for seven years, and each year he fed from 50 to 100 head, and with uniform profit, and he was thoroughly satisfied that he had learned how to feed cattle at a profit. I doubt if there is any other season of the year at which cattle are in as good demand and bring as good a price as in the spring, and the man with really good cattle may always count on a good demand and fair prices in June. The farmer who expects to make farming profitable must not follow in old ruts, but study conditions and adopt new and better methods.—Waldo F. Brown in Practical Farmer.

CATTLE RANGES.

A dispatch in an Eastern paper says: The CY herd of cattle is being moved from the range in this county to South Dakota. Thirty-three hundred head of catle have been gathered to the new range and about 4000 more will be driven there shortly. The CY is the last big cattle outfit of this county. Sheep have crowded the cattle out.

Commenting on the above, the Miles City, Montana Stock Growers Journal correctly says: This is one of the dispatches that by the Eastern papers is considered so significant of the imminent disappearance of the range cattle in the Northwest.

Sheep are said to be the cause of the removal of cattle from Wyoming. But this is hardly the case. Sheep have only been going into Wyoming during the past two years and there are no such numbers of sheep there as there are in Montana, where the sheep and cattle are ranging together. The reason cattle have been forced out of Wyoming is to be found in causes other than the driving in of sheep. It will be remembered that cattle have been leaving Wyoming ever since the rustler war and would have been driven out more rapidly if, in all instances, it would have been safe for a round-up to have been attempted. Some cattlemen who would gladly have moved their cattle out have been forced to sacrifice their herds to strangers rather than to take the risk of going in to work their cattle off those ranges. Time alone has made it possible, at this late day, to move other herds or even to work them. A number of herds have been moved this season, some to ranges north of the Yellowstone, and some into South Dakota because of the shortage of grass and water and because of the continued menace of rustlers. These causes rather than the introduction of sheep into Wyoming have dictated to cattlemen that it was a matter of self interest to remove from that state. In fact the investment of capital in any lines has been very limited in Wyoming since the Johnson county war, and in these facts rather than the occupation of the ranges by sheep is found the cause of the driving of cattle to other ranges.

Those who anticipate the early wiping out of the range are doomed to disappointemnt for years to come, if their predictions are based upon such unimportant reasons as are ascribed for the disappearance of range herds from certain portions of the Northwest. As long as the cattle business is profitable (and even during the years of depression it has been more than remunerative) and as long as the bad lands and rolling ground of the Northwest continue to characterize the topography of the country, the range industry will continue to be known, and that will be longer than the "historical generation and twenty-one years." The character of the lands which are known as strictly range country today can not be change by the endeavor of the homesteader and will endure as long as time, as the home of roving herds of range cattle. The pushing of range herds from Kansas and Nebraska to the Northwest and even from Wyoming still further north, is no indication that the pushing is to continue from these northwestern ranges until the range herds will find no abiding place. The lands in those states, temporarily occupied by range herds, were in character farm lands, and were availed of for free grass by the cattlemen till the tide of civilization demand them These lands were available for agriculture. The agricultural lands in this range area are in the river bottoms where irrigation can be availed of and these lands are well appropriated already, but the lands to which the cattle have been driven for range are by character of the soil and condition of the country available as waste lands to be used for nothing but pasturage or more strictly, for range. The farmer will never reclaim them. In the general economy of the universe these woodless hills and bad lands were intended to serve a particular purpose, and in all probability they are now put to the use, as a range, for which they were intended.

These remarks are not intended to depreciate the value of the agricultural lands, as these are most wonderfully productive when brought under water, but the intention is to impress the fact that there are two classes of lands in the northwestern range and each of which will serve its purpose, irrespective of the other, both being made productive without clashing with the other, and that range herds will exist for years on the lands which nature has provided for them as feed grounds and shelter places.

CATTLE FEEDING QUESTION.

Sweetwater, August 6, 1895.

Editor Journal:

In feeding ground milo-maize or Kaffir corn with good Johnson grass hay, what quantity of each is necessary a day per head?

The steers are two's and three's, would ninety days feeding get them in marketable condition.

T. S. FOSTER.

Without definite information regarding this feed ration, the exact amount to feed can not be given, and the Journal trusts that some of its readers who have had experience will furnish a letter on the subject. However, the general rule of feeding all of the meal the steers will clean up handily should apply. From the San Angelo experiment in feeding milo-maize, an account of which was published in the Journal, it seems that there is no danger of over feeding that product. There may be some difficulty in getting the steers to eat as much of the Johnson grass hay as they should, and if it is practicable the Journal would advise using a feed cutter, cutting the hay into short pieces and sprinkling the whole with salt water. Or still better method would be to chop the hay, mixing the meal and hay together and dampening just before feeding. It will likely take more than ninety days to full feed the steers spoken of, dependent of course on their condition when put in the feed lot, and the weather during the time of feeding.—(Ed.

The type of cattle now winning in the English fat stock shows is a very different one from the one seen twenty or thirty years ago. Then the big, bulky animal, with lots of size and patchy with fat, carried the day. The winner now has to be short-legged, broad and deep, full in the flank, well sprung ribs and good twist. His bottom lines should be as straight as his top lines, and as wide, and he should have no thick, patchy fat anywhere. Experience has shown that thick-bodied, short-legged steers, with full flanks, pay the feeder best and give best profits to the butcher. Big ones are no longer needed. Small sizes are best, with plenty of quality, and with youth on their side the meat is juicy and tender. Age is counted in months now, instead of years, and the change is for the better.

ASSESSMENT OF CATTLE.

Balling, Tex., July 31.—R. W. Finley, comptroller, Austin, Tex.: Dear Sir—At the request of certain of our stockmen we write for your opinion on the folowing statement of facts, viz: The stockmen referred to reside in this, Runnels, county, and their stock ranches are situated here. In 1893 their cattle were on said ranches until in the fall of that year, when by reason of the grass being insufficient they moved their cattle temporarily to Sterling county for pasturage, where they remained until in the spring of 1894, and were then removed to Runnels county, in which last county the cattle were assessed for taxes for 1894, which taxes for said year have been paid in Runnels county. The owners of the cattle were called upon for a rendition thereof by the assessor of Sterling county, while the cattle were in that county, but the owner declined to render them on the ground that the cattle were only temporarily there. Nevertheless, the assessor of Sterling county assessed said property and the officials thereof are now seeking to enforce collection of taxes upon such assessment, and have placed process in the hands of the sheriff of Runnels county to that end. Question: In view of the foregoing facts, can the Sterling county officials lawfully collect the taxes on the assessment made in that county?

POWELL& SMITH.

Austin, Tex., August 2.—Powell & Smith, Ballinger, Tex.: Gentlemen—Replying to yours of the 31st ultimo relative to the assessment of cattle in Sterling county owned by residents of Runnels county, you are advised that where cattle are temporarily in a county for the purpose of grazing, the owners thereof residing and having ranch headquarters in another county, the county in which the owner has his residence is entitled to the assessment. If the cattle in question were assessed in Runnels county for 1894, and were simply in Sterling county temporarily for the purpose of grazing, the assessment in Sterling county is erroneous and should be so reported by the collector.

R. W. FINLEY, Comptroller.

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NEW YORK CITY.

The bureau of animal industry reports 10,539 cattle to have been imported from Mexico during July, against 8437 in June, and 7720 in May. Of the 10,539 admitted during July, 69 were slaughtered. Of these 69 head, 26 crossed the border at El Paso, Tex., and 43 at San Diego, Cal. For grazing purposes, the remainder, or 10,470 head, were admitted and were distributed among the different ports of entry thus: San Diego, Cal., 26; Laredo, Tex., 6753; Eagle Pass, Tex., 3924, and Brownsville, Tex., 726, so that the shortage of stock cattle in southwest Texas has been practically made up the past month.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

A Wisconsin feeder inquires as follows: "I would be pleased to know if by feeding cattle for market on cotton seed meal and corn, will it harm or kill hogs, to follow the cattle and pick up the corn that comes through them; also, can you give the address of some mills where I can get "prime meal?" I want to get a car load soon. What is it worth per ton down there this time of year. Is it all right to feed it with green corn or grass in the fall?

With regard to your first question, I have had no practical experience in the matter, but feeders claim it is not a safe practice to follow. I should hardly think it would harm them unless there was an excessive quantity of corn or meal in the droppings. In the former case they might get enough meal with the corn to harm them. If there were but little corn and a good deal of meal in the droppings, the hogs would not be likely to eat much of them, as they have a strong aversion to cotton seed grain in any form. It would be a hard matter to secure prime meal just now. About a month from this date there will be a quantity of the new meal on the market. The price of the old meal now is $10 per ton in this state, and the new meal will range from $3 to $5 per ton higher. You will find large cotton seed oil companies at St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Houston, Waco, Fort Worth, Tex. Any of the firms mentioned will be glad to furnish you prices per car load lots on application. You will be perfectly safe to feed the seed and meal with grass and green fodder in moderate quantities.

A. M. SOULE.

Texas Experiment Station.

THE OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION.

The dates of holding the semi-annual session of the Oklahoma Live Stock association have been fixed upon Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, 1895.

Every stockman in Oklahoma, the Panhandle country of Texas and southern Kansas, is cordially invited to become a member of this organization.

The necessities of thorough organization were never more apparent than at present.

Losses which might be avoided, profits which might be secured and much labor which might be saved demand the concerted action of every stockman.

Visitors from abroad will be welcomed.

Give us your presence and membership at this meeting. Remember the dates, October 15 and 16, at Woodward, O. T.

By the executive committee.

MILLARD WORD, Chairman.
W. E. HERRING, Secretary.

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For further information call on nearest agent or address

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VETERINARY.

In connection wi 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.

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JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., Dermatology, Syphiology.
ELIAS J. BEALL, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
AUGUSTUS J. BOOTH, Dean, Law of Evidence.
J. T. BRANTLEY, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
L. R. BROWN, Telegraphy.
WILLIAM P. BURTS, M. D., Obstretrics.
SAMUEL T. CAMP, Instructor in Law.
EDGAR DOAK CAPPS, M. D., Physiology and Lecturer on Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.
IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B., Chemistry and Toxicology.
ALICE C. CONKLING, Belles Lettres.
WILLIAM A. DURINGER, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.
CHARLOTTE E. FISHER, Preceptress, History.
IRENE FISHER, Principal Junior Preparatory Department.
JULIAN T. FIELD, M. D., Operative and Clinical Gynecology.
ROBERT W. FLOURNOY, A. B., Instructor in Law.
DAVID R. FLY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
AGNES FURGUSON, A. M., German and French.
THEODORE F. GRAHAM, A. M., Latin and Greek.
FRANK GRAY, Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
GRACE HILTZ, Vocal Music
ELLA F. HENDRICKS, Shorthand and Typewriting
WILLIAM R. HOWARD, M. D., Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.
JOHN W. IRION, M. D., Hygiene and State Medicine.
S. B. LEWIS, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.
W. O. MORTON, Bookkeeping and Business Practice.
F. P. PRUEITT, Superintendent Instruction of Commercial Colleges.
BACON SAUNDERS, M. D., Dean, Operative and Clinical Surgery.
U. S. SHEWMAKER, Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
ROBERT L. SHORT, A. M., Mathematics.
LAURA GRANT SHORT, Instrumental Music.
ERNEST L. STEPHENS, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
MEDORA ROWLEY, Fine Arts.
FRANK D. THOMPSON, M. D., Gynecology and Surgical Diseases of Women.
MARIE B. HACK, Oratory and Physical Culture.
AMOS CLARK WALKER, M. D., Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
WILLIAM BEVERLY WEST, M. D., Diseases of Children.

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

There has been very little going on around the yards since the Journal's last report. Several loads of stock hogs have been consigned to commission men, and have been sold at pretty steep figures. It is seldom the case that poor stock will bring as much or more than finished fat stuff, but that condition applies to hogs at this marnet. Poor stockers are bringing $4.00@4.50, which is about equal to what is being paid for good killers.

Heavy hogs are quoted at $4.30@4.40, medium weights $4 $4.25@4.30, and light weights $4.00@4.25.

Fat steers, the supply of which is light, a condition which applies to kinds of stock, are quotable at $3.25@3.50, feeders $2.50@3.00, stockers $2.00@2.50. All kinds of fat cattle are in strong demand.

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:

No.	Av.	Price
83	225	$4.60
48	151	4.50
54	130	4.25
63	133	4.25
2	290	4.15
37 pigs	54	4.75

CATTLE.

No.	Av.	Price
7 cows	840	$1.85
7 heifers	640	2.00
11 cows	798	1.90
1 heifer	430	1.80
1 heifer	460	1.90
5 cows	800	2.00
2 steer yearlings, $12.50 each.		
7 cows	824	2.10
1 bull	980	1.75
1 cow	810	2.05
14 cows	700	1.80
11 heifers	478	2.00
4 heifers	400	1.60
5 steers feeders	800	2.25

PERSONAL MENTION.

I. Meyers of Omaha is stationed at the yards buying for Cudahy Bros., having taken the place recently made vacant by John McCreary, having been transferred to Kansas City. He is out for all the stuff he can get in the way of canners and even fat stock.

D. F. Sansom and W. Mayfield of Alvarado bought a car load of stock hogs this week.

Among those who were in with stock during the week were: S. J. Roberts, Houston, four horses; Housewright & Co., Nyline, six hogs and three cattle; B. Hackett, Hillsboro, 141 hogs; H. L. Huffman, Naples, 42 cattle; J. S. Lenox, Jacksonville, 38 cattle; Bix & Leverton, Crocket, 50 cattle; J. T. Lovelady, Pueblo, Colo., 22 horses; N. B. Fields, Naples, 41 cattle.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1895.

To the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The past week was another one of light receipts. Only 6500 head were received from Texas against 12,000 for the corresponding week last year. The demand for Texas cattle has not been so good since westerns have been coming so freely yet there has been no quotable decline in prices. We attribute this to the fact that the quality has been pretty good and the receipts light. There is such a strong demand for feeding cattle in Texas, as well as in the North that there is not likely to be many common grass cattle shipped the balance of the season. Cattle of that class are no doubt worth more at home than at market. If cattlemen will continue to ship only the good cattle they will find it more to their pecuniary advantage than to send in a lot of inferior stuff that is always hard to sell and costs just as much to send to market.

Receipts of Texas cattle in July were 39,462 head against 41,368 in July 1894. Receipts for the year to date were 193,272 head an increase of 13,300 compared with the same time last year.

Sales during the week included the following:

No.	Av.	Pr
248 steers	945	$3.40
244 steers	1195	4.15
49 steers	965	3.00
109 steers	1038	3.40
255 steers	1030	3.65
115 steers	1013	3.70
202 steers	901	3.20
126 steers	865	3.15
259 steers	964	3.65
157 steers	1205	4.50
363 steers	923	3.35
528 steers	1011	3.55
212 steers	946	3.75
206 steers	1170	4.35
41 cows	518	2.10
15 cows	704	2.85
26 cows	993	3.40

The sheep trade last week showed a great deal of strength and advanced gradually 25c to 50c on all grades. The result of this improvement was to bring in a liberal supply of sheep this week and the demand was not sufficient to hold up prices so they have declined 25c to 30c. No Texas sheep of any consequence have been received but Westerns are coming very freely. Sales have included natives at $2.00 to $4.00, Westerns at $2.25 to $3.40, lambs $3.00 to $5.50.

Very respectfully,

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Dalls, Tex., Aug. 7.—Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice shipping steers, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.
Common to fair shipping steers, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c.
Choice fat cows, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c.
Common to fair cows, 2c.
Choice veal calves, 3 to 3 1-2c.
Common to fair calves, 2 to 2 1-2c.
Bulls, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2c.
Stags, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2c.
Yearlings, $8.00 to $12.00.
Milch cows, $20.00 to $40.00.
Choice fat hogs, $4.10 to $4.20.
Common to fair hogs, $4.00.
Stock hogs, $4.00 to $4.50.
Choice fat muttons,
All classes of good stock scarce and find ready sale.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—After a large run of all classes of cattle from Mississippi and Louisiana and with fair receipts from Texas, the market closed with a fair supply of beef cattle and a full supply left on hand. Fair receipts today. Values are ruling lower and unsettled the poor to medium grades, and good fat stock is barely firm.

Hogs quiet; sheep in full supply, weak and dull.

CATTLE.

Good fat beeves, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.
Fair fat beeves, 2 1-2 to 3c.
Thin and rough old beeves per lb. gross, 1 3-4 to 2 1-2c.
Good fat cows and heifers, 2 3-4 to 3c.
Fair fat cows per lb. gross, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.
Thin and rough old cows each, $6 to $10.
Bulls, per lb. gross, 1 1-2 to 2 1-4c.
Good fat calves each, $8.50 to $10.
Fair fat calves each, $6.50 to $8.
Thin calves each, $4.50 to $5.50.
Good fat yearlings each, $10 to $12.
Fair fat yearlings each, $7.50 to $9.
Thin yearlings, $5 to $6.50.
Good milch cows, $25 to $30.
Common to fair, $15 to $20.
Springers, $17.50 to $25.

HOGS.

Good, fat cornfed per lb. gross, 4 3-4 to 5 1-2c.
Common to fair per lb. gross, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, $2 to $2.50.
Common to fair, each, $1. to $1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, August 7.

In cattle only about 11,000 head were received today, including 3500 Western rangers and 1000 Texans. Anything really desirable was in good demand by shippers and dressed beef firms, and cattle good enough to sell above $5 went off briskly. Common to strictly choice steers were wanted at $3.60@5.85, with bulk of sales at $4.50@5.50. The stocker and feeder trade was again characterized by great activity and firmness, most of the sales being made at $2.50@4.00 for steers weighing 975 to 1150 pounds. Bulls sold at $1.50@3.50, and cows and heifers went at $1.75@3.75, principally at $1.75@2.50 for canners and at $2.75@3.50 for fair to choice lots. Veal calves were in good supply, and sold freely at $4.75@5.60 for good to choice kinds. There was a brisk trade in Western range cattle at stronger prices, sales being on a basis of $3.75@4.85 for steers and $2.75@3.75 for cows and heifers. In some cases good lots sold 10 cents higher. The cattle were steady. Texas cattle were steady at $2.70@5.70 for grass steers, with fed lots scarce and nominal at $3.75@4.50.

The condition of the hog market was worse than ever today, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 14,000 head were offered for sale, including 2900 head left over from yesterday. Neither Chicago packers nor western shippers were disposed to buy any considerable numbers, and prices had a further slump of about 10 cents per 100 pounds. Early in the day some prime assorted light weights sold as high as $5.35, these were the best prices paid during the day, and subsequently $5.25 for light and $4.85 were about the best figures obtainable. The extreme range of the day was $4.25@5.00 for hogs weighing 200 pounds and upward, and $5.30 for light weights. Packing houses sold largely at $4.75@4.90; shipping lots at $4.75@4.90, and light weights at $4.90@5.10.

Sheep—There was a big supply on the market today, about 14,000 sheep and lambs being received. After the recent liberal offerings such a "run" was too large, buyers being already well stocked, and trade was slow at a decline of 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds. Inferior to extra sheep at $3.10@4.10, few selling above $3.50, while western sold in large numbers at $3.00@3.25, with an occasional sale at a higher price. Spring lambs found buyers at $2.50@5.50, few going below $4.50.

Receipts—cattle, 11,000 head; calves, 1000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 14,000.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, August 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 7600; shipments, 4600. Market steady. Texas steers, $2.55@3.60; Texas cows, $2.15@2.50; beef steers, $4.00@5.75; native cows, $1.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.35@4.25; bulls, $1.50@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800; shipments, 1600. Market steady for light; others lower. Bulk of sales, $4.55@4.80; heavies, $4.30@4.55; packers, $4.40@4.85; mixed, $4.40@4.80; lights, $4.60@5.00; yorkers, $4.85@5.00; pigs, $2.75@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 300. Market weak. Lambs, $3.50@4.95; best muttons, $3.00@3.50.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 7.

Hubbard Bros. & Co. cotton letter: Liverpool opened after the holidays with spots in more demand. Sales, 12,000 bales. Reports of rain at Houston reached our market last evening, and private telegrams this morning from Cuero, Navasota and elsewhere say that rains have fallen and more are promised. The advance in Liverpool was not more than had been expected and our market opened at about the closing prices of yesterday, October selling at 7.07. After selling at 7.09 October touched 7.05, and at midday 7.06 was bid. Outside interest in the market has been limited, and while the slight decline was readily made the rally came with equal ease. The market is steady with no apparent desire to sell. Information from Fall River is to the effect that the mills are well stocked and are indifferent to buying until the new crop is on the market. It is pointed out that while Liverpool quotations for futures are practically the same as last year, our market is about 33 points higher than at the corresponding period last year.

The market closed tame, with trade looking for a decline previous to the publication of the bureau report, which is now expected to make a favorable showing as compared with last month. Advices from New Orleans state the reports of rains in Southeast Texas were insufficient, but in the absence of a sharp speculative demand the trade looked for a dragging market.

LIVERPOOL SPOT.

Liverpool, August 7.—Cotton—Spot better demand and improved business; prices higher. American middling, 4 3-4d; good middling, 3 15-16d; middling, 3 3-32d; good ordinary, 3 17-32d; ordinary, 3 11-32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 14,200 American. Receipts since last report, 2000 bales, including 500 American.

Futures opened weak and closed quiet but steady. American middling L. M. C. August and September, 3 47-64d; September and October, 3 49-64d; October and November, 3 50-64d; November and December, 3 51-64d; December and January, 3 52-64d; January and February, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; February and March, 3 53-64d; March and April, 3 56-64@3 57-64d; April and May, 3 58-64d. The tenders of today's delivories were 13,000 bales new docket, and 500 bales old docket.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 7.—Cotton—Steady. Middling, 7 1-4c. Net receipts, none; gross, 100 bales; exports to continent, 35; forwarded, 50; sales, 1081 all spinners; stock, 172,807.

Total today—Net and gross receipts, 112 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6045; France, 2500; continent, 35; stock, 323,494.

Consolidated—Net and gross receipts, 917 bales; exports to Great Britain, 60,725; France, 2500; continent, 720.

Total since September 1—Net and gross receipts, 7,900,671 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,428,501; France, 775,223; continent, 2,417,963.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, August 7.—A moderate business in wheat reported from the seaboard for export caused a weak market today. The close was nevertheless slightly lower. The shipments of gold were a depressing factor. The movement of winter wheat gave no indication of increasing. The total receipts at all primary western markets were 368,000, against 854,000 a year ago. About one hour from the close the seaboard reports of increased export demand and that caused an advance. The takings at Baltimore and New York were said to amount to about fifty boat loads. The export business was affecting the market more bullishly as the session was ending.

The trade in corn was fair in amount at another decline in price due to continued fair crop prospects. New York reported a better demand for export than has been seen there for a long time, and advised sales of fifty boat loads.

The market for oats was fairly active. The feeling was weaker earlier and prices declined. A big lot was offered, and that with the influence of wheat and corn caused the decline.

Provisions were weak early, but free buying resulted in a material recovery. September pork closed 20 cents higher; lard was comparatively steady, closing 7 1-2c higher; ribs, 2 1-2c higher.

Estimates for tomorrow—Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 370 cars; oats, 205 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, August 7.—Wheat—Spot steady, demand poor. Winter red, 5s 9d; No. 2 spring red, 5s 9 1-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 5s 5d.

Futures quiet, 3-4d lower. August, 5s 5 1-4d; September, 5s 5 1-2d; October, 5s 6d; November, 5s 6 1-2d; December, 5s 7d; January, 5s 7 1-2d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 4s 2 1-4d.

Futures easy, 1-4 to 3-4d lower. August, 3s 11 3-4d; September and October, 3s 10 1-4d; November, 3s 11d; December, 3s 10 1-2d; January, 3s 7 1-2d.

Flour—Steady, demand freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, August 7.—Wheat—Receipts, 32,600 bushels; exports, 36,400.

Spot, more active, exporters showing more interest; closed firm. No. 2 red, 73c; No. 1 northern, 75 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 76 1-4c.

Options opened weak, declined under local liquidation and offerings of spring wheat; rallied in the afternoon on covering and improved export buying. Closed steady. No. 2 red August, 72 3-8c; September, 73c; December, 75c.

Coffee—Options opened dull at unchanged prices, ruled firmer, recovering demand. Sellers scarce. European cables better than expected.

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.

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

THE BOWIE FAIR.

It has been generally given out that Bowie is a new hand in horticulture, but her grand exhibits, which carried first and highest prize of $50 for largest and best collection of fruits, and many other distinguished prizes would class her along with Tyler and other old fruit and vegetable districts. Tyler has a chance next year at the tenth annual meeting of the society to regain her place as queen of horticulture in Texas over her younger victorious sister, and we think she will have her hands full in doing so.

The drive among the orchards around Bowie was very interesting indeed. The health, vigor and productiveness of the vineyards especially, and the orchards, gardens, etc., are marvelous. Evidently the soil, climate and people are superior for this class of products. It is hinted, too, that the Rock Island and the Denver roads are meeting the growers with every possible inducement and favor in the matter of getting to market. We were surprised to hear Mr. Scarborough of Fruitland, near Bowie, say he alone is now shipping many carloads of fruits, melons, etc., to Northern markets from his station, with good results. There may be many other places as good as the Bowie section for fruit and truck farming, but it is rare to find such a country and such a people, and such enthusiasm, energy and thrift, to say nothing of culture, intelligence and hospitality, as are found in this section. May seed time and harvest and an abundant vintage never fail them.

The State Horticultural Society has never had a more cordial welcome, nor a more enthusiastic meeting than the one just held at Bowie. The exhibits also were fine, and the attendance good, coming up from over the state. We hope the meeting will do much good. JNO. P. KERR.

Sherman, Texas.

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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.

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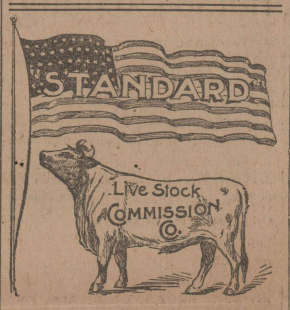
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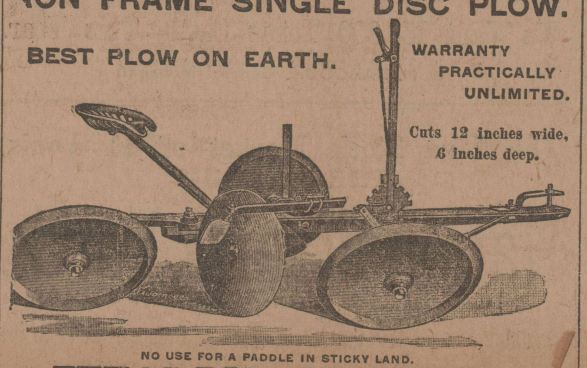
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One herd of 1200 mixed stock cattle, including about 400 one, two and three-year-old steers; well bred cattle, located near Midland, Tex., at $11.

8000 best bred cattle in Western Texas, together with 70,000 acres of fine grazing patented land and about same amount controlled by lease. Price, $10 per head for cattle and $1 per acre for patented land; leases and improvements thrown in. Terms, one-third cash, balance on easy terms. This is the best bargain in Texas.

25,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, including 6000 one, two and three-year-old steers, located in Northeastern New Mexico. Price, $12 per head; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

4000 feeders, 3s and 4s, will weigh 950 average; will deliver on Texas and Pacific or Fort Worth and Denver any time between this and December 1 at $25.

5000 three and four-year-old steers, located in Northeastern New Mexico; will weigh 950 pounds average; price, $25, delivered at Amarillo, Tex., or Clayton, New Mexico.

1500 good, smooth 950-pound feeders, Wichita county cattle; will deliver at Wichita Falls any time this fall at $24.

5000 good, smooth three and four-year-old steers, located near Woodward, I. T.; will be delivered to suit purchaser at $25.

1000 4s and 5s in Wheeler county, will average 1050 pounds, at $30.

1000 extra well-bred steers in Comanche reservation, weigh 1050; price on Fort Worth and Denver City any time this fall, $32.50.

None of the above feeders will be sold in lots of less than 1000 head.

Correspondence from buyers solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle.

FORT WORTH, ... TEXAS.

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

CAPITAL

$200,000

Surplus $100,000.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,

Livestock Commission Agents

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the company.

National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Ill.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Department, Fort Worth, Texas.

All communications should be addressed

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A. C. Cassidy. W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doar, Cashier, St. Louis. T. E. Timmons. Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and R. Strahorn & Co.

Live Stock Agents.

Capital, $200,000.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT—W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. T. Way, Geo. Beggs, Solicitors.

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LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL $200,000.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
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Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Represented by R. N. Graham, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. P. Murshison, Amarillo, Tex.

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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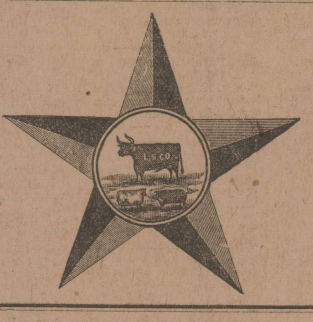
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Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.



CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS —To— **Lone Star Commission Co**

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National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A new firm of old stockmen: the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

R. A. Riddels, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesmen; G. Nicholson, hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, S. D. Felt, sheep salesman.

Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

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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.

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POTTER COLLEGE

KENTUCKY'S IDEAL HOME-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

THE BEST FURNISHED SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH

100 ROOMS — HEATED BY STEAM—LIGHTED BY GAS.

20 TEACHERS FROM BEST SCHOOLS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PUPILS FROM 23 STATES

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE — SEND FOR ONE.

ADDRESS REV. B. F. CABELL, PREST., BOWLING GREEN KY.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES HERE TO STAY.

We see much in the daily journals about "the passing of the horse," says Turf, Field and Farm. It is assumed by hasty judging critics that the development of steam and electric carriages will close all avenues of employment to the horse and that the breeder will become a back number. The wheel, it is also pointed out, is killing off the pleasure horse. These rash statements make no impression upon thoughtful minds. Thus far the trolley and the cable have narrowed no field of employment except that of the street car horse, and scientific breeders never took much interest in him. He was an animal picked up at random and of so little value that no attempts were made to rescue him from a life of galling servitude. It will be a long time before the dray horse and the express wagon horse disappear from our streets, and we doubt if the day will ever come when the small farmer can profitably use steam in the cultivation of his crops. This is a great agricultural country, and thousands of horses will annually be bred for the plow and the farmer's wagon. The wheel is the dangerous rival of the saddle horse only in districts where the roads are level and smooth. You cannot ride it across meadows or in mud or snow. It is a fair day and a fair country toy, rather than a safe trust in a rough conflict with the elements of nature. Mud, snow and tangled grass are obstacles which do not check the onward march of the saddle horse. Then in hours of trial the courageous and intelligent horse is a sympathetic companion. This is something that we cannot overlook, because human nature is so constituted as to crave companionship. Just now our cavalry force is limited, but should a war break out, thousands of mounts would be required, and the best material would be demanded for them. You cannot ride in battle with flashing saber and carbine on a wheel, although, as Gen. Miles recently said to us, a body of infantry in a country of good roads, mounted on wheels, could be moved with the celerity to outflank an advancing column on foot; but generals do not always choose a billiard table on which to maneuver armies. They prefer to fight in places where hills and streams and forests will afford them protection and blind their movements. A large and imperative demand for the cavalry horse is one of the possibilities which continually confronts the breeder. The army must also largely depend upon the horse for the movement of artillery and baggage trains. The electric carriage will prove a weak dependence in swamps and hilly countries. The wheel has become a fad, but it will not drive the pleasure horse out of existence, unless human nature undergoes a radical change. People who ride for pleasure and who can afford a stable will continue to pay the best prices for the best types of the saddle and driving horses. The riding or driving horse satisfies a sense of dignity, and it is beyond the reach of thousands who can afford a wheel. The talk about the pleasure horse becoming extinct does not disturb the reflecting. The possibility is too remote for serious consideration. If the future of the agricultural horse, the cavalry horse and the pleasure horse is secure, why talk in doleful tones of the passing of equus? Nothing is passing except the street car horse, and there are still many avenues of employment open to him.

The lament over horses being so cheap and common as to be sold for food rests upon a flimsy foundation. The horses undergoing capture for canning factories are the feral ponies, the illshapen and idiotic animals which roam the plains of Oregon, and they are just as far removed from the highest type of the domesticated horse as the wild crab apple is from the golden pippin. They cannot be employed in the domestic arts, and the complete obliteration of them is what the scientific breeder would like to see. Putting value upon weeds in a garden is equivalent to attaching value to them. The intelligent will not waste any tears over the decadence of this form of equine life.

Brains and capital will still be used to advance the standard of the pleasure horse. Breeding is a fascinating pursuit, engaging to the utmost the intellectual forces, and its greatest triumphs will command the sharpest competition. After the panic of 1873 the doom of the light harness horse was pronounced by the pessimist. Well-bred animals were very cheap, but the greatest era of development that we have known quickly followed, and at its climax a 2-year-old sold for $125,000. History repeats itself. A wave of exaltation succeeds a wave of depression. The breeder of the future record-breaker will find a purchaser at his own price.

DAIRY.

WASHING BUTTER.

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

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 July 30th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Glenn of South Bosque, 37,453—C. L. Clay to W. T. Payne, Moody.

Rusk Pogis 40,477—T. J. Posey to J. G. Hancock, Henderson.

Sam Stoke Pogis 41,204—L. G. Suggs to H. Link, Palestine.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Angelo's Jane 106,300—J. O. Jackson to P. A. Norris, Commerce.

Balbena 30,201—Saunders & Hogan to J. F. Houchins, Hallettsville.

Breezie 98,875—J. D. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Navasota.

Clara's Valentine 2d, 94,063—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to W. E. & J. F. Johnson, Navasota.

Esther Lucas 105,373—L. G. Suggs to S. Lucas, Palestine.

Ettie's Texana 66,704—E. M. Field to T. W. Pitcock, Dallas.

Golden Cricket 93,070—A. G. Lowry to E. T. Lewis, Dallas.

Gracie Cole 91,192—W. L. Morse to J. Q. Tabor, Bryan.

Ida's Little Wonder 104,961 — J. D. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Navasota.

Insie of Lone Star 102,308—F. Barton to S. W. Parish, Calvert.

Jeanie Beall 2d 18,588—Gray to B. A. Ludlow, Belton.

Jennie Jean 93,629—A. G. Lowry to E. T. Lewis, Dallas.

Kate Antoinette 80,083—J. D. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Navasota.

Lady Melva 46,429—A. Stockbridge to J. K. Sellers, Lodi.

Lula Crickett 92,783—A. G. Lowry to E. T. Lewis, Dallas.

Maggie Ingram 82,362—W. L. Morse to J. Q. Tabor, Bryan.

Miss Koko 106,555—J. G. Latta to G. Pinkerton, Tyler.

Ruby Brooks 65,688—Saunders & Hogan to J. F. Houchins, Hallettsville.

Sally Ann Signal 4th 96,853—J. M. Perry to A. Haidusek, LaGrange.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS.

United States department of agriculture, weather bureau — weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m., August 5, 1895:

The warm and dry weather during the past week has caused cotton to open very freely in some places over the southern and western portions of the state. It is observed that the plant has a very large stalk over the central and southern portion of the state, while over the northern portion the plant is generally small. In some places the stalk is fruiting nicely, while in others the squares are not so plentiful. Some fields are very grassy and need cultivation, and the stand in some places is not good. The plant is suffering for rain, especially on upland and in the southwestern portion of the state, but otherwise the weather during the week was generally favorable for a crop. The plant is late and while some cotton has been picked over southwest Texas, it appears that picking will not be general until toward the latter part of August.

Rain would be beneficial to late corn, but early corn is made and the crop is considered large throughout the state.

Farmers have saved their hay and other forage crops generally, and the yield has been good.

The rice crop over the east coast district is good and will soon be ready for harvesting.

Vegetables, sorghum and sugar cane are doing fairly well, but are needing rain in many localities.

A general rain would be beneficial for all agricultural interests.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Mrs. Talmage, wife of the prominent preacher, is dead.

The state bicycle meeting at Fort Worth was a great success.

The grand lodge Knights of Honor of Texas met in Waco, Tuesday.

None of the missionaries in China killed by the natives were Americans.

Buckner Orphans' will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary September 27.

The passenger rate situation in Texas is still demoralized and prospects are for still lower tariffs.

Eminet lawyers are still very positive that there will be no law on the statute books to prevnt the Dallas prize fight.

Chicago has in prospect an underground electrical mail system, which will transmit mail at the rate of a mile a minute.

There are over 100 cases of smallpox in the camp of negro colonists who in returning from Mexico were quarantined near Eagle Pass.

Socarro, N. M., was almost completely washed away by a terrific cloudburst. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000. Several lives were lost.

United States warship Columbia is the fastest armed cruiser afloat, having recently crossed the Atlantic in two days less time than the record for vessels of this kind.

Joe Patchen paced all around Robert J. in the free for all at Cleveland, Ohio, making an average in four heats of 2:05, that being the fastest time ever made in heats.

The Texas Trunk railroad, for a long time in the hands of a receiver, was sold at auction, Tuesday, and bought, R. S. Lovett of Houston, being the purchaser. He is said to represent the Huntington interests.

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.

FEEDERS WANTED.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we then get 32 constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live paper.

Leather gets

hard and brittle—use 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.

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	409,905	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	340,463	1,233,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,240	1,206,695	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	1,425,271	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.

A. 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 p m	7 45 a m	Lv.....Waco.....Ar	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
2 00 p m	7 50 a m	Lv.....Hillsboro.....Ar	8 00 p m	12 05 p m
9 10 p m	10 05 a m	Lv.....Corsicana.....Ar	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	1 00 p m	Lv.....Tyler.....Ar	2 55 p m	3 25 a m
9 05 p m	9 20 a m	Lv.....Fort Worth.....Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 p m	11 25 a m	Lv.....Plano.....Ar	4 30 p m	5 03 a m
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	Lv.....Greenville.....Ar	2 52 p m	3 27 a m
.....	11 05 a m	Lv.....Sherman.....Ar	4 45 p m	.....
1 15 a m	1 55 p m	Lv.....Commerce.....Ar	1 55 p m	2 50 a m
3 35 a m	4 35 p m	Lv.....Mount Pleasant.....Ar	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 p m	Lv.....Texarkana.....Ar	8 15 a m	9 05 p m
.....	4 15 p m	Lv.....Shreveport.....Ar	11 25 a m	.....
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv.....Camden.....Ar	4 59 a m	5 35 p m
1 20 p m	1 35 a m	Lv.....Pine Bluff.....Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 p m
5 35 p m	5 35 a m	Ar.....Fair Oaks.....Lv	10 25 p m	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	Ar.....Memphis.....Lv	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

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

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

A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. S. G. WARNER, T. P. A., Fort Worth, 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 so will

E. J. MARTIN, General 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.

SWINE.

TEXAS HOG PRODUCTS.

There Has Been a Wonderful Increase in the Number of Swine, and Better Blood Prevails—The Supply of Stock Hogs Short of the Demand.

A few days since a letter was sent out by the Journal to members of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association, and an immediate answer requested. Replies are still coming in, and will be published as fast as received, showing the condition of the swine industry in Texas, subject in which the people and the market are vitally interested. The inquiry was as follows:

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has for nearly sixteen years stood for the continued improvement of all classes of livestock in Texas, making war on the scrub male, and urging improved methods of breeding and feeding. We would like to publish your answer to the following questions, that you may help us in the upbuilding of this great industry and incidentally help yourself:

How has your sale of fine hogs been this year as compared with last year, and are the farmers in yor community going in for the improvement of their stock?

What percentage of increase in the ownership of hogs is shown in your neighborhood this year?

Have all the farmers in your neighborhood enough hogs for the home meat supply?

Will mny hogs be fed in conjunction with cattle in your section?

How would you feed hogs to make the most profit.

An immediate answer will be appreciated.

Boyd, Texas, Aug. 3, 1895.

Editor Journal:

In answer to your request I give as follows:

I have not been raising hogs for breeders. I raise for pork. I have not sold yet. Sell most of my hogs on September market. Think it pays best to fatten on roasting ears. I turn them in small field of corn and have the best success that way. My community is taking some interest in fine stock. There is a decrease of hogs in our country. Some farmers have not hogs to make their meat, but there is more than enough raised to do the community. I do not know of any beeves that will be fed with hogs. I get the best profit by feeding early and turning in small field of corn and let them do their own feeding. I like grown feed after corn gets hard.

I. S. RICHARDSON.

Garvin, Texas, Aug. 2, 1895.

Editor Journal:

Yours to hand and contents duly noted. Will just say my sales have been some better this year than last. The farmers generally are trying to improve their stock in general; that is all kinds of stock. I don't think there will be a very great increase this year, but there is some. I don't think the farmers will all have enough for home supply. There will be some hogs fed, but I don't know of any being fed with the cattle. I am feeding a small bunch now. I planted early corn and peas together and turned in on them, with plenty of fresh water. When this gives out, will feed what they will eat of corn. Would feed cattle if I had them, but as I have not, I let them have what they want of corn.

LEWIS C. PORTER.

Red Oak, Ellis Co., Texas, July 28, 1895.

Editor Journal:

In reply to yours of the 26th, in which you speak of success with hogs, my sales this season have been good. Have sold my March pigs off, and have had more calls for pigs than I could fill. I am breeding seven sows, and have two males that have been prize winners. My July pigs are now going. The farmers in this section are talking more hogs and less cotton. I have shipped this spring from my place over eleven hundred head of hogs, and there are yet a good lot of grown hogs in my country. I am a pork producer as well as a breeder, and I feed corn and oats. Would prefer them soaked twelve hours before feeding. I have just finished threshing my oats, of which I made 5982 bushels, and think that I will make 5000 bushels of corn.

V. A. DAVIS.

McKinney, July 29, 1895.

Editor Journal:

Your letter asking several questions as to the hog product this year has been received, and I return you the following report, briefly outlined. I am not a breeder of swine for sale. I raise hogs for my own farm. I learn this from several of our best breeders: That owing to the stringency of our monetary affairs, and low price of our great staple, cotton, there has not been in the past six months the same demand for fine blooded pigs. But the same cause has nevertheless encouraged the farmers to use more pains with their pigs, and as there has been no disease prevalent among them, Collin county will raise her own bacon and many hogs besides to sell to the Fort Worth and Dallas packeries. The corn crop is simply immense, and as the price must be very low, many beeves will be fed on it and many hogs fattened in the same lot. A practical butcher and a man who buys many hogs for the Texas packeries informs me that owing to the fact that cotton seed hulls will be scarce and high on account of the short cotton crop, a greater amount of corn will be fed to beeves, and the number of hogs fattened after them will be much larger than any previous season. He further states that such hogs, fattened after beeves thus fed, will produce a greater quantity of lard. Texans must learn that their future safety and prosperity depends upon raising more hogs, more beeves, more fruit and less cotton. The new departure made in the past two years in using our energies to develop home industries I trust will continue to grow and expand to such an extent until Texas will not only be able to raise all home supplies, but will export largely through our deep water ports (now that Galveston, Velasco and Sabine Pass have seventeen feet of water) many valuable hog products. Living in this bright epoch of this Christian civilization, when the nations of the earth are brought nearer together by the wonderful inventions through the use of electricity, the long distance telephone, and lastly, but not least, the science of preventing diseases, well may we exclaim: The future possibilities of this great Lone Star state must be beyond computation.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

Aaron Coffee of McKinney, Texas.

Minden, Rusk County, Tex., Aug. 5, 1895.—Your letter of July 29 to hand bringing inquiry regarding the increase and improvement of stock in my locality. First, my sales of improved hogs up to date exceed that of 1894, with still brighter prospects for the remainder of the year.

2. Our people are somewhat sloathful on the improvement of hogs, yet there is a spirit of improvement being made manifest among the people generally.

3. We have no county fairs and no special record or statistics kept, therefore it would be with no perfect precision that I estimate the increased percentage over last year, but would not place it more than 10 or possibly 15 per cent over the past year.

4. A majority of our farmers raise meat enough for home consumption, but taking the country over they do not, "but am glad we are nearing the port" of full supply.

5. No hogs or cattde are fed in this neighborhood.

6. To answer this will have to go into the details of my plan. First to feed hogs for the most profit. I think all feed consumed should be raised on the farm. I feed pigs well through dam till wraing time. Then for spring pigs I run them into a good pasture of native clover and grasses, with a little dry corn; from there into oat field, and feed the waste fruit, melons and green corn, stalk and all, most all of which is a growing and healthy food. Then run them into pea patches and then into the farm to gather up waste corn and where peas are planted. This brings them to within four to six weeks of the slaughtering pen and in very good pork order. When they are put in a close pen and fed soaked corn or corn meal. By this plan I have been enabled to produce pork with very little cash. With much success to the hog interest of Texas, I am truly

J. A. H. WELCH.

Midlothian, Tex., July 31, 1895.

Editor Journal:

I will try and answer your questions the best I can. I do not raise fine hogs for breeding purposes, but have doubled my number of stock hogs this year. Farmers are improving their hogs very fast in this section of Ellis. I am going to H. E. Singleton's Poland China farm this week with orders for ten or fifteen registered hogs for myself and neighbors. There were ten or twelve cars of hogs shipped from Midlothian the past fall and winter, and not more than half were shipped. We will have a larger surplus this year than last.

Nearly every farmer and renter has a surplus of hogs and plenty of corn to fatten them. We will not be able to get sufficient hogs to follow cattle. There will be five or ten cars follow cattle.

To feed hogs for the most profit, use all the green pasture possible until you are ready to finish your hogs. Bermuda grass is an excellent spring and summer pasture, and takes very little of it to go a long way. Wheat is the best winter pasture I ever tried for anything. Sorghum is an excellent and cheap food for hogs.

B. F. HAWKINS.

Bowman, Tex., July 31, 1895.

Editor Journal:

In reply to your questions of the 26th inst., I would say, first, my sales of fine hogs have been very satisfactory so far this year. Have sold so far this year over twice as many as last year. The farmers here, generally, are going in for the improvement of their stock. 2. From one-fourth to one-half is about the increase in the ownership of higs in this neighbornood.

3. Very nearly all of the farmers in this vicinity have hogs enough for home meat supply.

4. All the hogs that can be obtained will be fed in conjunction with cattle.

5. To feed hogs to make the most profit, I would like for them to have the run of a good grass or sorghum field, and fed enough grain to keep them in good thriving, growing condition. From four to six weeks before the time I wanted to ship or otherwise dispose of them, I would put them in a feeding lot with a good feeding floor, and feed them all the corn I could get them to eat. Feed corn in different ways; would feed whole on the ear, soaked, also ground and soaked, for from eight to twelve hours before feeding. By thus giving a variety of feed you will keep up their appetite and get the greatest increase of flesh from the smallest amount of corn or feed. Occasionally I like to give them a feed of bran or bran slop, or any other feed of like nature, to keep their bowels in proper condition, as corn is a very constipating feed by itself alone. This is in my way of thinking should enable one to get the greatest profit out of feeding hogs. W. H. BACHMAN.

Holland, Tex., July 30, 1895.

Editor Journal:

Your letter of the 27th received and noted. In reply will say as to question No. 1 my sales for this year have been good. Have not failed to sell to a single person who has visited my herd for the purpose of buying. Did not make any sales last year. Am a new beginner, and did not place "ad" until the last of February.

Are the farmers going in for the improvement of hogs? Yes.

3. What percentage of increase? About 25 per cent. 4. Have the farmers enough hogs for meat supply? No. About 75 per cent have.

5. Will many hogs be fed in conjunction with cattle? No; the hogs cannot be had.

6. How would you feed hogs to make the most profit? In order to get the most profit I would feed cattle and follow with hogs. Second—I would feed bran slop and soaked corn to sow and young pigs until about 4 months old, then put on dry corn.

A. W. PARROTT.

Plano, Tex., August 2, 1895.

Editor Journal:

Your letter of inquiry in regard to the improvement of stock was received some time since, but not being posted in regard to such I have taken a stroll over my neighborhood. I find great improvements in the hog industry, such as better blood, but not any more stock hogs than last year. There seems to be a light crop of pigs raised this spring on account of the long period of dry weather, and then it set in so wet. However, there will be an average crop of pigs for next spring, as the pig crop is late.

As to my sales for breeders, I have sold over sixty since last November, all that I had; could not fill all the orders I got. Inquiries are coming in now. The increased demand for breeders, I think, will reach 35 per cent over the first part of 1894. Every body here for ten miles around have their own meat and some to spare. There will be a large demand for cattle this fall and winter, but there will not be enough hogs to follow all the cattle, as they are not here, but will be more plentiful in the spring.

As to feeding hogs for profit, I give my young pigs all the exercise that I possibly can, feed enough to keep them growing as they grow older feed more. Have all the pasture you can for them. If you have no native grass sow oats, rye or barley. Wheat makes a good grass for them. Almost any thing like that is much better than corn. Corn and a small pen is the poorest diet for a pig. Corn only makes fat, grass and exercise makes bone and muscle.

Well, perhaps you can gain some knowledge from this. I am not anexpert on such business. If you could visit me I could tell you more and show you more than I can write.

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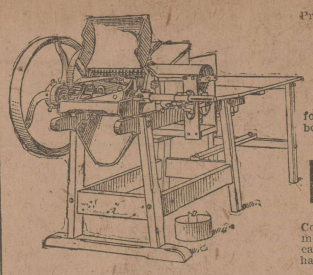
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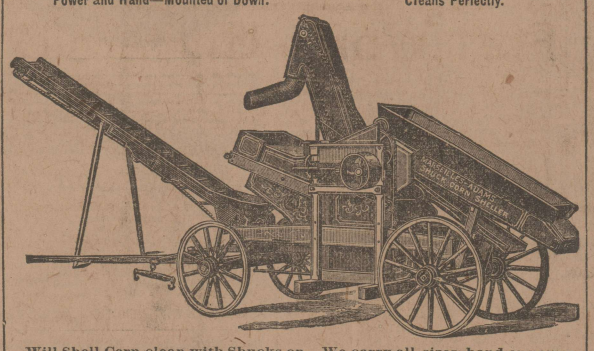
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TEXAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Texas State Horticultural society at Bowie was a success. The men who worked to the end that a big attendance be present might have been just a little bit disappointed when it was announced that for various reasons some of the wheel horses of Texas horticulture could not come, but anything lacking in this respect was more than made up for by the enthusiasm of those on the grounds, the big display and the quality of the work done. And then, such men as Munson of Denison, Whitaker of Tyler, Kerr of Sherman, Falkner of Waco, Wood of Swan, Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Howell of Dallas, Huffman of Fort Worth, Ramsey of Austin, Hillyer of Belton, Mally of Hulen and a number of others lent their presence and valuable knowledge to the meeting, men whose impress for good will be left on the fair face of Texas long after they pass to their justly earned rewards. It is hard to realize the scope of accomplishment due to the great work being carried on by the members of this association; it is certain that they themselves are unaware of the immensity of their benefaction, a fact that is evidenced by the unostentation of their ways and their general and individual declaimers of being public benefactors. Ask one of these orchardists why he devotes so much of his time and money to the work of the society, and he will say that selfishness is his only motive; that the upbuilding of the fruit-growing interests means the sale of trees and vines, of which he will necessarily get a share, but in every case if the genisis of the principle which actuates their movement in this direction can be exposed it will be found that love of country and of their science is the governing principle. At this meeting the writer made his initial personal acquaintance with many members of this body of industrial workers, and with no attempt at flattery he is free to say that individually and collectively they are guided by none but unselfish and patriotic motives, the fullness of which will not be attested within the lives of this generation if ever.

The program of the meeting was replete with information, and could the papers read and addreses delivered be published in book form and put in the hands of every agriculturist in Texas it would mean within a very few years an increase in the state's wealth difficult of computation from its very immensity. No man who heard the result of the researches exploited at this meeting can doubt the entire adaptability of Texas as a fruit-growing country, or that its development to a large degree in this direction is only a matter of time and that at no distant future. It would be useless to specialize the articles read or the conclusions derived at this gathering; quantity is circumscribed by space, and quality by lack of description.

The display of fruits and flowers was the largest, most representative and most thorough ever made in Texas, and if the people of Bowie and Montague county realize what they have accomplished they would not hesitate at cost, but herald their advantages to the world and in a short time change their broad acres of prairie and woodland into fruitful orchards, vineyards, and market gardens, making their county a base of supplies for the vast and unoccupied markets which lie to the north and west. A section that is capable of producing fruit which surpasses the displays made by such men as Whitaker, Munsen, Swan and others, who never before were defeated, deserves advertising and its resultant increase in wealth. This is Montague's opportunity, and "if taken at the flood will lead on to fortune."

Members of the society and visitors were right royally entertained by the enterprising and hospitable people of Bowie, nothing having been left undone for the pleasure and comfort of the city's guests, and whether or not the Texas State Horticultural society ever meets with them again, Pomona and Ceres will be propitiated that great blessings shall abide within and without the walls of the city of fruits and flowers of Northern Texas.

The different papers read at this meeting will be reproduced in the Journal from week to week as space permits until the list is exhausted.

Next year the society will meet at Tyler.

With her numerous fairs this year Texas will be on dress parade and every who visits the state will be duly impressed with her true greatness. Texas is so big that her advancement does not attract much attention, but wonderful progress is being made in every direction and the figures for this years increase in wealth will astonish the world. It is to be regretted that this display of our development can not be presented at the end of every year's increase in wealth will astonish ing to wait until another year rolls around. The next legislature may make some provision in this direction but judging from past experience it is doubtful.

Cattle feeders should feed smaller bunches of cattle this year than last. It is true feed is cheap and plentiful, and while the prices at which cattle are being held are warranted by the market, there is a considerable element of uncertainty in the future, and small feedings are advisable. There seems to be a limit to what the consuming public will pay for beef, due to the recent "unpleasantness" in the cattle market, and as long as mutton and pork can be considered substitutes they will turn to them when certain prices are reached. And then small bunches of feeders closely attended can usually be better finished than is the case where so many are put together. A plan sometimes adopted is to farm out the feeding of cattle, letting one man furnish the feed and fatten the cattle for a part of the net profit, weighing the cattle when put in the feed lots. By this means the risk is divided. It is preferable to let the man who already has the feed take the cattle or as many of them as he can take care of, as he will naturally be more liberal and have less to lose than the man who has to buy the feed necessary. This method has been found to work admirably in other states, and it worthy of a trial by Texas cattle feeders. There can be no question about the range business; nothing but a general simoon would prevent it being profitable this year, and though the indications for making money out of feeders is favorable, it will be safer to go slow.

Fort Worth had the pleasure of entertaining two big political gatherings this week, the leading characteristic of each being that almost without exception those present were either men who have held office, men who are now holding office or men who are out after offices. It was an office crowd in both cases, and they bunched, talked and prespired. They were every one intent on saving the country from impending ruin, and ever mother's son of the lot was willing to offer himself as a vicarious sacrifice on the altars of the land, the flame to be kindled with the votes of the people. It is the the duty of every citizen to study and take an interest in the politics of his country, but it does not follow that it is necessary for him to keep up a fever heat agitation year in and year out, irrespective of the condition of busines or finance, as is now being done. It was agreeably noticeable that the great bone and sinew of the state whose interests are so dear to the politicians remained at home to do battle with the weeds and encourage growing crops, the conclusion doubtless having been forced that whether or not the financial policy of the country is changed, it will be necesary to have some commodity to exchange for which ever kind of money is in circulation.

Beginning this week the Journal presents its readers with a series of letters from practical swine raisers over the state telling of the per centage of increase in hog production by the farmers of Texas, and also giving valuable information as to best methods of feeding at a profit. While it is a little early to give the actual per centage of increase, it is safe to say that Texas has all of a third more hogs than ever before, and the general interest manifested in improved breeds warrants the assertion that as a class they are better than formerly. The big packers, whose principal market has heretofore been in the South are displaying uneasiness, as from the information sent out they have gathered that Texas is now in the supplying business as regards pork and its products. It will not come about this year but in two more if the present rate of increase is kept up Texas will raise enough hogs to supply all or the home demand, and have some to spare.

A very noticeable feature of the horticultural meeting at Bowie was the absence of grumbling at the railroads. The members of that society ship products the aggregate value of which amounts up into millions of dollars, yet they passed a resolution thanking the railroads for favors received. This is in vivid contrast to the regular course pursued by conventions of political country savers, men who contribute comparatively nothing to the support of the roads, but as often as they meet, pass resolutions condemnatory of them.

Within the next two months a good part of the Texas cotton crop will be gathered and marketed, and despite the comparative smallness of the production, it will be found difficult to get hands to pick it out. It is a great pity that a whole lot of the street corner politicians who continually argue that there is nothing but desolation in sight could not be conscripted to do this work. They would not pick much cotton, but their views would be modified.

No read of the Journal should have trouble in deciding where he will send his children to school this year. In different parts of this and recent issues are found more advertisements of high grade educational institutions than in any publication in Texas, any of which can be regarded as desirable. Write to them all for catalogues and then select the one which you think will suit you best. Above all, be sure and send the children to school.

What to do with the immense corn crop this year is a very perplexing question just at this time. There are not enough cattle procurable to eat it, there is enough of it to feed double the number of hogs in the state, and it is too cheap to be sold direct. By providing good storage in the way of weather proof cribs, taking steps to keep out the weevils, and holding until the early spring it will be found to come in good play in putting some fat stock on the market in the early summer months when the demand for that class of stuff is usually far in excess of the supply. Where practicable it is advisable to feed as much of it as possible right away, but the idea that corn-fed stock is only saleable in the winter should be got rid of. No matter what month in the year well finished fat cattle or hogs reach the market they will outsell those that are half fed or grass fat.

The present home packing facilities are not enough to take care of this year's Texas hog product, and care must be exercised that the markets are not glutted. It would be well to make inquiry before shipping, and if the supply already on the yards is large, hold for a few days. This is practicable where the markets are near, and will be better for the shipper and the market as well.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE OF RUNNELS COUNTY.

Ballinger, Tex., Aug. 6, 1895.—Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: As previously announced, the Farmers' Institute of Runnels county met at Winters, Tex., Saturday, the 3rd inst.

In connection with the institute meeting the Winters people had a grand picnic, all of which seemed to have been well enjoyed by those whose good fortune it was to be present.

Owing to a misunderstanding, and the press of the threshing season, the exhibit feature of the institute meeting did not materialize to any appreciable extent; however, a most creditable one could have been easily gotten up, as finer crops never grew in Runnels county than are now growing in the Winters country, besides those people are giving considerable attention to improved livestock in the way of cattle, hogs, etc., as well as fruits of different varieties.

Messrs. Charles E. Bell and John S. Hall exhibited some as fine peaches as it has ever been our pleasure to behold. They were perfection itself. They were all of ten inches in circumference and beautifully formed. Besides peaches, Mr. Bell had apples and pears on exhibition, both of which, while yet green and not fully matured, showed clearly what wonders pluck and enterprise would work in this line.

At the beginning of the session of the Farmers' Institute meeting some delay and confusion was occasioned by the absence of the chairman, to whom was left the getting up of the minute details of procedure. However, the confusion was soon set at rest by the calling of Judge J. W. Powell to the chair, who opened up the business of the day by a few well rounded remarks. Although this was the first time the judge had met with the institute he handled the cue as an adept, and things moved smoothly on to the close.

The first thing on the programme was the reading of the article on "What Shall a Farmer Raise to be Successful?" by Rev. S. R. Muncy.

Mr. Muncy handled his subject in a masterly and able manner, bringing out many points of interest and utility to these people.

"The Best Method of Farming in Runnels County" was then discussed at some length by Mr. W. G. Cathey, and while he was not as elaborate in point of detail as some of his hearers desired, yet he made some telling points which are calculated to benefit the farming industry throughout the country.

At this juncture dinner was announced, and welcome indeed was the words that proclaimed the good news, and not for two long hours was the business of the institute resumed; and to cut a long story short, the dinner was all that heart could wish, plenty and to spare, and if any mortal went away from there without having fully satisfied the inner man, it was not for want of palatable provisions or generous and pressing invitations.

The first thing on taps after dinner was through with was an address by Hon. Charles S. Miller on the subject of irrigation, which was timely and to the point. By way of a slant he incidentally mentioned that he was not a candidate for any office under the sun, which indeed is commendable, to say the least of it. He touched upon the rental problem, a subject he had given some thought to of late, and while foreign to the subject at hand, presented many new but practical ideas.

An interesting article by Captain R. A. Smith on "Stock Raising in General" was then read. Mr. Smith, although at Manitou Springs, Colo., seeking health, still has an abiding faith in the future development and prosperity of Runnels county, and in the welfare of her people. This is not the first time Mr. Smith has been called upon to contribute an article to the institute, and never a time has he failed to respond. He is a man of large practical experience, and as a matter of course his articles are always interesting and instructive.

Next came an article on "Milo Maize," including the preparation of the soil, planting, cultivation, mode of harvesting, etc., etc., by the writer.

Next called was an article on "How to Make Farmers' Homes Beautiful and Happy," from the pen of Miss Rosa Lollar, which was well received by all present. Miss Lollar acquitted herself with honor, and clearly set forth what could and should be done in every farmers' home.

Time having about expired a couple of interesting articles, one by Mr. C. C. F. Blanchard and the other by Rev. W. G. Green were passed; and the one by Captain W. L. Towner called for the closing exercises of the day. "Who Are the Real Builders?" was the captain's subject, and ably, too, was it handled. The captain is acknowledged to be one of the smoothest writers in the country, and on this occasion he clearly outstripped all former efforts. His production was surely a master-piece, and was appreciated.

The next meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at Ballinger on Saturday, October 3, 1895, at which time a grand exhibition of the different productions of the county will be made, as well as a splendid good time generally. J. T. BILLUPS.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR.

That the management of the state fair is striving this year to outstrip all previous records in the way of giving a grand and successful entertainment, is evidenced by the announcement they are making of the many new features that the fair and exposition of 1895 will cover. Successful negotiations have been closed to have a Mexican exhibit—one complete in every respect—and the fair management is congratulating itself that it will have in this display something new and especially attractive to visitors.

Efforts in the past have been made to have Mexico represented at the state fair, but they proved unsuccessful, and having finally succeeded now in closing definite arrangements for the coming fair the directory naturally feel somewhat jubilant over the result. This exhibit from Mexico will doubtless prove of much interest to visitors, and in connection with it a garden will be arranged covering specimens of the many varieties of tropical and other plants for which the republic is so well noted. The coffee tree, the indigo plant, the vanilla bean, banana tree, and numerous other plants and trees will be seen at the fair in their natural state.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

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

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

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

WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

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

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME.

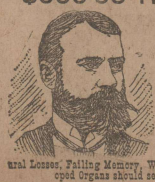
Remedy $5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tobaco Cure, $1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas.
Mention this paper.



D W. Bartlett. M. D.

Manufacturer of the Bartlett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc.
Travis street, Houston, Texas.

$500 00 REWARD



Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.

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

LOST MANHOOD

Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs should send 6 cents for his

MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, Perry Block, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

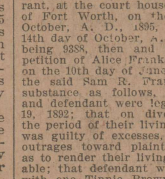


Protection.

De shepherd of de sheep fole,
Him say, "Oh! wool is cheap,
But it's part of my religion,
That dogs shan't kill de sheep."

So he put de Page Fence all aroun'
De young an' fat, de ole an' thin,
And de dogs dey howl an' knash der teef,
For dey know dey can't get in.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



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

THE STATE OF TEXAS—In the district court, October term, A. D., 1895, to the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county, greeting: You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon Sam R. Franks, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the district court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the court house thereof, in the city of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D., 1895, the same being the 14th day of October, A. D., 1895, file number being 9388, then and there to answer the petition of Alice Franks, filed in said court, on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1895, against the said Sam R. Franks, and alleging in substance as follows, towit: That plaintiff and defendant were legally married on May 9, 1892; that on divers occasions during the period of their living together, defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their living together unsupportable; that defendant was guilty of adultery with one Tinnie Brown, and in November, 1892, deserted and abandoned plaintiff, and has wholly ceased to provide for her. Plaintiff prays judgment dissolving the marriage between her and defendant and for costs of suit.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing you have executed the same.

Witness: R. H. McNATT,
Clerk of the District Court of Tarrant County.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 14th day of June, A. D., 1895. R. H. McNATT,
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County.
By J. C. BRANUM, Deputy.

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

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

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

WANTED—600 head of cattle to pasture by month or year. Fine grass and everlasting spring water; fine wire fence. Address W. P. McDannell, at Sweetwater, Tex.

NOTICE—Any one who has written to George Schubert, the Walnut hay press man, and received no reply, should write to J. S. Massey, Walnut Springs, Tex., inclosing stamp, and information will be promptly furnished.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

FOR SALE.

1900 mixed sheep. The above have for the most part a strain of the Cotswold Merino, which mature early, and are heavy weights. Price, $1.50 per head. Address George Brown, Fort McKavett, Menard county.

FOR SALE—About 1700 head good Panhandle cattle, graded, with Hereford; also pasture, well watered, fine grass, 25 to 30 head of horses and ranch outfit. Correspondence solicited. G. F. Atkinson, Hartley, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

"TEXAS STOCKMEN."

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

WHY PAY $275

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

FOR SALE.

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

FORT WORTH.

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex., agent for breeders of best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle, which now stand at the head of beef breeders. Best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's fair over all breeds. Same at all state fairs and in Europe.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

ROCK QUARRY HERD.



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

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

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

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

O. I. C. $10.00.



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



Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, $10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

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

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



400 Prizes Won at the Fat Stock Show
CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, LA CROSSE and MINNEAPOLIS.
New Illustrated Catalogue for 1895 contains description and illustration of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Group prices of Fowls and Eggs. Prize Won and List of Scores. Remedies for diseases and Hints on Poultry Raising. A valuable book to all interested in the poultry business and for 10c in stamps. Circular free.
E. H. COOK, UNION, ILL.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, $2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at $10 each; $18 per pair; $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD.

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

A GREETING.

Strangers we were until
Short while ago;
Strangers no more we'll be
Ever I know.
Friend I may call thee now
Ev'n to the end,
Though our lives far apart
Ere long may tend.

S. C. BOND.

The first letter opened this week is one from dear little Dew Drop. The spot she describes must be an ideal spot for a good camp meeting. We are glad to hear the meeting resulted in such good to Dew Drop. Our next letter opened is from Busy Bee No. 2. I thank you very much Busy Bee. I only wish to know me was to love me, but such is not the case. I am so "of the earth, earthy." But we will surely meet if you come to our fast growing city often. Yes, indeed, I believe in prayer. How can a woman live and rear a family without it. And how base is one who would try to take this comfort from us. They cannot offer us even the poorest substitute. A great writer—the greatest the world has ever known says: "He who steals from me my purse, steals trash, but he who steals from me my good name, robs me of something which not enriches him, but leaves me poor, indeed." So I say, he who would rob us of our faith, would rob us of something which could not enrich him, but leaves us poor, indeed—worse than poor—hopeless. Did you ever think of the miserable picture the word hopeless presents to the mental vision?

M. K. will read Busy Bee No. 2's letter with pleasure this week, as it expresses such gratitude to her. We are fortunate in having another of M. K's. good letters this week. Her suggestion about a scrap book of receipes for our newly wedded Rustic Admirer is a good one. I know many of our readers are enjoying M. K's. receipes. It takes time and thought to collect together so many, but I am sure they are appreciated. The scattering of little seeds of kindness and grains of help will bring in a harvest of gratitude if nothing more.

We have a lengthy letter from our Oakland friend this week on Discontent and It's Causes. It is said women are disposed to blame women with all the evils of this world. I have always most strenuously denied this, but it seems true of our Oakland friend. She lays the discontent of the world and its causes at woman's feet. I do not agree with her. Every true woman in this world is to some man "A guardian angel over his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, his cares dividing."

TO PREVENT TREES FROM DYING.

Oakland, Cal., July 19, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—You are so kind to print my very imperfect letter. It is encouraging, and I see in my Journal of the 12th an idea advanced on what makes trees die in summer, and the old saying is, it is never too late to learn, and so I believe I can prove the idea as stated, not a good one. I feel it my duty, and take pleasure in writing you the reason why. Seven years ago, I went to Arizona in August. The ground there was as hot as a stove is to cook on, at noon, and the water plentiful in ditches. My son-in-law, C. V. Shannon, had a fine orchard, just leaving nicely, but the trees had commenced to die and the bark got tight and drawn in wrinkles on the body and limbs. He cultivated well, and flooded it once a week. He is a Texas man and thought to cultivate was the main idea. He asked me to go out and see his orchard, and I looked at the trees and ground, and it was just as this writer tells people to do. He said they are dying and I can't see what is the matter with them. I said, I can tell you what to do, and as he had confidence in me, he listened. I told him to take his knife and cut the bark to the wood from the limbs to the ground. Stick the point in the bark and cut down on the shady side of the tree, and not turn over the soil again, but to haul all the loose straw from the hay stack where the stock were feds after it has been thrown aside. He took his hay rake and two horses and covered the orchard; put all he had on to the depth of 12 inches or more, and flooded the whole of the ground every week, and every spring or winter he does this same thing, and his trees began to grow and the bark to get smooth and the mark the knife made opened and the whole tree looked new in a short time. I stayed there 5 years, and the straw was put there every winter and irrigated and rotted, and he had the nicest orchard and the finest fruit in the valley. Peaches sold in Phoenix 11 and 12 inches in circumference, figs, pears and apples, and I have no idea he will turn over the soil. It is up to a man's boot top of loose rotten straw, and he can't walk in the orchard when the ground has water on it. He would sink. Here is the idea of cultivation and irrigation; when you turn on the water, the fine roots grow close to the top of the ground, and as the ground is wet several days, they get in a good way to grow. Then you turn off the water. The top begins to get hard and day after day it dries down in deep, where the fine roots are, and the longer roots get as hot as fire almost, and in a week, or the next time you irrigate, the ground is so hot it cracks the roots, the fine ones and scalds the bark of the larger ones.

His neighbor, Mr. Morton, tried the plan just read in the Journal. He never let a weed get its head up, and the ground was loose and soft. I tried to get him to do as I have stated, but no, he would not, and finally he cut down several hundred trees. The roots could not get large enough to support the body. If any one wants any more information on this subject, they can address H. V. Shannon, Phoenix, Ariz., who has farmed and irrigated for 17 years.

If Cheerfulness wants to know anything about a farm, or anything else belonging to common every day life, let us know. We may be able to inform you. M. E. J.

A WORD TO FARMERS' WIVES.

Buckeye, Ariz., July 19, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—Do you ever stop to think how much more pleasant is life on the farm than that of your city cousin who is in moderate circumstances, like yourself?

If you do your own work do not undertake too much at one time.

While you are washing the breakfast dishes do not think of and fret over the work to do in the bed room, sitting room and dining room. Or perhaps you are standing and skimming the milk? If so, give your undivided attention to the work at hand. After that has been finished, then do that which needs to be done next. Do not throw too much energy in your work—take your time to do things neatly. Wipe off the particles of dust from the cupboard and pantry with a damp cloth. These shelves should be covered with oil cloth if they are not painted. The pure white is best for shelves of any kind, as it gives them a more tidy appearance than figured.

Save yourself all you can, for what woman can be as cheerful when her husband comes home if she is tired to death, and not as cheerful as if she has taken things easy and rested some during the day.

If you like music, and can afford to have the kind of instrument you wish, take some time each day to practice. Or if you do not care for music, then take a part, if only fifteen minutes of each day for that recreation which suits you best, be it reading, writing or studying some particular study. I think it a good idea if a woman lives where there is no country clubs for two or three to take a book and read it together—one read aloud at one time they meet, an another the next time, so they will be cultivating the habit of reading as well as learning the contents of good books.

I have often listened intently to the reading of some good work, while my hands were occupied working button holes or some other kind of hand sewing. I never feel as tired after I have put in an afternoon sewing if I have been listening to some kind of instructive reading during the time.

Do not waste your strength and time making ruffles on the children's every day clothes.

If a dress is made plain it does not look bad if the busy housemother does not get time to iron it sometimes before the little one needs it. A child looks neater in a little plain dress than one all ruffles to play in.

Take time to talk with your little ones. Show them that their mother takes an interest in their plays and studies. Gain their confidence while they are small and if you are told something which they wish kept a secret, though you see no cause for it, show them that you respect their feelings by not telling it, for by telling things like that is a sure way to lose their confidence, and after it is once lost it is very hard to regain.

Keep yourself informed as well as you can on things they are learning about, so you can talk with them on the subject uppermost in their minds.

A. B. C.

DISCONTENTMENT AND ITS DIFFERENT CAUSES.

Oakland, Cal., July 19, 1895.

The writer wonders why the mass of people have become so discontented and says not only the poor but the rich are in the some condition. So they are, and, if any difference, the rich are the most discontented. Often he has exhausted his ideas in wondering, and finally strikes the right key that unlocks the whole matter in saying, it may be the lack of human affections; it may be insufficient occupation for brain and hands. In these two thoughts we hit the nail on the head.

Question—Is there any remedy?

There was a time not many years ago when money was not so plentiful. We had five million beings, and people never more on an equality. Fashions had not taken possession of the ladies in general. Lodges and clubs were not so numerous, and the young were educated differently. Even in the day-schools they were taught to respect old age and not to tell a falsehood. At home was the place for children, and they were employed besides. Daughters were taught to work and not think it a disgrace. They were content to use a side-saddle and not ride a man's saddle, and would take pride in looking graceful in the saddle; and not $1000 would have been an inducement to any girl or lady to have ridden like a man. It would have been a disgrace.

What have fashions done for us? Money being the drivewheel, lodges and clubs come in, our schools are changed, and when a fashion strikes our cities it is as a wave on the ocean striking the beach; it takes all in as it goes, the poor and rich alike.

Women ride through the streets now on men's saddles in divided skirts, the same as pants, coat and white shirt front, stove-pipe hat and whip in hand.

Then comes the bicycle, commonly called bike, to save time in speaking, which one could bear if the horrid bloomers had not been introduced. But like the wave it came and is sweeping the country. All the women, young and old, wear them. Well, what do I see? Men on the sidewalk turn and look and never fail to make a sporting remark as they pass by. And who could blame a man? I am a woman, and I sicken with disgust. I am ashamed of my own sex. Can a man of common sense respect, love and marry, and expect to make a companion of a girl who follows such fashions? And the girls now try to marry for money, and the young men marry beauty, and love is left out.

After they get married, trouble begins. He has to keep books and keep house too. He builds a mansion, hires a cook, and takes his doll home; and if she has learned to ride a little when he comes in the chances are she has gone out with someone for a ride. He of course stands it awhile. When on the bike she does not look pretty; the bloomers do not suit his taste; the cap she has on looks tough. She rides up to the gate with an air unbecoming and he has a cold, chilly feeling. Can he kiss her? No. I say no, because I could not. Another feature: She may come home dressed in men's clothes, hat and all. Can a man love a woman who follows such fashions? Now this is common in California.

Speak of discontentment! With love and affections, common sense and industry, you will find happiness. Money cannot and does not make anyone contented; it is only a means to add to the comfort of those who are happy and contented. Love and true companionship and confidence are the only channels through which happiness can flow, and to cross the laws of nature you will not be able to find that. Rich men are committing suicide daily; love has been destroyed; home a wreck. A man will die for those he loves, and love is the only tie and cause for contentment.

M. E. J.

TRIBUTE TO A MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. B.—It certainly is a great pleasure to have a wedding in the "Journal family," even if we could not attend. Now, I propose as a memento of the occasion that each member write out some recipe, which Mrs. B. will publish. Now, for my part, I will make the scrap book for the same, provided "Rustic Admirer" will furnish me her address. The newly wedded seem to have begun in the right way, for there seems to be nothing so calculated to weld people together as reading the same articles, or in fact anything that cultivates the same tastes.

I find by living on a farm that every living thing has its own individual character, and by naming each as it comes into your possession gives a prominence which creates mutual interest. I find that if you know a man's horses and cows he in turn will know your flowers, etc., etc.

I have been thinking for weeks I would suggest that the Reading club have monthly entertainments for the young men, when lo! here appears Isabela with her ready wit, telling that such is already projected. Now, I have had slips of paper cut out on the silver question to send to her, but not knowing her address could not. Now, we of the older generation, don't understand (as a rule) politics, or the riding of bicycles. The age before my time thought for a woman to ride or drive a horse alone was altogether out of place. But custom has proven it all right, and I presume that time will these other things this generation is reaching for. In fact I heard a very renowned minister, one who had traversed the globe several times, say that the Bible speaks of helpmeet of man, and he thought it meant she should understand whatever man did, "as how could one help unless they understood. Could you help a singer, not knowing the song? Could a mathematical problem be worked together, except you understand arithmetic?" I have not solved those questions, but my husband has scattered to the wind many of the old-fashioned ones, such as boy or the husband helping with the dishes, sweeping, washing, and wheeling his own little babies, provided, of course, there is none other than your hands to do this labor. He says we help make the dirt and are very much stronger, and why not help remove it. Yet he is one raised in the Sunny South, and never completed his own toilet till after the war. To me it represents a very noble heart, as well as an independent thinker. My boy said this morning that the ladies used the Journal to "whistle" to each other, and I suspect that I am "whistling" too long. But do let me tell how we wash, as we think we succeed admirably. I was going to say new converts, but will come near the truth by saying new workers in that line, wet and bathe the clothes with soap, putting on little water, standing over night. Then in the morning we put our bare-foot boy treading for half an hour or more. Then the girls and I rub, put on to boil, after which husband and big boy help us rinse. We think the treading does wonders to loosen the dirt.

To make a fire with coal oil without danger, and so convenient—Put ashes in a can, wet with coal oil, using a little less than a tablespoonful to start a fire. M. K.

FROM LITTLE DEW DROPS.

Dear Mrs. B.—As my other letter did not reach the waste basket, I thought I would write again.

I must tell you about the camp meeting at La Fruta, on the Nueces river. I do not think they could have selected a nicer place, if it had not been for the inconvenience of crossing the river. The women and children are timid about crossing in vehicles or walking the bridge, for it is only a railroad bridge, and the banks are very steep. There are so many spreading liveoak trees hanging with beautiful long gray moss under which many families have pitched their tents, as they expect the meeting to last over a week. And such cool, green banks. As far as the eye can reach anyone can see green trees or golden hay fields or rich corn fields, sun-burned watermelons lying nicely on the ground of soft green banks. All of this presents a beautiful picture. The preachers preached some very interesting sermons, but the one which interested me most was especially for children Sunday evening. His main subject was "To honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land the Lord thy God giveth thee." I think there were about thirty joined. I am among the number.

DEW DROP.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

West, Texas, July, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—As you were so kind as to put my first poor little letter in print, I come again. Thanking you very much for wishing to know me and mine,. I hope to meet you in the near future, as we often go to your little city. Am sure I would be equally pleased to know you, for to know you would be to love you, I am quite sure. When I read in last week's paper that you believed implicitly in prayer, I wished to know you, for if it was not for that sweet assurance of answer to prayer my heart would often be very heavy, for often as my loved one goes from home to be gone for days and weeks, and when the last good-bye is said, the last farewell kiss been given, oh, how earnestly my heart goes out in prayer to the Great Throne of Love and asks the living Father's care and protection, and that He will send him back to us in safety. And when I feel heavy-hearted and something seems to be weighing me down, what a comfort to go to the closet and tell it all to the loving Father. My heart is made lighter. And my boys. How would I ever hope to live and rear them as they should be if it was not for this guidance, and each night to ask Him to direct me to help them to make true and honorable men, that the world be better for their having lived.

Also thank you very much for the two books you advised me to get. I will get them, as we all enjoy reading very much. I got a lovely book a few days ago; "Our Own Country," by James Cox. It has 500 beautiful illustrations—original photographs. If any of the Household family have little ones they will find this book very valuable.

How much I enjoyed M. K.'s letter. I read and re-read it, and every word is a grain of gold; and I say amen to it all. How I should like to know M. K. Yes, as she says, a few pleases and a few thank yous make wonders in a family, as this is the answer I receive when I say, "Son, will you please bring in a bucket of water for mamma?" His answer is: "Yes, Ma'am, with pleasure." Such an answer always makes me glad. Too many people keep all their smiles and pleasantness for those who do not care or appreciate them, and let their loved ones live on frowns and "mullygrubs." Like the man Irene speaks of, I would almost dare to suggest a coat of tar and feathers. The poor wife. I pity her from the depths of my heart.

Thanks to M. K. for her lovely recipes. I will send some in my next.

BUSY BEE NO. 2.

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A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girls—College Hill, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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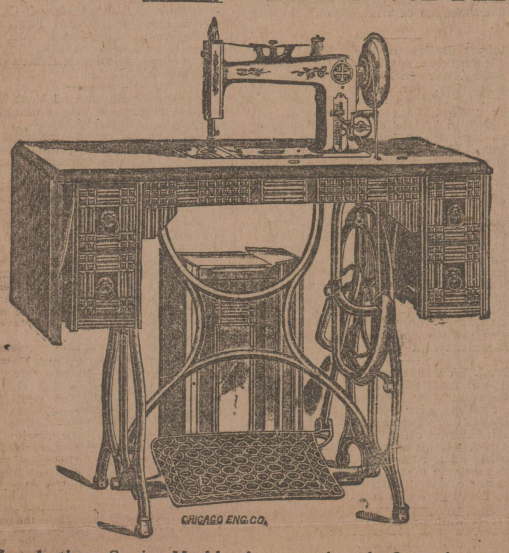
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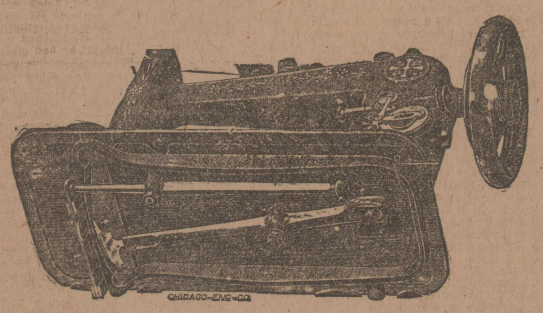
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PERSONAL.

Hon. Wallstine Bowman, mayor of Hubbard City, was in Waco Friday, riding aroung with Bill Poage and other Waco cowmen, and to a Dallas News reporter said: "Rich, sweet grass is growing from the Red river to the Rio Grande, enough to pasture 100,000,000 head of cattle, but there are no cattle to eat the grass, or as good as none. It is a lonesome ride to see oceans of waving grass and to hear how silent it is everywhere; not a cow to low for miles, and not a calf to bleat. The few who have cattle are wily. Feeders are going to 3 cents a pound, and any sort of a steer is held at $25. A fellow sent in a few carloads to Hubbard the other day, from a southern point, and wanted $25 a head. I believe he got it, too. The trouble is that the cattlemen got discouraged during the long dull period, when the rain quit falling, and sold their stock cattle at anything they would bring. In 1891 cows were sold at $5 a head and less, that would be cheap at $20, and easily bring more than that figure. It is the fellow that holds on that wins every time, in cattle and in everything else. Victor Hugo said, 'he persevered, and as a consequence, succeeded,' speaking of a boy who got there all right, and that is true all the way through life. It was pretty tough for a while, in the closing of the previous decade and for two years after the '90s began. It used to be so hot and dry that it made a cattleman cry to ride acros his pastures. They got to parting with their she cattle for a song, and broke up the breed. I think the mistake is being rectified and will never be repeated. A man who owns a hundred acre pasture under good fence and has some graded stock, increasing every year, while he makes his living on his farm, has a sure thing." Referring to importations of cattle from Mexico, Mayor Bowman said: "I estimate the number of cattle in the republic of Mexico at 400,000 head, and if they were taken out all in one shipment and landed at Chicago they would not affect the beef market. The Mexican cattle have big bones and thick hides, but when it comes to meat they simply ain't in it a little bit. The canners take them, and after potting the little meat they find on them, the hides, hair, bones and horns go to those who deal in that sort of freight. Mexican beef does not compete with the beef of Texas. There is no necessity for restoring the tariff. That will take care of itself."

Charley Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver is a man of much sorrow and trouble He is one of those peculiar unfortunates who is always mistaken for some other man, and as this ill-luck follows him with so much persistency he is disposed to kick. Now everybody who knows Mr. Ware will vouch for the general equanimity of his disposition, but when his trobules are explained no one will blame him for kicking long and vigorously. Some days since the Journal told of his indignant denial of kinship or affinity with Frank Ware the gentleman who now languishes in the Tarrant county jail charged with helping a lady get rid of her husband, but his last one eclipses the one just mentioned. Week before last the Journal told of the good fortune of Charles Word, traveling agent of the Kansas City stock yards, who had just been made happy by twin boys, but the Amarillo Live Stock Champion in a late issue gets slightly bum-puzzled and gives this paper as authority for the statement that Charlie Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, had twin babies at his home last week. To make a case of mistaken identity worse the same paper adds: "The Champion always knew that Charlie was a good live stock rustler." Mr. Ware would rather have enjoyed the distinction of being the father of twin boys, and would have gone right along accepting the undeserved congratulations of his friends had it not been that somebody marked a copy of the Amarillo Champion and sent it to Mrs. Ware. Then it came Charley's time to enter a general denial and kick which he did in a manner that he has copyrighted. He denied the intent, capability or fruition of any such event, and when in the Journal omce looked like a man who had it in for somebody, and if this editor was in the same predicament of the Champion man he would have fears of meeting the redoubtable and much-abused Mr. Ware.

Ralph Ogden of Kimball, Bosque county, Texas, was in the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Ogden though a young man, is well informed, and is making money farming and stockraising. He is the gentleman who wrote an interesting letter for last week's issue of the Journal, telling how to make a sorghum threshing machine. Speaking of that and other matters, he said: "It looks like a shameful waste of money to let the sorghum seed rot in the fields, and then when planting time comes go to the seed house and pay $1.50 a bushel for seed to plant. The men who do this are the same ones who are always crying hard times and saying that farming does not pay. I am in the market for about 300 good feeders, but am afraid to buy at present prices. It will be necessary to feed corn, and hogs are so scarce and high that it looks like foolishness to attempt to get them. I looked at a bunch today composed of scrubby gilts and piggy sows, and was asked $4.50 for them. If they were big framed poor hogs, I would be willing to pay that much for them. A plan of feeding which should be more practiced, is for the men who owns cattle to arrange with the man who has raised the feed to fatten on the shares. Weigh the cattle into the feeder and give him a percentage of the profit of the increase in weight after they are finished. This would be dividing the risk, and giving both a better chance to make money."

H. B. Hillyer of Belton, a well known photographer and one of the oldest horticulturists in Texas, was in the Journal office Monday, having stopped off in Fort Worth on his way home from Bowie where he atended the State Horticultural meeting. He said: "I stayed in Bowie Saturday to meet the citizens of that town and talk with them about the establishment of a canning plant. They are very much interested and I feel sure they will put a factory in it at once. The one at Belton, of which I am president, is doing a splendid business, and its product is in demand all over the state. One firm in Fort Worth bought fifteen cars of our canned goods. The great drawback against canning factories in this state is that so many communities have been victimized by unscrupulous speculators, who by holding out glittering promises got the people interested and then sold them a lot of out of date and old style machinery. We run everything about our plant on an economical scale and are thus enabled to pay the producers more for their truck than they ever get where the factory tries to make its money out of the people who raise the canning material. I am well pleased with the Bowie country, so much so in fact that I am thinking of selling out and moving up there."

Doc Riddel, Jno. Dyer, S. D. Felt, Jas. Riser, M. N. Baker, E. G. P. Kellum and — Roberts, members of the Lone Star Commission company, were in Fort Worth Monday. There may have been other members of the company here that the Journal man missed, but the occasion of their presence was the holding of the first annual meeting of the stockholders, the election of officers and directors, and for the transaction of such other business as might deserve their attention. Mr. Dyer of Meridian, who was quizzed by the penciller, said: "Our company is just a year old, and we certainly feel gratified at the success we have met with. At the meeting today all of the old officers and directors were re-elected, and the Lone Star starts into the new year of its existence with more experience and better qualifications to serve the interests of its patrons. One subject considered at our meeting, but which is not yet definitely settled, is the establishment of a branch office at the Fort Worth stock yards. This will be determined in the near future one way or the other."

Charley Word, and not Ward, as the printers will persist in making it, was here Sunday. He is hustling for the Kansas City yards again and has come to the conclusion that he can see more cattlemen right here in Fort Worth than by running all over the country. Whenever a catleman gets ready to feed or ship in nine cases out of ten he will come to Fort Worth to perfect arrangements, and Mr. Word reasons correctly that here is the place to catch him. He does not think that many more South Texas cattle will go to market just now, as everybody is holding to sell to feeders.

O. W. Crawford & Co., 42 Traders building, Chicago, Ill., have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal offering advantages to those speculatively inclined. The business of this firm as stated in the ad. is regular commission in grain, provision, cotton, cattle and lumber. Look up what they have to say and if disposed to take a flyer, write them for information.

The Horse World, published at Buffalo, N. Y., is out in a midsummer number, done in bright colors and handsomely illustrated. Judging from the advertising patronage extended the Horse World, the indications for the racing season are good.

A. Vogt of Willow Point, Tex., has the thanks of the Journal editor for a bottle of native wine. Mr. Vogt has thirty odd acres in a vineyard, the product of which is all converted into wine, and at every fair where his vintage has been displayed he has taken all premiums in his line. The only complaint that Mr. Vogt has to make is that he has so little competition in this state, and as it is a good money making business, he is at a loss to know why others do not engage in it. He will take pleasure in answering all questions relative to the advantages and drawbacks of wine making in this state.

Robert Bailey and G. H. Connell, comprising the cattle firm of Connell & Bailey, were in Fort Worth Sunday and Monday. Mr. Bailey was augured by a Journal man a few minutes and said: "We have recently bought out the Dublin Cattle company and now have 2800 steers in pasture in Knox county. If we can get them at reasonable prices we will buy 1200 more making the herd 5000. Cattle are getting very fat and the outlook is particularly bright."

Wm. O'Connor of Taylor, Tex., breeder of thoroughbred swine, has changed his advertisement in the Journal, and gives an illustration of his noted registered Texas Free Trade Wilkes, acknowledged to be one of the best animals of his class in the state. Mr. O'Connor's stock is eligible to registration, and those in the market for some good stock should look up his advertisement and write him.

Dr. J. W. Barnett of Big Springs, was in the Journal office Monday. He said: "Grass in our country is in better fix than ever before. Grass is fine and cattle are getting fat. I read with much interest an article in last week's Journal, giving salt, sulphur and turpentine as a remedy for Texas fever, and as some of the cattle in our section are affected with that alleged disease I will give it a trial."

N. D. Cambern of Bear Creek, this county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday. He said: "I was up here the other day and renewed my subscription to your paper, but forgot to get the premium book, 'Samantha at Saratoga,' and when I got back home my wife scolded me vigorously for having overlooked it. I mention this to show how much closer the ladies read an advertisement in a paper than a man."

Jno. P. Laughlin of Vernon, a cattleman who deals largely in east Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way east to make up a string of cattle. He said that as a result of a few cases of fever the governor had quarantined his county. Mr. Laughlin will look up the hog situation while he is away, and if he finds he can get them cheap enough will buy a large number to sell to the cattle feeders through this section.

J. W. Reynolds of Aledo, a farmer, was in the Journal office Tuesday, having called to inquire something of the opening of the Creek country in the Territory, which he had been informed would be thrown open for settlement some time in September. He was told that as far as the Journal knew, there is no immediate prospect for the opening of the Creek country.

James E. Ludlow, representing the Challenge Windmill company of Batavia, Ill., was in Fort Worth Saturday looking for a warehouse in which to establish a branch house for his concern. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the outlook here in Texas, and will, if he cannot establish suitable quarters here, locate in Dallas.

G. F. Atkinson of Hartley, Tex., has 1700 head of good Panhandle cattle, graded with Hereford, a good well watered pasture, and from 25 to 30 head of horses and a ranch outfit for sale, and has advertised the fact in the Journal. Mr. Atkinson solicits correspondence and those looking for a good investment should write him.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday, having stopped off in Fort Worth on his way to Corpus Christi: Said that the farmers of his country are worried about what to do with their big corn crop. They haven't the stock to feed it to, and everybody who has stock also has plenty of feed.

George Brown of Fort McKavett, Tex., advertises 1900 mixed sheep in the "For Sale" column of this issue. The heavy supply of feed in the state this year and the scarcity of cattle render it desirable to feed sheep, and those who want to feed or make what promises to be a good investment, should look after what Mr. Brown has to offer.

Jno. Scharbauer of Midland was in the Journal office Saturday, having just returned from a visit to his ranch in Dakota. He said: "My steers in that country are doing splendidly, and I am fully convinced that is the country for our steers. I will begin to ship in December."

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene was in Fort Worth Monday, having come through from his New Mexico ranch, where he says everything is in splendid condition. Said he would begin shipping from that ranch some time in September.

The Metropolitan Business College of Dallas is the latest addition to the Journal's school advertising columns, and those who contemplate arming themselves for the struggle of life with a business education should write them before completing arrangements.

J. K. P. Kyser of Rockwall, a practical and well informed cattle feeder, was an entertaining caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Kyser has only recently become a subscriber of the Journal, but says that he appreciates it very highly.

R. E. Speer, publisher of the Local, at Alvord, Wise county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday. Mr. Speer was formerly in the newspaper business in Fisher county, and has only recently moved to his present location. He reports everything in his part of Wise county in splendid shape.

Tom McCarthy, the well-known Palo Pinto county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, having stopped on his way to the Indian Territory, where he has a good big string of cattle. He feels good over present conditions, but thinks that feeders and even range buyers should go a little slow.

Ontario Veterinary college of Toronto, Canada, is advertised in the Journal. This is one of the foremost institutions of its class in the country, and readers of the Journal desirous of learning something of the attractive science of veterinary should write the principal for further information.

Jno. G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' association, informs the Journal that the association offers a gold medal for show records of Southdown sheep at fairs in 1895. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing him at Springfield, Ills.

C. U. Connellee of Eastland was an interesting caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Connellee takes a decided interest in all kinds of blooded live stock, and finds time from his law practice to look after some first-class stock which he owns.

W. P. McDannell of Sweetwater wants 600 head of cattle to pasture, and advertises in the Journal. He has fine grass and everlasting spring water. White him for prices, mentioning this paper.

Capt. Lew Hastings, manager of the Nun ranch in Lubbock county, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week on his way to the ranch from a visit to his family in Chicago. He spoke glowingly of the prospects for the cattle business.

President A. P. Bush of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week en route home from a trip to Austin, where he was looking after the interests of the cattlemen in the land lease matter.

Dr. Frank Mullins of Fort Worth, one of the best known specialists in Texas, has an advertisement in the Journal this week. If afflicted with any disease that he treats write him or call at his office 508 Main street.

H. B. White of Meridian, a prominent stockman, was in Fort Worth Friday, en route to Kansas City to visit his mother. Said that cattle and crops in Bosque county are in better shape than for 25 years.

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove was in Fort Worth Saturday. He is still in quest of steers for this year's feeding, and while he has bought a good many, like "Oliver Twist," is out after more.

Mm. Schubert, the Walnut Hay Press man, has a notice in the "For Sale" column of this issue which should be read by those who have written him concerning his noted press.

J. W. Fields of Dallas, who represents the Texas Live Stock Commission company, one of the most popular firms in the trade, was mixing with his Fort Worth friends Tuesday.

Fred Horsbrugh of Espuela was here Monday on his way to Chicago. He said: "Cattle are certainly getting fat, and I suppose that nobody ever saw the country in finer fix.

G. W. Gray of Midland was in Fort Worth Friday on his way home from Amarillo, where he delivered 6000 head of cattle, mention of the sale of which was made in the Journal.

President Addington of Henrietta, a widely known and popular cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday night en route to his ranch in the Teritory.

Jake DeBord and J. W. Lackey, the big Sulphur Springs cattle feeders were in Fort Worth Monday still on the lookout for cattle to feed.

A. T. Mabry of Waxahachie, a cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week, perfecting arrangements for this year's business.

W. H. Godair member of the big Chicago live stock commission firm, who also have extensive interests in this state, was here Friday.

H. A. Pierce of Waxahachie was in Fort Worth Tuesday on the lookout for some feeders. He reported them scarce and high.

Oscar Thompson of Big Springs, a prominent cattleman, was among Friday's quota of visitors to this city.

W. R. McEntyre of Dallas, a widely known cattleman, was an appreciated caller at the Journal office Thursday.

Judge R. B. Zimm of Big Springs was in Fort Worth Monday and paid the Journal force a pleasant call.

B. C. Rhome of Rhome, Tex., a well-to-do breeder of fine stock, was registered at the Delaware Saturday.

Wm. Harrell, the popular Amarillo cattle broker, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Wednesday.

A. F. Crowley and H. E. Connell of Midland were registered at the Worth Friday.

S. P. Britt, a cattleman of Childress, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

Col. W. H. Paramore of Abilene was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

F. M. Ryburn of Cresson called at the Journal office Tuesday.

REQUESTS VARIOUS INFORMATION.

Ganahl, Tex., July 27, 1895.—Veterinary Editor Journal: I wrote you two weeks ago inquiring in regard to my horse's condition. The small bare spots on him are not from glanders nor can the small bare patches be called sores. They are principally around the shoulders and are about the size of a pea. A large per cent of the horses in Texas are troubled in the same way. It is caused by red bugs or itch?

What will cure lock jaw. I have lost two or three colts from this trouble. Some recommend docking, others slitting the nostrils. Are any of these remedies to be relied upon.

What would benefit a young cock of mine, nine months old? He cannot stand on his legs. Appears to be healthy. Is this leg weakness?.

F. C. HUNNAN.

Your horse in all probability is suffering from the inroad made by some of the many parasites effecting animals; it may be due to red bugs as you remark but to definitely say would necessitate an examination. There are so many causes for small sores. I call your attention to the fact that glanders may appear in small sores, so as to put you on your guard, as that disease is highly contagious to both man and animal and one of its many manifestations is the appearance of small sores about the size of a pea which are grouped together and rather indolent and slow to heal. Try the following applied with a sponge once daily; take of sugar of lead three ounces carbolic acid fifteen drops with tincture aloes two drams, put in two pints of water, shake and apply to the sores with a sponge and give internally one tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter twice daily for one week in feed. Lockjaw in horses has been discovered to be due to the inroad of a parasite which is found in the dust from stables, hay lofts and on the road, both in the city and country being more prevalent in some sections of country than others. Veterinarians attending cases of this disease and making postmortems are reported to have carried the disease to other patients. In some cases infecting cows which they have assisted in calving, and some veterinarians have died from being inocuated while holding postmortems on tetanus subjects. Little can be said as to cure. All treatments, such as you mention, are not to be relied upon and the supposed effected cures from the treatment you speak of in all probability were not genuine cases of lockjaw or tetanus at all. The progress in this disease is very grave, and recoveries when once established very few.

I can not give you an opinion as to what is the trouble with that cock as in most of the trouble affecting poultry they will show an aversion to standing. Examine the legs well to and see if you have not to contend with an injury of some sort. Give him a comportable bed with easy access to water and feed, and do not disturb him, and report results after one week, giving full particulars of the case and of how long standing, etc.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

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

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

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The Texas and Pacific railway will place on sale tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip to the following points on dates named:

To Memphis, Tenn., account of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers association, to be held at Memphis, Tenn., August 14 to 16, a rate of one fare for round trip from all stations in Texas and Louisiana; tickets to be sold August 12 and 13, limited for return to August 20.

To Denver, Col., acount of the National meeting American Pharmaceutical association, to be held at Denver, Col., August 14 to 24, a rate of one fare for the round trip from all stations in Texas and Louisiana. Tickets will be on sale August 11 tnd 12, limited for return to August 24, with the privilege of extending the final limit to September 1 by depositing return portion of ticket on or before August 26 with the Joint Agent at Denver, Manitou or Pueblo.

To Boston, Mass., account of the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, to be held at Boston, Mass., August 26 to 30, a rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for the round trip from all stations in Texas and Louisiana. Tickets to be placed on sale August 19 to 24 inclusive; limited for return to September 15 with the privilege of extending the final limit to October 5 by presenting same to the agent of terminal lines at Boston on or before September 30, 1895, which is the last day on which tickets will be made valid to leave Boston.

For tickets and further information, call on any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Tex.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway.

RUPTURE and PILES CURED Without the KNIFE. No detention from business. FISTULA, FISSURE, Syphilis, Stricture, Emissions, all Sexual and Urinary Diseases, Female Weakness. Consultation Free. Write for Symptom Blanks. Address with Stamp,
Dr. GLAZE, Specialist, Book Free.
1010½ Texas Ave., Houston.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

No. 1	No. 3	No. 5		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
11:49	8:00	5:00	Lv Weatherf rd Ar	9:17	1:00	10:00
12:49	6:22	6:00	Ar Mineral W. Lv	7:49	5:30	9:00

Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central time.

xDaily.
oDaily except Sunday.
nSunday only.

W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

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

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATCo.

2 oz. Packages 5¢

MONEY SPECULATION.

$10 makes $100.
$100 makes $1,000.

Be in something; little, if not much, on the coming rise. We offer you every facility. Our business is regular commission in grain, provisions, cotton, cattle and lumber. Liberal advances on cattle and special efforts on large consignments of lumber. Write us.

D. W. Crawford & Co.,
42 Traders Bdg,
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Our booklet on successful speculation, explaining everything, and our daily market letter sent free. Wheat is bound to go up 10 to 20 cents soon—short winter wheat crop—damage to the spring wheat—poor crops over Europe—disappointing threshing—everything now points to higher prices. Only 2 to 5 cents margin on 1000 bushels required.

QUICK CASH RETURNS.

$10 makes $100.
$100 makes $1,000

HOW MONEY IS MADE

BIG PROFITS ON SMALL INVESTMENTS easily made by careful, systematic speculation in grain, provision and stocks. No safer method of successful speculation under present favorable conditions of returning prosperity and advancing values. Our record a long line of successful customers. Daily market letter telling when to buy, and our manual on Successful Speculation with small capital sent free. Highest references. Thomas & Co., bankers and brokers, Rialto building, Chicago.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra-Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

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ALWAYS OPEN.

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UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given telegraph and telephone orders.

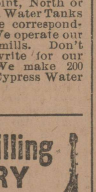
314 W. Weatherford St., near Courthouse, Fort Worth, Tex,
Phone No. 157.

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Who are headquarters for everything in this line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY



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Address, KELLY & TANEYHILL, WATERLOO, IOWA.

EIGHTYNINE 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.



STANDARD Cane Mills FOR HORSE AND STEAM POWER.

EVAPORATORS FOR SYRUP AND SUGAR.

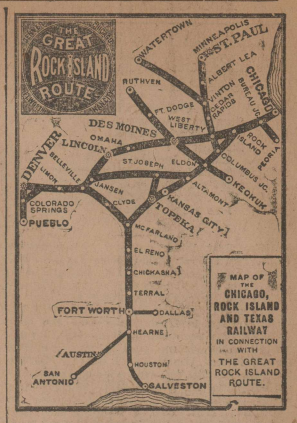
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SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., C27, Chicago, Ills.



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"Great Rock Island ROUTE!"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a m
Lv. Bowie.....1:31 p m
Lv. Ringgold.....2:09 p m
Ar. Kansas City...8:20 next a m
No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 p m
Lv. Bowie.....10:40 p m
Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p m
Ar. Kansas City.....5:25 p m
Ar. Chicago.....9:55 a m
Ar. Denver.....7:25 a m

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

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

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FREE PREMIUM



To Our Subscribers

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 amongst married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst partners."

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

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

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.
Fort Worth, Tex.

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