Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

FORAGE PLANTS.

Cistern, Tex.—Dear Sir: I want to plant sorghum for summer and fall pasture; if you can, please give me some advice, for there are a good many cattle dying on green sorghum.

I have seen in the sixth annual report of the experiment station of Texas that by slowly allowing the stock to get accustomed to the food and not allowing them to get at it when heavy with dew or rain, a body can make them accustomed to the food; but he cannot keep them on when heavy with dew or rain, for the dew falls sometimes in the night without his knowing and the summer showers pass without his knowing; or maybe when they get well accustomed to the food dew and rain may not hurt them. Maybe there is some other forage plant that will not kill stock, and will make as much per acre as sorghum. There are other different forage plants, such as milo-maize, Pearl millet, Jerusalem corn, Caffer corn, and maybe other forage plants that I have not heard of yet. For my opinion, I think sorghum makes more to the acre than any other and lasts all the summer and fall for grazing, and I would like to have some forage plant for early spring grazing. Rye is very good spring grazing, or there may be another that is better or makes more for grazing or cutting to feed, which will be ready to feed or graze from April to June 15, from then on till sorghum is ripe. If there should be some other forage plant, where could I get a little seed to plant.

I have three steers with knots on their jaws. If you can, please give me some remedy for them. I lose about two steers every year. F. M.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor, I am pleased to note the demand for improved forage crops in your section of the state, and appreciate the necessity for a good grazing crop that can be cultivated and grazed down without injury to stock and with trifling expense to the farmer for cost of production. We have grown the non-sacharine sorghum, including milo-maize, Pearl millet, Jerusalem corn, and Kaffir corn here, but all of these have the same objection with reference to killing animals under some conditions as are possessed by the sweet sorghum. These non-sacharine sorghums stand dry weather somewhat better than will the sweet sorghum, but the value of the crop is not so great where good rainfall can be counted on during the growing season. It is a fact, as you say, that it is impossible to always graze sorghum at a time when it has no dew or rain upon it. And for this reason cows feeding upon it in the field are always subject to more or less danger. During the past fall we grazed sorghum from some twenty-five acres on the farm with large steers with very good results. None of them were hurt. Up to this time there is no plant known that will produce as much grain and hay per acre so cheaply as will a sorghum crop that will bear grazing as will this crop.

Alfalfa will do well on your soils and will produce as much hay during the year and will cost no more to make a ton than will sorghum; but it will not bear grazing, because the plants will be entirely killed out by such treatment, and re-seeding will be necessary, which will unduly increase the cost of the crop. Alfalfa can only be used by running a mowing machine over the land. It should never have stock upon it. Next to alfalfa, a clover known as Melilotus can be raised successfully in many parts of the satte if sown early in the spring and grazed lightly the first season. It will bear a very heavy crop of hay of fine quality and stand close grazing the second year, after which time it always dies. This can be made into hay or grazed successfully, using it from April to June. I have often used it for grazing purposes in February and March. This plant will do well on your land, provided the ground has enough lime in it to support the crop, it being very partial to lime soils. See what is said of it in the sixth annual report referred to.

Sacaline is being much advertised as the coming forage plant for dry sections, but our experience with it for the past twelve months at this place and in different parts of the state has proved very discouraging.

Though the cow pea will make as much forage per acre as will sorghum, you can use it very profitably as a grazing plant in your section if a small quantity of moisture can be had to grow the crop. It needs more rain, however, than does the sweet sorghum. It has a greater value per pound than sorghum has, however.

I mail you under another cover a copy of a bulletin published from this station on the subject of lump jaw in cattle, and you will find in that report directions for treating the disease. If properly followed, nine cases out of ten will yield to this treatment.

J. H. C.
Experiment Station.

CANAIGRE.

Hermis P. O.—Dear Sir: In a recent issue of a Texas publication I see it speaks of a plant called canaigre, the roots of which are used for dye stuffs for leather. Will you please tell me if it will pay farmers to plant it Will it beat cotton? Have you any seed? If not, where can it be obtained, and is there a market for the roots?

Will you also please tell me the surest remedy for killing Irish potato bugs and the red soft bugs? A. H. M.

Dear Sir: I have your favor, and in reply: The present state of the canaigre industry will not pay individual farmers to engage in the production of the crop, because it now requires a considerable amount of capital invested in the direction of extracting or drying factories to afford a local market for the farm-grown canaigre. Therefore, it is not advisable that you should go into the business further than the experimental stage until you get the cooperation of other farmers in your neighborhood and interest capital in the erection of a factory or evaporating plant.

J. H. C.
Experiment Station.

ENSILAGE MAKING.

Since ensilage-making has come into practice there need not be such heavy losses in the hay field should bad weather prevail as there used to be, says a writer in an English exchange. By making hay in dry seasons and ensilage in wet ones, there need be scarcely any loss whatever. The methods of making ensilage have been so often described that I will confine myself to a few brief remarks:

1. Any herbage that stock relish in a green state may be made into useful ensilage.

2. Whatever material be used, it should be cut before the stems get hard, lest the fodder be inferior in quality and there be difficulty in consolidating the stack sufficiently.

3. The material should be stacked as soon as cut, whether wet or dry is immaterial, although if carted home wet less pressure is required.

4. There is no occasion to go to the expense of making silos, as just as good fodder is made by stacking in the open, and here there is plenty of space.

5. Large stacks are preferable to small ones; unless something like ten or fifteen acres be put into a stack it is so small that it gives too much waste in outsides.

6. The walls of ricks should be kept perpendicular, and this is best done by consolidating the inside of the stack as much as possible and keeping the pressure off the outside courses.

7. The sooner ricks are completed after begun the better, but new material may be added for days and weeks so long as any damaged silage is taken from the stack before new herbage is added and proper pressure is put on after every addition is made. The proper weight per square foot is from 1 1-2 cwt. to 2 cwt., and the pressure should be left on until the fodder is used. If, however, hay is got, it should be made from first mowings, and then the second cuttings come in well for ensilage. Not only do the latter make inferior hay, even if got well, but in the majority of cases broken weather seriously damages them.

STRAW AS FEED.

The value of straw for feeding purposes depends almost entirely on the method of harvesting. The riper the grain is allowed to become, the dryer and less nutritious is the straw. It is well known that rye-grass hay cut before the seed is ripe is much more valuable and fetches a higher price than it does if the seed is allowed to ripen before cutting. So it is with every other species of that kind of food. Hay and straw are practically the same crop, though cut at different stages of growth, which is a fact too frequently overlooked.

When feeding largely on such succulent foods as roots or grain, straw should be given at least twice a day, as it is found that without straw or hay cattle do not thrive so well. The different sorts of straw have, as regards their nutritive value, been placed in the following order: 1, pea straw; 2, oat straw; 3, bean straw with the pods; 4, barley straw; 5, wheat straw; 6, bean straw without the pods. Pea straw, if properly harvested in a dry season, is a most valuable food, and should never be used as litter. If, however, it has been much rained upon, and is consequently dirty and more or less mouldy, it will scour stock. For sheep it is most excellent. Horses, too, are very fond of and thrive upon it.

Of the white straws, oat straw is undoubtedly the most valuable for feeding, but its value depends much upon the time of cutting. Oats should be cut when tolerably green, and although part of the grain may be lost in this way, it is gained in another, and the straw is in a condition most valuable for stock feeding. Bean straw well harvested is a very hearty and nutritious food for cart horses and cattle during the winter, and here again the value of the straw is dependent on the time of cutting, says a writer in Farm and Home. If cut while yet green and before the leaves have fallen off, we have a fodder of great value; but if allowed to stand until quite ripe the leaves fall off and the straw, besides containing less nutriment, becomes so hard and woody that it is necessary to cut and steep it before stock can make any use of it. Barley straw, especially when mixed with a good proportion of clover, is of great importance in the economy of the farm. Barley straw grown in the South is considered better than that grown in the North, it being difficult in the latter portion of the country to save it in tolerable order, especially with clover. Wheat straw, cut into chaff, is much used for horses and cattle. In consuming straw, the inferior sorts should first be made use of, and afterwards those of a better kind, and when feeding stock on large quantities of this coarse and dry article, always allowing plenty of succulent food, or have an abundant supply of water at hand.

THE CORN CROP.

A Chicago local paper says: The crop of corn this year will be the largest that has ever been known. It is estimated at the present time the yield will exceed by 200,000,000 bushels the record of any previous year. This condition did not exist a month ago. At that time continued drouth in nearly all the corn states made the outlook doubtful for an average yield, but the rains came, copious, heavy, continued showers, just at the most needed and today prosperity hovers closer over millions of homes than for many a year. How much depends upon the corn crop is realized by but few. The corn crop will bring more money if marketed than all other grain products combined. The estimated yield of corn for this year is from 2,250,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 bushels. At the present price which is 35 cents for December or May delivery, the crop will be worth $800,000,000. A decline of 5 cents a bushel would mean a difference of $115,000,000 in the value of the crop. To emphasize the immensity of this product it may be said that the state of Iowa alone will raise enough corn to supply more than five bushels to every man, woman and child in the United States. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska comprise what is termed the corn belt. This section furnished nearly if not quite two-thirds of the entire corn product. So favorable have the reports been of an enormous crop that the managers of the various railways that traverse the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are making arrangements and perfecting their equipment for handling the crop. The force of workmen has been increased in a number of the shops and all rolling stock is being repaired and made available for use in addition to new freight cars that are being built.

The government report for July 10 indicated that there would be an unusually large yield of corn, but since that report was issued the conditions have improved vastly. Secretary Morton has called for a special report upon corn from all weather stations which will be furnished next Tuesday.

The previous greatest yield of any year was in 1889, when the acreage was 78,319,651 and the yield 2,112,892,000 bushels.

STATE GRANGE MEETING.

Killeen, Bell Co., Tex., Aug. 13.—The State Grange met here today, Hon. John B. Long, worthy master; Major A. J. Rose, secretary. Committee on credentials: W. H. Harris, chairman, reported and it was adopted. M. G. Mulloy was appointed chairman on committee on agriculture, W. H Harris chairman on committee on finance, R. L. Moody of Franklin appointed lecturer and J. C. Alexander chairman on committee on offices. The executive committee reported and it was adopted.

The committee on agriculture also reported and it was adopted. The day was mostly taken up in organizing and in secret work. Tomorrow will be given the addresses by the worthy master and addresses by prominent members. The following members are in attendance: A. M. Kellar, Bell county; Joseph L. Roy, Wood county; W. H. Harris, McLennan county; J. C. Alexander and wife, McLennan county; R. L. Moody, Robertson county; A. F. Teague, Lee county; Mr. Molloy, Erath county; Joe Carter, W. A. Clark, Bell county; T. B. Tanner, Burleson county; Mr. Winn, Leon county; Major A. J. Rose and wife, Bell county. The proceedings are behind closed doors.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

ORIGIN OF THE PEACH.

A Veteran Texas Fruit Grower Tells the Early History of this Important Fruit—It Reaches Back Into Early History.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 7.—Editor Journal: In your issue of August second, I see a communication written by Mr. E. L. Huffman for the News, in regard to the origin, etc., of the peach.

On the same subject, I copy from report of the commisioner of patents for the year 1853, Washington, as follows:

"The facility of raising the peach from the stone, remarks a modern writer, has probably tended to its general diffusion throughout the world. This fruit has steadily followed the progress of civilization and man, from China to Peru, has surrounded himself with the luxury of this and other stone fruits very soon after he has begun to taste the blessings of a settled life. There are still spots where ignorance prevents portions of the human race from enjoying the blessings which providence has everywhere ordained for industry, and there are others where tyranny forbids the earth to be cultivated and produce its fruits. The inhabitants of the Houran, who are constantly wandering to escape the dreadful exactions of some petty tyrant, have neither orchards nor fruit trees, nor gardens for the growth of vegetables. Shall we sow far strangers? was the affecting answer of one of them to Buckhart. One of the greatest blessings, continues he, that can be conferred upon any rude people * * * is to teach them that to cultivate those vegetable productions which constitute the best riches of mankind. The traveler Buchell rendered such a service to the Buchapons, a tribe of the interior of Southern Africa. He gave to their chief a bag of fresh peach stones, in quantity about a quart, nor did I fall, says the benevolent visitor of these poor people, to impress on his mind a just idea of their value and nature, by telling him that they would produce trees which would continue every year to yield, without further trouble, an abundance of large fruit of a more agreeable flavor than any which grew in the country of the Bachapons.

It is not certain in what part of the globe the peach tree was originally produced, for, although we have early accounts of its being brought to Europe from Persia, it does not follow, from thence, that it was one of the natural productions of that country. Pliny relates that it had been stated to have possessed venomous qualities, and that its fruit was sent into Egypt by the kings of Persia, by way of revenge, to poison the natives; but he treats this story as a mere fable, and considers it the most harmless fruit in the world; that it had the most juice and the least smell of any fruit, and yet caused thirst to those who ate of it. He expressly states that it was imported by the Romans from Persia, but whether it was indigenous to that country, or sent thither from a region still nearer the equator, we have no information.

He adds that it was not long since peaches were known in Rome, and that there was great difficulty in rearing them. He also informs us that this tree was brought from Egypt to the Isle of Rhodes, where it could never be made to produce fruit, and from thence to Italy. He says, moreover, that it was not a common fruit, either in Greece or Natalia. No mention, however, is made of it by Cato. Tounall, in his Roman Provinces, makes it a Phocaen importation to Marseilles, and evidently it was cultivated in France at an early period, as Columella, in his account of this fruit says:

"Those of small size to ripen make great haste;
Such as great Gaul bestows, observes due time
And season, not too early, nor too late."

Dr. Sickler considers Persia as the original country of the peach, which in Media is deemed unwholesome, but, planted in Egypt, becomes pulpy, delicious and salubrious. According to Royle, it grows in Persia both wild and in a state of cultivation, and flourishes on the Himalayas at elevations of 5000 to 6000 feet above the sea.

The nectarine is considered by some as a distinct species; but there can be no doubt on this point, as the peach itself is believed to be nothing more than an improved or fleshy almond, which bears a similar relation to the peach and nectarine as the crab does to the apple and the sloe to the plum. To prove that the peach and nectarine are essentially the same, it may be mentioned that the fruit of both have Fbeen found on the same branch; and even various instances are recorded where the fruit had the smooth surface of the nectarine on one side, and the downy skin of the peach on the other."

Note.—The writer of this has seen especially one variety, known as Kelley's Early, which we procured several years ago from Missouri, we have plucked specimens of it which were smooth as a nectarine, while others were as downy as any other peach, and were similar and ripened with the Alexander.

The peach was introduced into the North American colonies soon after their settlement by Europeans. The stones were ordered by the governor and company of the Massachusetts bay, in New England, in 1629.

Both the peach and nectarine, as well as apricots, are mentioned by Beverly as growing abundantly in Virginia in 1720. Some of the former are represented to have been 12 to 3 inches in circumference. They were raised so easily that some cultivators planted orchards of them purposely for feeding hogs, while others made a drink of them, called mobby, which neither was drunk as cider or distilled into brandy.

Peach trees, as well as those of the quince, are mentioned by Colden as having been killed by frost in the province in New York, in 1737, but the apple and pear trees were not hurt by the cold.

The peach was introduced into Louisiana by the French, where it has since been growing spontaneously, and, in many respects, indigenous.

This trea was introduced on Peach Blossom plantation, at Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, by George Robbins, in about 1735. The stones were received from Peter Collinson, of England, together with the seeds of the pear.

A. M. Ramsey.

IOWA POTATOES.

G. M. Maxwell, chief clerk of the Rock Island has had the following to say regarding the introduction of seed potatoes: "Representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas railway will this fall make an effort to introduce in Texas for the first time some of Iowa's famous Irish potatoes. The great potato section of Iowa, a locality that since 1876 has made one of the biggest agricultural industries of the state, is located about Prairie City, a station on the Des Moines division of the Rock Island railway, twenty-five miles east of the state capital. It is one of the most fertile sections of the entire state and before the attention of its farmers wts turned to potatoes produced live stock and grains in great abundance. In 1876 the first car load of Irish potatoes was shipped from Prairie City. Now growing potatoes is the chief industry. The potatoes have become famous all over the United States, but, strangely enough, have never been introduced in this state. All the potatoes brought to Texas now come from Utah and Colorado. Those grown in Iowa along the line of the Rock Island can be brought into the state cheaper and I believe will prove better adapted to the soil and climate than those now being shipped here. I feel sure Texas growers will soon begin to recognize the merits of Iowa potatoes."

SWINE.

TEXAS HOG PROGRESS.

A Continuation of the Series Begun Last Week—There Are More Hogs and Better Hogs in the State Than Ever Before.

Replies to the Journal's hog inquiry letter continue to come in, and they tell a tale of progress, the result of circumstances and of the constant hammering of the agricultural press, aided in a few instances by the local papers. There was a world of valuable information in the letters published last week. The same can be said of those that follow. The letter of inquiry was as follows:

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has for nearly sixteen years stood for the continued improvement of all classes of live stock 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 yourselves:

How has your sale of fine hogs been this year as compared with last year, and are the farmers in your 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 many 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.

Donnelton, Tex., Aug. 9.—Editor Journal: If I can say anything or do anything that will be of any benefit to any one I am always ready, and in regard to your query of 29th, last, will say. First, it would be rather difficult to answer satisfactorily at present, from the fact that our present crop of pigs are young, just beginning to let them go. We have a good local demand for pigs, but little money to buy with. We have not been under the necessity of advertising, as yet, selling about all to the local trade that we cared to send out, as breeders. A good many of the farmers of this section are awakened to the fact that there is profit in improved hogs. Some, however, stick to the traditional razorback. I trust they, too, will soon their see their error.

As to increase in ownership of hogs, there is probably little variation from last year, and as far as my knowledge goes, there has never been sufficient hogs here for the home meat supply, and I think it very doubtful if there is for 1895.

There will be very few hogs fed in this locality (eastern part of Hunt county) in conjunction with cattle.

Your last, how to feed hogs profitably, is one on which a great deal may be said. Without going into details, I would say briefly I would commence operating about four months before farrowing time (that is by getting sire and dams in proper condition for good, strong, healthy litter of pigs). I prefer blooded hogs to operate with. Start the pigs off by giving attention to them. Give plenty of feed and water, exercise and range. Market in bulk at 8 to 10 months. I greatly prefer this method to that of buying here and there to start a lot of market hogs.

W. W. PATILLO.

Henrietta, Tex., August 5, 1895.
Editor Journal.

In reply to your inquiries, will say the demand for fine hogs was never better, and am glad to say people are beginning to see the necessity of improvement in all kinds of stock, as well as poultry, and many bulls sold early in the season; pigs old enough went the same way. I am sory to say all farmers have not hogs enough for home supplies in this county.

I think there will be some hogs fed with cattle, but not as many as might, as the hogs are not in the country.

I never fed hogs for the market, but I think they might be kept growing from birth to finish. Push them along so as to be shipped at 6 to 9 months old. I think the breeder should breed and feed for early maturity, as the greatest gain with least cost of production is certainly obtained from early maturity.

I see it predicted that the 2-year-old steer will in the near future be barred from the fat stock shows as the 3-year-old and up have been. The demand for baby beef is growing yearly. The handy blocky steer of 1000 to 1300 or 1400 pounds is the most popular beef of the day, and the yearling and 2-year-old steers of the improved beef breeds can be made to weigh above weights and always bring the top of the market, if sent to market in a finished condition.

It is self evident that twelve to twenty-four months old steers can be reared and finished with less cost and greater profit than a 3 or 4-year-old, as only half the time is required to mature him. The same applies to hogs under 12 months old.

W. S. IKARD.

Hoxie-San Gabriel Ranch.
Williamson Co., Tex., Aug. 12, 1895.
Editor Journal.

In answer to your questions about hogs, say we only raise hogs for fattening purposes, but our breeders of fine stock find no trouble in disposing of all they can raise at good prices, showing that the hog raisers in this section are still trying to improve a class of stock that was well bred to begin with several years since.

The increase in ownership of hogs in this section over last year is about 25 per cent.

At least 80 per cent of our farmers will raise pork enough this year for home use.

A great many more hogs will be fed with cattle this year than usual.

How would you feed hogs to make the most profit?

This question, to answer properly, would require more of your valuable space than you could spare, and more time than I have just now to devote to this most valuable and important part of hog raising, but will try to tell you in a few words how we feed.

We have our corn fields adjoining our hog pastures, inclosed with hog-proof fences, and about July 1, or when the corn first begins to get hard, we open the fences and let the hogs help themselves, having it so arranged they can be near shade and water, which during this time of year is very essential. This is not only a labor-saving way of feeding, but there are many other kinds of feed in our corn fields that hogs like, such as weeds and grass that come up and grow after the corn is laid by, especially in seasons like this. It also leaves the soil in good shape for the next crop.

Our experience has been that the greatest profit in feeding corn to hogs is to begin while in good roasting ear and give full feed from the pig to the hog until ready for market and the only time during the year when a full feed of raw corn will not injure a pig.

Early in the fall or late in the summer, after having disposed of all hogs ready for the market, we sort out those nearest ready for next shipment and confine them in a lot (about 100 hogs to the acre), where they are fed twice a day, one feed of raw corn and one of cooked corn and barley, or wheat, or oats or bran, or anything else but corn. This is a change, and will get a hog ready for market very quick and cheap. All our hogs for market from then until the next year's crop are handled in this way. Stock hogs are given plenty of room and well fed the year round. We always feed cattle straight corn, with stock hogs to follow. We have it so arranged that at all times (with the exception of about two months, as mentioned above) our pigs can have all the cooked feed they want.

This, Mr. Editor, is the way we are trying to get the most profit out of our feed, which is quite an item with us, as we have raised this year not less that 80,000 bushels of corn, and now have on hand over 3000 hogs of all sizes, with many sows to have pigs from now to October 1.

We will keep for use next season 1000 good sows, and shall always try and keep up with the feed crop, in this way not allowing the price of grain to interfere in any way with our hog raising.

M. R. HOXIE.

Kerrs, Lonoke County, Ark.,
August 5, 1895.

Editor Journal:

In reply to your favor of July 25 about the upbuilding of the great hog industry of Texas, I must say we sold out all of our stock at New Boston before moving, and as yet have not gotten a start again. Nor have I been here long enough to know much about the people here. I have been called upon to help organize a county fair association this week. But I have been so busy since I got here I have been out very little, but I believe there is a great interest here in fine stock.

There are a few small hogs here, but what per cent. over last year I can not tell. I presume it would not answer your purpose any way to know what was going on here. My work here is only temporary; I guess I will be back in Texas after a few years, possibly next year.

I was one of the twelve charter members of the Swine Breeders association, but was not then, nor am I now much interested personally in fine stock more than for home use. Any way I can serve you please call upon me, I have almost entirely quit writing for publication.

JEFF WELBORN.

BERKSHIRES AT ATLANTA.

The breeders of Berkshire swine are taking a very lively interest in the exhibit of Berkshires to be made at the Cotton States International exposition.

In a recent letter received from Col. Charles F. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire association, a copy of the following letter was inclosed from Metcalf Bros. of East Elma, N. Y., the largest importers of Berkshire swine in America.

Col. Mills writes that the leading breeders of Berkshire swine are making an effort to secure at least $500 in special premiums to be awarded the Berkshire hogs exhibited at Atlanta, and from all advices said breed will be most creditably represented at the Cotton States' exposition.

The Berkshire breeders of the Southern states will be strongly represented at Atlanta with American and English-bred hogs.

Metcalf Bros. in offering the liberal premium of $100 referred to above, write the secretary of the American Berkshire association as follows:

East Elma, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1895.
Col. Charles F. Mills, Secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ills.

Dear Sir: We are pleased to note the interest that is manifested in the exhibit to be made at the Atlanta exposition by the Berkshire breeders of the North and South. The Berkshire is the leading favorite in the South, and a creditable show at the International exposition to be held at Atlanta next September will add greatly to the prestige of the breed in Georgia and adjoining states.

We will give as a special prize to the Southern exhibitor of the best sow over one year of age shown at Atlanta a pair of first-class Berkshire pigs sired by one of our best imported boars and out of first-class imported sow, and the pair of pigs will be worth at least $100 in cash.

The sow to be eligible to this prize must be recorded in the American Berkshire Record and appear in said record as the property of said exhibitor.

Each competitor to have the privilege of selecting the sow shown from his own herd or otherwise. Yours truly,

METCALF BROS.

POLAND CHINAS AND BERKSHIRES.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers, especially those interested in raising pedigreed swine or feeders, to the new advertisement, headed, "Sunny Slope Farm," that appears for the first time in our paper. Our field man reports a recent visit at this great breeding establishment, and in his report, among other things, says: "It is beyond doubt the greatest collection of pure bred swine upon any one farm in the United States. About 500 head of pedigreed Poland Chinas and Berkshires were being handled, under the supervision of the courteous and successful manager, Mr. Liebfried.

"The general make-up of the two herds is of the best blood belonging to the two breeds of improved swine, and was selected out of the best herds of the United tSates. Trade during the past year has been most satisfactory, representing more than one-half of the states and territories in the Union. The herd of Hereford cattle consists of over 200 head that belong to the best and most fashionable in American or English Hereford history."

Consult the advertisement and write for a catalogue and further particulars. A more extended notice of this farm will be given later on.

The Amateur Sportsman, published by the M. T. Richardson Co., 27 Park Place, New York, comes to our table this month richly laden with interesting reading for hunters, anglers and dog fanciers. It contains many appropriate half-tone engravings, instructive and practical articles on Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Natural History, the Rifle and the Dog. It is the purpose of its publishers and owners to make the Amateur Sportsman in all respects a first-class paper for sportsmen. A sample copy will be sent free of charge.

HORSES AND MULES.

LAMINITIS, OR FOUNDER.

Laminitis, or founder, as it is commonly called, is an inflammation of the sensitive laminae or soft structure between the hoof and bones of the foot. The popular belief that founder is in the legs and chest is an error. The disease is in the feet, and those symptoms which make it appear as a stiffness in the legs and shoulders are but the natural results of soreness in the feet.

Causes—While we may not be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the fact, we are none the less certain that any irritation of the digestive tract, or, in fact, any extensive irritation of any mucous surface, may produce inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the feet. Therefore laminitis may be produced by a change of food or excessive feeding, a change of work or excessive work, large quantities of food or water when warm or fatigued, sudden changes of temperature, such as cooling too fast when sweating, and a long drive on hard roads, especially without shoes. Excessive purging or diarrhoea may also produce it. Laminitis occasionally results from the irritation of foaling, but this is not common.

Symptoms—Founder may occur in the fore or hind feet, or in both; but generally the fore feet are those affected. A stiffness and disinclination to move are perhaps the first symptoms noticed. There will be a decided elevation of temperature of the body, while the force and frequency of the pulse will be increased. The normal temperature of the body of the horse is from 99 to 100 deg. F., while the pulse is from thirty-six to forty beats per minute. The best place to take the temperature is in the rectum, and the pulse can be best felt on the lower and inner part of the lower jaw, at about the center as regards distance from before backwards. The position in which the animal stands is characteristic. The fore feet will be placed well forward, so that the weight will be borne by the heels, while the hind feet are brought well up under the body in order to take as much weight off the front feet as posible. This position gives a rather unsteady appearance to the animal and the hind feet are frequently shifted in order to maintain as steady a position as possible. From this fact the founder is frequently mistaken by inexperienced persons for a disease of the kidneys. An increase of heat in the feet with a manifestation of pain when the hoofs are tapped with a hammer are, when taken with the foregoing, satisfactory evidences of founder.

Treatment—Remove the shoes and apply moisture to the feet. The latter may be done by standing the animal in water five or six inches deep each day, several hours at a time, or by the application of a poultice of wheat bran or flaxseed meal. The poultice may be applied by the use of a sack large enough to envelope the foot and hold suffiecient of the poultice to retain the moisture for some time. This application of moisture to the feet should be continued, until the severity of the inflammation and lameness have subsided. Unless the founder be due to excessive purgation a quart of linseed oil should be given as a purgative. During the first forty-eight hours from thirty to forty drops of tincture of aconite may be given every three or four hours. One ounce of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) should also be given three times a day in the feed or on the tongue. If the lameness continue after the acute symptoms have subsided a rest of several weeks on a soft pasture, and the application of a blister around the top of the hoof may be recommended. The following mixture has been found useful as a blister: Red iodide of mercury, one part; lard, four parts; cerate of cantharides, four parts; apply around the top of the hoof, except at the heels, and rub well for ten or fifteen minutes. The animal should be tied, so that it canot get its mouth to the blistered part for several hours. —London Farmer and Stockraiser.

THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF HORSES.

The following remarks on this subject are credited to Henry Wallace in Farm and Dairy:

We saw the other day for the first time this year as many as five suckling coalts with their dams on one farm. Had we not been traveling on the cars, we should like to have made the acquaintance of the farmer who had the courage, and the sagacity as well, to breed enough mares to secure five colts and to have five good draft horses at their prime in the year 1890. When any kind of live stock is overdone, the tendency among farmers is to abandon it altogether. It took farmers twenty years to get over the idea that the horse market could not be overdone. Convinced by the stern logic of facts, they have now gone as far to the other extreme, as horses have fallen below a paying price. Their lack of faith in the horse now is worse than their credulity ten years ago.

It is argued that a horse may live twenty years, and that it will take half a generation to recover from the present prostration, and that when prices do advance, the range will furnish them cheaper than the farmer. It is true that a horse is long lived when compared with the usual life of the steer, and it is also true that a certain kind can be produced cheaper by the ranchmen than the farmer. Farmers forget, however, that there is an immense destruction of horses going on at present. Thousands are killed on the farm last year because it did not pay to winter them. More of them have gone into cans and sold as beef than the general public are aware of. When canned beef sells at from four to six cents a pound, there is room for a strong suspicion that there is more horse in the can than cow. The quantity of horse leather used in shoes this year suggests an unusual source of supply.

We would not for a moment suggest the increased production of inferior horses. The range will always furnish the plug—the ordinary hack horses such as used for banging about in liveries, etc. The high price of grain and pastures in the east will always limit the production of anything but the best driving horses. The western states can produce these as well as the coach horses, and above all the draft horses, or what the farmers call the agricultural horses, cheaper than they can be produced anywhere in the world. We are beginning to export horses to England and other foreign countries, and the American horse is growing in favor there. A horse cannot be produced in Great Britain at a cost of less than $50 a year of age. We can grow them here sending them there cheaper than they can grow them. The only trouble is that we do not grow them good enough. It is too late to breed for next year now, but not too late to get right on the question.

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CATTLE.

WHERE THE HORNS GO.

Of the hundreds of thousands of cattle brought into Kansas City alive every year and either taken out dead or not taken out all in any recognizable form, it is to be presumed that the majority have horns. These horns are not a part of the frozen, canned, corned or otherwise preserved carcassses of beef that leave the city in the unending procession of yellow freight cars. Neither are they piled up anywhere in the packing house district as they used to pile up buffalo bones out West awaiting the coming of the agent who bought them for fertilizers. Then what becomes of the tons of horns that are brought into Kansas City every year through the medium of the stock yards?

In the first place, says the Kansas City Times, it is not to be supposed that so utilitarian a business as that carried on within the walls of the packing house would suffer an important element to go to waste. Someone has said that when a steer enters the doors of a Kansas City packing house there is no part of him that is not put to some important use, except, perhaps, the animal's expiring bellow, and even that may be used in time. At any rate, the horns of a Texas steer form no inconsiderable part of his fighting weight, and if they could not be put to some remunerative use the packers would soon insist upon having a little more steer and a little less horn.

Years ago when Missouri was little more than densely wooded wilderness and Kansas did not exist, there was one article that frontiersmen invariably possessed. His hut might be lowly and of unhewn logs, his bunk a miserable makeshift and his chairs and table of the utmost simplicity, but by the door there hung the inevitable gun-rack in the shape of a pair of branching antlers, and across these reposed the settler's trusty rifle. In many cabins there were perhaps several magnificent pairs of antlers, and others could be had for the exercise of a little skill and courage.

But the passage of time and the advancing civilization has changed all this. What might then be had almost for the asking has become an expensive luxury. The rifle of the settler has given place to the umbrella or cane of the modern citizen. His primitive shot pouch and powder horn have had to make way in the front hall for the shining silk hat and immaculate gloves. But the demand for a rack, judging by the facts which follow, is still active and unfilled. Only the citizen of the rural Southwest can no longer afford or is unable to procure the proud antlers of a deer, and in their place is compelled to take the horns of a lowly and luckless steer.

A gentleman stood on the platform at the Union station one night last week and counted no les sthan six pairs of mounted horns in the hands of as many sturdy citizens of Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. The horns were beautifully polished and bound with purple plush and yellow ribbon. Each pair was intended for a conspicuous place in some Southwestern bank, store, office or home, and each owner believed he had the best bargain of the lot.

Across the street on Union avenue stood A. Haskins, a crippled boy, who has been in the business of polishing and selling horns for several years. His sales, he says, frequently average fifteen pairs of horns a week. Besides himself, he knows of several other horn polishers who frequent various parts of the city. None of them does a much less business than that of the Union avenue stand. In the Exchange building at the stock yards there is quite an extensive stand of the same kind, where mounted horns of any desired shape or size may be bought at from $1 to $40. The purchasers are invariably cattlemen or those interested in the cattle business. In this way hundreds of pairs of horns are sold eery year.

Up to a few months ago, it was possible for the polishers to get all the horns they wanted at the packing houses at 10 cents per pair. Since then the price has been mysteriously advancing, until now it is 15 and 20 cents per pound. The cause of the advance is said to be contracts made by Armour's, Swift's, Fowler's and Dold's with the great Eastern novelty manufacturing concerns, by which tons of the refuse horns are sent to New York and New Jersey to be used in the manufacture of knife handles, combs, trinkets, furniture parts and a multitude of other things. And this is really what becomes of most of the horns that the cattle bring to Kansas City.

BE SLOW IN JUDGMENT.

For a long time the Journal has taken the position that the country lying west of the 100th meridian is not fitted for a farming country, that to depend on farming alone as a means of sustenance would result ruinously, and that either range stock raising or stock farming were the only industries to which the country is suited. For this it has been maligned and abused as an organ of the range cattle industry, regardless of truth or fairness, but within the past ten years its position has been verified, and many of its readers now regret that they did not heed its advice. The Beaver South and West, realizing that this year's rains will likely cause people to over-estimate the resources of the semi-arid country, offers the following timely article "Do not allow this one season with the frequent copious rains and unprecedented harvests, to 'make a goose' of you. Don't imagine that because we have been blessed this season with magnificent crops of almost everything growing in this latitude that such conditions will always obtain. Don't stuff your cocoanut with the fool idea that this section has at a single bound developed into an ideal farming country and that hereafter all sorts of crops can be grown here with impunity and shallow cultivation. Do not place too much confidence in the roseate hued prediction, freely confided to the public by the 'wise men' who deal in weather lore, to the effect that our dry seasons have come to an abrupt, bob-tailed end and that we will now have ten years of rain and boutiful harvests with the accompanying joys and triumps that would natually result from ten years of uninterrupted prosperity. It is all right to hope that such may be the case, but it is all righter to prepare for the worst by having a little irrigation plant handy so that in case the prophets have miscalculated, or the rains are accidently switched off the track, or for any reason fail to arrive on seedule time, and the drouth does get in its deadly work, you can produce enough garden truck to feed the family for one year. And, too, while it may be a good scheme to plant large areas to corn and wheat, it is best to remain on the safe side by growing enough alfalfa, Kaffir corn and other sure crops to carry your stock through the winter, in case other crops should accidentally fail.

This is not the first season that has brought us bountiful crops. We've had them before, but perhaps never one quite so favorable as the present. And for every good year we have had several that were not so good and some that were rank pizen to vegetation—seasons when only the hardiest plants would produce crops worth harvesting. It is fair—and safe, too—to presume that history, so far as weather and crops are concerned, will repeat itself to this country as in all others.

Over-confidence in its capabilities as a corn country is a malady from which all Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle have suffered most severely. This big district has proven a failure as a corn country. The proof was costly—it ruined tens of thousands of people and nearly depopulated the vast territory in question. Only those who invested in stock were able to remain, and as a rule they have prospered. The corn growers were forced to leave, and they gave the country a terrible black eye—an unmerited curse from which it has not yet recovered. This is a bit of history that should never be permitted to repeat itself.

What we want now is more people to locate here—but we want them to understand just what this country is good for. What we want is an army of workers who wish to secure homes and engage in stock farming. The small stock farmer is of special importance to the southwestern country—it was made for that business; the stock farmer will most surely succeed, become a permanent fixture here, and pay taxes upon every hoof he owns. He will more profit on a small herd of cattle, properly cared for, than in large range herds, in proportion to the money invested. By sticking to the hardy crops there is no trouble in producing an abundance of stock feed, and a small irrigated garden will provide the best of 'grub' for the family. This is a most favorable season to induce immigration, and of course it is proper to 'blow' about our big crops, but at the same time we can well afford to be honest and in sending out our immigration literature call special attention to the fact that this has been an exceptionally favorable season and that as a rule only the hardiest crops are sure of bringing adequate returns unless the farmer resorts to irrigation, in which case any crop indigenous to this latitude may be safely grown. No profit can accrue to either the country or the individual by an attempt at 'dry' farming. Cattle, alfalfa, Kaffir corn, cane and irrigated gardens are the stuff for this country, and it should be the aim of those inviting immigration to have these matters thoroughly understood by all who contemplate making a home in this part of the great southwest.

IT HAS COME AGAIN.

There are tidings in the prairie breeze as it wafts over the grass-clothed mesas of the Rocky Mountain region, that whisper of better times in the Western cattle business, says a writer in Field and Farm.

There are signs and omens in the cattle shipping centers and stock-yards that speak of higher prices and stronger demand. The old long-horned cattleman who "went broke" five years ago has discarded his battered dude hat and replaced it with the old-time sombrero. Keen business men have slipped quietly into the field and bought up some choice herds of range stock so as to be ready for the boom.

It is coming—the boom in cattle—it is here, and the old-fashioned cattleman, who managed to retain possession of his ranch and stock, is right in it. In spite of the deadly grind of the twelve per cent banker and agile tax collector, backed by an era of low steer prices, a few of the brave ex-cow kings have managed to hang on by the skin of their teeth. These veteran stockmen are feeling better now, and things are coming their way at last. The great cleaning out of the ranges, which has been going on so steadily for the past six years, has had its effect and the shortage in range stock became decidedly apparent.

But it must not be thought that the coming boom in cattle will in any way partake of the nature of the mad rush of 1883-4. Too many millions were sunk in that bubble, and the heavy loss incident too recent to expect capital to flow into the reviving industry. The unsophisticated one who still treasures up shares of some defunct cattle company as a souvenir of folly, will not furnish the money for any cattle scheme. The men of experience who have kept in the business will be the ones who will carry it on to success and the needed cash can only be obtained by those who have stood by the sinking ship and maintained good bankable credit.

Circumstances have brought a complete change in the successful conduct of the cattle business in the West. The old hurrah days, when to brand and turn loose, to gather and ship, to sell and carouse were the principal features of a stockman's life; when the cowboy with a good eye to spot a maverick and a ready six-shooter to prove his employer's title was in great demand; when the poor skinny cows were put out to starve on a bleak mesa near an alkali mud-hole; when the great spring round-up was considered a bigger event than a presidential election; when big corporations fenced in the universe and called it theirs; when the man who fed a little alfalfa to his brutes was called a tenderfoot.

All these things have gone by, and the coming successful cattle grower of the West will be the one who uses judgment and common sense in his methods. Forage is raised in immense quantities, and alfalfa has solved the question of profitable stock-raising in the West. The herds are not so large as in former times, but under better control, are of better grade and are fed and cared for in the winter. So farewell to the old era and welcome the new. The West will furnish its regular quota of the meat food of the nation as in the past, but the method of production will be different, and the whole system has changed with the times. But neertheless the boom is on.

HARD LINES IN MONTANA.

M. E. Millner, one of the heaviest cattle owners in the state, was interviewed by a reporter of the Great Falls Tribune recently. Mr. Millner's main range is on the Shonkin, and he has a large number of cattle in Cascade county as well as in Valley, Tenton and Choteau. He said in substance:

"The cattle business in northern Montana is getting to be so risky and is subject to so many drawbacks and discouragements that many of the principal stockmen are going out of the business.

"The cattle business would be immensely profitable were it not for three drawbacks, bad winters, wolves and cattle thieves, known as 'rustlers.' The first of these is the dispensation of providence which the cattle man accepts with what philosophy he can. Three times in the last fifteen years my herds have been decimated by severe weather which caused a loss of 50 per cent or more of my stock. The other two causes are supposed to be within control of man and therefore susceptible of improvement. The loss from wolves has been estimated as high as 25 per cent of the calves in late years, but owing to the new bounty act these pests are being exterminated rapidly and the loss will be considerably less in the future.

"However, what has been gained from the extermination of four-legged thieves has been more than offset by the depredations of two-legged thieves or cattle rustlers. Up to within a few years ago this form of loss did not amount to much, but recently regular gangs have been at work and the loss is very heavy. Something must be done to break it up, and the cattlemen will either have to devise some means of doing this or go out of the business. They are now about to consider the matter and see what can be done. It is hard under the laws to convict for this offence, and many obstacles are thrown in the cattleman's way. In this respect, however, Cascade county has a good reputation with cattlemen, and it is their opinion that less rustling is done in this county than any other cattle county in the state. The cattle industry is one of the great industries of the state, but unless something is done to prevent wholesale stealing it will soon be a thing of the past."

Receipts of Texas cattle continue remarkably light, and indications are that they will be on the balance of the season, says the Chicago Drovers Journal. The fed cattle supply is pretty well exhausted and the demand for feeders at home is to strong to allow much shipping of this class. Under the old-time system of marketing grass cattle receipts at this time of the year were very heavy, but that they will be very light this month is very evident. Unless more Texas cattle arrive than were received in July receipts will be the lightest for August for fifteen years. It is generally believed that supplies from Texas will be still shorter next year for the state has been well scoured to secure this year's crop. How long it will take Texas to develop her former supplies no one can tell, but it will surely be many years before the year's total sent to this market will reach 700,000 head.

CATTLE.

I will say when we turn hogs in our corn as mentioned (about July 1), we also turn in with them some 1 and 2-year-old steers, and when the corn in the fields has been consumed they are then put in the winter feed lot and kept on a full feed of corn until ready for market, which will be about December 15 for the 2-year-olds, and April 1 for the others, or getting them on the market at 2 and 3 1-2 years old. This can be done with good hay and bloods.

This way of feeding is not generally approved of by tax assessors, but there is no doubt about the benefit to the farmer and stock raiser.

M. R. H.

A young woman will shortly enter the live stock commission business at the Kansas City stock yards and that city will number among its business firms an institution both novel and interesting. Miss Jennie M. Goodwin will open an office at the Live Stock Exchange under the title of "Jennie M. Goodwin, Live Stock Commission Merchant." Miss Goodwin, who is known to live stock men all over the West as the "American Girl," is a native of Tennesssee, and is 23 years of age. Six years ago she commenced working at the yards as a stenographer for the American Commission company, and remained with the company until it was succeeded by the Campbell Commission company. She is the first woman in the United States, if not in the world, to handle a business of the kind.

COTTONSEED STEERS.

Indications seem to point to a condition, or rather change of condition, for which the cattle feeder of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and other corn producing states might do well to prepare himself. There is a very notable shortage in recepits of grass cattle from Texas at this market. This is not all due to shortage or poor condition of cattle in the Lone Star state. Texas has a fairly large percentage of a normal cattle supply. Cottonseed feeding is a booming industry in that state. Feeders made plenty of money last winter and wherever possible the cattle that have hitherto come off of grass in the summer season are being held back to be finished on cottonseed this fall and winter and they will be a factor in the market after the grass season has ended. We do not anticipate any plethora of ripe cattle during the coming fall and winter and believe that profitable prices will prevail but the native is not going to have the entire field to himself after the range season is ended. That day is past, at least for the present. The cottonsed steer will be in evidence this fall and winter, sure, and the native feeder might as well prepare to meet him.—Chicago Stockman.

CATTLE STEALING.

A special from Washington, Collingsworth county, Texas, says: "The latter part of last week some parties stole and drove out of the Diamond Tail pasture about seventy-five head of cattle. They were pursued by the cowboys and trailed into Collingsworth county. Here the pursuers were joined by the sheriff, and made a thorough search for the cattle and thieves. They followed the trail and found an improvised corral in a deep canyon where the cattle were held. Near the corral they found a number of cows with their throats cut, supposed to have been killed by the thieves.

The rangers have been with the searching party, who are still scouring the country. Up to date they have succeeded in finding a part of the cattle scattered over the range, which leads to the supposition that the thieves were so closely pressed by the pursuers that they turned the cattle loose on the range. New developments are expected daily.

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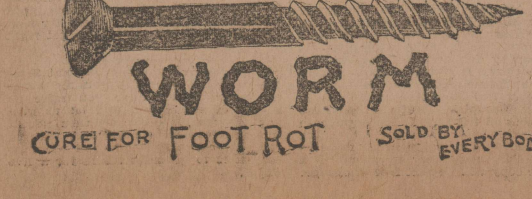
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LYON'S SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT
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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

There have been so few hogs on the market this week that they are scarcely worth noting. There was an advance in receipts of cattle, but there was no change in prices. About the most interesting thing in connection with the yards now is the near completion of the street car bridge across the river, and sometime in September the cars will run from the city direct to the hotel.

Hogs have gone off about 10@15c, tops being quoted at $4.40@4.50; light hogs, $4@4.25.

AMONG THE SELLERS.

W. C. Baker, Llano, 76 hogs.
F. B. Fields, Naples, 41 cattle.
E. O. Farmer, Aledo, 40 cattle.
Bogart & Meyers, Tarrant county, 156 cattle.
H. C. Edrington, Fort Worth, 496 cattle.
J. C. Thatcher, Tarrant county, 3 hogs.
G. W. Gann, Tarrant county, 38 cattle.
W. J. Smith, Tarrant county, 41 cattle.
J. M. Buck, Tarrant county, 9 cattle.
Ed Farmer, Parker county, 277 cattle.
J. C. Smith, county, 38 cattle.
Wm. Getzendaner, Ellis county, 40 cattle.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, August 13, 1895.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The short supply of Texas cattle becomes more pronounced as the season advances. The run last week was only 5500 against 5400 the previous week, and 7500 for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for Texas cattle is good and many more could be used than are coming. Prices have remained steady and firm although values on similar grades of natives and Westerns have receded some.

The total supply of cattle is running a good deal behind a year ago, yet so far this year Westerns have been on the increase.

There is no use looking for liberal supplies of Texas or native cattle the balance of this year or next year, either, for that matter. It will take some time to stock the country with its usual crop of cattle and for that reason Texas cattlemen ought to feel very much encouraged at the prospects.

Not much cow stuff is coming from Texas, for not much of it can be spared when there is such a need of breeding stock. The trend of the general cattle trade is still upward for anything desirable and we believe that prices will continue to advance. The following sales were made since a week ago:

33 cows	700 at	$2 30
60 cows	696 at	2 32 1-2
18 cows	918 at	2 50
29 cows	793 at	2 65
456 calves	163 at	4 15
50 steers	815 at	3 10
207 steers	818 at	3 25
154 steers	1041 at	3 40
249 steers	1025 at	3 50
85 steers	1101 at	3 80
201 steers	916 at	3 30
227 steers	942 at	3 35
198 steers	930 at	3 40
172 steers	1110 at	4 35
87 steers	975 at	3 50
64 cows	473 at	2 50

Last week's sheep supply was the largest in many months. The demand was fair but not commensurate with the run, and values dropped back 25c to 40c on about all kinds of sheep.

There is a firm tone to the trade at present, but a liberal run for a day or two would again weaken the market. No Texas sheep have been received lately, but a good many Westerns are coming in. Natives sell at $1.75 to $3.75; bulk from $2.30 to $3.50; Westerns from $2.75 to $3.30; Texas from $2.50 to $3; lambs from $3 to $5.50; bulk of good lambs from $4.90 to $5.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards.

Choice shipping steers	$ 3.20@ 3.60
Common to fair shipping steers	2.75@ 3.00
Choice fat cows	2.25@ 2.50
Common to fair cows	1 80@ 2.10
Choice veal calves	3.00@ 3.50
Common to fair veal calves	2.00@ 2.50
Bulls	1.25@ 1.75
Stags	1.25@ 1.75
Yearlings	7.00@10.00
Milch cows	20.00@30.00
Choice fat hogs	4.00@ 4.20
Common stock hogs	4.00@ 4.15
Choice stock hogs	4.25@ 4.75
Choice fat muttons	2.50@ 2.75

All classes of good fat stock scarce and find ready sale.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

An unusually large supply of cattle was offered today resulting in weakness for undesirable kinds. Good to choice native beeves firm, others slow at decline of 10c per 100 pounds. Common to extra choice native steers in demand at $3.75@6.00; sales principally at $4.50@5.50, few really choice cattle offered. Stockers and feeders trade brisk, good feeding cattle firm $3.50@4.00; common stockers lower, ordinary lots $2.30. There was a big supply of cows and heifers and canning lots were slow and 10c lower; choice butchers' kinds active and steady. Cows, $1.00@1.25 for the poorest, up to $3.25@3.75 for choice. Bulls in the usual demand at $1.75@3.50, and veal calves in fair supply and good demand once more at $4.75@5.75. Western range cattle in good request, prices largely 10c lower except for choice droves, offerings were large. Sales were on a basis of $3.50@4.90 for steers and $2.60@4.05 for cows and heifers. Texans were unchanged.

About 18,000 hogs were received and the receipts for the first half of the week amount to nearly 51,000 head, an increase of more than 18,000 as compared with corresponding time last week. About 5000 hogs that changed hands brought $4.40@4.65; the average being poorer than usual. Heavy hogs $4.20@4.70; mixed $4.30@4.80; light weights, $4.60@4.90; singeing lots meeting with a limited demand at $5.00@5.15.

About 17,000 sheep arrived today and trade was quite animated but prices showed weakness except for more desirable flocks. Common to choice native sheep were in demand at $2.00@4.00, the bulk of sales at $2.75@3.00, and westerners brought $2.50@3.75; shipping lambs were in good demand at $3.00@5.40; principally at $4.75@5.25.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 7900; shipments, 300. Market weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.50@3.90; Texas cows, $2.00@2.50; beef steers, $2.55@5.75; native cows, $1.30@3.05; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.15; bulls, $1.75@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 1400. Market 5c to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, $4.40@4.70; heavies, $4.25@4.50; packers, $4.50@4.90; mixed, $4.40@4.70; lights, $4.55@4.80; yorkers, $4.70@4.80; pigs, $4.55@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 1200; market slow, barely steady. Lambs, $4.00@5.10; muttons, $2.75@3.40.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1400; market easier and some sales lower, but within range. Dressed beef and shipping steers, $4.25@5.75; light to good butcher steers, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.00; cows and mixed stuff, $2.00@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 400; market 10c lower and slow. Heavies, $4.40@4.75; mixed, $4.25@4.60; light, $4.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2200; shipments, 100; market weak. Natives $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.00@4.50; Southwestern sheep, $2.00@3.25.

HUBBARD BROS.' CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter says Liverpool telegraphs spot cotton in good demand, sales 12,000 bales; middling, 7 15-16@7 3-8c last year.

Cables from Liverpool report another day of active fluctuation, although the net result as shown by quotations has not been great. They say that a large business has been done in spots and that spinners are behind in their holdings of cotton, which will be increased. Vague rumors come of a further bearish circular from New Orleans. The early decline in Liverpool followed by the quick recovery of the loss was a great surprise to our market, and on the opening an advance of 8 points was at once made. October 7.38@7.39, an improvement of 7.42 on buying orders marked the highest price of the forenoon, and at midday quotations are 7.33@7.34. The feeling of the trade was principally bearish in view of the government weather report, which shows a general improvement except in Southwest Texas. Telegrams from New Orleans say Galveston reports from twenty stations report clear weather, very hot. Houston, Galveston, Dallas, San Antonio, Waco and Austin all clear and warm. Paris, Texas, only slight damage from boll worms reported from any section, rather dry, crop fully an average. Central Texas better than North. Heavy selling apparently for New Orleans account is noted this morning. These telegrams may furnish an indication. Large purchases in New Orleans yesterday by the older "bull" party are reported. The following here, which is bearish, is timid, as the recent advance caught many in the trade unawares. The market closed steady, and we can see no reason to change our opinion regarding further advances. Receipts will be crop, and crop accounts show no improvement. Spot sales were 1145 for consumption, market steady; middling quoted at 7 9-16c, last 7c.

New York Prices.

New York, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling 7 9-16c; net receipts none; gross 7 bales; forwarded 7 bales; sales 1145 bales, all spinners; stock 169,078 bales.

Total today—Net receipts 142; exports Great Britain, 5165; stock 310,173 bales.

Consolidated — Net receipts 1289; Great Britain, 5396; continent 255.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,912,076; Great Britain, 3,434,578; France, 775,344; continent, 2,420,205.

Liverpool Spot.

Liverpool, August 14.—Cotton—Spot Increased demand, prices higher. American middling fair, 4 17-32d; good middling, 4 3-32d; middling, 3 15-16d; low middling, 3 13-16d; good ordinary, 3 11-16d; ordinary, 3 1-2d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included 13,800 American. Receipts 1000, including 200 American.

Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling L. M. C., August 3 58-64d; August and September, 3 58-64d; September and October, 3 59-64d; October and November, 3 60-64d; November and December, 3 61-64d; December and January, 3 62-64d; January and February, 4d; February and March, 4 1-64@2-64d; March and April, 4 3-64d; April and May, 4 4-64@4 5-64d.

New York Spot.

New York, Aug. 14.—Cotton—Spot closed steady; middling uplands 7 9-16c; middling gulf, 7 15-16c; sales, 1145 bales.

Futures closed steady. Sales, 174,100 bales. January, 7.50; February, 7.55; March, 7.60; August, 7.28; September, 7.28; October, 7.24; November, 7.39; December, 7.45.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, August 14.—Cotton futures steady. Sales 53,300 bales. August 7.14; September, 7.14@7.15; October, 7.17@7.18; November, 7.15@7.16; December, 7.20@7.21; January, 7.25@7.26; February, 7.30@7.32; March, 7.36@7.38; April, 7.41@7.43.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, August 14.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-8c. Net and gross receipts 32 bales; Great Britain 4200 bales; coastwise 380 bales; sales 100; stock 79,300 bales.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling 7c. Sales 143 bales; receipts 33 bales; exports none; stock 10,002 bales.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14.—Cotton better. Middling 7 1-8c; receipts, 114 bales; shipments, 33 bales; stock, 12,506 bales.

The Wool Market.

Boston, August 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: New York, Boston and Philadelphia and in fact all domestic wool markets during the past week have been generally inactive as far as demand is concerned. It is quite certain that prices in the majority of transactions have been on a parity with those received three weeks ago. In the meanwhile as trade is pursuing its steady course, stock is arriving from London and from western points and wool merchants are getting their stock in shape for the fall trade. It is quite generally anticipated that the months of September and October will find many of the more prominent manufacturers in a position where necessity will compel them to come to the market to help up depleted stock. The sales in three markets, Boston, New York and Philadelphia amount to 5,344,200 pounds, against 6,925,750 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Boston sales amounted to 2,323,200 pounds. The market is quiet, steady and firm. In the distribution on such trade as obtains at present domestic wools are holding their own with such foreign sorts as theoretically adapted to similar purposes.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—Wool steady and firm but without quotable change.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat closed below yesterday; cash, 66 3-4c; August, 66 5-8c; September, 67 1-8c; December, 69 3-8c.

Corn—Cash, steady at 36c; September advanced early to 37 1-2c and closed at 36 1-4c; December closed at 27 3-8c.

Oats—Cash firm at 19c; September, 19 1-2c bid; May, 23c.

Rye lower to sell, 40c bid. Flaxseed active; sales, 35 cars at $1.06. Timothy seed firm at $4.30. Cornmeal quiet at $1.85@1.95. Bran held at 64c, east track. Hay firm for best grades; dull for poor; prairie, $6.00@8.00; timothy, $10.00@14.00; $16.00@17.00 for old. Butter steady; dairy, 18@19c. Eggs steady at 11 2-2c. Whisky quiet at $1.22. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Pork steady at $9.75. Lard lower; prime, $5.75; choice, $5.90. Bacon shoulders, $6.12 1-2; longs, $6.75; ribs, $6.87 1-2; shorts, $7.00. Dry salt meats, boxed, shoulders, $5.37 1-2; longs, $5.75; ribs, $5.87 1-2; shorts, $6.00. Receipts, flour, 2000; wheat, 79,000; corn, 12,000; oats, 28,000. Shipments, flour, 5000; wheat, 19,000; corn, 21,000; oats, 3000.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14.—Wheat, 1-2c higher. No. 2 hard, 65 1-2@66c; No. 2 red, 70c; rejected, 51@53c.

Corn 1-2c higher. No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33 3-4@34c.

Oats—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 18 1-2@19c; No. 2 white, 20c.

Flaxseed steady. August, 97c; September, 95c.

Hay firm. Timothy, $9.50@11; prairie, $6.00@6.50.

Butter—Steady. Creamery, 14 1-2@15c; dairy, 12@14c.

Eggs—Firm, 10c.

Receipts—Wheat, 24,000; corn, 48,000; oats, 4000.

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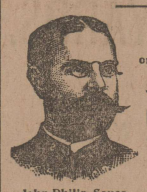


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Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Represented by R. N. Graham, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. P. Murshison, Amarillo, Tex.

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FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY!

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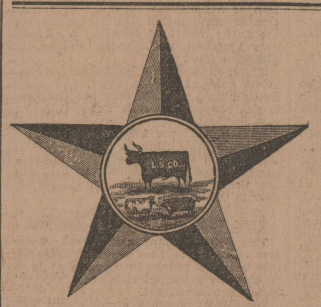
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A new firm of old stockmen; the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

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WILLIAMSON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Farmers' Institute of Williamson county met at Georgetown last Thursday and remained in session three days, and from the time of opening to the closing hour was a clear demonstration of the great good which comes from such organizations. Would space permit, the entire program would be given, as the writer who has attended many meetings of agriculturists has never been present when as much real practical information was brought to light and disseminated as was the case in this instance.

The progress of this institute is a clear refutation of the often-made assertion that Texas farmers are hard to interest in work of this class. This one has been organized several years, and each year has witnessed an increase in its growth until now men interested in advanced agriculture are attracted to its meetings from all over the state. Commensurate with the growth of the institute has been the development of agriculture, and the one-idea system of farming so prevalent in other and more populous parts of the state has long since taken its departure from Williamson county, and in its place is found diversified and intensive methods, to the plainly apparent advantage of all concerned.

The display of products at Georgetown was something worth going miles to see. All of the fruits it is possible to grow in that latitude were shown in great abundance and perfection. There were vegetables in profusion, and butter such as brings gilt-edged prices in the cities. All of the forage crops were represented in sheaf and bale, and as for corn, nobody ever saw anything like that on exhibition in the hall. Cotton also came in for its meed of attention. The ladies' department showed a great collection of fine bread, delicious cakes, with jams, preserves and jellies that would tempt grown men to depredate the pantries holding them, much less small boys. There were some elegant specimens of fancy needle work and some very fine art specimens done in oil and crayon, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The business men of Georgetown offered a liberal list of premiums and every display came in for something. The good-natured rivalry engendered in competing for the different prizes was a happy incentive toward striving for perfection, and in no part of Texas is there a more intelligent or more prosperous lot of agriculturists than those who live in Williamson county. It is conceded by all that their advanced condition is attributable to the work of this institute, and if its equal was in existence in every farming county in the state, there is no computing how much it would mean in increased wealth to Texas.

There were a great many addresses made before the institute, and from the interest taken and the questions asked, it was evident that they were appreciated and of great benefit. Carefully prepared and scientific addresses were made by Prof. Price, the horticulturist of the Texas experiment station; by Prof. Clayton, the agriculturist of the same institution; Dr. Cline of Galveston, chief of the Texas weather bureau, and Prof. Mally of Hulen, ex-assistant entomologist of the department of agriculture, all of which were well received. State Agricultural Commissioner Rose delivered a splendid practical address, his subject being, "Corn and Cotton." Before introducing his theme he made a strong argument in support of the establishment of a state board of agriculture charged with the organization of working farmers' institutes all over the state, saying that the present appropriation for his department could be used to a better advantage for that purpose than for publishing aged and often unreliable statistics, as is now being done. The editor of this paper delivered an address on "Diversified Agriculture." Prof. Hewitt of Georgetown spoke of "Horse-shoeing and Its Uses and Abuses," bringing out many new and important points.

But the real meat of the entire institute work was contained in the practical talks by such men as Evans of Hutto, Shell of Georgetown and Dr. Archer, who knows more about bees and their culture than is contained in the books. President Faubion is a host of practical information within himself, but was denied the privilege of talking to any extent, as he was busy presiding. The people of Williamson county owe Mr. Faubion a debt they can never repay. There were a number of earnest, well-informed men present whose addresses were not heard by the writer, as part of his time was taken in passing on the exhibits.

Such men as those mentioned—especially F. A. Evans of Hutto and J. H. Faubion of Leander, are what make the Williamson County Farmers' Institute the success it is, and if others are organized in Texas it will require just such men to do the work. They are of the people who need the information, have the practical, every-day information and are specially capacitated to organize and carry on practical farmers' institutes. When once started there is never any trouble in securing speakers on all subjects pertaining to agriculture, but in getting started is where the difficulty lies.

Following is President Faubion's address delivered at the opening of the institute:

It is with a considerable degree of pride that I now call to order the fifth annual Farmers' Institute, and, looking backward over the past and contemplating the present, I feel very much gratified.

I feel proud of the success of our institutes in the past and the bright outlook for the future. Our most sanguine workers could not hope for the phenomenal growth that other organizations of farmers have attained in the past in our state. We have no places of profit or great honor in our organization. There is no place in farmers' institutes that may be used as a stepping-stone for the ambitious and scheming politician, and we are deprived of their services and their influence, whatever that may be.

There is no enterprise nor speculation, either as a principal feature or as a side show, to attract those who want to grow suddenly rich, or, in other words, to get something for nothing; in fact, there is nothing connected with farmers' institutes but good, honest, patriotic work, which is rewarded by the consciousness of having done some good for the people of our common country, and without hope of individual gain or pecuniary reward. There is no cohesiveness in institutes more than a desire to improve ourselves, in our chosen occupation and to impart the knowledge we gain from experience to our co-workers. No one is asked to join, for it is free to all. No one has to be initiated and none dismissed. Our meetings are free to all who have an interest in our work, either directly or indirectly, and if after you find you do not like farmers' institutes you do not have to settle up and take a demit, but just get up and go. But we find those who come and participate become interested and remain with us.

We feel proud of the attention our work in Williamson county is attracting, and hope that still greater interest may be created in the minds of the people of Texas, and that every county in the state may have its annual institute, and that every neighborhood will in a few years have a local institute. While I am in the main opposed to passing resolutions at institute meetings, yet I desire to call your attention to two matters that require some expression at this meeting.

Every citizen of Texas ought to be proud of our Agricultural and Mechanical college and experiment station, for they are doing a great work for the young men of our state, but not near so much good as it is possible for them to do. There should be some way for making known to the agricultural people what is accomplished at the college and station other than sending out bulletins that only reach a few people. The proper way to reach the people with valuable experiments that are being made would be through lectures by the faculty of the college and officers of the station at institutes, and provisions should be made for salaries and expenses for the lecturers by our legislature.

We have a bureau of agriculture in our state that could be made of great value to our people with the expenditure of only a small amount more of money in addition to that already expended. Our commissioner of agriculture should be a practical farmer, as is the present commissioner, and should be placed in charge of the institute work of the whole state, and lecturers (those from the college and experiment station) should be under his direction, subject at all times to his control. He should have sufficient money given him to employ other lecturers, when those already under his direction were unable to meet the demands for their services.

And instead of reports filled with dry statistics repeated from year to year let the commissioner get the best lectures and papers that are read at the various institutes and compile them and send them out, and the whole country will receive two dollars' worth for every dollar expended in this way. It is upon these two points that the institute will be justified in asking for legislation, and it is my opinion that the bill introduced by Senator Bowser at the last session of the legislature is, to say the least, looking in the right direction.

The farmers, gardeners and horticulturists of Williamson county have reason to be thankful for the bountiful harvest before them, and they are, as a general thing, coming through the year in a manner creditable to their economical management, and that will have a telling effect upon business affairs generally. Hard times and low prices are blessings in disguise, and those who profit by what they learn and take pains to learn when such opportunities as farmers' institutes present themselves, will come through with colors flying, and well prepared to meet hard times when they come again, as they certainly will.

With the hope that this will be the best institute ever held in our county, and that the good work is only beginning, I now declare the institute ready for business.

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

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 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.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

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

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

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

Better than

any other: 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	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

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

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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	130,887	15,985	1,959
1886	144,457	290,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	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	733,136	1,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

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

All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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

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

THE

QUEEN & CRESCENT

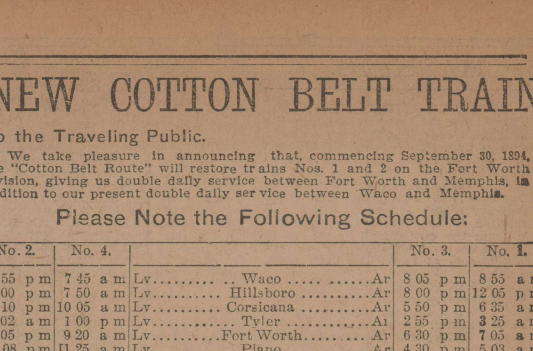
ROUTE.

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

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

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

T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas.
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SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

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

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

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CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

Te following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending August 6, 1895, as reported by The American Jersey Catile club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Colonel Jenkins, 30,853—C. H. Faires to T. O. Kerr, Muldoon.

Duke of Caldwell, 41,271—J. K. Moore to Mrs. A. T. Orchard, Luling.

Harvey Mathews, 41,370—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Kaiser of Muenster, 39,921—P. P. McDermont to B. Wiesman, Muenster.

Press Reynolds, 41,369—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Pursuer, 39,946—R. T. Bradshaw to F. J. Reynolds, Schulenburg.

Rioser of Lakeside, 41,232 — R. C. Campbell to T. L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.

Signal Oak, 36,113—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to W. W. Johnson, Fairfield.

Talaey's Dude, 29,438—M. V. Vtughn to D. C. Darroch, Morris Ranch.

Annie Reynolds, 78,843—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Bloom of Lakeside, 106,729 — R. C. Campebll to T. L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.

Corisande Pogis, 107,002—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Cream Label, 107,003—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahacie.

Cream Norine, 107,004 — P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Dora Darko, 101,541—E. C. Mitchell to J. M. Craver, Yantis.

Duchess of Tupelo, 41,751—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Eva Tormentor of Lawn, 88,190—W. R. Spann to E. T. Loughborough, Dallas.

Forty-More, 90,836—E. C. Mitchell to J. M. Craver, Yantis.

Irene Blair, 64,804—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxachie.

Joy of Lakeside, 84,318—R. C. Campbell to T. L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.

Juanita Harris, 87,526—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Match, 31,076—R. C. Campbell to T. L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.

Miss Marguerita, 107,001—P. P. Reynolds to Mrs. M. B. Mathews, Waxahachie.

Princess Colt, 59,590—W. B. Montgomery W. R. Bright, Corsicana.

Ruth D. St. Heller, 63,551—W. B. Montgomery to W. R. Bright, Corsicana.

ART OF MILKING.

All have learned from experience that the yield of milk from a cow, and even to a large extent the quality of the same, depends very much on the manner in which she is milked. Confining our attention at this point to the actual handling of the teats for the forcing out of the milk, there are four ways that may be adopted, though two of them may be combined at the one operation, said Mr. Primrose McConnell at the recent meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' association. These four are—(a) stripping, (b) squeezing, (c) wet method, (d) dry method. In the stripping method the fingers and thumb are forcibly drawn down the teat and the milk squirted out; but the operator resembles a man at the pump from the way in which his arms, elbows and shoulders are moveing, and he sometimes gives one the idea that he is drowing the milk down from the very horns of the cow.

The squeezing method (or "nievling," as it is called in Scotland) is infinitely superior. In it the operator grasps the teat and squeezes it only, without any pulling—the arms and elbows never moving. There is no jerking and no cessation of the sound, for the stream is started from the one teat before it is stopped to take a new hold at the other. The wet or dry method may either of them be employed combined with either of the two others above mentioned. Cows, in a state of nature, are wet-milked; they are wet-nurses to their own calves, which in the act of sucking wet the teat—and a great many more times daily than in the case of hand-milking. In practice, even if dry milking were desirable it is impossible to obtain milkers who can use this method, and we have to put up with such as we can obtain.

Cleanliness of the milk is a great desideratum to be aimed at, and for this end some recommend that the udders be wiped or brushed before milking begins. In conenction with the operation of milking two points are gentleness and quickness; indeed, of the two quickness is the chief, for a quick worker can seldom be a bad one. Milking should be done quickly, quietly and thoroughly. Cows should be milked indoors; it is more comfortable for them and for the attendants to do so, while they can be more easily fed with whatever extra food they are getting. Cows should be milked twelve hours apart, but an hour or so backward or forward in the time is really of little consequence so long as it is kept to regularly. There can be little doubt that the milking of cows has done a very great deal towards the development of their milking power. In a state of nature a comparatively small quantity of milk is required by the calf, and is drawn out at irregular intervals.

All have learned from experience that the yield of milk from a cow, and even to a great extent the quality of the same, depends very much on the manner in which she is milked. Confining our attention at this point to the actual handling of the teats for the forcing out of the milk, there are four ways that may be adopted, though two of them may be combined at the one operation, said Mr. Primrose McConnell at the recent meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' association. These four are—(a) stripping, (b) squeezing, (c) wet method, (d) dry method. In the stripping method the fingers and thumb are forcibly drawn down the teat and the milk squirted out; but the operator resembles a man at the pump from the way in which his arms, elbows and shoulders are moving and he sometimes gives one the idea that he is drawing the milk down from the very horns of the cow.

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TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau—Weather-crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m., August 12, 1895.

The outlook for cotton is very poor except over Northwest Texas, where it reported that the plant is doing fairly well. The dry weather is hastening the opening of the bolls and causing the plant to shed its leaves, blooms and in some localities small bolls. Rain is needed badly over the southwestern portion of the state. The stalk has taken on a rank growth in some places over North Texas where there have been late rains, and it is reported that in some fields boll worms and sharpshooters are doing damage, while in other places the damage from these sources is not any greater than in former years. A general rain would improve the prospect of the crop considerably, as the showers during the past week were not general and not sufficient for the crop. Some picking is being done over the southern and central portions of the state, and it is reported that picking will be general in some localities over Southwest Texas by the close of next week. Picking is unusually late.

Corn is about all matured, and the crop is good and the yield will be splendid.

The rain over the east coast district has been beneficial to the rice crop.

Sorghum cane is about all saved, and was generally a good crop. A large forage crop has been saved and the weather was favorable for this work.

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.

5 TON SCALES $60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

THE GREAT
Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

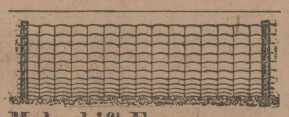
Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

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



Makeshift Fences Make Shiftless Farmers

Not only that, but they have a demoralizing effect on the live stock of the farm. Here is a sample. Three respectable looking cows, in a good sized pasture, each cow with a yoke on her neck as large as a hen-coop. Comfortable outfit for hot weather!! That farmer has evidently been monkeying with fences "just as good as the Page."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MRS. E. DUCORT. P. GOGGIA.
DALLAS TENT, AWNING AND MATTRESS CO,
Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Beddings, Tarpaulins, Wagon Sheets, etc. Feathers renovated. 653 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.



THE DELAWARE.

FORT WORTH'S
NEW HOTEL,

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

McLEAN & MUDGE,
Proprietors.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

No. 1 x	No. 3 o	No. 5 n		No. 2 o	No. 4 x	No. 6 o
11:49	8:00	5:00	Lv Weatherford Ar	9:17	1:00	10:00
12:49	6 22	6:00	Ar Mineral Wells Lv	7:45	3:00	9:00

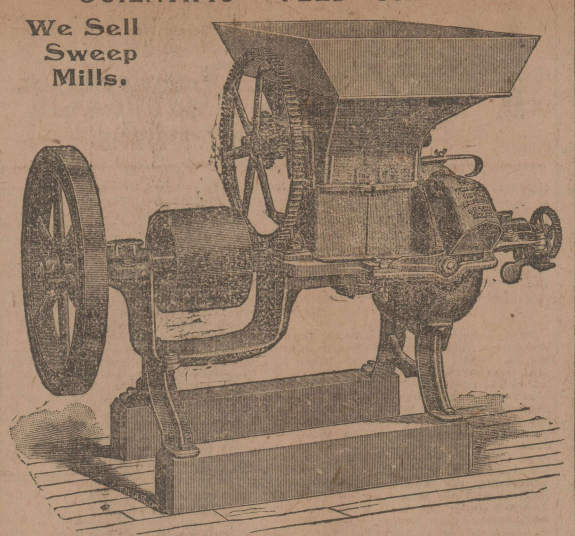
Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central time.

xDaily.
oDaily except Sunday.
nSunday only.

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

"SCIENTIFIC" FEED GRINDER.

We Sell Sweep Mills.



WILL GRIND EAR CORN WITH OR WITHOUT SHUCK, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, SEPARATELY OR MIXED. Write,

Keating Implement and Machinery Co., State Agents.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Good Enough Sulky Plow

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

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

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

Write for price. Come and see us.

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

DYEING AND CLEANING RIGHT.

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

LEACHMAN'S
Dallas Steam Laundry and Dye Works
AGENTS WANTED. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Sherman Commercial Nursery,
21st YEAR.

THE BEST of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery or park. Write for new catalogue. Attractive prices. Express paid to your door.
JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex.
Successor to A. W. & J. S. Kerr.

L. P. ROBERTSON, Undertaker.
THOS. WITTEN, Livery.

Robertson & Witten,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

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

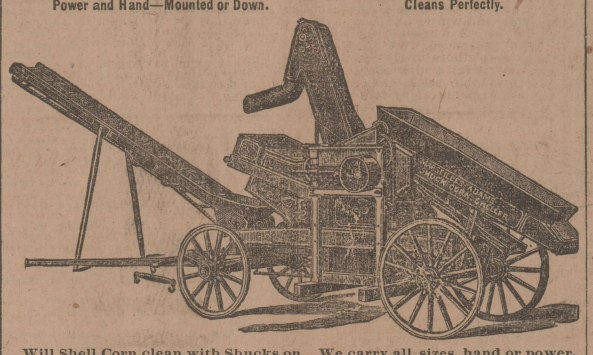


S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,
Makers of the
PUEBLO SADDLE,
PUEBLO, COL.
Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

THE MARSEILLES SHUCK SHELLER

Power and Hand—Mounted or Down. Cleans Perfectly.



Will Shell Corn clean with Shucks on. We carry all sizes, hand or power. Complete Power Outfits, with Cob Stacker and Bagger, for Steam, or with Two, Four, Six or Eight Horse Power, Mounted or Down.

Make Money by Shelling your Corn. Save freight and keep the Cobs for fuel. For particulars write

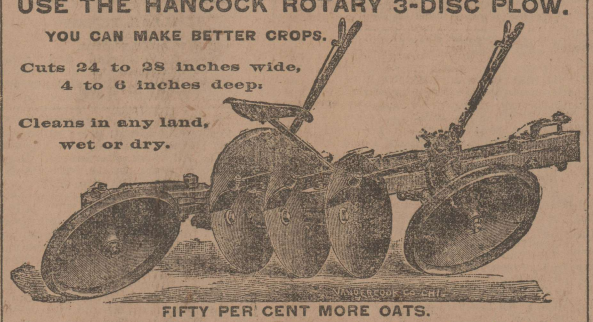
KEATING I. & M. CO., State Agents,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

USE THE HANCOCK ROTARY 3-DISC PLOW.

YOU CAN MAKE BETTER CROPS.

Cuts 24 to 28 inches wide, 4 to 6 inches deep.

Cleans in any land, wet or dry.



FIFTY PER CENT MORE OATS.

TERRELL, TEXAS, June 21, '95.

MR. C. A. KEATING, President Disc Plow Co.

DEAR SIR:—The superiority of your Disc Plow over the ordinary two-horse plow is plainly to be seen in my oat crop now ready to harvest. I prepared about half the land with the Disc Plow, and the other half in the old fashioned way. The yield per acre is fully fifty per cent greater in favor of the Disc Plow. I attribute it to the deeper plowing and better pulverizing of the ground by the Disc Plow.

I am, yours truly, J. S. GRINNAN.

Address TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.,
C. A. KEATING, PRESIDENT. DALLAS, TEXAS.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in

Cattle and Ranches

OFFICE, OPPOSITE DELAWARE,
Formerly Pickwick Hotel.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We no longer do a General Real Estate and Live Stock Commission business, but will in future handle Cattle and Cattle Ranches exclusively.

Give us full description, price, terms, etc., of any Cattle you may have for sale in lots of not less than 500. If your prices are reasonable we will send you a buyer.

If you are a buyer, advise us fully as to what you want. We can save you a lot of time and trouble by referring you to some one of our numerous clients who want to sell just the number and kind of cattle you want to buy.

We are well-equipped for handling our business and confidently believe we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us.

It is no trouble for us to answer letters, we therefore invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers, and respectfully ask our friends to call on us when in Fort Worth. Very truly,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co,

GEO. B. LOVING.....Pres. and M'g'r.
A. J. SANDEGARD.....Treasurer.
D. O. LIVELY.....Secretary.

Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel.

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

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Subscribers, Attention!

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

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

Subscribers who desire a change of address will please give both present and future postoffice.

In his address to the Williamson county farmers' institute President Faubion recommends that the legislature make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the professors of the state Agricultural and Mechanical college in traveling over the country delivering addresses to farmers' institutes, not yet in existence. Where institutes are already organized it is doubtlessly advantageous to have these technically versed gentlemen present, but the common folk who have the actual knowledge and experience are slow to accept precept from such a source. There are no set rules in agriculture except in a general way, and what might prove a success at the station under certain conditions would possibly prove a dismal failure in another locality. There is no question but what the state should encourage and foster agriculture, and it has been demonstrated that through working farmers' institutes is this best done, but more good will come from the published experience of one actual hard-pan working farmer than from a dozen polished efforts by professors. The man or men who organize and instruct farmers' institutes should be under the direction of a non-political state board of agriculture, as the first point to be gained is the confidence of the people. The nearest approach to absolute agricultural knowledge is with the farmers, and if properly encouraged it can be brought out and developed, but Mr. Faubion's plan would be found a failure.

No method has been found that will do as much toward the education of farmers along industrial lines as working farmers' institutes. Here the brightest minds and most successful men in the community meet and exchange practice and experience, and the older agricultural states, recognizing the good they do, appropriate money liberally for their organization and support. The most thorough farmers' institute in Texas is the one in Williamson county, which held a splendid session last week, and if the practical talks and addresses made there could be published in pamphlet form and put in the hands of all the farmers in Texas it would be more useful than the two-year-old statistics which are now sent out. It goes without saying that the farmers of Texas are in need of education, but not any more so than the politicians who regard any investment working toward the state's development as that much money wasted.

A propaganda of education on the need of smaller farms should be established in this state. No matter what a man's idea of land ownership is in other states when he comes to Texas he gets imbued with the belief that nothing less than a hundred acres of cultivated land will support him and his family, and when he buys he goes in debt for more land than he can usually pay out. The country of small farms is the country of the greatest agricultural wealth, and were all of Texas' big plantations cut up into forty-acre tracts there would be no necessity for lopping off useful appropriations and standing off warrants.

It has been some time since the cheerful scene of money begging investment was witnessed in Texas, but that is its present condition as applied to the cattle business. Banks and private concerns seem to regard cattle paper as very desirable security, and where a year ago it took a big deal and wide margins to attract a loan, anywhere from a carload of feeders to an immense range herd will now secure the solicitation of companies and individuals wanting action on their alleged hoard of wealth. There is no congestion of money in the Texas cattle business, and if other securities were considered as safe they could be realized on with equal readiness.

Every gin and mill in Texas should put in a feed grinder or crusher, as they will have the opportunity of keeping such machines constantly running through the feeding season. There will be a bigger demand for all kinds of feed-preparing machines in Texas this year than ever before, as feeders have realized that in order to get the quickest and cheapest results from feed products grinding or crushing is necessary. Manufacturers of this class of goods will find Texas a good field to cultivate, for when once their utility is demonstrated a regular demand will be established.

About one farm in every five hundred in this state numbers among its possessions a few hives of bees. Of course, they require a little care, but what is worth having demands attention. They cost practically nothing, and are the source of considerable revenue. A few gallons of honey preserved for home use makes a valuable addition to the winter diet, and it is a mystery why their culture is so much neglected in this state. No doubt the principal reason for this is that the people do not know how to raise and take care of them.

Itch for office is one of the most contagious and wide-spread diseases of the present decade, and despite the usually efficacious salve of returning prosperity, there appears to be no surcease from this pestiferous malady. If it shows a disposition to die out in certain localities, a lot of infected material is brought in, and the itch breaks out afresh. If there could be some method of quarantine applied which would cause those containing the germ to be restricted to each other's company, and prevent them from contaminating the people at large, the disease would soon spend itself for lack of material. The first symptom manifested is dissatisfaction, and this is usually aggravated by misrepresentation, which soon develops into a more virulent form, the best recognized evidence of which is running off at the mouth. Embargoed by foreign nations, it has spread over this country to an alarming extent, and, unless some method is found to check it, the future is filled with promise of ultimate destruction.

More yearling and two-year-old cattle will be put in the feed lots of Texas this season than in any five years previous. This is a big departure from old methods by the cattlemen of this state, as formerly nobody thought of marketing anything less than a three, unless for the northwestern ranges. It is hard to realize how complete is the change that has come over the Texas cattle industry. The big ranchman of former days looked with disdain on the "nester" and his crude, slow ways of acquiring wealth, and he no more thought of raising feed for the winter use of his cattle than he did of flying. Now the ranch without a sorghum, millet or other feed patch is a rare exception, and when the ranchman's cattle get to a marketable age he either makes arrangements to feed them himself or offers them for sale to the man who has raised feed or who makes a business of feeding. Of course there are, and will be for some time to come, range shipments, but in the abstract this method is a thing of the past.

Those who claim to know from actual expeerience say that feeders are selling for less than they did last year, and give as their reasons that feed is cheaper, the cattle much fatter, and by reason of the increased shortage, competition less. They also urge that as the laboring classes are all resuming work on increased pay, beef consumption will naturally enlarge, and thereby strengthen the demand. The shortened hog supply is also quoted as a favorable condition for the beef market. The other argument may hold good, but it must be remembered that under present methods, six or eight months is all the time necessary to put a new generation of hogs in the slaughter pens. It is to be hoped that everybody engaged in the cattle business will make money this year, for, with the exception of last season, they have gone through a long siege of losses.

The necessity of increased corn-crib capacity in Texas this fall will prove quite an item in the lumber business. It is safe to say that by actual waste and the unchecked ravages of the weevil, together with the larger field for its consumption, there will be little of the big corn yield go over as a surplus into the next crop. It has been demonstrated that brine and saltpeter sprinkled over the corn as it is being cribbed will keep out the weevil, as will also the use of bi-sulphate of carbon, which can be had at the drug store at small cost. The use of the former preventive adds feeding value to the shuck.

A canvass of the state just completed by a big live stock commission firm to ascertain the number of feeding steers for sale makes the total 129,896 head, the fewest for many years. The firm making the compilation claims that its list comprises 60 per cent of the three, four and five-year-old steers. This supports the Journal's estimate, which is that if everything available in the state is fed, and it is certain that this will be the case, the number will not exceed last year's feeding.

One big advantage the cattle feeder will have this year will be that his cattle are fat to start with, and seventy-five days should be sufficient to put them in first-class condition. Range cattle never were so fat at the time of year, and but little feed will be required to finish them. Considering the prices of all kinds of feed, a steer should be fully fattened this year at half the cost of last year's feeding.

Every farmer who farms is sure of a living, which is more than can be said of many of the other avocations of this busy world, but one of the greatest mistakes made is that almost anybody is fit for a farmer. A man who does not succeed at anything else will not make a good farmer, which accounts for so many failures in agriculture and the oft-repeated howl that farming does not pay.

In point of smallness of debt and ability to pay, the farmers of Texas are in better condition today than they have ever been, a condition which cannot be said to apply to some other agricultural sections. A great blessing was hidden in the apparent adversity which came in the shape of low-priced cotton last year, and the value of the lesson learned will make itself felt with growing force as time goes on.

Cattle will necessarily be high for at least five years to come, and with the exception of the plungers, those engaged in the business can safely expect to make money for that length of time. The established shortage, particularly of she cattle, and the amount of money invested in preparing beef for market precludes the possibility of permitting the market to get extremely low, a condition that can only be brought about by the supply exceeding the demand.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONAL.

H. S. Day of Dwight, Kan., a noted breeder of fine hogs, writes the Journal to strike out the time limit in his advertisement, saying: "I have a lot of young pigs, and still they come. I will send them to your people as long as they last. Corn and hogs are booming here now, and your people should boom the pigs instead of selling corn at 15 cents."

St. Joseph's Academy, at Sherman, a boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, is advertised on the second page of this issue. The well known high character of schools of this class is a sufficient warranty that young ladies consigned to its care will receive every attention possible, and Journal readers should write to the Sister Superior for terms.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado was in Fort Worth on a cattle deal Thursday. He predicts that the cotton crop in Texas will be fully a third short as compared with last year. He said: "The boll worms are doing an immense amount of damage in different parts of the state, and in South Texas the drouth is causing bolls and squares to shed terribly."

Jno. Bardwell of Ennis, a well to do cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Thursday and called at the Journal office. Said he would feed come cattle this year, but did not know how many. The Journal editor has known Mr. Bardwell since the early eighties and his visit was appreciated.

J. H. Payne of Denton, an old time and extensive cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Saturday on the lookout for a bunch of feeders. He said: "The cotton crop in Denton county is finer than I have ever seen it. If all the state has as good a crop as ours it will be immense."

A. P. Bush, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, came in from in from his ranch near Colorado City Monday to look after association business. He reports everything flourishing. Said that the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the association would take place in Fort Worth next Monday week.

Capt. J. K. White of Abilene, an old-time ranchman and farmer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to Austin county, where he went to look at some property with a view of making a trade. Said that everything in the Abilene country is flourishing this year.

John Dennis of Cisco, in sending in his renewal to the Journal, says: "I have 460 two and three-year-old steers for sale. They are good cattle. Price $20 around." Here is a chance for somebody to buy some feeders. See his advertisement in the "For Sale" column and write him for further particulars.

H. O. Samuell of Dallas, Tex., has advertised in the "For Sale" column of this issue some very fine Durham heifers which he offers at a bargain. Most of the heifers are with calf by a pedigreed bull. Look up the advertisement, and in writing mention the Journal.

N. E. Mosher & Son of Salisbury, Mo., proprietors of the celebrated Rock Quarry herd of Poland China hogs, and other fine stock, write the Journal that they have more black U. S. Wilkes and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in Missouri. Look up their advertisement and write for particulars.

Florence Hall, a well-to-do and popular cattleman of Gainesville, with herds in the Territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Kansas City. Mr. Hall is a member of the state sanitary commission, and it was intimated that his mission to Kansas City had something to do with the Texas quarantine.

J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs of the big cattle feeding firm of De Bord & Lackey was back in Fort Worth Tuesday, still on the hustle for feeders. Said the wash out after them this time and was going to get them before he returned home.

W. M. Beavers of Enid, O. T., was in the Journal office Tuesday, and announced that he had moved to Fort Worth to live. He is anxious to trade for some residence property and offers in exchange Oklahoma or Seymour realty.

H. B. Manly of Bellville, Austin county, a farmer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way home from a visit to Abilene, where he contemplates moving, provided he and Capt. White can make a deal they are now on.

J. B. Murrah of Goldthwaite, Tex., a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday and called at the Journal office. Mr. Murrah has a herd of cattle in the Territory near Elgin, Kan., and was on his way to look after them.

C. C. French, the efficient hustler for Evans-Snider-Buel company, was in Fort Worth Thursday from an extended stay in South Texas. He left town right away for new fields of action.

John W. Lovelady, who ably represents the Texas Live Stock Commission company at San Angelo, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Thursday.

Charles Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, left for Kansas City Tuesday night.

TO KEEP DOWN DISEASE.

The bureau of animal industry answers the question, what disposition should be made of the hogs during treatment for hog cholera and what sanitary measures should be adopted in addition to medical treatment? by saying that when the hogs are first found to be affected with hog cholera or swine plague, the lot or pen where they have been confined should be disinfected by lime, or by sprinkling with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. The animals should then all be moved to new quarters. If possible, the sick and apparently well should be separated before they are moved, and then put into different lots. This is not essential, but it is an aid to the treatment. The hogs should be kept in dry lots or pens where there is no mud, and, above all, no stagnant water. It is well to keep these lots disinfected by the free use of air-slacked lime or carbolic acid. It is not expected by this supplementary treatment that the hogs will be entirely removed from the influence and attacks of germs. This is not necessary. The number of germs which gain access to their bodies may be reduced by following this plan, however, that the vital force of the system, assisted by the medicine, is sufficient to overcome them. During this treatment the hogs gain a marked degree of immunity. No doubt this is the result of attacks of the disease from which they recover. This recovery is in spite of the continued infection of the premises, and even though the hogs have gone through the outbreak and are apparently well and thriving, new hogs added to the herd are liable to be attacked. For this reason five or six months should be allowed to pass before and new hogs are purchased and brought on the premises, or before any are sold to be put among other lots of hogs. Young pigs born under such conditions in some cases are able to resist infection, while in other cases they may suffer severely or die.

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



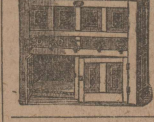
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Manufacturer of the Bartlett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc.
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Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.



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





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 19, 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.

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

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.

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, Texas, and information with stamp will be promptly furnished.

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.
2802 Market street, corner 28th, Galveston, Texas.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.
460 head of two and three-year-old steers. Good cattle. Price $20 around.
JOHN DENNIS, Cisco, Tex.

FOR SALE.
One hundred steers, about 1000 pounds average, and a car of hogs.
LUCAS & BURK, Nacogdoches, Tex.

FOR SALE—Fourteen Durham heifers, eleven two-year-olds, two yearlings, and one three-year-old, high grade Durham heifers, most of them with calf by pedigreed bull raised by Warfield of Lexington, Ky. H. O. SMALL, Box 249, Dallas, Tex.

Shorthorn Cattle Wanted.
We wish to buy 600 picked cows two to six years old, one half to three-quarter blood Shorthorn. Also some pure blooded Shorthorn and Devon bulls. Will buy all together or in car load lots. Address A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Texas. Box 787.

FOR SALE.
1000 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.

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.

$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.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF POland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM
C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.



WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA and Berkshire Swine upon one farm in the United States.

POLAND CHINAS
No expense has been spared in procuring foundation stock of the best and most fashionable strains.
INDIVIDUAL MERIT backed by good and well known pedigrees has been always insisted upon.



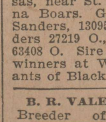
BERKSHIRES
We respectfully solicit a comparison with other herds as to quality and breeding, Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, whether they care to purchase or not, our herd of
HEREFORD CATTLE
Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more than a quarter of a century.
Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention.
H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD.
ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE,
J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 32,202. 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.

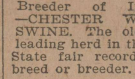
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D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.
GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.
BREEDERS OF PURE BRED
Percherons and French Coach Stallions
A fine list of which are for sale.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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.
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 Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize-winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

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

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

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

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.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

'BIN A FISHIN."

Many a time when 'twas gittin' late,
I've seed him a sneakin' thro' ther gate.
Throwin' back'ards an anxious glance,
At a jagged tear in the back o' his pants,
He'd bin fishin'.

Then he'd slide his pole, a crookedy lim',
Up on the roof of the old wood bin,
An' ther bait he'd left in ther tomato can,
He'd hide, an' say ter me, "Hello, Dan, I've bin fishin'."

He'd hurry an' give ther "minnies" ter ma,
Afore she'd have a chance ter jaw
About him a leavin' o' his hoe,
An' allowin' o' ther weeds ter grow,
While he'd bin fishin'.

Then he'd say as he "was hungry an' dry,
An' 'ud like some milk an' a piece o' pie."
Ma 'ud say, "You kin hush an' go ter bed,
For supper is over, an' ther table red.
You just go a fishin'."

An' when he was off upstairs, why, pa,
'I'd fidget, an' grin, an' say ter ma,
"Now, mother, don't be hard, he's a little chap,
An' many a time I've left my pap,
An' gone a fishin'."

Then pa 'ud go ter bed, with a wink at me,
Fur we, both o' us knew just how 'twould be,
An' mother 'ud take some milk an' pie,
An' steal upstairs a sorter sly;
As if she he'd been a fishin'.
—Catherine Zeigler.

It is with great pleasure we of the Household read of Rustic Admirer's happiness. I firmly believe happiness is something we make or we destroy for ourselves. Sensible, practical people need not become disillusioned of life. A poet says, two lives "wedded, liker should they grow—he gain in sweetness and moral height, she in mental breadth until they attune themselves to each other as perfect music to noble words." I have always thought these lines beautifully descriptive of what wedded life might be. Remember, Rustic Admirer, you can in a manner make your own life what you wish it, and your husband's also. Remember that it is better to be wronged than to wrong. And one of the first lessons to be learned in attuning your two lives into harmony is to bear and forbear. Forbearance is an absolute and hourly necessity through life.

We are to hear of only pleasant things this week. Isabelle's club has given an entertainment—a great success—that is good. Isabelle is right—we all have hobbies. Suppose we confess them in our Household? Who will be first? I fear I have more than one and would have to make a long confession if I told mine. Evenings like Isabelle described are both pleasant and improving. Anything that brings people together socially is a good thing. The contrast of mind with mind is beneficial and refreshing. And we grow broader by mingling much with each other. If Mr. Lively reads Isabelle's letter I am sure he will be sorry he scoffed at our country club idea, and maybe he will acknowledge that women make a success of whatever they undertake. What has become of Little Nell? We would be so pleased to have another letter from her.

My Dear Mrs. B.—I am so much obliged to M. K. for thinking of me and saving me some articles on the silver question. But I have read so much now, I am more at sea than I was before. I am almost inclined to never take any more interest in politics. Indeed, Mrs. B., I am not going to do as Rustic Admirer did. There is no prospect of a wedding here. I have come to the conclusion I am too deeply rooted to the parental stem to ever be uprooted. I think I will live and die an old maid right here at dear old Oak Lawn. Do you know, I think it takes a great deal of courage to be an old maid. Now, how many agree with me? Since I read of Rustic Admirer's wedding I really feel a little sad, like one of our family had really married. I do wish her every happiness possible. May she never be disillusioned like we read married people are so soon these days, or has it always been so?

Seven Oaks must be a dear little home. I think M. K.'s idea of getting up a book of recipes is excellent. I hope she will not destroy Mr. Rustic Admirer's digestion trying them. I will take pleasure in contributing my part to it—not to destroying Mr. Rustic Admirer's digestion, but building up the recipe book.

Well, I must tell my friends in the Household of the success of our first club entertainment. We decided to call it a "hobby party," and asked each one invited to wear his or her hobby (for we all have them) conspicuously shown, and each was to guess the hobby of the others, the one getting the greatest number correct, was the favor of the evening, which was Marcella in two volumes, beautifully bound. Mrs. M., who has the largest house in our neighborhood said we could entertain there. The refreshnets and favor for the evening was furnished by the entire club. Promptly at 8 o'clock the guests began to come. Mrs. M.'s little girl stood at the door and gave each one a card with a tiny pencil attached by a white ribbon. On each card were the names of all the guests. After all had assembled in the parlor and hall, we had some music, then the guests began to mingle together and guess each other's hobbies. Then the fun began. The guests did as requested. Each wore his or her hobby. As one would guess a hobby he would write it opposite the name of that person on the card. Oh, it was fun and interesting, too. One young law student came out from town. He had a pin stuck in the lappel of his coat. It was a black stone set in gold. It took us a long time to guess his, but finally it occurred to some one that as he was a law student his hobby was Blackstone—then we all felt stupid that we did not guess it at once. Many of the hobbies were splendid. Mine was two small wooden clubs tied with a ribbon and pinned on the front of my dress. My hobby as you may guess was clubs, though this is the only one I ever belonged to in my life. But I read of many and imagine I belong to all of them. At half past ten we had more music, then served refreshments. We tried some of M. K.'s recipes and found them excellent. Many thanks, M. K. After refreshments we collected the cards after each had written his or her name on them, and looked over them to see who had gotten the greatest number of hobbies correct. A young lady visiting in the neighborhood won the favor. It was a delightful evening. I wish Rustic Admirer and her husband could have been with us. I hope some of you who wish to give an evening's pleasure to your friends will try this hobby party.

ISABELLE.

Seven Oaks.

My Dear Mrs. B.—I am so grateful to the many friends who send us congratulations and best wishes. I am especially grateful to M. K. for her suggestion about the receipe book. If you will all send the recipes to Mrs. B. and have them printed in our Household, I will cut them out and paste them in a blank book I got for the purpose of collecting recipes and filling it. I expect I have more time than M. K. does. Am grateful enough to her for the suggestion without putting her to the trouble of collecting the recipes. I wish you could every one see our dear little Seven Oaks. It is such a peaceful, homelike spot for two people to begin life together. I look around me every day and wonder if trouble, sorrow, misery will ever find us here—surely not. We are so happy—so happy that I am afraid every day it will not last. Heaven grant ours may. The study of my life now is not only to be a good wife, but a successful wife; a successful housekeeper. I want to learn all I can to make me such. If I can help it there shall be none of this much talked of disillusionment. If two people are bent on making their life happy I do not see why they cannot do it.

So Mrs. B. thinks Gess is preparing to do as I did—take you all by surprise with a wedding.

Come out and confess Gess. I hope you are. There is nothing in all this wide world to compare with love—nothing to compare with the restful, peaceful love of two people happily married. I expect you older ones will laugh at me now and say "wait." But I am always going to be happy. Don't forget recipes.

RUSTIC ADMIRER.

EVER YOUNG.

The desirableness of keeping young rarely crosses the mind of those who are now young. They see others about them who have lost their bloom, embroidered their first wrinkles, snowed themselves under with white hair; but they have always been surrounded with older people than themselves; it is a part of life, a feature of the world, for these others to be old; but for their part, they have always been young. And in some unexpressed way, probably the natural feeling of the immortal being, they always expect to be young. Whether their expectation is realized depends altogether upon themselves. They think no more about it, however, till the first gray hair comes like an admonishing ghost upon the scene. At seventeen they were of the opinion that the first thing in the world was beauty. But at thirty-five they find it is better to be young than to be beautiful. And it very often happens that the girl who was quite beautiful, with vivid color and sparkling eyes and fruity flesh and dimples, when not quite twenty, finds herself at forty none of these, and neither young nor beautiful. Yet if she were really fine and fair at twenty, then at forty she has a right to be fine and fair still; she should hardly have gone off at all. It matters far less than you can make her now believe that her eyes may be sunken a little, that the line from the nostrils to the corner of the lips may have become marked, that the color may be less persistent, that the dimple may show symptoms of becoming something deeper; under certain conditions all that is hardly noticeable. If she has kept the spring that used to animate every motion, so that she moves now with as light a step, as erect a bearing, with as quick a grace, holds her head still like a flower atop of its stem, straight and strong, yet without the least affectation of juvenile frolicking ways, she will give only the suggestion of youth whenever she stirs. If she goes slow and lagging, with a stoop and signs of weariness, she will have an arm offered her, and it will be understood that she bears a weight of years and needs it. If she dresses still in the tints and stuffs that suit her best, not with youthful frivolities, but with no sign of surrender to age, she will have the effect of still belonging to the forces whose uniform she wears. But if she wears sad and dull colors, relinquishing with reluctance last year's styles, and with but little regard to styles anyway, she will be taken at her own valuation. More still, and of more value than the other considerations, if she still interests herself in the things that interest youth, has saved herself from the critticising and condemnatory manner which years sometimes give to one's view of life, so that the young still find her companionable, she not only affects others as being young, but feels at fifty scarcely a day older than ever. If meanwhile she has taken also to heart a practice of seeing only the brighter side of things, of forgetting herself and remembering others, of looking into the next life as into a further stage of the delights of this, if she has filled her life and her soul with pity and compassion and tenderness, with love of God and of her fellow-beings, age, even when it brings white hair and withered throat and dropping cheek, will seem not to have any trail of old, but rather to be a different and beautiful youth.—Harper's Bazar.

READING ALOUD.

Among the accomplishments which girls may cultivate to advantage none surpasses that of reading aloud to the satisfaction of others. It is singular that more of us do not acquire this delightful art. I do not mean that we should become elocutionists or study to be proficient in dramatic effects; I simply advise girls who wish to give pleasure to their families and friends to practice the art of reading intelligently, in a clear and distinct voice, pronouncing their words plainly, giving each sentence its full meaning and being careful not to drop the voice too suddenly at the end of a paragraph. It is so natural to let the voice fall too much and too far at the close of a paragraph, that those who wish to be heard make a point of learning how to use the rising inflection—not to the degree which implies interrogation, but, so to speak, leaving off with tones on the level, so that the voice carries well across the room.

During vacation you will have opportunities to exercise this gift if you possess it. Half a dozen girls may enjoy the same story if one reads aloud while the rest work. The dear auntie whose sight is failing, and who is bidden by the doctor to rest her eyes will be very much obliged to you if you will read to her an hour or more a day at intervals, as she and you may find convenient.

BOYS' ORIGINALITY.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild. I picked some frantic flowers. Athletic, strong; the vinegar was too athletic to use. Tandem, one behind another; the boys sit tandem at school. And then some single words are funnily explained. Dust is mud with the wet squeezed out; fins are fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs; circumference is distance around the middle of the outside.

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

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.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

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

Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, bishop of northern Texas, and under his supervision. Will open September 12, 1895. Classical literary, scientific courses, and a thorough preparatory course. Classics and mathematics in charge of graduates of Smith college, University of Toronto and Mount Holyoke. Departments of music and art under direction of the best instructors, trained in Germany, Paris, France, and New England conservatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lienard, France. A course of lectures on music and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuition, including ancient and modern languages and all English branches, board, light, fuel, washing, $300 per annum. Music, art, elocution, extra. For catalogues and further information, address MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Cotton picking is from one to three weeks late all over Texas.

Sherman, Texas, is preparing for a big horticultural fair this fall.

Mary Ellen Lease, the noted Kansas politician, is lecturing to Texas audiences.

Grayson and Ellis counties report heavy damage to cotton by the boll worm.

Jacob S. Coxey of commonweal fame delivered a lecture at Fort Worth Tuesday night.

The state association of District, County and City Attorneys met in Dallas Monday.

The Cuban insurgents have the advantage of the Spanish troops. Spain will send 12,000 new men into Cuba.

A young married woman living near Dallas was brutally outraged and murdered during her husband's absence.

Joe Patchen has again demonstrated his ability to beat Robert J., which he did easily at Buffalo, N. Y., August 8.

Cooper county, Tex., whitecaps have ordered sixteen negroes to leave the country under pain of death if they do not comply.

A Lebanon, Ky., mob who attempted to take some persons from a jail were too drunk to open the doors after securing the keys.

The site of the big fistic arena at Dallas is near the fair grounds entrance and lumber is on the ground to be used in its construction.

On account of the massacre of missionaries by the Chinese, the United States has sent a warship to that country to protect Americans.

Investigation has shown that the recent Indian troubles at Jackson's Hole, Idaho, were caused by the wanton killing of Indians by white men.

The farmers and fruit growers of the Alvin country have organized under the name of Alvin Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association.

Justice Jackson of the United States supreme court died a few days since. Judge D. B. Culberson of this state is being urged for the place.

Nevada sheepmen have begun shipping to Chicago, as San Francisco, their former market has been oversupplied for so long that shipping to that point results in loss.

An alleged wife of the late Jay Gould, who says that she and the noted financier were married when he was 17 years of age is now sueing for a share of his immense property.

Farmers' bulletin No. 29, by the department of agriculture, is on the souring of milk and other changes in milk products. It is very thorough and should be read by everybody interested.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons met in a Philadelphia saloon and the timely interference of bystanders prevented a fight. Fitzsimmons threw a decanter at Joe Corbett, brother of the fighter, and Jim Corbett spat in the New Zealander's face.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

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

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

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

We invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

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

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

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

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

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

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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.

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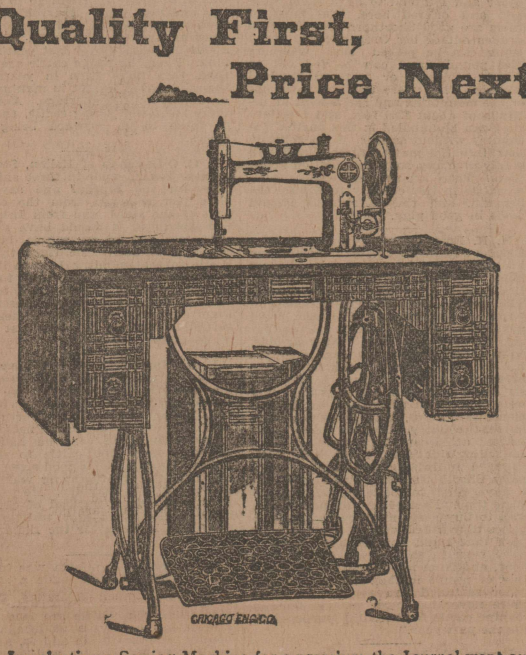
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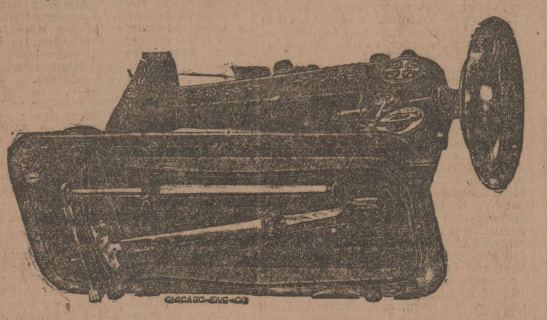
Quality First,
Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

FINE DESIGN,
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FINE ATTACHMENTS,
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We have plenty of readers using the Machine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order the Machine on 15 days trial.

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

REMEMBER:

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

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

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Leaves Fort Worth, 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:05 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m. Arrives St. Louis 7:25 a. m. next day.

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS
HAS BEEN QUICKENED
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1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

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PERSONAL.

C. G. Burbank of Fort McKavett, Texas, is an old and tried friend of the Journal, but he gathered a wrong impression of its policy, as evidenced by what he says in a letter to this office as follows: "I have taken the Journal for a long time and am sorry to see the change in your policy as to the producers of cattle. I do not think your effort to bear the price of cattle will have much effect, as most people know the value of their steers and will not be disposed to sell them for less than they will bring on the market, and they will be fat on grass this year and the absolute certainty of a greater scarcity of steers next year will induce those who can to hold their younger ones. There is not over 25 per cent of the usual number of one-year-old and about 50 per cent of two-year-old steers in Texas now, and cattlemen generally understand this, though you have been careful not to give them the information. Very few steers can be got from Mexico that will pay to feed, and the supply is not unlimited, even as to bulls and stags. So with the great abundance of feed and condition of cattle, holders are justified in expecting and asking even an advance in prices now. You are not taking into account the fact that many of the Western centers that have formerly been purchasers of grain will not only have enough this year for home supply, but a large surplus that will be fed to steers and that men will rather have something for what they have than nothing and that this feed will be used even if they cannot make the profits that were made last year in feeding. I do not see why the producer should be allowed to make a little money once in a while, nor why all efforts should be made to help the speculator at his expense." Mr. Burbank certainly has not been a close reader of the Journal, as he differs widely from other readers, many of whom have complained that its policy has been too much on the bull side. This paper was the first to urge that there was a big shortage in cattle, having at different times referred with actual figures the estimate of the statistician of the department of agriculture, who said that Texas had over six million cattle this year, when the most authentic information obtainable showed that in 1893 there were only a fraction over five million, which with the number shipped out since that time reduces the number to the neighborhood of three million head. Receipts at market show the shortage and it has been talked about and explained so often that everybody in the country is conversant with the fact. The policy of the Journal has at all times been for the greatest good to the greatest number of men in the cattle business and Mr. Burbank has doubtless mistaken a warning of conservatism to prospective cattle feeders for an attempt to bear the market. He and every other well informed cattleman will agree that it would hurt the entire industry for a lot of people to go broke in the business this year, while at the same time there is no disputing the fact that the shortage and the present market warrant the prices now being asked for cattle.

H. C. Williams of Lorena, Tex., writes the Journal as follows: "I have noticed lately that an effort is being made to lease public lands at 2 instead of 3 cents. I am leasing in Schleicher county, and have been for several years, a considerable number of sections, and if I can get it at 2 cents I would be glad to lend any influence I may have in that direction." Mr. Williams, in common with everybody else, is mixed on the Texas lease law, and until the courts pass on the validity of the amended land bill passed by the last legislature, nobody can tell just what will be the lease rate. From statements published in the Journal at different times it is shown that applications for lease at the 3 cent rate are pouring in on the department, but in most instances are accompanied by a protest holding that the original bill which passed both houses and which provides for a 2 cent lease rate, should apply. It will be remembered that the original bill, after being passed was sent to the governor for his approval or rejection according to law, and that he objected to several features of the measure, saying that he would not sign it unless those features were elliminated. Upon this, the friends of the bill had prepared a bill with the governor's favor and rushed it through,, and it was duly signed, and at present is in force. Eminent lawyers say that when once a bill passes both houses and goes to the governor, he must either sign it, veto it, or let it become a law without his signature. Decisions of the supreme court hold that a bill cannot be withdrawn or amended after it is sent to the chief executive, and if this be true, the original bill will apply. However, there is another side to the case that deserves notice. If the lawyers who have been engaged by the cattlemen to fight the amended bill succeed in having it declared void, the original bill passed by the legislature will necessarily take its place. Now, Governor Culberson and other eminent lawyers declare that the relief clause of the original bill, as well as other parts of it, are unconstitutional. If this is the case there is danger of the whole measure being killed, in which event the entire business would revert to the law in existence before the legislature met, and which provides for a 4 cent rate. This would be a boomerang to the cattlemen, and would more than likely result in incurring the enmity of the next legislautre against any law effecting the range industry. As remarked above, the land law is considerably mixed up, but not any more so than those charged with its execution.

A. J. Long, member of the big cattle firm of Long Bros., Sweetwater, Texas, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday. Speaking of the reported death of a number of cattle in his section, Mr. Long said: "Ther have been more cattle killed by the fever than is generally supposed. In the Snyder country there has been a considerable loss, but while a few are still dying, the disease has about run its course. The fever was brought in from South and East Texas, and put across the line before the 15th of May. When the state's quarantine goes into effect, some of these days we may get the Texas legislation to change the state regulation so as to conform with that of the department of agriculture, but until we do our losses will keep on. It seems impossible to get even a hearing before a Texas legislature for anything that would benefit the cattle interests. Grass in our country is certainly splendid, and cattle are getting fat. There has been some feed raised in our section, but unless snow covers the grass it will not be needed. The grass has matured splendidly, and cattle will remain fat all winter. We caught the cattle business just right last year, and bought a big string of yearlings and twos, some of the latter of which we sold to Montana parties. I look for a big demand for that class of cattle from Montana and Dakota next season, for the reason that they cleaned up Arizona and New Mexico last spring, and from what I can hear they will all make money this year. If they do, look out for a strong demand at big prices next season. It looks like the feeders will clean up the country this year for threes and up, and next year they will be so scarce that a man can get his own price for them. The cattle business is all right, and without unforeseen setbacks will make good money for a few years to come.

Robert J. Cleburg of King's Ranch, Tex., member of the state sanitary commission and manager of the King ranch, one of the largest in the world, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, from where he went to Kansas City. To a Journal man he said: "It is getting very dry down in our country, but grass is good and cattle are in fine fix. I saw Tom Waggoner down in our country, and understand he is trying to buy 10,000 head of cattle. He told me that they are scarcer than he had any idea of, and it is doubtful if he will find them. It is remarkable how cattle have advanced; and unless a man reaches the ranch and mixes with the buyers he is liable to take less for his cattle than they are bringing. I was taken in very neatly that way a short time ago. A buyer came out to the ranch and wanted to know what I would take for a certain class of cattle. I told him $12, and he surprised me by saying he would take all I had at that price. He had me, and I let him have about 3000 head at from $1 to $2 less than I could have got for them by offering where I could have got competitive bids. Two years ago I sold the same class of cattle at $6. For nearly the past year Dr. Nooyaard of the department of agriculture has been on the ranch conducting experiments with dips to kill ticks, but so far has found nothing better than the preparation I use, and which I stumbled on accidentally. I hear a good many men say they do not believe in the tick theory as the cause of fever. There is only one way to get away from the tests and experiments made by the department, and that is to say that the whole thing is a lie, and that is very poor argument."

Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, was seen by a Journal man, and asked what about the Mexican feeder cattle supply. He said: "It looks like the feeders will have to turn to that county for their supply. I know of about 20,000 cattle in the Salt valley south of Phoenix, Ariz., being fed on alfalfa, that can be laid down at Fort Worth for two and a half to two and three-quarter cents. As an evidence of what these cattle are, a train load went through a few days ago, and some of the cows weighed 1250 pounds at the shipping point. These cattle will begin to move about in October and I intend to have them stopped and offered here. The most of them are good Shorthorn and Hereford grades out of big Oregon cows, and I think can be placed here weighing 1050 pounds, and can be fed out to weigh thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds. They were brought down out of the mountains and are now at an altitude of about 1200 feet, and I believe they can be handled in this part of the country without danger. I am going to look into the matter further and will gladly give any body information about them. There are not near enough feeder cattle in this country to supply the demand, and these Arizona's should come in good play."

N. R. Powell of Pettus, Bee county, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way home from a visit to his old home near Sedalia, Mo. He called at the Journal office while here and said: The people of Missouri, Illinois and parts of Kansas and Nebraska have gone wild on cattle. They are arranging to feed yearlings, two-year-olds, cows and everything else, and are paying four and a half cents for nearly everything they can buy. I also saw six cents paid for stock hogs to be fed with cattle. This is caused by the immense feed crops, the biggest ever seen in that country. Corn is being contracted at 15 cents a bushel, and oats are selling right along for 10 cents. I am engaged in raising fine stock, principally Shorthorn and Devon bulls, but I have been completely sold out for some time. Part of my business North was to buy some more cattle, but the prices they asked were so unreasonably high that I did not get but a few. I have been in this country for a long time, and from my own experience and that of people in the same business in other states, I can readily say that there never has been such a demand for fine cattle for breeding purposes as for the past year."

Jerome F. Hale, better known as "Pasha" Hale, who with his wife made the Stock Yards hotel popular and made many and enduring friends for themselves, are now conducting a hostelry known as Hale's Tavern at Wells River, Vt., and, judging from reports which reach the Journal, they are very popular with the people of the Green Mountain state. On July 26 they were tendered a complimentary benefit and reception by their friends of two counties, and from the program everything went merry as a marriage bell. United Opinion, a local paper, in commenting on this popular couple, says it is a wonder to the people of Northern Vermont that the fame of "Jerome" has not reached the farthermost corner of the globe in connection with the keeping of a modern hotel. It is not known here how far this fame extends, but in Texas he has a host of friends who will gladly learn of his deserved success.

J. I. McWhorter of Baird, Tex., a well-to-do cattleman, was in the Journal office Monday, having come to Fort Worth to inquire for a string of two-year-olds for which he is in the market. Said that his cattle are doing well, and that he would feed 500 or 600 head this year, using cotton seed meal, millet and crushed corn. "I am going to arrange with the gin in my neighborhood to put in a feed crusher, and will have the corn, cob, shuck and all crushed together. I have seen this feed tried and the cob and shuck beats cotton seed hulls mighty bad for roughness. I find that yearlings and two-year-olds are scarce, and the way everything is being fed this year it looks like there will be no steer cattle at all in the country next year."

Jot J. Smythe of Grandview was here Sunday on his way home from a trip to Chickasha, O. T., where he went to look after a cattle deal. Mr. Smythe is a close observer, and from his long experience as a farmer and stockman, is entitled to consideration. He said: "Since the war I have not grown less than 500 acres of cotton, and I have found that cotton at 5 cents a pound will beat corn at 25 cents a bushel. I use in the neighborhood of 50,000 bushels of corn every year, and I can buy it cheaper than I can raise it. There has been a big reduction in the acreage of cotton in my section, and the yield will be very poor. The boll worm is ruining many fields of cotton, and I look for a very short crop."

The great Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition is advertised in this issue of the Journal. Always grand, the directory this year have promised the people that the coming fair will surpass all previous efforts, and they will do what they say. The Journal will vouch for everything in connection with the great show being better than ever before. Sousa's band alone will be worth going hundreds of miles to hear, and the races will be on a bigger scale than ever. The railroads of Texas have declared a maximum rate of $5 from points within the state, with one fare for the round trip from all stations within the $5 limit.

Lucas & Burk of Nacogdoches, Tex., have an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of this issue offering 100 steers of about 1000 pounds average and also a car load of hogs. Here is a good chance for feeders and as it is quite likely they will be sold early no time should be lost in writing them for prices.

Z. T. Elliston, a prosperous Jack county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called to see the Journal force. Said that everything in his section is flourishing, with a strong demand for cattle at good prices. Mr. Elliston has a number of 3 and 4-year-old steers which he says he is in no hurry to sell. He will, however, consider a proposition to sell his 4's, but thinks he will hold his 3's, as he says he could not replace them. He reports numerous inquiries for yearlings and twos.

The feed conditions of this year make it almost imperative for the man who expects to come out ahead to grind his feed. The best informed and most practical feeders realize this, and inquiries are frequently made as to where the best grinder can be made. The answer to these inquiries can now be found in the advertising columns of this paper, where the Keating Implement and Machine company have a cut of the "Scientific," given up to be the best machine of its kind on the market. It will grind ear corn with or without shuck, and all kinds of grain, separately or mixed. The objection urged to machines wearing out in a single year does not apply to the "Scientific," and the fact that the Keating Implement and Machine company are the state agents for it is all the guarantee that is necessary. Mention the Journal in writing.

J. M. Daugherty, the big Abilene cowman, is in the market for dogs. The wolves have eaten up a great many calves on his different ranches, and he intends maintaining a regular kennel on each ranch. He prefers the grey hound, but will buy almost anything that is offered, provided it can either track or run down wolves. Col. Wm. Hunter, of the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans company, has been appointed Mr. Daugherty's agent, and those having any class of dogs can find ready sale for them by bringing them to Fort Worth, or by writing a description of them to Mr. Daugherty at Abilene. This last gentleman is in dead earnest in his desire for dogs and will pay good prices for the right sort.

Kay Ferris of Ennis, who in conjunction with a partner will feed from a thousand to fifteen hundred steers, was in Fort Worth Thursday and called at the Journal office. He said: "The much talked of shortage will be largely made up by the increased weight of cattle that will go to market this and next year. Everything in the country will be fed and I believe will show an average increase in weight of about 100 pounds over last year's shipping. Even the range cattle are fatter than they have been in years, and their increased weight is making up a good part of the shortage. And then there are fewer young cattle, the most of those to go forward being aged steers."

P. C. O'Laughlin of Eollan, Stephens county, Texas, sends in three subscriptions for the Journal and says: "I have just returned from the eastern part of the state, and from Louisiana and Arkansas. I would have stopped off to see you on my return, but had some cattle and came right through. While in that country I came in contact with some stockmen and found a chance to speak a good word for the Journal, and got the above subscribers. I am sure they will be the means of getting others, as it is the best paper of its class published."

J. L. Harris of the Territory, well known to most Texas cattlemen, having formerly been railroad live stock agent and solicitor for a big commission house, was in Fort Worth Monday. Said everything in the nation was looking fine, and that he had been shipping some fine cattle to market lately. He will feed a good sized string of cattle this year, among which will be a lot of two-year-olds. He proposes to ship the finest carload of cattle to market next year that will go from anywhere in Texas or the Indian Territory.

Ed Carver of Henrietta was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and made a sale of 4000 head of steers to Gwaltney Bros., of Honey Grove, $112,000 being the consideration. The cattle are in what is known as the Byars pasture,in Clay county, and are 3s, 4s and 5s, and according to Mr. Carver will go in the feed lot averaging 1000 pounds. The cattle were in Carver's possession only about fifteen days, and he turned them over at about $5000 profit when the Gwaltney Bros. paid him $28 around for the lot.

I. T. Pryor of Columbus, president of the Texas Live Stock association, was in Fort Worth, en route to the Territory to visit his ranch. Said that everything is getting very dry in South Texas. Mr. Pryor intimated that he would likely call a meeting of the executive committee of his association to occur at Dallas Monday, October 28, at which time it is expected Secretary of Agriculture Morton will be present and make an address.

Johnnie Rosson, the popular and efficient assistant live stock agent of the Katy, with headquarters at San Antonio, came in Saturday. He said: "Very few cattle are being shipped from South Texas to market, as they are all being sold for feeders. Tom Waggoner has been down in our section trying to buy 10,000 head of cattle, but I think he will have a hard time finding them."

George Schubert, the Walnut hay press man of this city, was in the Journal office Tuesday and said: "You made a mistake in my local last week and made it appear that we wanted a stamp with every letter of inquiry. We propose to refund every man who makes an inquiry the stamp he has used. I have sold severan presses this year and without exception their owners are well pleased with them."

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, a big cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Monday, still on the outlook for feeders. He has looked at a good many bunches, and was under the impression he had bought 1000 head at Menardville, but says the seller went back on the trade and put up the price. Said he is out after feeders this time and will get them if they are in the country.

A. Y. Walton, Jr., of San Antonio, has advertised in the Journal wanting to buy 600 picked cows, 2 to 6 years old, one-half to three-quarter blood Shorthorn. He also wants some pure blood Shorthorn and Devon bulls, all of which he will buy together, or will take them in car load lots. See his advertisement in the "For Sale" column and in writing be sure and mention the Journal.

Wm. Way, the wide-awake solicitor for the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans company, with headquarters at San Antonio, came up Wednesday. Said there are lots of cattle, comparatively speaking, in south Texas, but the most of them are aged stuff, and but little of it is going to market. Says cattle are high in that country, but feeders are paying the prices asked.

G. W. King of Decatur, representing Tom Waggoner, was here Wednesday. He accompanied Mr. Waggoner on his trip to south Texas in quest of 10,000 head of cattle, but said that he (Waggoner) had returned home without buying a hoof, for the reason that there are no young cattle for sale and steers are too high.

Alvis Belcher of Henrietta was a visitor to the Texas cattle market Tuesday. He does not anticipate that much money will be made out of feeding this year, but will probably put a small bunch in the lots, if he can find them.

Cole's Classical and Military school of Dallas, Tex., is advertised on the second page of this issue. The Journal knows of Prof. Cole and his qualifications as an instructor and has no hesitancy in strongly indorsing this institution. Readers who contemplate sending their children to school will make no mistake by giving this school their patronage. Write for terms, etc., mentioning this paper.

George Gray of Midland was in Fort Worth Saturday. Said he had delivered one herd of the cattle he sold to White & Swearingen and would begin delivering the balance right away.

Syd. Webb of Bellvue was in Fort Worth Sunday. It was reported that he had made a considerable sized sale of cattle and was here to close the deal.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela ranch, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way from a trip to Chicago and other points North.

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, has gone to the Territory to look after cattle shipments over his road.

W. K. Bell, the well known Palo Pinto county cattleman, was shaking hands with his Fort Worth friends Monday,

J. A. Caldwell of Ennis was in Fort Worth Thursday on the lookout for feeders.

Captain W. J. Good of Quanah was in Fort Worth Sunday.

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.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC

2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

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$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,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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 threshings—everything now points to higher prices. Only 2 to 5 cents margin on 1000 bushels required.

QUICK CASH RETURNS.

$10 makes $100.
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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.

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We Recommend Our Special Brew

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BOTTLE BEER

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

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Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds

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Distinctively first-class in material & construction.

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Make more kinds and sizes than any other house in the world. Fifty-two grand awards and the endorsement of twenty-five thousand users tell the story better than words. Address

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State Agts. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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.

RANCH AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

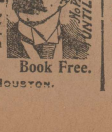
We will sell one of the best bred herds in Western Texas at $12 per head for cattle, throwing in the calves. Herd numbers about 6000 head. Ranch contains 75,000 acres of fine land; all enclosed and otherwise improved. Price of land $1—it is worth $2.50. This property is above quarantine line, and is a big bargain. Address

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
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See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

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.

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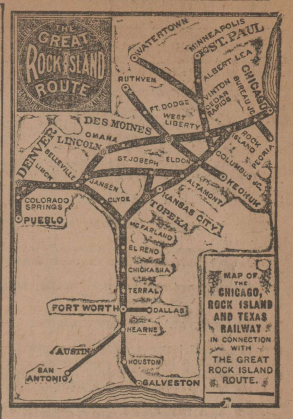
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Send 30 cents and names of six people who might subscribe, and we will send you the St. Louis Magazine a full year. The price of the magazine is $1 a year. A sample copy and Aluminum Charm (dime size) with the Lord's Prayer colred in smallest characters,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

No free copies, so don't send postals.

ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE,
2819 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



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

IT IS THE

"Great Rock Island 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.

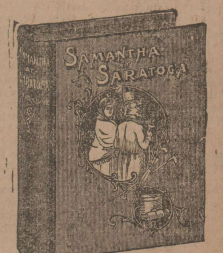
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$2.50 Book, Free!!

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JOSIAH.

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 go it entirely alone.

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

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

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place 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.*

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

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