

THE FARM.

MILO-MALZE.

To the Farmers' Institute of Runnels County.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested by your programme committee to prepare and read an article today on milo-malze, including the preparation, soil, planting of the seed, cultivation, harvesting, etc., etc.

The subject is an important one, and it is easy to understand why it is selected for this occasion, but just why the committee did not make a wiser assignment will doubtless remain a mystery for years, and while I keenly feel my inability to do the subject justice, I will proceed to give such information as I may have at my command, trusting that whatever test possibly results may be developed will be obscured by your superior generosity.

Milo malze and its culture is doubtless as old as the hills, but it is comparatively a new thing, in fact not until a year or two ago was it introduced here from Kansas; and every tendency points to its usefulness as a feedstuff, and its superiority over other species of grain, is, as yet, but slightly developed; and that much remains to be done by constant and careful experiments.

The fact has been long established and it is as true as it is old, that in order to obtain the best possible results from any crop serial it is necessary that the

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL should receive due attention, and this rule applies not only to milo malze but to any other crop serial. However, we are free to admit that this important feature seldom receives the attention that it should have, hence so many partial failures.

The first thing that should be done is to turn the soil close and deep in the fall or early winter, so that whatever season that may fall, and the cold weather may thoroughly pulverize the land and put it in mellow condition.

Then again, say a couple of weeks before time for planting, again thoroughly stir the soil, but this time not so deep as before, after which apply the harrow until the land is level and in thorough state of cultivation. In this way the major part of the cultivation of a crop is done before a seed is put in the ground to molest in any way; besides, in the second breaking, a good crop of weeds is usually killed. Then comes the

PLANTING SEASON, which should be done about the first of April, but may be done at any time between the first of March and the last of June. In this, however, opinions of those who have tried it, differ largely, as the kind of soil, the level of the land and preparation make a very material difference in milo malze development, none of which are usually considered by the differing opinions as to the proper time to plant milo malze. The next question that naturally presents itself is

HOW TO PLANT milo malze. This depends largely on what disposition you make of the crop. If you desire to raise large heads and grain, it should be planted in rows checked about three and a half feet each way, two grains in a hill. But if you desire a crop for stock, it should be planted in a four or five foot square in the field, and a couple of weeks old, a deep and thorough cultivation should be given to the crop, and the stalks should be cut and the grain should be threshed out. Some prefer to plant milo malze thick in the drill, in order to reduce the size of the stalk, so that the stalk and all can be utilized in feeding hogs, just how much advantage, if any, there is in this remains for future experiments to determine.

While there may be no material difference in the quantity of the yield of grain in the two different methods of planting, yet there will be a very great difference in the quality of the seed grown, and likewise a very wide margin in its commercial value.

The next thing of material importance in the raising of a milo malze crop is its CULTIVATION, which should be done carefully, judiciously and on time, for it is in this way that the very best results are obtained, and without which the crop is greater or less extent will naturally follow.

When the plant is up, and a couple of weeks old, a deep and thorough cultivation should be made, and the plant thinned out to the proper stand, and all the weeds removed.

This should be followed again in about fifteen days with another thorough cultivation, but this time not so next to the plant and deep towards the middle.

Now, at this juncture, some would quit the field and declare the crop is up, but such should not be the case. The crop requires another thorough cultivation in about fifteen days after the second cultivation, and this time in the same manner as in the second cultivation only the deep plowing should be well to the middle of the rows, leaving the ground loose and clean.

On any ordinary land this should complete the cultivation. Now comes the HARVEST, which is said to be the hardest and most tedious job in the whole business. This is accomplished just as you would corn, viz., by cutting the grain next to the stem, before the grain has become too dry, and the heads, which are to be removed with a knife, as the stem at that stage is difficult to sever.

The heads, when thoroughly dry and seasoned, should be stored away in a bin, the same as corn, and kept dry and in perfect condition, until used, or else run through threshing machine, and then it should be handled the same as wheat or oats.

The milo malze plant is a hummer when it comes to sucking and all suckers should be allowed to remain on the stalk, as they seem to detract but little, if any, from the yield of the main stalk, and the yield of the main stalk, but so much as the main stalk, usually, but they count up wonderfully in the aggregate.

The milo malze plant, it is said, will grow almost in any country, climate or soil, but it seems especially adapted to a dry climate. However, it requires a reasonable amount of seasons to guarantee an extra yield. It is almost universally claimed that the milo malze plant will stand more drought than sorghum, revolves quicker, and thrives better when the drought comes; in fact it is said when sorghum has wilted down by the drought and hot winds that the milo malze, side by side with the sorghum, will look fresh and thrifty. However, should the weather become too hot, and the drought continue too long, it too will drop some in the heat of the day, and in one or two instances it has been known to put on a rather dried up or parched appearance for weeks at a time under a dry and hot sun, and when visited by a good rain, come out and make seemingly a full crop. And those who are most familiar with its wonderful ability to stand the drought,

never despair of making a milo malze crop.

As an all round food product milo malze has no superior, and but few equals. As has been thoroughly demonstrated by ample and satisfactory tests with the four leading food products of the world all manufactured from milo malze, viz., flour, meal, bran and chops, samples of which, as well as the natural grain, are hereby exhibited for your inspection, proves conclusively that each of them, possibly with the exception of the flour, stands without a peer in any other crop serial.

The flour is said by those who have made the test to be the equal in every respect to the second patent wheat flour, and excelled only in whiteness by first patent wheat flour, and yet this is only the first test of a forty bushel lot, made purely as an experiment; and the miller who made the test declares that much better returns can be obtained by using it upon further and more thorough tests.

Taken alone the milo malze flour bread has not yet been made to rise satisfactorily, but when mixed with wheat flour, it makes a bread of wheat flour to three of milo malze flour it rises splendidly and makes a biscuit that would tempt the palate of a king; it is highly nutritious and wholesome.

Again, remember that milo malze flour has had but a meager test in this country, and that the only one that is thoroughly understood will no doubt come squarely to the front, just as has been done with wheat flour.

Do not miss a splendid appearance, it is excellent in that particular only by its superior eating quality. It is far superior to corn meal as a bread, in fact it stands about half way between corn and flour bread. If you ever thoroughly mixed corn meal and flour, half and half, and made the mixture into bread, it will give you an idea of the quality of the milo malze bread, save and except possibly in the throat scratching properties of the corn bread. The milo malze bread is so light and so sufficiently to place it on equal footing with wheat bran in every essential particular; in fact when it can be gotten it is taken in preference to the wheat bran, as it is claimed by those who have made the test, that milo malze bread will produce more milk and butter than wheat bran.

Milo malze chops, made by running milo malze through the mill and crushing it, is pronounced by experts as being equal to the fattening quality of the test made by Mr. George Bond of San Angelo, proves conclusively and to the satisfaction of Mr. Bond and his

chops is superior to cotton seed, besides corn to put fat on beef or cattle. When you can put two hundred and sixty pounds of fat on a beef steer in sixty days, it is a good thing, and besides raises the whole carcass from a three cent to a five cent basis, there is bound to be merit in the feed that produced it. For the benefit of those who have not figured this out to know just what this means in the way of profits I will put it in this wise. Take a beef steer that weighs out at the time he is placed in the fattening pens, at three cents per pound would be worth \$30.00. At the expiration of sixty days he weighs out at \$40.00, besides worth of feedstuff, cost of attention, say \$2.00, which makes the beef cost you when fat and ready for market \$42.00. Now, if you have 1320 pounds, which at five cents a pound is worth \$66.00, a clear profit of \$24.00, multiply that by the number of steers usually fattened by stockmen throughout the country, and you will readily understand why it is they are so enthusiastic in the praise of milo malze.

A number of experiments have been made in Runnels and adjoining counties in fattening hogs, cattle, sheep, on milo malze, and in each and every case the experiment has proven highly successful. In fact, a very good possible effort was made during the first quarter of this year to get as many acres as possible planted in this county this year, and the result of the acreage has run up into the thousands.

Last fall and winter Mr. J. W. Pipkin made an experiment with milo malze, made an experiment with milo malze in fattening hogs, which, too, proved highly satisfactory; in fact Mr. Pipkin says that it is the equal of corn in every way as a hog raiser's feed, and the meat is as sweet and fine, and the lard as nice and white as that of hogs fed on corn.

Mr. Pipkin is also experimenting this year on feeding pigs on milo malze, and in consequence has six pigs that he will put up against a like number of the milo malze from any part of the state; and one of Mr. Pipkin's neighbors proposes to back up the wager with one hundred dollars in cold cash. One of the pigs at two months and seven days old weighed seventy-nine pounds.

The three food products, flour, meal and bran, mentioned elsewhere in this paper, you have made at one and the same grinding by Ballinger's Milling Company, on a three break improved Atlas roller flour mill, by selecting it from the different grades of flour, and respectively about twenty pounds of each and about eighteen pounds of each of meal and bran.

It is said that a special machine will be grinding of milo malze, and will eventually have to be made, in order to obtain the best possible results from its manufacture.

Milo malze makes a splendid feed for hominy when prepared in whole, and when ground into chops will make as fine oatmeal as one ever ate. The meal, splendid mush, and the flour can be made into cakes, etc., in fact each of these products can be made into a number of different dainty dishes that go long way toward making life worth the living.

Milo malze is easily cultivated, no drought can kill it, and no insect pest can harm it; the droughty country is its home, and a God's send it is to all mankind; and to say that the people in this country are enthused over it is putting it mildly.

J. T. BILLUPS.

TEXAS STATE FARMERS' CON-

FARMER Carraway spent yesterday in town. In other words, Mr. L. J. Carraway of Hood county has been making a study of metropolitan life and mining in a business way.

The business men of Fort Worth, A. Gazette man met Mr. Carraway yesterday morning at the office of the Stock and Farm Journal and had a talk with him about current issues. The one thing in which he is now extremely interested is the Texas farmers' congress, of which he is president, and which holds its semi-annual meeting in Dallas on the 28th of October.

Mr. Carraway is a spare built man of something more than a half century's experience, one would judge by his closed-cropped grey beard and his evident knowledge of affairs. He is wirey of form and positive of manner, and when he was asked for his opinion

on certain subjects he hesitated not a moment to express it. For instance: "What do you think," he was asked, "of the condition of the farmers of Texas?"

"I think," he replied at once, as though his mind was thoroughly made up, "that the farmer is passing away and that times are better for him generally, which means that the farmers of Texas, where crops are bountiful, are becoming independent again."

"What are the objects and aims of the Farmers' congress of which you are president?" was next asked him.

"Its aim is to bring about a better understanding between farmers and stock raisers and all other classes," he answered positively. "Its mission will be to teach the farmer and the merchant and the commission dealer and the railroad man and the manufacturer that their interests are one—that each is necessary to the other, and that the more prosperous may be the other. I am the friend of railroads, factories and especially packeries."

"Does this congress to be any kind of an order?"

"No, sir. It is not an order and it is not in any sense a legislative body. It is strictly an advisory body, and its advisory purposes. It has no political leading strings. When it becomes a political organization you will find it in the hands of the state, from the bootblack stand to the millionaire factory."

"From all that he said, I gathered that the congress is evidently made up of the best and most conservative business men of Texas. Are you invited to become a member of the congress?"

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

GROWING ONIONS IN TEXAS.

The growing of onions as a commercial crop has never, until the last few years, been attempted in the central part of Texas, and the business is still in its infancy. I see inquiries very often in our agricultural journals as to how to grow onions, and the business is still in its infancy. I see inquiries very often in our agricultural journals as to how to grow onions, and the business is still in its infancy.

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ed in to this society by August 1, 1896. The all absorbing theme at this meeting was the annual fall fair and flower show of this society, to be held October 17 and 18.

From reports of the various committees it appears that the work is progressing finely.

A neat premium list and program of the meeting will be made by the committee on premiums offered, and the business men of Sherman and Grayson county for the products of the orchard, garden, conservatory, the household and the fine arts, such as needlework, painting, etc.

The horticultural displays of the fair will be made by the leading business houses in Sherman, in the spacious octagonal pavilion, which at night will be lighted with electric lights. The program of the fair will be a parade from the city through the principal streets and out to the pavilion on the morning of October 17. The parade will be a somewhat decorated with flowers, and will be preceded with a floral car bearing the Queen of Flowers with her staff of life. The parade will be a somewhat decorated with flowers, and will be preceded with a floral car bearing the Queen of Flowers with her staff of life.

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A. Montgomery, Pres. E. B. Lacoste, V-Pres. A. P. Marmouget, Sec. and Treas.
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
 Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. Box 578. Consignments solicited
 Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

JOHN MUNFORD,
 Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, ALFALFA.

Crimson clover, turnip seeds and a full line of seasonal seeds. Write for prices. We carry the largest stock in the South.
TEXAS SEED AND FLORAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
308 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex.

POULTRY.

GIVE THE FOWLS RANGE.

A hen that at liberty keeps in good condition by being continually at work. If she is allowed to grow much grain, she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fatten, and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves attention.
Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, and travel over a wide area of ground in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive to which may be ascribed the greatest value of a range. When hens are in confinement they are liable to be overfed, and it requires extra care on the part of those who manage to avoid overfeeding. We have found that when there is ample forage for hens, they do not feed at all in the summer, as they will easily find all the worms, seeds and grass required. A good range in summer will provide eggs with little or no cost.

IRREGULAR FEEDING.

I know of no more prolific cause of chickens' ailments and disorders than the above. It is an important point, but poorly appreciated by the breeder. Regularity in the time of feeding is valuable, because fowls that are fed at stated periods each day will soon begin to look for their meals at that hour, and in the interval will contentedly go out and forage for the rest of their living. The exercise they thus obtain and the "state of mind," so to speak, are conducive to health and egg production. But if fed at irregular hours, they will be sure to loaf about the feed troughs, anxious to see what is coming next. Regularity of feeding is as important as regularity of time. To have a feast one day and a famine the next is not good for man or beast. The digestive organs cannot endure it for a great while, and sooner or later there will be a breakdown. From the alternate starving and stuffing come various disorders of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, crop-bound and indigestion. Of course, fowls will not do their best under such conditions. Do you ever hear of a successful dairyman who fed his cows on the "go as you please" plan? We guess not. While chickens are not as big as cows, the same law applies to their feeding.

TO MANAGE HENS.

It is quite as natural for a hen to sit as it is to eat or to lay eggs. Hence, after a hen has produced an indefinite number of eggs, sometimes she will sometimes refuse to lay, and her system will assume a proper preparation to pass the period of incubation with the utmost ease and health. When a hen is in a "laying habit" it will be ruinous to her health to remain inactive on the nest for twenty-one successive days. The period of incubation. Some hens are so slightly inclined to incubate that the propensity may be cured simply by driving them from the nest, while others, even when they have produced only half a sitting of eggs, will stick to their nests with pugnacious determination. If it is not desirable that a hen be permitted to incubate, she must be treated philosophically and understandingly. When the desire to incubate comes on the laying hen, she appears. My own practice is to put such hens as are inclined to incubate in a large cage in the henhouse, where they may see, without being disturbed, their own eggs. Others order a hen to be ducked nine times in water to cure the propensity to sit. Others still hold a hen's head in a bowl of water while one is counting five. Others will tie a piece of red flannel to a hen. Numerous other stupid remedies are adopted, all of which are purely philosophical and ineffectual. But when secured in a cage as suggested, a hen fed generously with soft food, hen will soon commence laying another sitting of eggs. When I have a valuable hen or turkey whose eggs are desired for rearing stock of that particular bird, she is kept in a cage as soon as she has produced a brood of eggs and desires to sit she is put in a cage for a day or two and her eggs are placed beneath another fowl. By this system of management a turkey will often lay three or four sittings of eggs in one season.

THE GUINEA FOWL.
The Poultry Monthly says: We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order—merits which are just beginning to be fully appreciated.
Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses, in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an inclosure, and almost invariably sealing their nests in some secluded, far away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers.
Young Guineas are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guinea during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys—such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after

the whey has been strained off, bits of hard boiled egg, chopped on a grater, not forgetting that, when feathering up, they require the good little and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more.
Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry—such as hawks, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm quickly, and in such a shrill and off-putting tone, that the enemies generally leave the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact, by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the Guinea supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceedingly rich and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size.

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, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. A live stock route to Northern points is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train at the quickest accessible 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.

SHEEP AND WOOL

TO TELL GOOD MUTTON.

Mutton to be healthful and well-flavored, should be from an animal anywhere from two and a half to five years old. Older than five, the meat is tough and likely to be strong; younger than two and a half it is scarcely rich enough in flavor for mutton, but still lacks the delicacy of lamb. Lambs are killed when from two to twelve months old, but are best when about six or eight months of age. The flesh has then quite lost the gamy flavor which is so objectionable in mature, but still remains juicy and delicate.

On account of the softness and juiciness of lamb it becomes tainted much more easily than mutton, and is, therefore, hung but a short time, or not at all, according to the age at which it is killed. Mutton, on the contrary, is not fit to eat until it has been hung in some cool place for at least a week after killing, and in cold weather or in dry climates, it is better to be hung for two weeks.

The lean part of good mutton is a deep, dark red color, while the fat is clear and white. The lean should be firm in texture, but juicy, and the fat should be hard, scarcely showing any tinge at all. The texture is a quality as important as regularity of time. To have a feast one day and a famine the next is not good for man or beast. The digestive organs cannot endure it for a great while, and sooner or later there will be a breakdown. From the alternate starving and stuffing come various disorders of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, crop-bound and indigestion. Of course, fowls will not do their best under such conditions. Do you ever hear of a successful dairyman who fed his cows on the "go as you please" plan? We guess not. While chickens are not as big as cows, the same law applies to their feeding.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SOUTHDOWNS.

Reports from breeders are of an encouraging nature, and lead to the belief that during the coming season the demand for Southdowns will be greater than ever before. The changing of wool growing flocks to those that will produce mutton first and wool second, presents a grave opportunity for Southdown breeders. There is no question as to the superiority of their mutton. Their claims for a fineness of wool must be commensurate with their profitability; their early maturity; their healthfulness, are well founded; and for hardness, the Merino, however good, claiming the first place, must give way to the Southdown. Wherever they have been tried, either on the Merino, native or other sheep, the good qualities of the Southdown makes them favorites. In regard to them Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Shiner, Tex., says: "I use all my thoroughbred lambs on my Merino flocks and the cross is perfectly splendid. In 1890 I saw that we could no longer raise sheep as wool for a profit only, so I concluded to try thoroughbred Shropshires and Southdowns. I have nothing to say against the Shropshire, and if I had not tried them alongside with the Southdown I am sure I would have been satisfied with them, and thought that they were good enough. The Southdowns are the hardest sheep in the world. It was thought that no sheep could withstand our hot, dry climate like the Merino, but the Southdown will stay fat where the Merino will die of poverty. I have tested the past winter," Mr. C. H. Nimmon, in addressing the Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association of Mitchell county, North Carolina, speaking of the sheep owned by the Bellevue Farm company, said: "At Bellevue we selected the Southdown, because we believed that these sheep were better adapted to the climate, soil and the surroundings we could afford them than any other. We commenced five years ago with 100, unselected, native ewes, of all ages, sizes and shapes; good, bad and indifferent, crossed with the pure bred, registered Southdown rams. The first cross made a wonderful change in the general appearance of the lambs, and in course of time they developed the characteristics of the Southdowns in other respects, to an extent we had not been looking for. The second and third crosses have developed a better sheep that handle with ease and fatten readily. Our flock of grade and thoroughbred Southdown lambs will turn out a large proportion of good, profitable feeders, weighing from 70 to 100 pounds by the 1st of December. We have a very large demand for our Southdown ewes than we could begin to supply, even if we had our breeding flock up to the fullest capacity we could carry all the farm. The experience of these two flockmasters is that of others who have introduced the Southdown for the betterment of their sheep. This cross has been so successful that, as Mr. Nimmon says, "after five years experience with a flock numbering from 500 to 700, graded up from the native sheep, we could not be induced to even experiment with other breeds."

To make known these facts as to the Southdown's superiority for developing other breeds to conform to the sheep in demand today, must be the aim of all Southdown breeders. Their introduction into the several sections of the country will, in a short time, convince breeders that this is the breed they need. The greater demand for these sheep is the reason why they will be followed by a greatly increased call for them the next. The coming prosperity of those engaged in breeding them seems conclusive, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the breeding flock recorded, so that the higher price they will always realize for stock thus fortified as to purity may be assured.

Long Life
to leather: 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," a small, 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.

Long Life
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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.

JOHN G. SPRINGER.

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 8000 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.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for something better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America.
Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones.
Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.
Do you want to go?
Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

We have customers for several thousand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or over are requested to correspond with us.
Give us a full and accurate description, together with weight, price, etc., of the cattle you offer, and we will send you a buyer.

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

THE OLD RELIABLE.
The stock men 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.

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

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

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.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary cheap John Chair, and our best fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

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FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

SEND IN YOUR CATTLE.

Competitive 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, W. E. SKINNER,

President. General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs,
30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the coast, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.
The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to the great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not deprive you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunnel 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, coaches, line drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are 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. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

N. THAYER, JOHN B. SHERMAN, E. J. MARTYN,
President, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr., 2nd Vice Pres.

J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY,
Sec'y and Treas., 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 Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	934,640	2,050,784	387,370	
Sold to Feeders.....	308,131	11,406	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. MCREE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885.....	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,550
1886.....	114,457	260,187	40,105	8,028
1887.....	236,723	1,011,706	76,014	2,302
1888.....	340,459	1,283,590	158,504	5,935
1889.....	497,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,395
1890.....	698,639	1,072,314	158,135	5,813
1891.....	539,044	1,462,423	170,849	5,597
1892.....	738,156	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893.....	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

A LAME EXCUSE

You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLD'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

WE HAVE GOT A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

S. C. WARNER, A. A. CLISSON, E. W. LABEAUME,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex., Trav. Pass. Agt., Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.,
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"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,

New Orleans and San Antonio,

Galveston and San Antonio,

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For further information call on local agent, or address

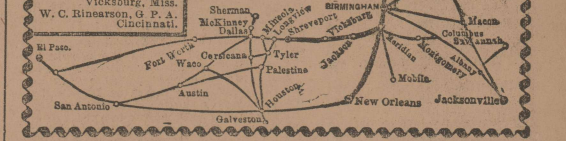
L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

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

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

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



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 gladly answer all questions.
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

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

HOTEL RICHELIEU

FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

J. D. Cunningham. B. P. Eubank,
CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to collections.

FARMERS' STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of
Spring Wagons, Mountain Hacks,
Buckboards, Drummers' Buggies,
Family Hacks, Heavy Buggies,
AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,
—A SPECIALTY—

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

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

HSES AND MULES.

CURING BAD HABITS.
 "Other day I happened to be in a men who were all lovers of horses, and were posted on many perils of the equine world. I was asked to cure a horse of kicking." I said, "I will cure him, but I will not do it until he is cured of kicking." I said, "I will cure him, but I will not do it until he is cured of kicking." I said, "I will cure him, but I will not do it until he is cured of kicking."

"Why," answered the New York horse dealer, "I always do it by tying part of the horse's tail to the shaft. That usually fixes him."

"Yes," remarked the man from the plains, "that's one way, but I know a better one."

"Hold on a minute," I interrupted. "I want to understand why tying a horse's tail to the shaft will prevent him from kicking."

"That's easy enough," said the New Yorker. "You see, a horse can't kick until he gets his head down and his tail up. Isn't that so, gentlemen?"

The others all assented.

"But why can't he?" I persisted.

"Simply because he can't. No horse ever did. Consequently, when you tie his tail down you upset his calculations. My idea is that he gets so distracted studying what's the matter with his tail and trying to lift it when he can't that he forgets to kick."

"Very likely," said the Down Easter.

"Now, what's your way?"

"Why, answered the man from the plains, 'the way we fix a kicking horse is to tie one of his forelegs with a rope to the hindleg. The other leg, then, as soon as he starts to kick he jerks his front leg off the ground and goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that treatment will cure the worst case you can find."

"But suppose," I suggested, "your horse kicks with the other foot that is not tied?"

"That's not the way a bad kicker acts. Once in awhile a horse will let out sideways with one hind foot alone, but as a general thing, the ones you have trouble with kick with both hind feet at the same time, and my rope brings 'em down every clip."

BALKY HORSES.
 "The talk ran along for a little while, and presently came to the best method of dealing with a balky horse. Various old-fashioned ways were suggested, and finally the Down Easter went them all better with the following system, which he claimed as his own. He prefaced his remarks with a little story."

"The last time I was down in Boston I happened to see two fine, black horses standing in front of a store. There was a private coach behind them and a coachman on the seat who was trying to start up the team, but he couldn't do it. As fast as one of the horses would start ahead the other would pull back, and there was no budging them. I joined the crowd standing around, and found out that the team had been there over half an hour, and nobody had been able to start the balky horse."

"I looked on for awhile, and pretty soon the owner came along, very mad because he was in a hurry to go somewhere. He told the coachman to get a move on those horses pretty quick, or he'd make things lively. The coachman said he'd done his best and didn't know any other way, so I stepped up and asked the man if he would like to see the horses go."

"Would I?" he said, very red in the face. "I'll just make it worth your while if you will stand still and watch."

"All right," said I, "I'll make 'em go." So I walked up to the balky horse and patted his neck a little and talked to him, and the thing was done. I believe that team was going down the street so fast the coachman could hardly hold 'em."

"How did you do it?" said I.

"That's what the man wanted to know and all the other people. As far as they could see, I hadn't done anything, but I haven't better than I was. I just took a little trick. You walk up to a horse's head and pretend to fool around a little, and then, as quick as you can, run a pin through the tip of one of his ears, and let it say there. You know the ears are a horse's tenderest part; he can't do anything without his ears; he can't think without his ears. Well, as soon as the pin goes through his ear you can make up your mind that he knows it, because it hurts. He probably thinks it is some new kind of a fly that won't shake off, and the whole force of his mind is centered on getting away from that fly, so he does the only thing there is left, that is, tear away at the speed of lightning, but that scheme ever failed. There are balky horses that'll let you build a fire under them without moving, but there ain't any that'll start when you stick a pin through one of their ears."

"Do you mean to say that there ever was a balky horse that would stand still when you put a pin through under him?" I asked incredulously.

"Certainly, I do. They won't let the fire burn 'em, though; they simply kick it away. You put a pin through as fast as you can build it up."

THE BITING HABIT.
 "What is your way of making a horse stop biting?" asked the New York man.

"Why, the pin'll answer there just as well as before. When a horse snaps at you, catch him by the nose and run a pin right in between his nostrils. He'll stop biting fast enough. If he begins again, do the same thing once more, and before long you will have him cured for life. It isn't cruel; it's the kindest way in the long run, because it's the quickest."

"It's funny what a fool a horse is about some things," broke in the man from the plains. "Now, our bronchos there, take one that's been bred on the prairies. If you come in from a ride and get off, leaving the reins over his neck, he'll start biting the reins, because he knows he's not hitched; but if you pull the reins over his head and let them hang down from the bit, why, you can leave the reins standing all day and he won't run, because he thinks he is held by a lariat. He may walk away slowly, eating grass, but you couldn't get him to run until you pulled up the bridle."

"What you were just saying about a horse's ears," spoke up a stable man who had joined the group, "reminds me of a trick the circus riders have. I heard it from one of the performers in the Barnum show. He claims that a horse can't shy or balk or rear until he throws his ears forward."

"He can't kick until he throws his ears back, I know that," said the Down Easter.

"Well, I am talking especially about shying. This circus rider told me that all the men in the ring, whenever they think a horse is going to shy, just kick his ears back with the griddle hand, and then they know they're all right. The horse is so surprised to find his ears won't come forward when he

wants them to do any deviltry that he forgets to do it and just keeps thinking about his ears. Queer ain't it?"

HORSE BREEDING AS A BUSINESS.
 "The question that disturbs the mind of our present horse breeder is—can horses be bred and raised at a profit? I think they can. However, a different kind must be produced in order to make the business profitable."

Let us consider what has occurred to bring down the price of our common horses. First of all, electricity has taken the place of thousands of horses in the propelling of street cars. Cable railways and the bicycle have also taken the place of many thousands. The day is not far distant when this country will be one perfect network of electric railways. This means that the country livery stable will soon be a thing of the past.

It is astonishing to note the great change that has taken place in all American cities. Thousands of gentlemen who formerly kept horses and carriages are now riding on street cars. Just think! They can go much faster, safer, and ride a dozen miles for a nickel, and if they choose to buy a horse, save ten per cent. I do not think that we will have to wait long for substantial reduction in street car fares. Electricity has not only taken the place of street car horses, but has caused a great many carriage horses to be retired. When American cities pay more attention to improving and making better roads and drive ways, so that those who keep good road and carriage horses can enjoy and use them to their satisfaction and pleasure, it will induce gentlemen of means to own horses for pleasure.

The bicycle has no doubt come to stay. Nearly fifty thousand wheels are in use in the city of Cleveland alone. Young men and old, male and female, use and enjoy their wheels. Thousands who formerly kept horses and carriages have dispensed with them, and until they tire of using bicycles they will not purchase horses. The carriage manufacturer has no doubt felt the effects as well as the horse breeder, especially the manufacturer of light vehicles.

In view of these things, it would be unwise for the farmer and the horse breeder to produce a common street car horse. His place is now occupied by electricity, consequently there is no demand for him. Furthermore, the expense in rearing him would be so great that a loss must occur that the farmer cannot afford to bear.

My heart also recoils at the thought that road vehicles will soon be propelled by means of steam and electric power. They are operating vehicles in other countries by steam, and the fact that they have tested them they answer very well on smooth roads, and run at an average speed of fourteen miles per hour.

The demand for good draft horses is fair in all the cities of the United States. True, the weedy, unsound and inferior horses bring much less than they formerly brought. Good coach and road horses are sought after and bring good, round prices, and I have no doubt they will advance in value. Let the farmer breed good sound horses, be painstaking in breaking and educating them, keep them from contracting vices and tricks, have them fat and sound when he takes them to market, and he will find plenty of buyers for very good horse produce.

The time has come when old horses will be fattened and marketed, just as old cows are. One hundred thousand head are butchered annually in Germany and brought from one-third to one-half the price of beef. No part of a horse should be wasted. Young horse meat, if properly cured, is just as tender and palatable as that of Texas steers that have exercised violently. Young horses that meet with accidents and suffer from incurable mechanical lameness should be fattened and used for food.

By making a careful study of the physiology of a horse and that of cattle, no great discovery will be found. In talking with foreigners who have been accustomed to eating horse meat, they say the only difference it is in is tougher and coarser. That, I think, is due to the horse's having been exercised and his muscles made strong and tough. Take him out of work, keep him tied up, without allowing him to exercise, and his muscles will become soft and tender.

The horse lives on clean, wholesome food; why shouldn't his flesh be fit for food? I venture to say that thousands would not hesitate to buy and eat horse meat if they can buy it low enough to believe that it is a delicacy that is slaughtering horses in this country are doing a prosperous business, and they will succeed provided they do their business honestly and kill none but healthy animals. I understand nearly all of our horse meat that is being canned and dried and exported is not retained in this country. However, public sentiment will soon change. Owing to the high price of beef, many poor families are forced to go without meat; whereas if they could buy good, tender horse meat for one-third the price of beef they would do so, and the business of the time is coming when the farmer and horse breeder will find horse breeding a profitable business if conducted as follows: Set good, sound, healthy, hardy mares. Mate them with the most handsome horse you can find. Notice that he is sound and of good quality and see that he is a uni-

form horse, now that he comes from good families. Keep fewer horses and take better care of those you do keep. It is said to say that this country is at the present time not producing one-fifth as many horses as it did three years ago. Old ones are dying off and being discarded. Allegedly, the country's produce has been consumed by worthless horses. They are worth less at the end of each year. Better to destroy them at once if they are not salable and have no market value. There is a buyer for every good animal—W. C. Fair, V. S., in Ohio Farmer.

THE DEVIL TAMED.
 "Speaking of balky horses," said the New York dealer, "I was going to tell you how I tamed a mine fixed one. I never had so much fun watching anything as that day. This horse was a regular devil; nobody could make him move when he didn't want to. So one of my partner said he would make him move, and they all bet he couldn't do it. He said, 'all right,' and went ahead. First, he put the harness on the horse, traces and all; then he brought out another horse that wasn't balky, and harnessed him up, tail to tail, and set him pulling against the balky horse. As soon as he began to pull the balky horse felt the strain on the traces, and according to his usual custom, he braced himself back with the same force he was making. My partner whipped up the other horse, and the result was over went Mr. Balky Horse, clean on his back. He was the most surprised horse you ever saw. When he got up they tried it again, and he didn't pull back so hard, but went over just the same. The third time he'd learned his lesson, and before the good horse could give his first tug the balky horse had started ahead as hard as he could go, making the gravel fly. Who-ow, how he did run! And he never balked again."

After this talk ran along on various lines, the most interesting thing being a story told by the stable man about how a shrewd horse doctor got a valuable thoroughbred for \$25. It seems this thoroughbred had broken his tailstock in a race, and the owner came up with some men to kill him; that is the way they always do, you know, to put horses out of their agony. Well, this horse doctor thought he would take a little risk, and offered \$25 for the horse the way he was. The owner took the money, and the horse

dostor got the horse onto a car and carried him to his home in Connecticut, rigged up a swinging apparatus that held the horse in the air, put the horse there, and kept the horse with his foot off the ground, and when he took the bandages off he was as sound as a dollar. The stable man claims that hundreds of horses are killed every year, that might just as well be saved.

"I know a case," said the Down Easter, "where a horse got his shoe in a car track and pulled the whole foot off. Some men wanted to kill him, but the owner said 'no,' took care of him in his stable for a few months, and a new hoof grew out just like the old one. A horse's hoof is just like a man's finger nails, anyway."

These are some of the queer things that I heard in this circle of horse-lovers, who knew what they were talking about.—Cleveland Maffett in Globe-Democrat.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
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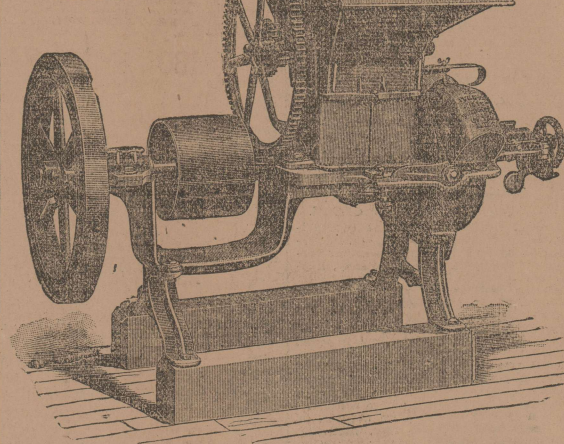
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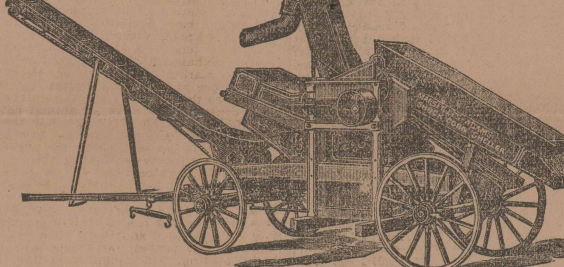
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MR. LANE INTERVIEWED.

New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 7.

Hector D. Lane, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Alabama and president of the American Cotton Growers' association, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Pickwick. He will remain here a day or two and then go to Texas to make a personal inspection of the condition of the cotton crop there. He stated to a reporter that he had estimated the Texas crop at 2,500,000 bales, but he expressed the belief yesterday that the crop in the Lone Star state would fall short of that. He is of the opinion now that Texas will not produce over 2,000,000 bales. That opinion is based on the reports from Texas, and the object of his mission now is to determine positively by actual examination what the real outlook is.

The boll worms have been ravaging the crop in Texas in the principal cotton sections, and he is holding it impossible to tell to what extent the damage goes that they have done. The havoc of the worms has been largely confined to the northern portion of the state.

Mr. Lane will go to the Brazos and Rio Grande rivers, and make a tour of the northern section of the state. He will stop at intervals and examine the crops and talk with the planters. Last year Texas produced 3,200,000 bales of cotton. The falling off of 1,200,000 bales will undoubtedly have a permanent effect on the market. Mr. Lane said the farmers were holding their cotton for 9 cents, and he would not be surprised if it went to 10 or 11.

"If the cotton growers don't get this price for their product," said Mr. Lane, "it will be because they put their crop on the market too soon. They will be wise if they hold the staple back and sell it by easy stages. If it is all rushed on the market at once they will not obtain as good a price as they will by holding off. I have a friend in Alabama who has had cotton made year before last. He has been holding it for 7 cents, but now that the price has gone up he is holding it for 9 cents, and may wait for him if he does. The trouble with a short crop has been in the past that it is always harvested too soon. The salvation of the planters will be in their holding back the staple. They will do well by making an equitable distribution during the selling months."

"The crop of my state, Alabama, will average about 65 per cent of the crop of 1894. This is a slight yield of 35 per cent. From reports it is shown that one-fourth of the bolls have been penetrated by the boll worm. Three weeks of continued rain has also worked serious damage to the crop. At this late period it is impossible to thwart the inroads of the pest."

"The boll worm decreased acreage and the rain will reduce the crop in Arkansas about 15 per cent. The acreage has been reduced in

Florida and the prospects are that the output in that state will be 25 per cent shorter than in 1894.

"Commissioner Carter in Louisiana, estimates from reports that the crop will be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent less than in 1894. All the enemies of the cotton, pests, rain and rust, have operated against the crop in this state. In North Carolina the crop is about two weeks behind. The acreage reduction movement has resulted in good there, and I believe the crop will not be as fine as for several previous years."

"As in Alabama, the Georgia crop will be short 35 per cent. The acreage is from 15 to 20 per cent less than last year. Another indication of the falling off is the fact that 100,000 tons less of commercial fertilizers were used this year compared with last. In Georgia it is estimated that the output is increased with the use of fertilizers to about 18 per cent of the crop since August 1. The crop there has been damaged by rain and insects, and the acreage is so good as in previous years, taken on the whole."

"The same complaints come from Mississippi as from the above states. The reduced acreage agitation has had its effect there."

"The conditions in South Carolina are not materially changed from the view of final results. The acreage has not been reduced there."

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PERSONAL.

Batavia, Ill., is known on all sections of the globe as a headquarters for the manufacture of windmills, because they have been made there for considerably over a quarter of a century. One of the leading companies in the manufacture of this class of goods in this country, known as the Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Company, is located there and has been in operation for more than thirty years. Their plant is the largest one in the country operated by water power, to which they have recently added at a great expense a most complete galvanizing plant. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a general depression in business during the past two years, they are compelled to run their plant night and day to keep up with the demands made upon them for such wind mills, pumps, etc., and their manufacture, especially for their steel galvanized dandy and mill and tower. They have thought for some time past that it would be to their interest to come in closer touch with the Texas trade, and had no sooner become satisfied that this was the case than they decided to open a branch house, which has been located at Dallas. At this house they will carry a complete line of their windmills, pumps, tanks, etc., as well as any auxiliary goods required for any style of a windmill outfit. They do not propose to run this branch as a jobbing house, but expect to make such sales and terms as may be the goods down in the hands of their agents at the same cost as for the shipments were made from the factory, thereby saving the agents the tedious delay which they naturally experience when the goods come from the North. Their manager has been transferred to the Dallas branch from their Omaha office, which during the past season did considerable business, especially in irrigation work, and he will be able to address to the company will probably get some very satisfactory suggestions with reference to arranging work of this kind. The Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Company have always been noted for keeping up with the times by furnishing just such goods as the trade demands and at prices in keeping with the cost of production, and readers of the Journal who contemplate the purchase of anything in the windmill line should write or call on the Dallas branch before deciding the kind of mill they will use. Mr. Ludlow, manager of the Dallas branch, will be found to be thoroughly informed on everything pertaining to windmills and feed mills, and is out for a part of the Texas trade with one of the best manufacturers in existence.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, owner of the celebrated pacer Joe Patchen, and an extensive cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way North. He said: "I have about 12,000 aged steers, and will feed a part and possibly all of them. I have bought the meal and hulls of the Temple oil mill, and if there shows to be any money in feeding I may put on as many as 10,000 head. I will put the first lot on feed early next week, and am going to try a mixed ration of cotton seed meal and corn, crushed corn shuck and all. I regard meal, however, as the best and cheapest feed obtainable, and have agreed to pay \$12 per ton for what I use. The meal made at the Temple mill is very fine, being prepared for export if necessary, and I am sure it will be better than that carelessly prepared. My idea if a ration is two-thirds meal and one-third crushed corn and hulls for roughness. I am lately back from the North, having accompanied my bosom friend, George W. Fulton in his travels in search of health, was with him in his last moments, attended his funeral. He was without question one of the noblest men who ever lived and I mourn his untimely death, as much as if he had been a member of my own family."

George W. Fulton, Jr., of Rockport, one of the foremost men of Southwest Texas, died in San Antonio September 9th. The cause of his death was enlargement of the heart. His health had been bad for some time and since May last he began traveling, hoping for relief from the doctor. He found nothing that was of benefit to him, and he has been steadily sinking until death culminated his pain. He was 42 years of age and had as many friends among all classes of people as any man who ever lived. He was vice president and general superintendent of the Coleman-Pulley Pasture company, which owns 167,000 acres of land in San Antonio and Aransas Counties. A legislator and worked hard and at the different cattle conventions he has always displayed his ability as earnestly for the advancement of the entire interests. A good man passed away when George W. Fulton died, and his host of friends in this and other states will learn with sorrow of his death.

A. S. Reed of this city, banker and cattleman, was seen by a Journal man Wednesday and asked concerning the suit recently instituted by him to prevent the collection of taxes levied against his cattle in the Osage country. He said: "We are not in Oklahoma, but the last legislature of that territory enacted a law providing that the counties to which are attached, for judicial purposes, certain Indian reservations, should have the power of levying a tax on property in those reservations. Our lawyers declare this illegal, but the Oklahoma county officials go further and assess cattle taken into the districts mentioned, after the first of May, when the first of February is the date fixed by the law which applies to the Oklahoma counties. We consider this an injustice and will fight it out in the courts, and have no doubt

of winning, but it is putting us to considerable trouble, especially since our cattle have all been attached by the sheriff."

E. C. Throckmorton of White, Tex., was in the Journal office Wednesday and said: "Everything in Parker county is doing well, with the exception of cotton, which will make about half a crop. Corn is fine and stock is all kind are fat. I have heard a good deal of discussion about the relative value of cotton seed meal as against corn for feeding cattle. I understand the meal will sell for \$10 a ton, and one feeder says that with meal at that price corn will have to sell for less than 15 cents to equal it for cheapness. Corn will sell for from 15 to 20 cents in our section, and my opinion of the feeding matter is that better results can be obtained if crushed corn and meal, with a fodder roughness are used. A mixed ration of this kind will fatten faster and make steers harder than meal and hulls and can be fed for an indefinite time."

B. H. Dunn, proprietor and manager of the Mansion Hotel, is making that long established carnival more popular than ever. Stockmen who have been coming to Fort Worth for years, and making their headquarters at the Mansion Hotel, understand the value of then under any former management, and the increased number of arrivals daily show that this fact is appreciated by the traveling public. The table fare is first-class, the beds are as good as can be found in the state, and Mr. Dunn solicits the patronage of all who appreciate good service at reasonable cost.

H. D. Ratliff of Travis, Texas, in a letter to the Journal renewing his subscription and ordering the premium book "Samantha at Saratoga," says: "The Journal, in my opinion, is the best all round paper that comes to our domestic circle. I am receiving it under your proposition to postmasters, but I believe you may change it to me under my name, as it is coming to public property, and appropriated, especially in my temporary absence. I never lose an opportunity to put in a good word and later on when the time comes for farmers to make up their library state, will send the good Dallas branch before deciding the kind of mill they will use. Mr. Ludlow, manager of the Dallas branch, will be found to be thoroughly informed on everything pertaining to windmills and feed mills, and is out for a part of the Texas trade with one of the best manufacturers in existence."

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned Saturday from an extended pleasure and business trip through the Northwest. Speaking to a daily newspaper reporter he is alleged to have said: "Cattle are very scarce and feedstuff of all kinds plentiful in the sections I have visited. Especially in this country of Iowa. I think prospects for cattlemen are very bright in every particular. There can be no such thing as a glutted market and as there is an abundance of feed everywhere I do not see anything to prevent feeders who buy judiciously from making money. Shipments along one line are becoming more frequent and the season in earnest is just about to begin."

D. M. DeVitt of San Angelo came in Wednesday. Said that quite a good many sheep are being shipped into the San Angelo country, and that he had been told of a number of cattlemen who are investing in sheep. Rams are in big demand among the sheepmen of that country, confined mostly to the mutton breeds. Dr. DeVitt does not own any sheep at this time, but keeps an eye on their movement, and says there will be more of them fed in Texas this year than ever before. San Angelo is still high in his section, with numerous buyers, mostly for feeders."

The Sunny Side Hereford owned by W. S. Ikard, of Henrietta, are headed by Sanhedrin No. 46,180, winner of first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Kansas fairs, and a 2-year-old, in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds and fifth at World's fair in 1893. No better sire than this. Dr. Ikard has some pedigree and high grade bulls and heifers for sale, as well as large English Berkshire hogs and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write him for anything wanted in the line he carries, mentioning the Journal.

Wm. Briggs of Waxahatchie, who, with E. B. Harrold of this city, feeds a large number of cattle, was in Fort Worth Monday, and in answer to questions said: "We will feed 1200 head of steers this year. Last year we fed 1800. I think more people will feed this year, than did last, but there will be fewer big bunches, and about the same number in the aggregate. I shipped a car load of fat hogs to the Fort Worth yards today, and caught the market considerably off. The leg market is slow everywhere."

W. M. Groseloclose of Breckinridge, Stephens county, has an advertisement in the "For Sale" column, offering for sale a large number of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers. These cattle are nearly all young and partly graded. He will sell them for delivery any time until November 15. When writing be sure and mention where you saw his advertisement.

M. D. Bennett, of the well known cattle firm of Bennett Bros., of Cuero, Tex., was here Thursday and called at the Journal office. He had just come through from Shreveport, and said that he had been in that section looking after cattle when he left Cuero five days ago it was raining.

Col. A. P. Bush of Colorado was here Monday. He went out the same way but will come back in time to go

to Kansas City to attend the meeting of the transportation committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which meets in that city September 26. The meeting was called for some time since, but owing to Col. Bush's absence, it was deferred to the above date.

Ira Havens of Pecos, Tex., was here Wednesday and called at the Journal office. He said: "We had a terrible big rain in our section of the country a few days ago, and the grass is now as green as throughout the year. There are not many steers in my section, feeders having bought the most of them. There are a good many stock cattle, but nothing like in former years."

Edgar Stilson of Oskosh, Wis., who is interested very largely in cattle in Tom Green county and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and called at this office. In reply to questions regarding the cattle business, said he had called specially to learn something about it, and that he had not been in the state long enough to be able to express a clear opinion.

John Lackey of Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Monday and bought for DeBord & Co., of which firm he is a member, 100 "Figure 2" steers from Marion Sanson of Alvarado, paying therefor \$31 per head. These are as fine cattle as will be put into a Texas feed lot this year. The sale was made by George B. Loving & Co. of Fort Worth, commission dealers in cattle.

Cattle feeders who have not yet made their arrangements for meal should read the advertisement of the Standard Commission company, which appears in the "For Sale" column. They are ready to quote prices on first-class meal and hulls at prices just as low as can be secured at the mills. Address their Fort Worth office, 1100 Broadway, and a prompt reply will be made to all inquiries.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, a wealthy cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday and reported the sale of 8000 head of stock cattle to Ras Wilson, treasurer of the Drum-Flint Commission company. The price obtained was said to be \$14. The cattle are on the Magnolia ranch. Mr. Lazarus went on to Kansas City to make final arrangements.

J. H. Bean, of Iowa Park, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, writes the Journal that he is well pleased with the results of his advertisement in its columns. These cattle are a great beef breed, and no man has made a mistake in purchasing acclimated Aberdeen Angus bulls for crossing on native cows.

L. W. Krake, who does efficient missionary work for the St. Louis stock yards, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He has just compiled a list comprising the name of every cattle man, ranch man and feeder of any consequence in Texas. It contains upward of 2000 names and is very complete.

Prull's Business College is the latest addition to the Journal's school advertisements. This institution has been so long established and is so favorably known that it needs no commendation in these columns. Read the advertisement and act accordingly.

W. E. Cobb came down from Wichita Falls Wednesday evening. He expressed himself as being skeptical of the future of the plan to irrigate the Wichita Valley as it will require more money than the people of that section are able to raise.

Col. Jim Wilson, who ably represents the Chicago and Alton railroad in this territory, returned Tuesday from an extended stay in St. Louis.

George T. Reynolds of Albany, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way home from St. Louis, where he made final arrangements in the purchase of the land and cattle of the Gomez Cat-tle company. This is one of the best cattle deals of the present season.

J. H. Whatley, a well known cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way home from King county, where Capt. L. L. Moore for Harrold sold him 1000 steers at \$30 per head. He will move them to Greenville to be fed, some time in October.

W. H. Bachman of Bowman, Archer county, Tex., bigger and bigger Poland-China swine, has an advertisement in the "Breeder's Directory" of this issue, which should be read. He has good stock and will sell reasonably.

F. M. Hill and John Hunt of McKinney were here Saturday morning from up the Denver, where they bought 1000 feeders from Webb Bros. of Bellevue. They will put these cattle on feed at McKinney some time in October.

T. A. Canfield of Waco, who has 7000 head of cattle in the Jumbo pasture near Midland, was here Tuesday on his way out to look after them. These cattle were brought in from Northern Mexico and are doing well.

W. B. Tullis of Hardeeman county, according to press dispatches has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the live stock sanitary commission occasioned by the resignation of Florence J. Hall of Gainesville.

Col. J. S. Godwin of M., a cattleman and old friend of the Journal, was a caller at this office Tuesday. Said everything is all right in his line as fine as could be.

Box & Leaverton of Fort Worth, Tex., offer a head of stock for sale in an advertisement on this issue. Be sure to mention the Journal.

E. B. Strand of Hillsboro, a banker and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Monday and reported the sale of 1000 head of steers to the Journal. He will feed a string of cattle this year.

H. C. Weathered of Hillsboro, the contractor, who has a good lot of nice big strings of cattle for sale, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

C. U. Connelley of Eastland was in Fort Worth Wednesday, but did not stop to talk with the man who writes of the colleges and sayings of prominent visitors.

J. N. Hinton of Benjamin, Knox county, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and said that everything in his section is in splendid shape.

Major J. B. Dale of Bonham, who feeds a large number of cattle every year, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called on the Journal force.

J. M. Connaster, a well-to-do and old-time cattleman of White, Parker county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. Z. Holman of Commerce, a well-to-do cattle feeder was among Tuesday's visiting stockman.

Capt. Charles Goodnight was down from his ranch in the Panhandle Tuesday.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was registered at the Delaware hotel Monday.

A young lady in Monardville, Tex., advertises in the Journal for a position

as governess or companion to a lady. Look in the "For Sale" column and address her as indicated.

E. J. Ashburn of Waco, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. S. Belcher of Belcher, Tex., was in this city Wednesday.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene was in Fort Worth Sunday.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.
It is encouraging that farmers have wisely decided to stand by the sheep and include more sheep in the general farm stock breeding, to give variety to the market supplies, that are available for revenue all the year round. True, there is not much money in wool, but, by grading up to the larger mutton breeds, we can soon have our sheep flocks as well bred up as are our hogs, that are so generally pure bred, and our farmers could not again think of going back to grade hogs or the long legs of twenty years ago. English breeders have bred up their sheep to the "pure bred," much as we have our hogs, and although they have so many distinct pure breeds, there has been some of the best improvement in the last fifty or hundred years in their mutton breeds for large size and early maturity, for spring lambs and the fast growth, that our farmers are encouraged to breed for mutton instead of wool alone, as witnessed by the importation of such large numbers of the English mutton breeds as Southdowns, Shropshires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Oxford, Hampshires, and other breeds—that already have so many enthusiastic admirers throughout our stock breeding states.

A writer in the London Agricultural Gazette on the progress of improvement in the "For Sale" column, says: "It is obvious that very much has been accomplished within the last hundred years. There has been an enormous improvement in the pure bred, and the sheep generally; in other words, there has been a great leveling up of the average, and Great Britain now undoubtedly possesses more good sheep than any other country in the world. Is the best Leicester or the best Southdown of today superior as a breeding and feeding animal, as a mutton and wool producer, to the best of those bred by Robert Bakewell and John Elliman? This is a difficult, probably an impossible question to answer, for there are no means of accurate comparison. If we were to take market value as an index, it would have to be admitted that Bakewell obtained prices for the use of his rams which have, we believe, never been exceeded in this country. Thus 1789 he is recorded to have let three rams for 1200gs. (\$6000), and seven others for 2000gs., and we are not aware that these prices have since been equaled. But it must be admitted that he had a monopoly for the time, and he consequently obtained monopolistic prices, and that no one has since had the same opportunity.

Within the last half century breeders have devoted themselves largely to what may be termed the development and accentuation of varieties or "breeds." The special characteristics of particular breeds have been assiduously cultivated, so that the differences between them have become more marked. A sticking for absolute "purity" of breed, which amounts almost to pedantry, is the main characteristic of the breeders of the present day. In this there is no doubt that they differ from the earlier breeders. Bakewell certainly had no conception about crossing, and many of his followers were equally addicted to effecting improvements by this means. Nowadays the breeder relies entirely upon selection within the limits of the breed, and crossing is regarded as a cardinal sin.

To return to our particular muttons, the question may again be propounded in a more limited sense—Have British sheep improved within the last twenty years or so? Statistics show that they have decreased, but the general belief seems to be that they have improved.

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

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NOTES.
Our representative was out at the Polytechnic College a day or two ago, and was quite surprised at the many signs of growth and improvement about the college and in the community. Dr. Lloyd has had a very large building erected, which is to be devoted exclusively to teaching purposes. In addition to the regular recitation rooms, it contains a study chapel for the girls, a study hall for the local students, a room for the primary department, a laboratory for the classes in physics and chemistry and hall for the business department. It was all ready by September 1. Dr. Lloyd has also had the College building proper renovated and refurnished from top to bottom. It will hereafter be used exclusively for a boarding department for girls and young ladies. The school opened with a large number of girls. Many have been drawn by the unusually fine music department which the college has for the coming season.

Several new houses are now going up near the college, and others are under contract. Families are coming from all directions.

Captain Jeans, a banker from Duncan, I. T., will locate his family there. Mr. Chandler of Farmersville, Tex., is having a house built. Mr. H. J. Wilson of this county is also building. Mrs. Little of Comanche, Tex., and Mrs. J. Fred Cox of this city have recently moved to the college. Others are expected soon. Of course the attraction at this suburb is the college. People are rapidly finding out that the curriculum of the college is unusually high, and the institution very thorough. The public is not slow to recognize merit. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the president.

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 two, for dry cows, heifers 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

Battle-AX-PLUG

The largest piece of GOOD TOBACCO ever sold for 10 CENTS.

Our Guarantee Goes With It.

An American Stem-Winder
A DUPLICATE IN QUALITY,
APPEARANCE, SIZE, ETC.,
Of any American Watch sold for less than \$10.00.

THE CLIMAX

It represents the most important step taken in Watch evolution in many years. It describes a line beyond which nothing radical will pass for years, not only in the matter of price, but quality. The movement comprises many original patented features, and has been for many years the subject of constant labor by one of the foremost of experts and inventors.

DESCRIPTION:
CASES. MOVEMENT.
Two styles, plain and imitation engraved. Two finishes, solid gilt and nickel. Two dials, Roman and Arabic. Snap back. Heavy steel crystal. Regular stem wind. Inside stem set. Regular 15 size case. Chains assorted in each dozen.

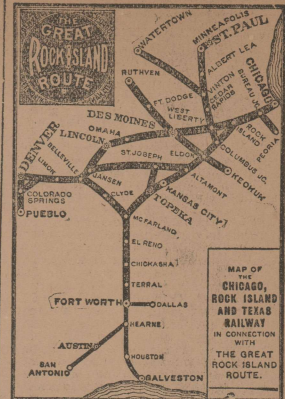
Regular American lever, lantern pinion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs thirty hours to one winding; dust cap over movement.
Fully timed and regulated and fully guaranteed for one year, the same as a Waltham or Elgin.

The Cheapest Stem-Winding Watch Ever Produced.
OTR OFFER—We will send you one postpaid for \$2.00, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.50, or watch free for seven subscribers—the Journal for 12 months. If the watch is not exactly as represented return it to us and we will make good our guarantee. Address

TEXAS FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

NOW READY. UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS.



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.....6:25 p m
Ar. Chicago.....7:25 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.

Palmer Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.
City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.
W. T. ORTON,
G. P. A.

\$2.50 Book, Free!!
WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY



BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

This book was written 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, fair-haired daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipments, and revel in the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

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

AN EVER FRESH FETTER OF FUN.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, duds, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's humorous and snappy, well-told style.

They say there is a slight of spirit done at Saratoga. I didn't hear much about it, but I did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on that he'd better let it entirely alone. But he seemed not. He said "I was more fashionable amongst men and women than the more single ones," he said, "it was dreadful fashionable amongst men and women."

"Well," said I, "I shall have nothing to do with it."

There was a young English girl aboard in the same place who died. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she was one of the upper 10, and was as pretty as a picture and I see Josiah had kinder set his eyes on her as he said 'good one to try his experiment with.'

CRITICS SAY IT.

"Delicious humor."—Will Carleton.

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

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

"Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press.

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

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

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

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Fort Worth, Tex.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

NOW READY. UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS.

Special Bargains in Cattle.

One lot of 1100 Brewster County mixed stock cattle, 850 of which are steers from one to four years old, price, including 150 calves,

\$10.50 PER HEAD.

3000 well-bred mixed stock cattle, raised in Northeastern New Mexico, near Texas line, at \$13.00, delivered at Amarillo October 15 next. Will sell in lots of 1000 or over.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.