Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

THE FARMERS' MEETING.

The farmers' institute has become one of the recognized forms of popular instruction, and every farmer within a reasonable distance of such a meeting should make it a point to be present and aid in the interest of the meeting; that is especially true of the dairyman. At these meetings he meets others in the same business, and they can "comfort" each other if nothing more. Many a new thought is made public property, and many a man at these meetings has caught the idea of inspiration that has led him to become a successful dairyman. The dairyman is now a student, and these meetings are schools where he recites his lessons, and hears and joins in with the boys in speaking pieces. It is a good place in which to meet the P. F. readers. Attend the farmers' meetings; make them instructive and practical; not places for mere social greetings. Do not make them occasions to air moonsign traditions. The present day i intensely practical, and the electric light has taken the place of the moon, in which to plant potatoes, wean calves, set fence posts and kill hogs. These meetings are the electric lights of the farmers' progress, and to remain away from them, especially the dairy meetings, is to confess to the "tallow-dip" age.—Practical Farmer.

DO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES PAY FARMERS?

While this question would be answered in the negative by many of the farmers of this country, and while it might be popular, in a measure, for a man to hold this opinion, yet we are pleased to note that the class of farmers who think agricultural colleges and experiment stations are of no benefit to them are daily growing smaller. True, many of such institutions have almost failed to promulgate anything of value to us as practical men and women of the farm, yet, with a majority of all kindred institutions throughout the United States, we find they have gathered much valuable data from their experiments, and the reason farmers have not benefited by these investigations is not alone from the fact of their not knowing how to secure such information, but largely from a lack of confidence in the work of the stations.

We have occasionally met a farmer whose ideas on the work of colleges and experimental stations remind us of the Bible narrative of Christ: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

But, laying aside all that has been said, there is no doubt but our agricultural colleges have been at fault; many times they have failed to do as much as they should in behalf of the farmers. We attribute this largely to the seeming short-sightedness of those men who have been delegated to choose the workers at such institutions. When professors have been selected who are totally ignorant of farming interests, it is not to be anticipated they will do much for the farmer except in a very superficial manner.

From a somewhat general knowledge of the qualifications of the men who, for the most part, manage our stations today, we are led to believe that greater care is being exercised in the selection of these men, and that only such men as can substantiate theory and scientific principles by practical experience and known fact. As farmers, it is only just and right that we should demand that this idea should rule future proceedings more fully than it ever has in the past We shall note briefly two points which are suggested as a possible help in making our colleges and stations more useful to farmers:

First—Farmers must interest themselves in the work done. They must visit such institutions, study their methods, results, conclusions, etc. They should commend all work considered worthy, criticizing in a kindly spirit work which would appear of little or no consequence. They should follow up such criticisms with suggestions for future work. In this way many points of universal importance would be brought out. One thing, above all others, as a farmer, never find fault until you know all about the work you are about to criticise. Do not say there has never been anything useful or practical accomplished just because you have heard someone else say so.

Second—The station staff should acquaint themselves with the conditions and needs of the farmers and farms of their respective states. Let them consult farmers as to what experiments they would like to see carried out. Large sums of money are being expended every year for purposes of experimentation, and it is not difficult to understand that friendly and intimate relations should exist at all times between the farmers and their state institutions, whose fundamental organization was intended to benefit the farming class.

The writer believes he but voices the sentiment of the rural class of Michigan when he says that there doubtless never was a time in its history when the farmers were more interested in the work of the Agricultural college than today, and from a personal acquaintance with the staff of the college, we can assure those who are not of the sincere desire and determination of these gentlemen to serve the farmers of the state in every way they may be able.—Herbert W. Mumford, in Colman's Rural World.

SURPLUS FORAGE.

In order to make live stock a source of profit, it is necessary that the animals be constanly provided with an abundant quantity of food which is of good quality. Not only this, but the feeding material must be produced at a moderate expense. Failure along either of these lines involves failure in the whole business of keeping the stock. In order to pay for the expense of their keeping, animals must, during a considerable portion of the time, be yielding something that is of value to their owner. But animals are so constituted that if they do not regularly have plenty of good food, they cannot make growth, take on flesh, yield milk, perform labor, or serve any other of the purposes for which they are kept upon the farm. Liberal feeding is the key to large and profitable production. That the cost of the feeding stuff should be moderate is too evident to need an argument to prove, and is so well known by farmers, some of whom have to their great disadvantage laid altogether too much stress upon it, that its mere mention will be sufficient.

How to supply the needed quantity and quality of food required, and do it with the least possible expense, is a problem upon which live stock owners are continually obliged to think and study. Conditions are so constantly varying that the question cannot be settled at once. What was both the cheapest and best course to pursue last year may not be either the cheapest or the best plan to follow this year. And what will be the best method of procedure on one farm this summer may not, in its entirety, be the best method in a different section, or even upon a neighboring farm. While plans and methods must vary with differences of circumstances and conditions, there is one thing which wisdom requires should be done upon every farm upon which animals are kept.

This is the providing for a reserve supply of forage. The farmer who neglects to do this, who, either intentionally or without special forethought, arranges for the growth of what he thinks will be just enough feeding material to carry his animals through a favorable season, runs a good deal of risk, and becomes liable to suffer a heavy loss. For seasons may be far from favorable, and the expected yield of the forage crop be greatly reduced. Then, too, there may be an unusually favorable opportunity for purchasing stock, and the opportunity be lost simply and only because the supply of forage produced by the farm does not warrant increasing the number of animals.

In various ways a short crop of forage materials prove a disadvantage, while an abundant supply is a great help in enabling a farmer to make the live stock department of his business profitable.

Among the various forage plants which can be grown over a large area, and with comparatively little expense, corn stands pre-eminent. It can be grown so as to furnish a large quantity of green fodder from mid-summer until frost comes, and any part of the crop that is not used during this period may be preserved in the silo, or be cured in the field, and thus be made into palatable and nutritious fodder for use in the winter. Whatever other crops are grown, corn should be planted for forage, and the planting should be upon a liberal scale so as to provide a sufficient quantity of fodder in case of small yields of the crops, or of an increase in the number of animals that are to be fed.—Practical Farmer.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

Practically without exception the experiments conducted in a dozen states, by practical men with scientific accuracy, have given results in favor of the shallow cultivation of corn as compared with deep cultivation. In every case cutting the roots of the corn reduced the yield. The best results are got by a thorough preparation of the ground before planting, and after that stirring the ground to a depth of only two or three inches—enough to break up the crust that sun and showers form on the surface and to root out the weeds. This is sufficient nowadays. We can remember a time, when the flat land was yet undrained and we had "wet springs," when such cultivation would have raised much more weeds than corn. The double-diamonds and the deep rooting shovel cultivators were all right then. But underdrainage and other things have changed natural conditions, and it is the part of wisdom to change methods and implements of cultivation to suit those changed conditions. The harrow and the surface cultivator should be the implements most employed now in our corn fields. Formerly the object was to get an excess of water out of the ground in the spring and to get the soil warmed and enlivened, and to do this it was necessary to throw the ground into ridges and furrows and to stir it deep. Root pruning was necessary and justifiable. Now the object is rather to conserve moisture during the summer and to do this it is not necessary to root prune. It is best accomplished by keeping a mulch of fine earth on the surface.—Farmer's Call.

THE COTTON WEEVIL.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Slayden, Clarkson & Robards of this city from one of their correspondents:

Paracuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, May 12.—We do not remember that we wrote you that our cotton crop of 400 acres had been entirely destroyed by a weevil resembling very much the "Plum Curculio" and perhaps identical with the "Plum Gouger," which invaded the cotton flowers and caused the bolls to shed or rot. We tried every kind of poison, Paris green, London purple, copperdine, kerosene emulsion, pyrethrum, etc., we used every kind of sprayers and bellows, but all to no avail. We read in the Agriculturists that a circular has been published warning all cotton growers of the appearance of this extremely dangerous insect in some parts of Texas and Louisiana. If this is true and the experimental station is unable to discover any means to fight and destroy the evil, we fear for the Southern states a ruin, to which the ravages of the phylloxera in the grape raising countries will bear no comparison. Last year the insect made its appearance in a few places only, and this year not only our plantation, but all the others in the state down to the Pacific coast have been entirely devastated. We hope that our prediction may be wrong and that some means will yet be devised to stop the progress of the pest.

The importance of the above piece of information can not be overestimated, for it will have a wide effect and demonstrates several points in regard to the extent of this plague that have heretofore been in doubt. The presence of the weevil is now assured in Northern Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in one year it has extended its operations hundred of miles. It is already in Southwestern Texas and Southern Louisiana and is rapidly spreading. At the rate it traveled in Mexico it would only require two seasons for it to sweep over this entire state, and the consequences of such a visitation are too disastrous to contemplate with serenity. The information contained in the above letter will have a strong tendency to bull the cotton market the world over, for the southern portion of the United States is the great cotton field of the world. If the agricultural department of this government wishes to fulfill its proper mission it should concentrate its attention and efforts in an attempt to stop advance of the deadly cotton weevil. The situation has grown too serious for further trifling.—San Antonio Express.

MILLET.

Interest in millet growing increases with better farming and the recurrence of seasons of drouth. The crop affords one of the readiest and best means of growing a large yield of coarse food or hay for maintaining farm stock, and is especially serviceable when the hay crop is short. The millet or Setaria family is of European origin, and embraces a number of varieties. The leading ones best adapted to this (Iowa) locality are the Hungarian and the German, says Mr. C. Curtiss, in Wallace's Farm and Dairy. The former is called Hungarian grass, but it is simply the Hungarian variety of millet. Last year this variety gave considerably the best yield of seven varieties tested at the Minnesota experiment station. There are several new varieties that are claimed to be superior to the varieties named, but they have not yet become so widely known, and are practically in the experimental stage. In some of the New England states millet is grown as a grain crop, and the Massachusetts station reports a favorable comparison of millet meal with corn with fully as good results in milk production. The seed of millet resembles oats in comparison.

In the corn belt states, however, millet is valued chiefly as a forage plant, and is not likely to take high rank as a grain producing crop. If grown for hay it should be cut before the seed ripens, to give the greatest feeding value—for ripe millet seed fed whole is difficult of digestion and does not give good returns, and if the seed is allowed to ripen it should be threshed, and if used for food, ground before feeding. If the crop is not to be threshed it will give the greatest yield of nutrients if cut when the seed is in the dough stage. The same principle applies to making Timothy hay. A cow might almost as well be fed on birdshot as fully ripened Timothy seen without grinding or soaking. When the hay becomes fully ripe the nutriment is taken from the stalk and blades to mature the seed without a compensating return in feeding value.

Millet is often allowed to ripen too much on account of difficulty in curing a heavy crop when green. For this, as well as other reasons, it is well to sow moderately early in order to have the crop ready for harvesting in the latter part of August during the hot, dry weather. Another reason in favor of early sowing is there is a greater certainty of having plenty of rain to give rapid and even germination. All of the late sown millet was an absolute failure in this locality last year on account of drouth. If the ground is ready it is as well to sow in May as in June. For hay, about a bushel per acre should be sown, and half the amount for seed. Thorough preparation of the soil is all-important in growing all farm crops, and millet is no exception. Disc and harrow until all weeds are killed and the soil finely pulverized, and a good stand of millet will effectually exclude weeds and prove a soil renovator. If the conditions are drouthy, roll the land the last thing after seeding and run over it once afterward with a slanting-toothed harrow to break the crust. It is best to plow the land just before seeding in order to put it in best condition. If millet is grown very extensively it will pay to have a tender to stir while curing, for, like clover hay, much of its value depends upon even curing.

Millet hay fed in large quantities acts as a diuretic and over stimulates the kidneys. On this account considerable difficulty and loss are often experienced in over feeding millet to horses. The disease produced resembles rheumatism and is quite common in Dakota, and frequently occurs on farms where millet is fed heavily, but no injury results from moderate feeding.—Prairie Farmer.

SMALL FARMS PAY.

That small farms can be made to pay is what the Journal has always urged and while the account of how Mr. Terry makes a competency on thirty-five acres, taken from the Rural world and reproduced below, deals with clover for fertilizing purposes, the soil of Texas needs very little artificial aid to produce any kind of a crop.

From a farm of thirty-five acres T. B. Terry of Ohio has acquired a competency, and is now principally engaged in teaching his fellow farmers how they may do likewise. It may be fairly stated that nine-tenths of these have tried to make a similar competence on more than ten times that number of acres, and have failed, an evidence of the truth stated in these columns repeatedly, that success was in the man, and not in the location or the business. Mr. Terry was at first assisted by his son, and when necessary by a hired man. The farm of thirty-five acres was divided into three parts and subjected to a rotation; one-third being devoted to potatoes, one-third to clover and one-third to wheat. His main dependence for money was on his potato crop, of which he raised an average of 225 to 250 bushels per acre, or about three times the quantity ordinarily raised by the farmers of the West.

How he did it is an interesting and instructive lesson. His main object in raising the clover was to use it as a fertilizer in drawing nitrogen from the air and phosphoric acid from the ground by means of its long, deep roots. He used no commercial fertilizers, finding clover much cheaper and immeasurably superior. He plowed under green sward for potatoes the first year. In the fall on that ground he sowed wheat, and in the spring he dragged the wheat, which did not injure it, and seeded to clover. After cutting his wheat in the fall he had left a good growth of clover, which he cut and then turned over the clover sod the next spring, which made a fine, well-matured ground to plant potatoes in. The roots of the clover were so long that they went down for phosphoric acid where no other roots could reach. And the leaves of the clover were broad, and they took in the nitrogen from the air, and turning all this under made the very best manure that could be obtained for the next potatoe crop.

Here is a lesson that may be follow. Especially may the young men of small means, stout hearts and willing hands prepare themselves for a like effort in the full assurance that with a like pertinacity success will crown their efforts and reward their faithful service.

OUR GREATEST PREMIUM.

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

AN AUTHORITY.

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

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

IRRIGATION.

PIPES FOR IRRIGATION.

From recent articles in your paper I learn that the truck gardeners in our Texas coast country find themselves under the necessity of irrigating their lands in order to be independent of rains. The advocates of this style of gardening recommend perforated iron pipes. Of course such iron pipes would be better than none, but I belive I can prove a better method for subirrigation. The kind reader will please excuse me for being legthy in my attempt to explain what I know.

In the low and marshy country along the German coast on the North German sea we have very often more rain than we need, and the standing water on such low lands would ruin everything very soon. In order to get rid of this surplus water we have ditches eight feet wide and eight feet deep instead of fences, and the land is thus cut up into from five to ten acre patches or parcels. When the sea is at low tide the sluices or water gates in their tremendous dikes are opened in order to let the surplus water run into the sea. To give their valuable lands perfect drainage the farmers have dug small ditches about ten iches deep and thirty feet apart running parallel across each parcel of land from one large ditch to the next. The land between the small ditches is plowed in such a manner as to form a ridge all along in the middle between the small ditches. Where this system is not sufficient, and as at the small ten-inch deep ditches are soon filled with dirt again, they lay at the bottom of these small ditches burned clay pipes, so that they lay deep enough not to be disturbed by deep plowing. It is this class of pipes that I want to call your attention to. These pipes are about fifteen inches long, are about one-half inch thick, and have an opening of about one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches. These pipes are made of a peculiar clay and are porous. Everybody knows that when you pour water on a brick the water is readily absorbed. Now as these pipes are of a similar nature, and more porous, they allow the water to penetrate quickly all along the line without clogging or ever getting out of order, it appears to me that such pipes would be far superior to perforated iron pipes, as the latter will rust and the holes be closed up in course of time.

Judging from the bricks made in Alvin, that clay is not a very fit material for making such pipes, as the bricks are too poor and brittle .Maybe they could be improved.

As the German farmers in that part of their country drain their land successfully with these pipes, our Texas gardeners can with the same result subirrigate their lands by simply closing up the extreme ends of such pipe lines. Everyone must have an artesian well located on the highest spot of his land and lay a thick iron pipe with sufficient capacity to carry the required quantity of water to supply these clay pipes. Further, have a short iron pipe branching from the main pipe at a right angle, provided with an arrangement to shut off the water at will at suitable distances and connect with such clay pipes. Thus you can lead the water wherever it is needed. The water rises by capillary attraction toward the surface, and the roots of the plants will soon reach the moisture. The top soil does not become baked and cultivation can go on uninterrupted.

Such an improvement, even at a great expense, will prove to be an immensely paying investment, pay for itself soon and make our intelligent and industrious gardeners independent and rich. A gardener could afford to mortgage his place to make such an improvement and not lose a night's rest for fear that he could not make his payments.—J. T. Alberts in Dallas News.

IRRIGATION IN MEXICO.

Only a few days since I had my attention called to your note in the Guide of December 29, 1894, in which you asked Viajero to answer some questions on the subject of irrigation. I am sorry that I did not receive the issue that I mention, as ere this I could have found time to have given you the necessary information. You say that "Reader" wants to know "why on lands used to irrigation it is necessary to flood again, almost immediately after rain? If this is so, why do Mexicans always say that rain is needed to make a full crop? Why does seed sown after rain not do well unless irrigated at once? How often would 'Viajero' irrigate different crops in this climate? and at what precise stage of the crop is the last flooding indispensable?"

It is not necessary to irrigate a crop after rain, unless the rainfall is less than one inch of water. The small farmers of this country (Mexico) who only receive a limited amount of water, and at stated intervals, as a rule, irrigate when their turn comes, even if it has rained heavily and offer for the reason that they do not like to see the water that belongs to them going to waste, and sometimes for the reason that they do not think that the rainfall is sufficient to keep their crop from suffering until their turn comes to irrigate again, fifteen or twenty days. A good farmer will have a small plot of alfalfa, or even grass land, already regulated, with ditches, and ridges on which he can turn the water when it is not needed on the farm. Rain is absolutely necessary to enable the farmer to make a full crop of corn, for the reason that without moisture in the atmosphere the stalk, leaves, husk and grain will not swell as they should do, and the whole plant is dwarfed. I have many times seen the growing ear of corn burst from the husk owing to the husk being shriveled by contact with the very dry atmosphere, and after bursting the husk the side or point of the ear that thus becomes exposed immediately shrivels, and through the grains not maturing a large percentage of the crop is lost. It is very difficult to say exactly how often crops should be irrigated, because it depends very much on the conditions of weather and land; however, it would be well to calculate to give wheat three irrigations between planting and reaping; early corn does not need irrigating for one month after planting, but after that it should be irrigated every fifteen days; late corn will do for two months after planting, but after that can be irrigated as often as the water will permit of. If "Reader" is farming for pleasure only, he should plant only a very small plot of land, and then he will be able to irrigate the whole of his farm whenever he thinks that it needs it most; and I may say that to my idea the most beneficial time to irrigate is when the grain is becoming hard, as it is then that the grain will shrivel if the plant lacks moisture. If "Reader" wishes to plant for profit, I will show him how to make the most of his water, and he will see that he cannot afford to lose a drop of water, nor can he irrigate just when and where he wants. I will also show him that a farmer who has his farm thoroughly systematized can tell six months beforehand how much corn and what he is going to plant. I can also assure "Reader" that my ideas are not theoretical, as to my personal knowledge farming in Mexico has been carried on successfully on this system. We will suppose that a farmer after carefully studying the capacity of his water, finds that he can irrigate properly one acre of land in twenty-four hours. Supposing that the farmer has the full control of the water, he will, for example, commence on October 27 to irrigate land that he has previously broken up, harrowed and regulated, with the necessary ridges for the dispersion of the water; by the 1st of November there will be three acres already irrigated and, as the first acre should then be in good condition for planting, he will commence to plant acre No. 1 and will continue irrigating and planting one acre daily until the morning of the 27th of December, when he will stop irrigating new land, but will continue planting until the evening of the 31st of December, when he should finish planting the sixtieth acre. As soon as the water irrigates the last (sixtieth) acre, he will commence to irrigate or re-irrigate the first acre again, and follow on, and as the land that was irrigated in sixty days will only take forty to irrigate, he will be able to irrigate or re-irrigate his land three times by April 28; that is to say he will irrigate the first acre on the following dates: December 28, February 8, and March 18, and the last acre will be irrigated on the following dates: February 7, March 17, and April 27. I have counted all the months as of thirty days, and will allow him to finish irrigating his last acre on April 30, thus allowing a day or two extra in case of unavoidable delays. On May 1 he will commence to irrigate fifty acres of land for late corn, and on May 4 he will commence to plant, planting only the following kinds: Pipitillo, maiz blanco, or pinto flojo, which are the only kinds that I know of that will stand the heat of this time of the year, and do not need re-irrigating for sixty days; these kinds of corn will not produce if planted earlier or later, and will run entirely to leaf and stalk if irrigated often. On June 1 the farmer will commence to plant Tampiqueno corn, a slass that stands drouth well and at the same time grows quicker that the other classes named, and thus matures before the frost comes; Tampiqueno corn should not be planted after June 15, and if the farmer sees that his corn, planted on May 4, is not dying for want of water, he will continue planting until July 1, planting (after June 15) quick-growing corn, such as is used in the United States. After re-irrigation, the corn I have named does not stand the drouth well, and has to be re-irrigates in from thirty to forty days, so that if it does not rain, the farmer will continue planting until he sees that his first corn is really suffering for water: then he will quit irrigating his small corn, leaving it to dry, but he will save a large portion of his farm, and which will be properly irrigated; but supposing that he has a rain or two in the period I have named, he will make a full crop. Some men will attempt to irrigate all their crop in a dry season; but my experience is that in trying to lose none they, as a rule, lose all.—Viajero, in Eagle Pass Guide.

TRANSFER OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending May 21, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Memingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Blackman, 39,838—C. U. Connellee to A. Taylor, Curtis.

Bundy, 25,603—Est. of H. M. Rather to Mrs. E. M. Rather, Timpson.

Captivator, 40,271—W. W. Lipscomb to C. A. Westbrook, Lorena, Tex.

Dolly's Prince, 40,260—T. McNeal to A. J. Kopecky, Shiner.

Exile's Silver Wave, 40,246—C. & J. Merzbacher to L. P. Hawwood, Woodlawn.

George Bond, 36,522—J. Spence, Jr., to J. B. Moore, Sherwood.

King of Idlewild, 39,017—J. E. McGuire to G. N. Austin, Belton.

Sir Lee, 39,149—H. A. Hall to J. A. Hollingsworth, Velasco.

Suema's Royal of Brushy, 40,149—Mrs. W. C. McGown to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

Sueman's Royal of Brushy, 40,148—S. L. Burnap to G. F. Boswell, Austin.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adele Cook, 95,947—E. Northcraft to T. C. Johnson, San Marcos.

Annie Townsend, 104,641 — W. W. Lipscomb to M. S. Townsend, Hallettsville.

Bodicia of Oaklawn, 105,175—J. W. Scott to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Camilee of Idlewild, 101,397—J. E. McGuire to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Saunders, Gatesville.

Carlotta Tom, 76,228—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Dell of Milford, 68,965—J. L. Gray to, A. Uhl, Jr., San Antonio.

Empress of Melrose, 104,638—Mrs. J. A. Pryor to D. G. Sloan, Brenham.

Erma Rather, 67,443—Est. of H. M. Rather to Mrs. E. M. Rather, Timpson.

Hilda Walker, 90,855—J. D. Gray to J. O. Davis, Dallas.

Ida Lamberta, 95,570—W. B. Montgomery to C. A. Brand, Temple.

Kate M. Gray, 98,829—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Kathleen E of Oaklawn, 105,172—Mrs. E. C. Scott to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Katie Bloomfield 2d, 71,959—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Lena Rivers, 72,058—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Lillian Martin, 90,092—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Mary Hunt, 104,425—E. Northcraft to G. G. Johnson, San Marcos.

Mary Townsend, 104,642—W. W. Lipscomb to M. S. Townsend, Hallettsville.

Mec Evans, 58,178—W. B. Montgomery to A. & H. C. Cooper, Clifton.

Melrose Girl, 97,536—W. B. Montgomery to W. M. Woodson, Temple.

Myra Landseer, 74,329—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Pride of Brenham, 104,639—W.W. Lipscomb to H. M. Lochridge, Brenham.

Prince's Saragossa, 105,036—G. F. Merzbacher to L. P. Haywood, Woodlawn.

Roxanna Toltec, 76,226—J. D. Gray to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

St. Lambert's Montezuma, 104,574—C. & J. Merzbacher to L. P. Haywood, Woodlawn.

Shellie, 92,024—J. H. Mathews to W. J. Owens, Naples.

Sidney's Beauty, 101,396—J. E. McGuire to J. R. Raby, Gatesville.

Surprise of Cedar Hill, 71,143—C. F. Adams to J. M. McGhee, Waco.

Susie Townsend, 104,640—W. W. Lipscomb to M. S. Townsend, Hallettsville.

Susie Zenobia, 78,881—T. C. Reeder to G. W. Knight, Winnsboro.

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.

SWINE.

FEEDING SOWS AND PIGS.

We have frequently had occasion at this season of the year to advise caution as to the manner of feeding the young pigs and their dams. In the first place we have felt inclined to insist that the care of these should regularly fall to the lot of one person, and that that person if possible be one who is directly interested in the well-doing of his charge. It is a well settled fact that not one man out of a hundred not so interested will do anything more than to go through the form of feeding without any thought as to whether half of the pigs are in at roll call, what their appetites are like, or which way the hair stands on their bodies. There is no regularity, be it ever so slight, can creep into the daily program with the regular and the interested attendant in charge but that he is sure to take notice of it, and if need be, correct it. This is the secret of his success. The improvement of the hog of today over that of twenty years ago is matter of common observation. But what is the secret of the great change? We are pleased to call it better breeding. As that term generally goes it only half way explains the matter. It is the better care and feed given, according to a more rational system of management, that has in a great measure wrought the last great change in the evolution of the hog. Breeders of the improved types of hogs have got out of the old, rut that supposed the hog to be only a companion piece for the mudhole. They have lifted the hog out of the mud into a higher plane of existence. If there is any useful lesson to be learned from the management of sows and pigs as witnessed in the hands of the professional breeder of the day it is that of the virtue of personal attention in feeding. The improvement of the condition of the hog has come about from giving him plenty of the right kind of feed at the various stages of his development. And the place to begin has been found to be when the pig is sucking the dam. That is why it is so important that the sow be properly fed at this stage of the pig's career. Most pigs receive a permanent backset in life right at this critical time. No set of rules can be put down for a man to go by in feeding the sow and pigs. It is a job that is a little too delicate in all the unforseen contingencies that may arise to admit of being done by machinery. To make the most of the pigs the man who attends them ought to be so familiar with them that he knows each pig apart from all the others in a bunch of 75 or a hundred. When he has become thus familiar then you may know that he has been atetnding to his knitting. But, does it pay? Why shouldn't it pay when by this careful way of doing the pigs can be made to weigh as much at 7 months old as is usual at the end of a year, and show much more quality? Early pigs can thus be put upon the market at Christmas time if the price suits, and save feeding through the coldest weather. Everything is favorable to the latter day notion of developing the pigs early. The Arkansas type of hog is not in great favor in the corn belt. If the end of the hog is the pork barrel why keep him in suspense several months before starting him in that direction?—Nebraska Farmer.

WEAK HIND LEGS.

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

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

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

CARE OF PIGS.

The Nebraska Farmer very aptly says that it is nature's way to permit of no stop offs on the route traveled by the pig from the farrowing nest to the packing house, and that regular development must occur for the highest profit. Feeding the dam is said to be feeding the pigs, and the food of the mother should be prepared in view of this fact. In speaking of diseases that afflict little pigs, it says:

"Scours is not considered a very dangerous ailment, but it is a much more costly thing to the farmer's pocketbook than all other ailments combined. Thumps kills its victims in all probability, and the thing is at an end. One pig in a litter is about the limit with thumps. But with scours it goes through the litter. The trouble does not arise perhaps from getting too strong a flow of milk over an extended period of time, but rather from too much at one time and too little at another, caused by spurts in feeding, or by sudden changes in the character of the milk, caused by feeding the wrong thing. Whatever the cause, the worst phase of the matter is not simply that the pigs are afflicted with a disorder somewhat difficult to cure, but that it stunts growth permanently. The pig that has had the scours never will make the hog that it might have made had it escaped the trouble. This fact may as well be set down as settled. Hence, the man who would make the most of his hogs must avoid scours with his pigs. This he can only do by properly feeding the dam while they are young."

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CATTLE.

SAMPLE MEXICAN SHIPMENT.

It appears from the following that shipping cattle from Mexico to market does not yield much profit. The Kansas City Times of recent date says:

"Eighty-one Mexican steers were on the market yesterday. They were shipped in from Ojo Caliente, Chihuahua, Mexico, by Taylor & Brown. They averaged 808 pounds and were sold at $2.55 by the Campbell Commission Co. O. P. Brown, one of the owners, came along with them. Mr. Brown is a Mormon and resides at Colonia Juarez, 115 miles from Ojo Caliente, the shipping point to which the cattle had been driven. The freight charges were $125.40 a car.

"There are four Mormon colonies in Mexico,' said Mr. Brown, 'and they are all in a prosperous condition. Our cattle are well graded up, the original stock having been taken there from Utah. The lands we cultivate are irrigated and agriculture is fairly successful. You ask about driving the cattle 115 miles? We have the finest natural roads in Chihuahua to be found anywhere, and in addition we have expended about $25,000 on improving them.'

"Mr. Brown will visit Independence today and will return home tomorrow. This is his first visit to Kansas City."

The Live Stock Exchange is now taking charge of the animals condemned by the government inspectors, the same as it has been doing with lumpy-jawed cattle, the only difference being that killing will be made daily instead of weekly, says the Chicago Drover's Journal. Nash Brothers are now doing the killing, but in a short time bids will be asked for from responsible houses and the lowest responsible bidder that is satisfactory to the exchange and to the government authorities will be accepted. Animals that pass post-mortem inspection can be taken by the owners and sold where they like, or they can have the product sold free of charge under the supervision of the exchange. The products of the condemned animals are all sold that way. The products are sold to the highest bidders. The condemned pregnant animals are not handled by the exchange unless they are slaughtered. They can be taken to the country or held here the requisite number of days.

MR. SIMPSON'S OPINION.

The Galveston News of recent date says:

"Vice-President and General Manager B. F. Yoakum of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe returned yesterday from San Antonio, having accompanied Vice-President D. B. Robinson and Passenger Traffic Manager W. F. White that far on their way to New Mexico. A representative of the News called upon Mr. Yoakum shortly after his return. He said that both Mr. Robinson and Mr. White were very much pleased with the fact that Galveston had deep water, and that they prophesied a glowing future for the Island city.

"Mr. Yoakum doesn't go around blowing trumpets, but in his quiet way is doing much for Galveston. At the time of the call of the News visitor he had in his hand a letter received from Mr. G. W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, which had particular reference to Galveston, and with Mr. Yoakum's permission part of it is here given:

"'Your favor of the 10th instant received, and I can assure you that its contents have been noted with a great deal of pleasure, as I believe that deep water on the Texas coast cannot fail to be of great advantage in establishing a live stock market at Fort Worth, and with the depth already secured and the prospect of more water, I believe the time is near at hand when the port of Galveston will be opened to steamships of the largest capacity. I shall take the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Mr. ——, as I believe it is important he receive the information officially, and in writing this letter you have certainly done an excellent thing for the road you represent, and also for the state of Texas and the city of Galveston. My reasons for making this statement is that there are so many reports published in the Northern papers in regard to other deep water ports that may never be utilized. It is very gratifying to know that Galveston possesses everything, including capital, business ability, railroad and wharf facilities, for doing a large export business.'

"The writer went on to say that he was greatly pleased with the results of the first seventeen months running their packing house in Fort Worth. The receipts of live stock at the yards were 27,635 head larger than the receipts for the same length of time after the organization of their Omaha yards. He feels very much encouraged because the third largest stock market in the United States did less business than Fort Worth.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas met in this city at the office of the secretary Monday. This was the regular quarterly meeting and the work done was chiefly of a routine nature, such as auditing and checking up accounts, receiving new members, etc.

The committee pronounced the association in splendid order, with a constant accession of membership, but they complain of the spirit shown by some of the mebers in not reporting their entire herds for assessment. The work of the association has assumed such vast proportions, having about covered the entire field, and it requires a great amount of money to keep up the work undertaken. Members of the association are fully cognizant of the protection afforded their interests, yet a number of them render only a part of their herds, which is manifestly unfair to others.

Those present at the meeting were President A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Col.; Major Ed Fenlon of Midland, A. G. Brice of Channing, S. B. Burnett, D. B. Gardner and Secretary Loving of Fort Worth.

On account of the absence of several members, there were no meetings of sub-committees, and the executive body adjourned subject to the call of the president.

ANTHRAX.

The board of agriculture of England have recently had published the following observations for the information of stock owners:

1. Anthrax is due to the existence in the blood of a minute rod (bacillus anthracis), which is one of a large family of fungi, and grows from spores or seeds.

2. Any substance which is brought onto a farm may act as a carrier of the infected agent; fodder, litter, manure, whether from home or foreign sources, may contain the spores. A watercourse may carry the poison. In fact, the channels through which the infecting agent may be conveyed to the susceptible animal are beyond calculation.

3. Diseased animals do not transmit the infection to others in the ordinary way by association. The organism on which the disease depends must be introduced into the blood through a wound however small, or an abrasion however slight, before the affection can be communicated, and it may be said without exaggeration that the carcase of an animal, dead of anthrax, is more dangerous than a living diseased animal.

SYMPTOMS AND POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

4. In most cases the first sign of an outbreak of anthrax or splenic fever is the discovery of a dead animal in the pasture or byre. Probably the animal was left a few hours before in apparent health; at least there was nothing to attract attention, or give any warning of the approaching catastrophe. Occasionally, and in the case of sheep not uncommonly, there are certain premonitory symptoms of an attack of anthrax which can be recognized by an expert. The affected animal is dull, and disinclined to move. If one of a herd or flock is attacked the fact is indicated by the separation of the sick animal from the rest. Close observation will enable the observer to detect an occasional shiver, which seems to pass rapidly over the body, and then cease. Sometimes a little blood is discharged from the nose and also with the faeces, and from time to time the animal will cease to feed, and stand with the head bent towards the ground. On closer inspection, especially in the case of swine, it will often be found that there is a good deal of swelling under the throat, extending down the neck; and the swollen part will at first be tender to the touch, and hot, but as the disease goes on it becomes insensitive, cold, and clammy. The shivering fits now become more frequent, and perhaps, while these signs are being noted, the animal will suddenly roll over on its side, and, after a few violent struggles, expire.

5. According to the severity and suddenness of the attack, the post-mortem appearances will vary in degree, but they are tolerably uniform in kind. Under the skin there are usually patches of effused blood, and a considerable quantity of viscid serous fluid will be seen in those parts which were swollen during life. If the cavities of the chest and abdomen are examined, some red serous fluid generally escapes. The spleen is enlarged to three or four times its proper size, and is of a deep purple or black color, soft and easily broken down. Effused blood is also found in masses under the kidneys, and red patches are seen in various parts of the serous membranes. The lining membrane of the intestines is often congested, and the contents are generally mixed with blood; sometimes, indeed, the intestinal canal is almost filled with that fluid.

6. The symptoms and post-mortem appearances which have been described may, as a rule, be accepted as evidence of the existence of anthrax. But it is very desirable to avoid opening the carcase of an animal which has died of anthrax, and the bacillus may be detected by putting a drop of blood from the ear or foot on a blass slide, covering it with a piece of thin glass, and examining it with a magnifying power of at least 400 diameters. The thin rods will appear like short pieces of fine thread crossing each other in every direction, and enclosing the blood corpuscles. This examination may be conducted in the shed or pasture, but in the laboratory staining processes are employed.

PROCEDURE.

7. The healthy animals on the pasture or other place where the outbreak occurred should be moved under proper restrictions to a convenient place for isolation, and should be examined by a veterinary surgeon every day for a week. If a rise of temperature is discovered in any of the isolated animals they should, as far as practicable, be removed from the rest of the herd until they have recovered.

8. Slaughter, by a local authority, of healthy animals in contact is only justifiable under special circumstances, i. e., where the animals are fat and fit for the butcher, or where the animals are few in number and of little value, or in outbreaks where the disease is spreading rapidly and there are no means of proper isolation.

9. Antiseptics, such as hyposulphite of soda, have been administered to the in-contact animals with apparent advantage. Medical treatment of animals should, however, only be carried out under the advice and direction of a veterinary surgeon, and with regard to this and other preventive measures it may be said that it is impossible to determine the degree of efficacy which they possess, owing to the fact that anthrax frequently ceases after the loss of a single animal.

10. Inoculation of the system recommended by M. Pasteur could not be adopted except by an expert accustomed to operate, but the results of the operation in this country and elsewhere have not been of such a nature as would warrant the board in recommending it to stock owners as a means of dealing with outbreaks of anthrax.

NO BOOM ANTICIPATED.

The low price of cattle for the past seven years, the large losses experienced during the hard winters previous to that time have caused the cattle business throughout the country to be neglected to such an extent that now when money is becoming easier and when those who have staid by the business through thick and thin and are once more out of debt and have money to invest, the prices of all kinds of stock are advancing and the outlook is more favorable than it has been for years. This journal has not anticipated a boom in cattle, but expects a good, steady, healthy advance, one which will make all those in the business do well, and create a desire with those who are not in to wish they were. There has been more trading in stock this year than for several years, and at better prices, but not to such an extent as some of the sellers think who are placing such high figures on their stock that there is no doubt but that they will still be owning them next year. Everything has a value at all times, and if you have anything to sell and you wish to dispose of it, the best policy is to take a fair price when it is offered. Reports get circulated that a certain party received a good price for his bunch of cattle, when everyone else immediately puts the price of their bunch at the same figure. Some bunches of cattle are better worth $28 per head all around than others are at $16. The price of a bunch of cattle all depends on the number of steers in it.—Miles City (Mont.) Stock Growers' Journal.

Says a prominent breeder: "In '88 I had a herd of horned cows. I did not want to cut off their horns, but determined to get rid of them in some manner. I bred them to a polled bull whose mother was a horned cow. To my surprise, but one in ten of the calves had horns. In '91 I had a fine herd of polled heifers, having sold all my horned cattle. These polled heifers thus produced from horned mothers by a bull from a horned mother never have had a horned calf, although all my bulls have been from horned mothers. This shows how easy it is to breed off horns. True, it takes time, yet I think it the best way."

THROUGH A FAT LAND.

The Journal Senior Tells of a Trip West and Some of the People He Met—Sunday Fishing Prevalent—Grass Fine and Cattle Scarce.

Last week I accepted an invitation from my friend Jim Daugherty of Abilene to accompany him on a trip to the I. O. A. ranch in Lubbock county. Jim promised to furnish cigars, snake medicine, cartridges, fish bait, and in fact everything necessary for our comfort, it being understood that I was to supply the requisite amount of experience, dignity, "wind," etc.

We traveled by rail from Fort Worth to Colorado City, thence by private conveyance to Lubbock. The country from Fort Worth to Colorado City and as far west as Gail, the county seat of Borden County, is in better condition than it has been for thirteen years. There has been an abundance of rain, and grass is as good as I ever saw it at this season of the year.

After leaving Colorado City we went through the "Triangle" pasture owned by A. P. Bush, Jr., then the "M. K." pasture owned by the Magnolia Cattle company of Kentucky. The cattle of this company were recently purchased by Sam Lazarus of Sherman. Both these pastures are in fine shape, but very lightly stocked. We next entered the "Square and Compass" ranch owned by the Nave-McCord Cattle company of St. Joseph, Mo. Here we ascended the "Foot Hills" and soon found ourselves "high and dry" on the much-abused "Staked Plains." Here the grass was not so good, and the country appeared to be dry and needing rain. This was also true of the pastures of the "Llano," "St. Louis," "Tahoka," "Dixie" and "West I. O. A." pastures, which were passed over in the order named before reaching Lubbock.

Lubbock is a good town; that is, it is a harmless sort of town. The good people of the town and county neither drink whisky nor play poker (two accomplishments usually indulged in by frontier towns.) They might all make good Christians were it not that they insist on playing marbles and fishing on Sunday. This is mainly, however, the fault of the county clerk, George Wollfarth, who seems to be the "bell wether" of the town. George makes a good clerk, but is a little off spiritually. An association has been organized for the purpose of trying to dupe some good Christian woman into marrying him. If they succeed, the county clerk and all Lubbock may be saved, but it will be awfully, awfully hard on the poor creature who thus sacrifices herself to save others.

The Lubbock barber is a combination all-around man, who seems to have been made to order especially for that city. He runs an apothecary shop, visits and prescribes for the sick, farms in a small way, shaves the male population and then goes fishing on Sunday. He is equally as useful, but being a married man, is not quite so popular with all classes as the county clerk.

Lubbock has a good hotel, the "Nicolette," managed by a very deserving widow.

The newspaper, the Texas Press-Leader, is a good one. Mr. Hunt, the editor, is a sprightly, good-looking young chap who does the editorial and all the mechanical work and finds time to do the job printing of the town and then—then—go fishing on Sunday.

I met Van Sanders, Eastin, Wollfarth, Joe Sherman, Rolla Burns and quite a number of old Jack county friends. They all seem to be prosperous, notwithstanding the fact that they will fish on Sunday. All the boys are married except George Wollfarth, and everybody wants him to marry—he's troublesome.

Daugherty's business was, first, to furnish me cigars and other comforts of life (which he failed to do), then to look over the cattle and property of the I. O. A. outfit. This he did to perfection. The ranch is the best I ever saw. Grass, water and shelter, the three requisites of a cattle ranch, abound in abundance in the I. O. A. pasture, while the cattle are, taking them all together, the best bred big herd I ever saw. Of course it goes without saying that Daugherty bought them. He is noted for taking in all the good things that comes his way. That is right, but it was awful for him to eat those fish that were caught on Sunday.

It commenced raining at Lubbock on Sunday and continued to rain every day for several days, consequently on our return the ground from Lubbock to Colorado City was thoroughly saturated, the wet weather lakes on the plains were filled, and the drouth again broken. Every pasture visited and all the country, in fact, is now in fine shape. There are worlds of grass and water everywhere, while cattle are very scarce. Some of the large herds are entirely gone, while as a rule those that are left have been reduced in numbers from 50 to 75 per cent. There are but few cattle in the country for sale, while the few that are offered are "out of sight."

We were splendidly treated all the way around, and notwithstanding it rained several days, we had a splendid good time. So much so that I hope I may have the opportunity and pleasure of visiting Lubbock and the I. O. A. ranch quite frequently in future.

GEORGE B. LOVING.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE POTATO CROP.

Sherman, Tex., May 25, 1895.

Editor Journal: A conservative estimate places the Irish potato crop of this immediate vicinity at 25 to 30 car loads, an increase of nearly double the crop of last year, although there is perhaps a falling off of 30 per cent. in yield per acre below last year's production, owing to an unfavorable season.

A. B. Richardson, who has 15 acres, promising 150 bushels per acre, has contracted the first car at 60 cents per bushel to be loaded the 28th and 29th inst. for local buyers who will ship to Chicago. Other cars will probably load about the same time. Messrs. Terrell Bros. of Chicago and C. A. Lamb & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., have representatives here looking after potatoes and other supplies.

The backward season north is favorable for a good demand for Texas products. Potato money drops in at a good time to tide the grower over the long, dull summer season and even at 35 cents per bushel, the lowest estimate, the product per acre is far better than cotton and less work to make and harvest.

The Grayson County Horticultural society, joined by growers and shippers here, are petitioning the railroads to grant a special lower commodity tariff on potatoes, both car lots and local shipments. The growers of Washington, N. C., a potato district, to Chicago pay less than 20 cents per 100 pounds car lots, while we pay 42 cents per 100 pounds for about the same distance. While we are grateful for the present reduction to 42 cents, we hope as the volume of business grows to get still further concessions.

The melon crop of Texas is large enough to command a rate of 37 cents to Chicago; potatoes 42 cents, and vegetables 47 cents per 100 pounds in car lots. There are many points favorable to potato growing in Texas for Northern markets, and later in the season North Texas finds a good market south and west after the crop of those sections are gone.

The preparation of soil, the cultivation and the varieties to plant will form the basis for further mention of this important crop.

J. S. KERR.

GARDENING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Trouble With Ashes as a Fertilizer—Blister Bugs by the Thousands—What the Farmers Are Doing.

Archer County, May 24, 1895.

Editor Orchard and Garden:

I have noticed in yours and other farm papers that ashes are considered of special value as a fertilizer. Now, I would like to know if mixed ashes are of use for the same. They seem to lack the properties required to make soap in the old-fashioned way, so they must be somewhat different from other ashes.

Also, do you or your readers know of any sure destruction for the millions of brown and gray "blister bugs" that destroy our gardens and potatoes here almost every year?

Would not land that will produce 30 bushels of corn in a reasonably fair season also produce good garden truck, especially tomatoes?

A few local showers have somewhat relieved us just here. Our farmers are trying Kaffir corn and milo maize this year on wheat ground.

The Journal is the popular farm and stock paper in this country.

A READER.

As you doubtless know the principal fertilizing value of wood ashes is in the potash contained, and no reason can be ascribed why your ashes have proved valueless unless you put them on the ground unleached. Some woods yield ashes that are not high in potash value, and you may be burning one of these woods. To get the best benefit from ashes as a fertilizer, they should be leached and put on the ground in the winter or early spring, and ploughed under with the first breaking of the ground. Without knowing what kind of wood your ashes are from or how applied, it would be impossible to say they have not proved valuable.

In answer to your second question, the Journal would appreciate the experience of some of its readers with these pestiferous bugs, and in the meantime would recommend either the dusting of the plants with Paris green or burning the bugs with windrows of straw. As you have probably observed, these bugs are easily driven in any direction, and by constructing a number of windrows of straw close together, they can be easily driven into the straw and burned. Care should be taken to set fire to the straw on all sides at once, so that few bugs escape. This work should be done in the early morning, when the bugs are more easily driven, and during a strong wind is preferable.

Land that will produce 30 bushels of corn without fertilization will doubtless produce good garden truck. Would like to hear from you regarding the progress and final yield of Kaffir corn and milo maize.

SOME POTATO FIGURES.

The United States potato crop of 1894 amounted to 170,787,338 tons, valued at 91,526,787 dollars, grown upon 2,737,973 acres. The acreage has not largely increased during the past five years, as in 1888 there were 2,533,280 acres, whose crop was 202,365,000 bushels, valued at 81,413,589 dollars. In 1885 there were 2,265,823 acres, which produced 175,029,000 bushels.

In 1894 3,002,578 bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, valued at 1,277,194 dollars; while in the same year 803,942 bushels of potatoes, valued at 652,243 dollars, were exported to various countries from the Unted States.

HOW TO SPRAY.

To obtain the best results both insecticides and fungicides should be put on in as fine a spray as possible. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that it is of just as much importance to apply these washes properly—in the form of a spray—as it is to make them of the proper ingredients in the right proportions. If the trees are drenched, as is often the case, much of the liquid runs off and is wasted while if put on in fine mist it adheres in miniature drops, which when dry are held firmly by the hairs and uneven surfaces of the leaves.

There are other points also which should be considered. The good effects of tree spraying are often neutralized by a shower of rain soon after the application. In such an event there is no remedy but to spray again. The prevalence of a high wind during the operation seriously affects the result. Fruit growers who look for the highest possible benefit from spraying must not forget to observe the weather conditions.

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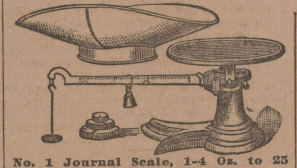
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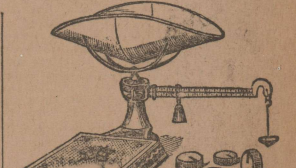
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A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buys and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchant. The high price of decent and reliable scales have kept them out of the reach of the average farmer.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


No. 1 Journal Scale, 1-4 Oz. to 25 Pounds.
This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector.
With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.
It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home.
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No 2 Journal Scale. 1-4 Oz. to 240 Pounds.
This scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute accuracy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, $5.



MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The season for wagon hogs is about over, not a load having been brought in this week. The movement of cattle shows a nice increase. There have been various rumors in circulation around the yards and in the city regarding the intentions of a party of capitalists who accompanied President Simpson on his recent visit to Fort Worth. Men with experience and capital have been looking over the ground with a view of building a cotton oil mill near the grounds. There is certain to be a whole lot of development in Fort Worth as a market point, as natural conditions are strictly in its favor.

The following sales, representative of the market for two weeks past, are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men, at the yards:

HOGS IN CAR LOTS.

No.	Av.	Price.
879	211	$4 25
21	210	4 15
32	222	4 15
137	226	4 25
56	208	4 25
51	233	3 75
11 pigs	126	3 00
64	239	4 15
73	222	4 20
21	210	4 15
69	219	4 25
36	248	4 25

WAGON HOGS.

No.	Av.	Price.
7	220	$3 80
5	234	3 80
5	248	3 80
1	390	3 70
10	117	3 25
8	143	3 50
2	155	3 00
6	153	3 60
3	206	3 90
4	162	3 50
4	95	3 00

No. Kind.	Av.	Price.
7 cows	757	$ 2 25
1 cow	990	2 55
32 cows	853	2 25
4 cows	907	3 30
1 cow	710	2 30
6 cows	820	2 00
4 cows	825	1 75
9 cows	783	2 00
1 bull	930	1 50
7 yearling heifers and 3-year-old stags per head		16 00
78 Mexico stags, per head		16 00
2 cows	885	2 30
1 cow	830	2 35
1 cow	1090	2 55
1 cow	889	2 60
300 East Texas yearlings		7 00
60 East Texas yearling hfrs		5 00
19 cows	841	2 15
2 calves	210	2 75

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among those who were in with cattle were C. Coon, J. M. Edwards, C. Stone, I. Hovenkamp, M. Hovenkamp, R. Boaz, H. Jackson, W. H. Pior, J. A. Fridge, B. Hackett, A. D. Thomason of the local market and M. J. Logan of Rhome.

The hog shippers included Housewright & Co., Wylie; Jno. Sportman, St. Jo; G. W. Poole, Tate; M. Sansom, Alvarado; E. H. East, Wichita Falls; W. H. Pior, Atoka; J. Smythe, Grandview; W. Mayfield, Alvarado; G. C. Burks, Itasca; J. D. Short, Weatherford; W. J. Logan, Rhome; D. B. Sachse, Sachse; S. E. Whitselle, Giles.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., May 25, 1895.

Receipts this week were 27,500 cattle, 72,000 hogs and 30,000 sheep, showing an increase over last week of 5000 cattle, 16,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep.

Though our cattle receipts show an increase of 5000 over last week, and were 8000 greater than the same week last year, we had a strong, active market all the week. Packers were anxious buyers and made the largest purchases of the year this week. Swift bought 6700, Armour 5500, S. & S. 5000, Dold & Fowler 1500, Eastman 1500, other shippers 3000.

We quote prime meal-fed Texas at $4.50 to $4.75, good $4.25 to $4.50, medium $4.25.

We quote the following Texas sales:

No.	Average.	Price.
205	993	$4 30
162	944	3 80
105	1075	4 40
127	1024	4 00
153	1068	4 60
100	1215	4 75
101	1080	4 25
72	1008	3 90
132	1042	4 35
126	1001	4 10
106	1193	4 70
191	1148	4 20

The close was strong and the demand for all the good cattle coming. We hope this active market will continue for the next thirty days. Unless cattle are forced on the market by dry weather and fear of failure of water and grass, we see no reason why cattle should not continue to bring good prices.

The hog market shows a decline of 15c on the heaviest receipts of the year. The bulk of sales at the close were $4.20 to $4.30, with top at $4.40, lights selling at $3.60 to $4. Armour bought 26,000, Swift 14,000, Fowler 10,000, Dold 6000, S. & S. 2000.

The sheep market was tried with extremely heavy receipts last week, and our packers demonstrated the fact that they can handle sheep as well as hogs and cattle. With receipts of 30,000 sheep, Swift bought 12,000, Armour 7000, other packers 2000.

With heavy runs next week, we expect some lower prices.

Yours very truly,
THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 5600; shipments, 2800; market weak to 10 cents lower; Texas steers, $3.60@4.15; Texas cows, $2.15@3.80; beef steers, $2.60@5.75; native cows, $1.65@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.30; bulls, $2.40@3.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,800; shipments, 3600; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $4.25@4.50; heavies, $4.40@4.62 1-2; packers, $4.25@4.42 1-2; mixed, $4.25@4.50; lights, $3.30@4.30; yorkers, $4.20@4.30; pigs, $3.45@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1500; market slow and 10c lower.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 700. Market firm. Shipping and export native steers, $4.50@5.75; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.60; stockers, $2.50@3.25; feeders, $3.00@4.25; cows, $2.50@3.05; fed Texas steers, $3.75@4.80; cows, $2.00@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 1300. Market 5c higher. Heavy, $4.55@4.70; mixed, $4.40@4.65; light, $4.25@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1900; shipments, 1800. Market slow and weak. Natives range $3.50@4.25; southwest, $2.75@3.75; lambs ranged $3.25@4.75.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ills., May 27, 1895.

Last week's cattle receipts were a little larger than the previous week. Texas cattle received here last week, 7300, against 5400 a year ago. While the number of Texas increased about 2000, the number of natives received was about 14,000 short of the corresponding week last year. May receipts of all kinds of cattle, about 184,000 against 233,413 in May, 1894. The cattle receipts for the first five months of the year (unofficially), about 918,000 against 1,137,058 a year ago. There is a better general demand for fat cattle than there was and the outlook for a healthier state of trade is very good. Best natives here, $6.10.

Texas cattle have been in moderate supply and very good demand. The choice meal-fed cattle met with a good, strong inquiry, and sold at $5 to $5.50, though there were not many good enough to go above $5. Late sales of Texas cattle included the following:

No.	Average.	Price.
222	986	$4 50
39	1161	5 00
105	1139	5 10
18	1217	5 15
17	1213	5 15
16	1324	5 50
18 cows	1044	4 00
18 cows	911	4 10
50 cows	870	4 15
50 cows	874	4 15
97 cows	905	4 15
24 cows	963	4 20
46 cows	976	4 20
119 cows	900	4 50
19 mixed	1068	4 60
46 mixed	1051	4 60
25 mixed	905	4 65
150 mixed	1060	4 85
144 mixed	963	4 62 1-2
18 mixed	1044	4 65
42 mixed	1073	4 65
70 mixed	1138	4 85
26 mixed	1171	5 00
114 mixed	1230	5 10

Receipts of sheep last week were 62,500 against 49,000 the previous week. Owing to the liberal receipts and the dressed mutton men filling their coolers pretty well, and having about all they needed and some left for the first of this week, they took advantage of it the latter part of last week, and as they had everything their own way, they forced a decline of nearly 50c per hundred on Texas sheep, in most cases, while a few did not suffer quite that much of a decline.

Market opened today with about 15,000 sheep on sale. Market was slow to open, and bulk of the sales were made at a shade lower prices. Fair, 70 to 75. Texas, mostly ewes, $.25 to $3.50; culls and common $2.75 to $3; best Texas muttons $3.75 to $4.

We look for a little better market the latter part of the week, and by that time we think the dressed mutton men will be pretty well unloaded and anxious for them.

Would advise Texas people to be careful about marketing anything that lacks flesh, as there is no demand for feeders, it being too early.

Yours very truly,
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 29.—The receipts were estimated at 15,000 head of cattle, and while comparatively few really choice lots continued to show strength, the general market was dull at an average decline of 10 cents. Fancy cattle are now coming forward sparingly, and there was a slow trade, in common to choice native beef steers, at $4.00@$6.00; bulk at $4.75@5.50; beeves, average more than 1400 pounds, moved off slowly, and the demand was largely for cattle weighing from 1200 to 1350 pounds, such lots going at $5.00@5.50; cows are especially weak and prices averge 35@50c lower than 10 days ago. Calves are in active demand at $4.25@5.50 per 100 pounds.

There was an excessive supply of stockers and feeders and prices were 50c or more lower than a week ago, the trade being very slow. Texas cattle are arriving in good numbers, and prices for such were about 10 cents lower.

Hogs—The local packing and shipping demand was again exceedingly good and long before noon the supply was mostly out of first hands, prices showing a further advance of about 10 cents. The offerings embraced a large proportion of good to choice light weights, and for this reason desirable droves of heavy hogs sold at a substantial premium over light hogs. For common to choice heavy hogs the ruling prices were $4.40@4.85 with the bulk of the sales at $4.65@4.75.

Light hogs sold at $4.25@4.65; principally at $4.60@4.65, and sales were made of common to choice mixed, at $4.45@4.70.

Sheep—There was a fair demand, but the big supply caused a weaker market, and prices were 10@15c lower. Inferior to choice sheep sold at $2.50@4.75; chiefly at $3.50 and up. Lambs sold at $4.00@5.85, while ordinary clipped Texas sheep sold around $3.50. Spring lambs were lower, with sales at $5.25@5.85 for good lots.

Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 26,000; sheep, 17,000.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, May 28.—Flour—Good sales for domestic account at unchanged prices.

Wheat—The tendency was downward and there was a steady decline, closing weak. July, 1 1-4 and September 1c lower. No. 2 red cash, 83 1-2c; May, 83c; July, 80 3-4@80 7-8c; September, 79 3-4@79 7-8c.

Corn—Weak on wet and cooler weather; closed 1c below yesterday. No. 2, mixed, cash, 51 1-2c; May, 51c; July, 56 5-8@56 3-4c asked; September, 54 1-2c asked.

Oats decline late in the day, with wheat and corn; No. 2, cash, 29 1-2c bid; May, 29 1-4c bid; June, 29 3-4c asked; July, 30 1-8c asked; September, 31c asked.

Rye and barley—Steady.

Cornmeal—$2.45@2.55.

Bran—68c bid for sacked, East track.

Flaxseed—Nominal; $1.40 grass seed, butter and eggs unchanged.

Hay—Firmer; easy; prime to fancy, $10.25, East.

Prairie—$7.50@10.00, this side.

Whisky—$1.24.

Pork—$13.10.

Lard—Prime steam, $6.55; choice, $6.50.

Dry salted meats (boxed) shoulders, $5.25; longs, $6.37 1-2; ribs, $6.50; shorts, $6.62 1-2.

Bacon (boxed) shoulders, $6.25; longs, $6.87 1-2; ribs, $7.00; shorts, $7.12 1-2.

Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 121,000; corn, 44,000; oats, 18,000.

Shipments—Flour—6000; wheat, 34,000; corn, 4000; oats, 9000.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29.—Wheat, 1@2c higher. No. 2 hard, 83c; No. 2 red, 87 1-2@88c; rejected, 78@80c.

Corn—Easy. No. 2 mixed, 49 1-2c; No. 2 white, 51@51 1-2c.

Oats—Steady. No. 2 mixed, 29 1-2c; No. 2 white, 31 1-2c.

Rye—Firm. No. 2, 63c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, May 29.—Wheat—Receipts, 71,900 bushels; exports, 7800; sales, 8,390,000 futures; 8000 spot.

Spot irregular. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 81 5-8c; afloat, 82 3-4c; f. o. b., 83c afloat; No. 1 hard, 87 3-4c delivered.

Options opened strong and active at a sharp advance on talk of hot weather and heavy outside buying; soon turned weak under realizing and lost all of the advance during the day. The decline was helped by weak later cables and reports of rains in Kansas. Closed 1-4c to 3-8c lower. No. 2 red, May, 81 7-8c; June, 81 7-8c; July, 82 7-8c; September, 83 5-8c; December, 85 1-4c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady with sales of 300 barrels; strictly prime summer yellow at 27 1-2c, with 27c strongly bid at the close; exporters appear to be indifferent; holders equally so. Prime crude, 23@24c; off crude, 21@23c; prime summer yellow, 27@27 1-2c; off summer yellow, 26@26 1-8c.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points decline; ruled inactive and featureless; generally weak under local pressures and indifferent cables. Closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline; sales, 12,500 bags, including: March, 14.70; June, 14.25@14.35; July, 14.85@14.95; September, 15.00@15.05; October, 15.10@15.20; December, 14.90@14.95.

Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 16c. Mild, quiet; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c. Sales, 5000 Mariacobo, private terms.

Santos—Firm; good average Santos, 16,800 reis per 10 kilos. Receipts, 2000 bags; stock, 198,000 bags.

Hamburg—Quiet and unchanged to 1-4 pfennigs higher. Sales, 6000 bags.

Rio—Barely steady; No. 7, Rio, 16,900 reis per 10 kilos; exchange, 9 3-16d. Receipts, 5000 bags; cleared for the United States, none; for Europe, none; stock, 247,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 5552 bags; New York stock today, 171,051 bags; United States stock, 234,894 bags; afloat for the United States, 238,000 bags, against 305,117 last year.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; sales, 100 barrels Muscovado, 89 test, 2 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool, May 29.—Wheat—Spot, firm, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 10d; No. 2 red spring, 6s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 2 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 10 1-2d.

Futures 3-4d higher. May, 5s 10 1-4d; June, 5s 10 3-4d; July, 5s 11 1-4d; August, 5s 11 3-4d; September, 6s 1-4d; October, 6s 3-4d.

Corn—Spot steady. American mixed, new, 4s 10 1-2d; futures steady, 1-4@1-2d higher. May, 4s 9 1-2d; June, 4s 8 1-2d; August, 4s 8 3-4d; September, 4s 9d; October, 4s 9 1-4d.

Flour—Firm, demand moderate. St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 9d.

Bacon—Quiet, but steady, demand poor. Cumberland cut, 31s; short ribs, 32s; long clear light, 32s 6d; heavy, 31s 6d; short clear backs light, 33s; short clear middles, heavy, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 33s; shoulders, square, 27s 8d; hams, short cut, 41s.

Pork—Prime mess Western, 51s 10d; prime mess medium, 51s 9d.

Lard—Quiet. Prime Western, 33s 9d; refined in pails, 34s 6d.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 18s 3d.

Linseed oil—21s 9d.

ST. LOUIS WOOL.

St. Louis, May 29.—Wool fairly active; firmer, and especially for clear combing Missouri; Illinois, 10c; combing, 14 1-2c; medium, 13 3-4c; coarse and braided, 13 1-2@13 3-4c; light fine, 10c; heavy fine, 9c; Kansas and Nebraska, medium, 9@11c; fine medium, 8@9c; light fine, 7@8c; heavy, 5@6c; heavy and earthy, 5@8c; Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, etc., fall and spring medium, 12c; coarse and low, 7@9c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 5@7c.

Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, etc., medium, 9@12c; coarse and low, 7@9c; fine medium, 8@10c; light fine, 7@8c; heavy fine, 5@6c. Tub washed choice, 19@19 1-2; fair, 17@18c.

COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 29.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 7 3-8c. Net receipts, none; gross, 574 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4431 bales; forwarded, none; sales, 179 bales; spinners, 79 bales; stock, 215,812.

Total today—Net receipts, 2027 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8502 bales; continent, 6118 bales; stock, 525,597 bales.

Consolidated — Net receipts, 14,859 bales; exports to Great Britain, 28,435 bales; to France, 686 bales; to the continent, 13,846 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 7,809,344 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,279,168 bales; to France, 765,311 bales; to continent, 2,316,989 bales.

HUBBARD BROS. ON COTTON.

New York, May 29.—Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter says: The government crop report published this morning being favorable, had the effect of advancing Liverpool some 3-64@4-64, and our markets 8 to 9 points. The speculation in the market has become quieter than for some time, but the feeling continues as bullish as ever, and it is noticeable that while prices respond more slowly to unfavorable crop advices that the entire trend of the market is toward higher prices. The cotton belt at the present time needs plenty of sunshine and warm weather to enable the farmers to catch up with their work, and to give the plant relief from the excessive moisture of the past three weeks whenever such a condition prevails we may expect to see a sharp reaction from the recent advance. The market closed slightly lower than the best prices of the day on a natural disposition to avoid a large interest over the holiday.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 29.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling, uplands, 7 3-8c; middling gulf, 7 5-8c; sales, 179 bales.

Futures closed steady; sales, 153,000 bales. January, 7.44; February, 7.46; March, 7.54; June, 7.13; July, 7.20; August, 7.24; September, 7.29; October, 7.32; November, 7.35; December, 7.39.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, May 29.—Cotton—Firm. Middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c. Net receipts, 1139 bales; gross, 1349 bales; exports to continent, 1522 bales; coastwise, 1525 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 175,802.

ST. LOUIS COTTON.

St. Louis, May 29.—Cotton firm, 1-16c higher; middling, 7 7-8c.

GALVESTON COTTON.

Galveston, Tex., May 29.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 6 7-8c; sales, 41 bales; receipts, 311; exports, 152; stock, 20,532.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES.

New Orleans, May 29.—Cotton futures very steady. Sales, 68,500 bales. May, 7.05 nominal; June, 7.05 bid; July, 7.12@7.13; August, 7.18@7.19; September, 7.13@7.14; October, 7.09@7.10; November, 7.11@7.13; December, 7.15; January, 7.19@7.21.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 29.—Cotton—Spot fair; prices hardening. American middling, 3 27-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9800 American. Receipts, 5000 bales, including 3700 American. Futures opened steady and closed firm. American middling, L. M. C., May, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; May and June, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; June and July, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; July and August, 3 54-64@3 55-64d; August and September, 3 56-64; September and October, 3 56-64@3 57-64d; October and November, 3 57-64@3 58-64d; November and December, 3 58-64d; December and January, 3 59-64d; January and February, 3 60-64. The tenders of today's deliveries were 400 bales new dockets.

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

AN AUTHORITY.

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

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

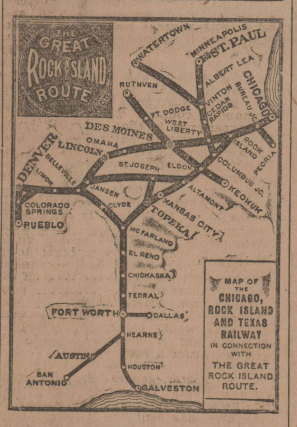
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W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.



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Arrive Kansas City.....6:25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago.....9:55 next a. m.
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HORSES AND MULES.

HORSE MEAT.

The gorge of the average American rises at the thought. Few could eat it, knowing what it was, unless forced by hunger. Yet it is said to be sweet, wholesome, nutritious meat. Why not? The horse is a cleanly animal—none more so. We cannot easily overcome the prejudices that have become fixed by generations of culture. They become a part of our nature. The embargo upon horse meat began with the mandate: "Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven footed, * * * that shall ye eat." But it is no older than the prohibitory law against swine flesh, having the same origin, which for centuries has not been observed by the mass of mankind, Jews and Mohammedans excepted. The Jewish law against pork was positive, direct, and emphatic, while that against horse flesh was indirect. The horse was not named. He fell under the ban because he did not part the hoof. For sanitary reasons, the preference, perhaps, should have been given to horse flesh instead of pork, and there is no doubt that it would, and that we should all be horse-flesh eaters now, except for one very weighty reason, viz: There was more profit in using horses for other purposes. Swine were worthless except for their flesh, while the service of the horse made him worth many times what his carcass would bring in the market.

With the great decline in the value of horses another aspect is given to this question, and it is suggested now, that raising horses for the butcher can be made profitable upon the Western ranches. The American consul at Brunswick, Germany, has just sent a report to the department of state on this subject. He says the consumption of horse meat in all the large cities of Germany is almost as great as that of beef or mutton. In the smaller places it is perhaps one-third that of beef, but is growing constantly as prejudice wears away. There are many meat shops devoted exclusively to the sale of horse meat. Formerly horses that were broken down, injured or became useless for service from any cause except actual disease, furnished the supply, and they could be procured so cheaply that the meat could be sold at seven cents per pound, when beef commanded 15 to 25 cents. The high price of beef and mutton placed it beyond the reach of workingmen and people in all the ordinary walks of life, and the low-priced horse meat found a ready market. But these cast-off horses are about all used up. The German butcher now has to pay $45 to $50 for his horses, instead of $5 to $10, as formerly, and the price of the meat has advanced. The consul suggests that America should now step in and keep up the supply; that they can be raised in the West much cheaper than cattle, can be shipped more easily and can be sold on foot or slaughtered at a price not greater than the German workmen have been accumstomed to pay—seven cents a pound. The salted and smoked meat is also in demand, and a profitable market could be secured for thousands of horses that cannot now be sold at all, or only at a sacrifice. Germany has prohibited our beef and beef products, but horses are privileged animals. Americans will probably never become eaters of horse flesh, but if Germany wants that kind of meat what is to hinder us from supplying it?—Ohio Farmer.

HORSE NOTES.

See that the brood mares are in thrifty condition.

Give every horse and colt a bran mash once a week.

There is a great deal in the early maturing of horses.

Cotton seed meal and oil cake are good spring rations for work horses.

Should the old coat not start readily, increase the grain ration slightly.

The draught horse is a necessity and, if he does not bring so much as the coach horse, he is more easily marketed.

Out of every twenty horses raised for market, nineteen are spoiled by want of feeding rather than by overfeeding.

A good idea is the English home of rest for horses. The object is to care for and nurse back to health all ailing animals, the owner being in the mean time supplied with a sound horse.

With the beginning of spring work horses get out of condition, lose their appetite and become feverish. The feed should be changed at such times, and numerous bran mashes be given.

The latest sulkey for the race track has the driver's seat over the hips of the horse and pneumatic tired wheels just back of the horse's forelegs on each side. The new device reduces the amount of harness necessary, and is said to give the horse perfect freedom of motion.

Few realize how long it takes to raise a horse. We are apt, unconsciously, to class horses with other stock, forgetting that it requires five years to produce a well-developed animal to the one or two years needed for a steer. It is a subject that requires mental breadth of vision and a looking forward into the future. The question with the breeder is not "What are the prices of horses in 1895?" but "What will they be in 1900?" It seems as though this could be readily answered. When prices are low many cease breeding and go out of the business. As values begin to stiffen they hurry to get in again. But it is too late. They have fallen into the rear, and there they will have to remain, for 1900 will not see them ready to meet the demands of the market.

SHEEP AND WOOL

FUTURE OF SHEEP RAISING.

Writing on the subject of sheep raising in the future, in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, Prof. J. E. Wing says:

"The outlook for the sheep industry was never more promising. Somewhat to our surprise, we made a good profit in feeding this year. On our lambs the profit above the value of the food consumed was 88 cents per head. No doubt many did even better, for we did not sell at the top price by any means. The shippers have prospered, too, as they always do on a rising market. Very much of the fat stock is sold on contract to be delivered some time ahead. I am glad that the shippers made money, for they are most useful. Now, what of the future? I am not a prophet, yet, after much thought and study of the situation, perhaps my point of view may be helpful. There has been a tremendous slaughter of the foundation flocks. The estimates of the reduction of numbers of the sheep in the United States range from 2,500,000 to 7,000,000. Now, when we reflect that there are none too many sheep to supply the mutton market at booming prices before this reduction began and the "hard times" set in, it needs no prophet to foresee a scramble for fat sheep next season and booming prices unless the unforeseen happens. Truly, I look for sheep to command the highest prices known in recent years before very many months.

"Yet we must not forget the qualifying factors. For one thing, there are multitudes of mutton rams being used in the West on the merino herds. These ranches have always been hard competitors of our Eastern flocks, and now there is no disguising the fact that they will be much harder to meet. The range owners have reduced their expenses, culled their flocks and settled down with a determination to make their business a success, and I have no doubt whatever of the outcome. The same is true of many sheep farms in our own country. Many wool producers who in the past were really not much of competitors with mutton producers have begun the use of mutton rams and the attempt to grow mutton instead of wool. It is not probable that they will succeed very well at first. They will need to learn to feed better than they do now. This does not apply to all wool growers, of course, yet it is a general truth so far as I have observed.

Another feature is the competition of Canada. I do not look for it to be so very serious, and I hope the presence in our markets of sheep and lambs of such quality as theirs will be a stimulus to us to do our best, and not continue to flood the market with poorly grown and half-fattened stuff. Here in Ohio we are more frightened about the Canadian hay than about the lambs. I often laugh at our fears, for how Canada can ship us her hay and grain and yet increase her number of lambs fed is a puzzle to me. There is yet another possibility that will prevent abnormally high prices—that is the dressed mutton of Argentina. It will not surprise me to see an importation of that before we can get our flocks back up to their normal numbers. Should congress restore the duty on wool, that would no doubt have an important effect in booming prices, for there would be fewer ewes fattened and almost no ewe lambs for awhile. I confess that I prefer things to remain as they are, so far as legislation is concerned. Yet another factor is the partial failure of the lamb crop this year. If reports are true, there is not more than 60 or 75 per cent of an average lamb crop. The drouth of last year left the ewes in bad condition, and then the bad weather during the lambing season made losses unusually heavy. How much toward this result did the indifference of the shepherds contribute? I do not think that the losses would have been half as large had the prices been different. There will be no time for years that a flock can be bought so cheaply as now. Yet here in Ohio ewes that sold for $2.25 each last fall are held stiffly at $5 this spring.

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

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

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

Such an opportunity for visiting Mexico has never before been offered. Take the International excursion train morning of June 6th for Mexico. For further information and a guide book of Mexico address

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

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

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

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

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

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	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.

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RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

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1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,197	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	7,585
1890	606,899	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

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W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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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.

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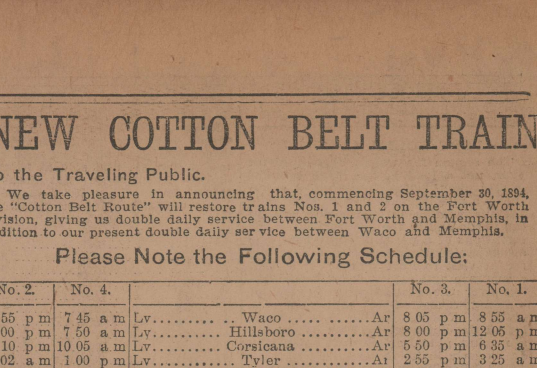
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Granulation the Proper Stage at Which to Remove It.

There is no difficulty in separating granular butter from the buttermilk. A little butter will pass off with the buttermilk, but run it through the milk strainer and every particle will be secured. When the temperature of the cream is just right and the churn is stopped at the best time, the granules of butter will all float, and there will be no difficulty in drawing off the buttermilk. The old-fashioned way of churning the buter into a mass before attempting to pour off the buttermilk simply fastened the latter in the butter. Stopping the churn at granulation and allowing the buttermilk to run out saves not only extra labor, but the injury to the grain of the butter caused by overworking.

The proper temperature for churning can only be found by experience. Cream ought to be when churning is commenced at a temperature of from 58 to 60 degrees in summer and from 62 to 66 degrees in winter. A thermometer should always be used to regulate the temperature of the cream. The butter color should be added before beginning to churn. A little salt will assist in the separation of the butter from the buttermilk, whether in winter or summer. It should be put in when the butter begins to grain.

The kind of churn used matters but little. It sould never be filled more than one-third full, so as to allow for concussion, which will bring the butter quickly. As soon as the butter grains are the size of wheat kernels the churn should be stopped and the buttermilk drawn off. If the butter comes with it or with the rinsing water, it is too cold and a little boiling water should be added so as to raise the temperature of the rinsing water a couple of degrees. After the butter has been well washed and drained, salt should be sprinkled over it, in the proportion of one ounce to the pound. Rock the churn from side to side so as to mix the salt with the butter; then remove to the butter worker, and, beginning on one side, systematically press out the brine. It should then be finished by making into prints, balls, rolls or packing it into a crock.

Most of the troubles which buttermakers encounter can be avoided by the exercise of a little foresight. The bitter flavor in butter is generally due to holding the milk and cream at too low a temperature, but it is sometimes caused by improper food or by the fact that the milk is from cows nearly due to calve. The bitterness in the latter case is due to a large proportion of salts and the milk, while perfectly healthful, should not be used for making butter.

White lumps are another trouble to the buttermaker. They are caused by the scum of the cream separating and settling at the bottom, while the curds gather in clots. The remedy is to stir the cream well when fresh cream is added and when ripening it. It is also desirable to strain the cream into the churn and to add the butter color before beginning to work, that it may be thoroughly amalgamated with the butter particles.

Mottled butter is due to uneven salting. It is found when the butter granules are too large or two cold for the salt to pnetrate. Streaked butter is due to the same cause or to insufficient working. It is impossible to say just how much working butter requires. Experience alone can tell when to drop. This is, generally speaking, when the salt has been thoroughly incorporated and the butter has become sufficiently dry. To work out all the brine would be to injure the grain. As high as 15 per cent of water is permitted in good butter, which holds the salt in solution.

Crumply butter is sometimes caused by insufficient working, by the butter being too cold, or the cows being milked too long. In the last case the milk should be heated until the surface crinkles before attempting to churn. If the butter is too cold, heating the last rinsing water to about 62 degrees will overcome the trouble. Greasy butter is exactly the opposite to crumbly butter, and is caused by opposite defects, namely, overworking and churning too warm. The butter lacks the necessary resistance to the ladle and the grain is broken and cannot be restored. This is the great danger which threatens in summer time. These details are of great importance, as the working of butter is the chief factor in deciding the value of the finished product. Of the two evils insufficient working is less objectionable than overworking.—D. Florens in New York World.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

The Economical Use of Skimmed Milk on the Farm.

Where darying is a leading industry on the farm, it is quite important to make the most of it possible, and especially at a time like this when competition is strong, and prices correspondingly low.

This letter will relate to the most profitable uses to which the milk can be put after the cream has been removed. Whatever can be gotten out of this will be nearly clear gain, as it is a perishable product and if not soon disposed of will become nearly or quite a total loss.

With proper care it can be made to return from 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds on the average farm, away from any special markets for its sale.

How shall it be done? is the question.

There are several ways.

Now and then a farmer has found a profit in feeding it directly back to the cows while yet sweet.

Soon after the separator system came into use in this country an Addison county, Vt., dairyman fed a considerable amount of the skimmed milk back to the cows before it had become cold. He found a large profit in this practice, receiving more for it than could be obtained in any other way. Milk from cold setting can also be successfully fed in the same way, only it would need to be warmed. It will keep sweet longer than that from the separator. It would probably not be best to feed milk to cows after becoming sour or thick, as the effects on the future products of milk and butter might be unfavorable.

Anoter and important use to which skimmed milk can be put is in feeding to calves.

As a rule farmers should raise enough heifers to keep their dairies in good supply, as it will be much better than purchasing cows for this purpose. After the first week or two skimmed milk can be made to form the principal part of their diet. A small amount of wheat middlings or linseed meal added will be a help, and as the animals get old enough they should be furnished with what nice early cut hay they will eat. Thus fed until several months old, they will get a fine start and with proper care afterwards will grow to make fine heifers and cows for the dairy. A farmer should take interest and pride in this part of his work, and rightly managed he will be well satisfied with this disposition of the skimmed milk from the dairy.

Where large numbers of cows are kept it has been quite a common practice to feed calves to sell either as veals or to go among farmers desiring such kind of stock to keep. They have even been shipped by the car load to the West in years gone by. Now, when there appears to be a scarcity of cattle, and must be for some time to come, farmers should find it to their interest, more than for the past few years, in raising an increased amount of young stock. It will be wanted on the farm and must be in demand in the markets.

Still another way in which skimmed milk can be profitably used is in feeding to swine. It would be an unusual thing to find a dairy farm without these useful animals. They can be made to serve an excellent purpose in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account in the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well. This last should not be forgotten, as it is so intimately connected with the increased production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer. A thorough-going business man of my own state has lately turned his attention to farming and is making a grand success of it, too, as this kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and along with this, or resulting from it, the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the markets is carried on upon a large scale. This man finds that the largest profit can be obtained from the skimmed milk when fed to the pigs in connection with grain—wheat middlings mostly. If he has milk enough for ten pigs, then he would keep fifteen or more and make up with the grain. This, he says, makes a better ration than the milk alone. In this way he grows and fattens fine pigs and calculates he gets about 25 cents per 100 pounds for the skimmed milk. With the keeping of so many swine a large amount of manure is made to which the farm is responding in greatly increased products.

The average flock of poultry kept on the farm will make a good use of quite an amount of skimmed milk, returning a profit fully as great as when fed to calves or pigs. So from all the ways mentioned for the disposition of skim milk on the farm, it may be safely concluded that little need go to waste, and that where properly managed it can be turned to good account, helping by so much, although indirectly, to increase the receipts from the dairy and so make this industry more self-sustaining and profitable.

E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin county, Vt.

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

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Fort Worth, Texas.

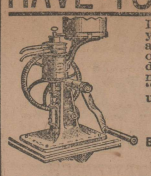
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The enormous number of our Premium Watches sold since we introduced it has led us to confer with some factories for more pretentious Watches. Below we present a list of what, after a personal visit to the factories and wholesale dealers, we consider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



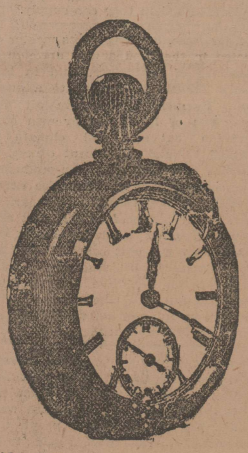
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WHAT WE NEED.

Hon. G. W. Riddle, county judge of Hood county, said to a Dallas News reporter: * * * "Our farmers are exercising a great interest in the importance of developing better models and systems of raising good corn crops, of the more successful growth and cultivation of our cotton crops, of grading up all kinds of stock and of every other department of husbandry calculated to create wealth, build up the country and make home more happy and prosperous than in the propagation of these latter day political nostrums injected into the politics of our country by designing propagandists whose counsel is unsafe, and whose rantings abound in glittering generality and absurdity. We need political quiet and rest rather than agitation and more law. We should greet the incoming and fast-returning days of prosperity. Everything now indicates that better days are coming for the people of Texas. The prices of stock of all kinds are advancing, wheat and other farm products are bringing better prices in the markets of the world than for months past, but yet the old, old story that I have heard since boyhood of hard times, blighted hopes, blasted opportunities and burst possibilities because of bad laws, still goes on among certain aspiring political prophets in certain localities of the state with unrelenting assiduity. Will the time never come when the cry of the political pessimist will cease to be heard in the land? Is it possible that political ambition will continue to nestle and pulsate with rancid heresy at the feet of supposed ignorance and stupidity? Are position and preferment the incentives that impel these prophets to continue and persist in this agitation that is going on to the detriment and injury of the people? Give us peace, let us have rest for a season, and when the time does come for county, district and state convention, let pure motive, patriotic desire and love for party be the guiding stars of our action, and there is no doubt but that these controversies can be successfully settled by platforms." * * * Would that more men in public positions entertained the views expressed by Judge Riddle. And then if they would be active in the dissemination of this kind of doctrine the country would hum with busy industry.

PROSPECTS.

Judging from general and local conditions the prospects for the country at large, and Texas especially, are better for the time of year than they have been for several years. Twenty-two American products have recently shown a marked advance in price and all indications point to still higher values. Factory wages in all parts of the United States have been voluntarily advanced, and the whole country is freer from strikes and labor troubles than for a long time. Despite the continued and unnecessary agitation over the nation's finance, money is easier than for five years—loans being freely made on collateral that was refused twelve months ago.

In the general re-awakening and branching out, Texas can truly claim the best present conditions and brightest outlook. In all the part of the state adapted to farming there have been abundant rains, and the different crops are flourishing. It is true there have been setbacks, but the present warm weather will soon straighten everything out, and with an ordinary season from now until harvest the yield will be unusually large. The safety in this assertion can be found in the fact that farmers have diversified their crops more than in any former year, and consequently will not be forced to neglect or favor any one product.

The oat crop will not make an average yield, but much more has been sown than in former years, and since the rains, oats have shown good growth. In parts of the state mowers will be necessary to save the crop, but binders will be more used than was supposed two weeks ago.

The Texas wheat crop is not good, but this need not occasion surprise, as but little Texas farming land is adapted to wheat raising. The continued upward trend in prices, however, insures good value for what is made, which will more than likely bring the final returns up to what was received for last years crop.

The corn crop of the state will in all probability be the greatest ever raised, as the acreage is much larger, and present indications assure a heavy yield per acre. The Texas crop will undoubtedly bring good prices, for while the prospect in the corn states is better than at this time last year, it is not up to an average.

Cotton in Texas is not far enough advanced to safely estimate the yield, the continued cool weather having somewhat retarded its growth, yet it is far in advance of the crop in the other cotton states. The stand, as a rule, is good, and this is half the battle in raising a cotton crop. The acreage has been materially reduced, and with a short crop in the other cotton states, a better price can be expected for this years production than has been paid for the four last crops.

One of the best indications of prosperity is found in the increased attention forage crops are receiving at the hands of the farmers and stockmen of Texas. This means finished live stock, and the keeping at home of the vast sums of money annually sent out of the state for packing house products. Texas last year occupied fourth position in live hog production, and it requires no imagination to place her very close to the head of the column this year, as her farmers have bought more blooded hogs in the five months of 1895 than in any two years previous. This may sound a little wild, but it is a fact nevertheless, and within another year the farmers of Texas will raise enough pork for home consumption and have a surplus to sell.

That the Texas cattlemen have made money is so generally known that it need not be mentioned here, but this is practically the last year in which range fat cattle will be shipped from Texas in very great numbers. Recognizing the necessity thereof, Texas cattlemen are preparing to feed during next winter's bad weather, and in proportion to the number in the state, more cattle will be put in the feed lots next season than ever before. It is more than likely that on account of a small supply and the demand from northwestern feeders, cotton seed meal will be high, but vast forage crops will supplement what meal and hulls can be procured, and the continued scarcity of cattle insures good prices.

Everything material conspires to the future good of Texas, and nobody has occasion to complain, unless it be the chronic politician, for despite his ravings and forebodings, the people are evidencing a spirit of industrial development never before witnessed.

The sales made by the Texas Jersey Cattle Club at their auction held at the Dallas fair grounds Tuesday is very encouraging. Not only does this apply to the members of the club who received such splendid prices for their cattle, but to those who have striven to direct the attention of the people of Texas toward higher and more profitable aims and investments in live stock and agriculture. With the farmers of Texas buying registered Jersey cattle in numbers and the stockmen buying more registered stock for breeding purposes than ever before, the state is rapidly assuming the position she should have held years ago. The Journal bids the Texas Jersey Cattle Club a hearty godspeed in their work and presages a greater demand for meek-eyed Jerseys than they can supply.

Major Rose, for long years master of the State Grange and now state commissioner of agriculure, said in last week's Journal in answer to a question: "Farmers should raise all the necessities of life for their own consumption that soil and climate is adapted to, and a sufficent excess, if possible, to supply their non-producing neighbors. Stockmen who raise cattle should improve them from year to year, either for beef or for milk and butter. If other kinds of stock are raised, only the best breeds should be kept. Farmers and stockmen should co-operate on the "live and let live" idea; and frequent discussions considering their unity of interest would no doubt prove very beneficial."

Secretary Morton's promised investigation of the alleged beef trust has already had more attention from the press than the facts in the case warranted, yet a whole lot of people are wondering when a report is going to be made. When Mr. Morton started his war on the imaginary trust without stopping to consider the interests of the producers his chief bugler was that great sensational daily the New York World, but lately it has been vituperating the system of inspection of which the secretary is so proud. In the meantime beef continues to sell at high prices.

Meat inspection by the bureau of agriculture may not be systematized and perfected to the fullest possible degree, and even though it gives some of the big packers an advantage over their smaller competitors, it keeps the markets of Europe open to American meats, thereby doing the "greatest good to the greatest number." In time arrangements will doubtless be made to extend inspection to other than export meats, but the present law is much better than none at all, and considering the short time it has been in effect, the present alleged exposure of its inefficiency is altogether out of place.

The splendid grass crop now existing nearly all over Texas should not be allowed to dry up and go to waste. Farmers and stockmen of Texas should put up all the hay they possibly can and therewith carry their stock over the bad weather winter will bring. Our people are negligent in the matter of preparing feed for winter, depending largely on their stock being able to fight their way through until spring, and while this principle is less prevalent than formerly, not enough attention is given to providing stock feed for cold weather.

Some part of Texas is specially adapted for sugar beet growing, and this important crop should have more attention than it has yet received. If the Texas experiment station has not made a full investigation of the possibility of making this industry one of profit to the farmers of Texas, they should do so at once. The sacharine properties of the sugar beet are dependent on certain soil elements, but this state has so many varieties of soil that somewhere in its vast domain the beet sugar business can be made to pay handsomely.

The connection between political economy and agricultural development may be as close as the politicians would have us believe, but devotion to one has a tendency to cause the other to be neglected. There is little but uncertainty in politics, while the returns from intelligent method applied to agriculture are as certain as the everlasting hills. The mind is lost in contemplation of the possible increase in the country's wealth if its resources were properly developed, while the most vivid political imagination does not extend beyond another election.

When all the public lands have been opened for settlement and the Indian Territory is made a state, there will be a cessation of such disgraceful farcical scenes as were witnessed in the recent Kickapoo reservation scramble. Such events are a direct bid for the collection of the country's worse element, who prey on the honest citizens attracted by the elusive promise of getting something for nothing, and the sooner such action is taken to prevent these collections of outlawry the better for the country at large.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the propcsition for a bounty on agricultural exports, a movement which appears to be growing popular in some of the trade centers. The country is not ripe for such action yet, and until it is more intensely developed, resolutions like the above will cut little figure.

A movement is on foot headed by the Dallas Commercial Club looking to the calling of a state convention with the advertisement and development of Texas as its object. This is needed far more than sending delegates to political conventions."

NEWS AND NOTES.

El Paso has had a splendid rain.

The price of wheat is causing flour to advance.

Secretary Gresham is reported to be dangerously ill.

Hunt county is preparing an exhibit for the Dallas fair.

The Texas Reform Press association met in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Richmond, Va., secured the next Confederate veteran's reunion.

Destructive rain, wind and hail storms visited south Texas Sunday.

The Fifth National bank of San Antonio has gone into voluntary liquidation.

A good rain has fallen over a part of northwest Texas, where the drouth has prevailed.

Secretary of State Walter Quinton Gresham died at Washington Tuesday morning.

A Waco shooting scrape resulted in the killing of one of the shooters, a negro bystander and a mule.

Hearne, Texas, was inundated Wednesday, and crops in the Brazos valley in that section are ruined.

One-third of the population of Texas and one-fourth of the area of the state are in the local option column.

The supreme court has decided against Debs, the famous labor leader, and he must serve out his sentence in jail.

Cattlemen and sheepmen had a pitched battle in Routt county, Colorado. Four men were seriously wounded.

The body of Secretary Gresham was taken to Chicago for burial. The services at Washington were imposing.

Jno. A. Morris, the well-known Louisiana lottery millionaire, died of apoplexy on his ranch near San Antonio, Sunday.

The Colima, a Pacific mail steamer, foundered off the coast of Mexico, and a hundred people are thought to have been drowned.

A wreck of a stock train on the Houston and Texas Central road Sunday, killed 100 head of cattle. None of the crew were hurt.

The state Democratic executive committee met in Dallas Tuesday and the state Populist executive committee met in Fort Worth the same day.

The Cincinnati Price Current's statistical annual for 1893 is out, and every man interested in provision, grain trade and crop statistics, or live stock and beef trade exhibits, should send for this valuable work.

TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS.

The weather during the past week was very unfavorable for farming operations. The ground was generally too wet to work and the grass and weeds grew rapidly, and crops are needing work generally.

The cool and cloudy weather during the early part of the week was injurious to the cotton crop generally, besides letting weeds grow, and checked the growth of the plant to some extent. Cotton is needing work in many localities, and it is reported from Coleman that grass and weeds have destroyed much of the first planting of cotton, which will necessitate replanting. Some cotton was planted over the northern portion of the state this week where the ground was not too wet. Cotton was damaged slightly in some localities by hail. While the cotton plant looks sickly in most localities on accunt of the cool, damp and cloudy weather, it is believed that it will recover in a great measure and take on a healthy appearance should warm and dry weather set in. The weather at the close of the week was generally favorable for the crop.

Corn is growing nicely, and the prospects of a good crop are promising. Early planting has been laid by in places over the southern portions of the state.

Oats have improved considerably, and a fair crop is expected in most sections, while in some places the plant is so low that it can not be harvested with the binder, and if saved will have to be mowed.

The rains were of great benefit to the rice crop over the east coast district.

The fruit crop continues promising, though damaged in some places by hail.

The correspondent at Boerne states that a heavy hailstorm occurred six miles northwest of that place on the 2-1st, which did much damage to crops, but with this exception the damage to crops from hail was not so great as at first supposed.-From the weekly weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather service.

JERSEY CATTLE SALE.

The second annual sale of registered Jerseys owned by members of the Jersey Cattle Club, was held at the Dallas fair grounds Tuesday. Forty-six head, contributed by M. Lothrop of Marshall, Platter & Foster of Denison, Burr Oak Jersey Farm of Dallas, J. D. Gray of Terrell, W. A. Ponder of Denton and Harris & Hardin of Terrell, were sold singly at auction to the highest cash bidders.

The average for the entire lot was $102.60, and leaving out the bull calves, which sold very low, an average price of nearly $120 per head was received for the females.

STRAY CATTLE.

The following stray cattle are running on the range near Coy, Mills county, Texas: One red steer with white back, branded 44 on left side, marked underbit the left and crop the right, 6 years old. One black and white 6lyear-old steer, branded T cross on left hip, marked swallowfork the left and crop and split the right ear. For further information about these cattle address

TOM TOLSON,
Coy, Mills County, Texas.

VETERINARY.

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

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For next 30 days $65 Hay Loader and Stacker, two machines in one, for $15, FREIGHT PAID. Circulars and testimonials free. Agents Wanted. M. C. GATES, Box 568, Kansas City, Mo.

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404 Commerce street, opposite postoffice. Mrs. A. Marks, Proprietress. Handsomely furnished rooms with board. Transient custom solicited. Headquarters for cattlemen. Rates, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

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Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Beddings. Tarpaulins, Wagon Sheets, etc. Feathers renovated. 658 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.

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HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE.

We want a buyer for 1600 pure bred and high grade Hereford cattle—the best bred herd of its size in the United States. All raised in the Panhandle and therefore safe any where above the quarantine line.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
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FOR SALE.

I have for sale at a bargain 900 acres of fine valley land, situated in Taylor county, on the Elm fork of the Brazos, three miles north of Buffalo Gap and ten miles south of Abilene. Said land is well improved, all fenced, good house with six rooms well finished. Large barn, outhouses, peach orchard, plenty of everlasting water in well and stream, with 90 acres set in Johnson and Colorado grasses. This place can't be excelled for a fine stock ranch or feeding steers. Terms, $8.50 per acre, $1000 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Will take some good trade. Apply to John B. Nell, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

WANTED TO PASTURE—Will pasture any number of horses or cattle up to 2000 head at three cents per head per month. Fine grass and everlasting water. Four wire fence. Address A. G. ANDEDSON, Colorado, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Trade.

A highly bred, two year old trotting bred stallion. Can show a fast mile for this season of the year. For further particulars address

R. H. WILSON,
At Brewery, Fort Worth, Texas.

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,
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WANTED.

Will take 5000 cattle to FATTEN on the finest pasture in West Texas, above the quarantine line, and only ten miles from loading pen. Good water in abundance. Address

A. P. BUSH, JR.,
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GRAND DURHAM BULLS.

I have for sale a nice lot of Grade Durham Bulls, all of which are well worth the money I ask for them. They are all good colors. Address

E. R. STIFF,
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FOR LEASE.

Two pastures—10,500 and 6000 acres—in southeast corner of Stonewall county. Extra good grass and water. Address

W. E. RAYNER,
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FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One Cleveland bay stallion, 6 years old. Also one Nutwood trotting bred stallion, 6 years old. Will trade for horses or mules. Ritenour & Batesell, Sherman, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BOCK QUARRY HERD.



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

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

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,
Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.
Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop.

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



O. I. C. $10.00.

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

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Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'CONNOR,
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Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, $10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 12095 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.

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



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FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

BEES, BEES.

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

OAKLAND HERD

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

THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON,
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$10 WILKES $10

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

GRADE SHORT HORN BULLS.

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

MADDOX'S JERSEY HERD.

A. J. C. C. Jerseys, granddaughters of Tom Etter and Faney's Harry; registered Berkshire hogs of best breeding; pigs ready for delivery.

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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.

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Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

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

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FREE PREMIUM



To Our Subscribers

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



JOSIAH.

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

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

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

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

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



[EXTRACT.]

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

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

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

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

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

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."—*Will Carleton.*

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

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

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

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

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TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.
Fort Worth, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-by kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day,
And it smooths the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say: "You are kind,
I love you, my dear," each night,
But it sends a thrill through your heart, I find,
For love is tender, love is blind,
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress,
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.
—Selected.

Elizabeth Browning gave her sisters excellent advice when she said:
"Let us be content to work
To do the thing we can and not presume
To fret because it's little."

Can any woman's work be called little? The management of home and little ones is the noblest work in this world, and the most important, for as the twig is bent in the nursery, so the tree will be as long as it lives. It is no little thing to prepare three healthy meals three times a day for three hundred and sixty-five days every year. To have patience with a half-dozen or more totally different temperaments in the same household, having different rules of government for each one is no little thing. There is nothing in woman's work that should be called little, and it is a mistake to think her work requires no brains. No brains to carry on the most important work in life, indeed a woman's work means the constant exercise of intelligence, patience, self-control—in fact all the known virtues. So let every woman be content to work, to do the things we can and not fret because it's little.

Rustic Admirer will find a recipe for angel's food in another place. These recipes are taken from a lecture given by Miss Farmer at a cooking school in Boston.

Now about women riding bicycles. I don't know just what I do think about it, you know we people of the South are much slower to take up innovations than the people of the North—especially innovations concerning women. I can conceive how the bicycle can be made a wonderful convenience in country life, and know they are fast gaining favor every where. I do not doubt custom will make the practice seem all right sooner or later. The greatest objection in my eyes is a suitable dress for woman for bicycle riding. Bloomers are hideous and unfeminine. We don't want our women to be hideously clad or unfeminine in appearance at any time. But custom makes many things seem right that at first is looked upon with disfavor. Bide your time Isabelle.

SHALL WE RIDE BICYCLES?

Dear Mrs. B.—Will another letter from me this week be too much? But this will be short. I want to know what you think of women riding bicycles? I have just read in a farm paper father gets that is published in Michigan, that bicycles are fast growing in favor through the North with the famers and their families. That many girls are now independent of "the team," which is always in use or too tired to use, and these girls mount their bicycles and go to town when ever they please. Do you think it will ever become a custom in this country? Is it a bold or unwomanl. practice? I would like to be able to mount a steed that is never tired and fly away whenever I pleased. Are we not slow coaches in the South?
ISABELLE.

DON'T LIKE MARCELLA.

Dear Mrs. B.—The spirits in the country have risen in consequence of so much water being poured on them—or in other words we are all in good spirits over the good rains. Will you kindly give me a good recipe for angel's food cake? I have never made any, but have read many recipes and know it does not take much except eggs to make it. So many of your recipes are not useful to us in the country because we can't get the ingredients called for.

I don't like Marcella. I think she was an extremely foolish girl. I have no patience with socialists. Though I am like Isabelle is on the silver question. I don't know much about it. I believe every man is given a chance in this world. If he does not succeed he should not be down on those who do succeed. Some are just more blest than others. Who is to blame No one. More another time.
RUSTIC ADMIRER.

CAKE AND FROSTING.

A New Recipe for Angel Cake, Pound and Fancy Cakes.

Everybody has a sweet tooth and a cake lecture always has interest for a good sized audience. At the Boston cooking school, April 10, Miss Farmer gave a demonstration of how to make
Pound Cake.
Angel Cake.
Mocha Cake and Frosting.
Cocoanut Cakes.
Macaroons.

The rule for pound cake is as follows: Wash and cream six ounces, or three-quarters of a cup of butter, and slowly one-half pound or one and one-eighth cups of fine granulated sugar, the yolks of five eggs beaten until lemon colored, and the whites of five eggs stiff and dry. Add one-half pound or one and three-quarters cups of flour, with one-half salt spoonful of mace, one-half level teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with one tablespoonful of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat thoroughly and put into a pan that has been buttered and sprinkled with flour which should be shaken out. Bake in a slow oven one and one-half to two hours. The cake may be baked in small pans. The recipe for angel cake differs somewhat from that generally used. Beat one cupful of the whites of eggs which will take 10 or 12 eggs, until foaming. Add six ounces or seven-eighths cup of granulated sugar and continue beating. Fold in one and one-half ounces or a half cupful of flour and a generous quarter cupful of corn starch mixed and sifted with a rounding teaspoonful of salt. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in an unbuttered angel cake pan in a moderate oven from 45 to 50 minutes. The pan should be wet before the mixture is poured in.

For Mocha cake bake a sponge cake mixture in sheets. Cut in rounds, split and put two, three or more, together with frosting. Frost the sides and roll in dessicated cocoanut. Ornament the top with frosting pressed through a pastry bag.

For the frosting use one-half cup of butter, add gradually one cup of powdered sugar and beat until creamy. Add one cup of cream filling made of one cup of milk, one egg, one scant half cup of sugar, a scant one-quarter cup of flour and a half tablespoonful of salt. Flavor to taste, color and cool.

This frosting may be varied by different flavorings and colorings. The original recipe called for a flavoring of coffee extract and hence the name. The cream sponge cake may be made by the following rule: Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs. Beat the yolks until thick; add one cup of fine granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cold water, a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Mix and sift a scant cup of flour, and one and one half level tablespoofuls of corn starch, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder measured slightly rounding. Combine the two mixtures then fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Bake this sponge cake in a moderate oven and when done it will shrink from the pan. It costs about as much to make cocoanut cakes as to buy them, but where they cannot be obtained fresh it is sometimes a good plan to make them. Break a cocoanut and take off the brown covering on the inside. Grate one-half pound of cocoanut and add six ounces of sugar which will measure seven-eights of a cup. Add one mixing spoonful of glucose which has about one-third the sweeting power of cane sugar. Cook these together until the mixture clings to the spoon. Add the whites of one and a half eggs, and stir vigorously until the egg cooks. Put into a wet pan, cover with a wet paper and chill on ice. After the mixture is cooled, shape in cakes and put on a buttered and floured paper. This rule makes about twenty cakes. To keep a dish from slipping on the ice put a cheese cloth over the ice and set the dish on the cloth.

For macaroons work together one half pound of almond paste, which can be bought at a confectioner's and three-eighths of a pound of powdered sugar. Moisten with the whites of three eggs. Shape with a pastry bag or a teaspoon on a buttered paper, placing the macaroons one-half inch apart. Bake in a slow oven.

MORE ABOUT SILOS.

Judging from the great number of inquiries received, it would seem as if the object of ensilage was engrossing the minds of many farmers, and that many silos would be put up in sections where they have been hitherto unknown. Farmers are learning that silos are about as necessary as barns. They certainly pay wherever eight or ten head of cattle are kept.

To the question where to build the silo, we would say: Place it in the most convenient spot in which to fill and feed—these two points must be considered. The silo may be built in some part of the basement of the barn, if the needed room can be spared. This is generally the most convenient place from which to feed, and the silo can be more cheaply built here. If the barn is too small or the odor from the ensilage is accounted objectionable, as it is by some, the silo should be so located that the feeding alley of the barn will open into the silo, while tight-fitting doors will exclude much of the odor.

An expensive silo is a mistake, while too cheap a one is apt to prove costly in the end. We advise that it be thoroughly well built, so that it may last and remain air-tight for many years. It is highly important to have a dry solid foudation of brick, cement or stone, as there is great weight at the bottom. It should be a few inches above the ground. The silo should be circular in form and built of wood. Stone silos are no longer in good repute, as the stone is such a good conductor of heat that it is difficult to get up the proper degree of fermentation next the walls, while the frost comes through, freezes and damages the ensilage.

The size of the silo depends upon the number of animals to be fed. A common estimate is one cubic foot of ensilage daily for each animal, and best results are obtained by supplying it for six months. A silo 16 feet in diameter and 22 feet deep would furnish sufficient ensilage for twenty cows for that period. It is well to allow 10 per cent for settling after filling. Average ensilage weighs about forty pounds per cubic foot.

The silo itself may be built of common lumber, and then lathed and plastered with Portland cement mortar; but double boarding, with tar paper between, is preferable, the inside being choice matched lumber. The cost of the silo largely depends on the cost of the lumber and the amount of labor that has to be paid for. The ordinary farmer can build his own silo and can utilize many of the boards he has lying around. The lining must be of the best material, however, and the whole so constructed that it will be air-tight after the ensilage is in. For this reason it is well to give the lining a covering of hot coal-tar, to fill the wood and keep out the air at the sides.

Corn is at the right stage for ensilage when the leaves begin to turn yellow or the corn begins to dent. It should be cut in inch or half-inch lengths, and well tramped during the filling. When full, the ensilage should be covered with at least half a foot of straw, and the silo be closed. Any kind of roof that will keep water out will do. If the silo is small, the ensilage must be weighted, so as to press down solidly together, to exclude the air. This is the reason why those silos which keep the ensilage best are deep ones. In using ensilage, feed from the top, taking off a thin layer each day, so as not to expose it to the air long enough to cause it to mould.—Exchange.

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

BE PHYSICALLY STRONG.

Every man is interested in having his wife, mother, sister or daughters WELL and STRONG. If she suffers with any form of UTERINE TROUBLE, then it is a physical impossibility to be STRONG.

Those troubles sap her very life. LEUCORRHOEA ruins a woman, unfitting her for every duty in life.

Deranged menstruation, whether surpressed painful, irregular or excessive make women invalids.

There is a PAINLESS CURE by ABSORETION for these DISEASES.

A positive and permanent cure.

Viavi certainly will cure you.

Offices of the VIAVI CO., Board of Trade building.

Office rooms 506 and 507, Fort Worth.

We invite investigation.

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequaled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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

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.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anæmic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

POULTRY.

POULTRY POINTERS.

The greatest drawback to success in poultry culture in summer is the lack of cleanliness. If you don't want your premises to be alive with lice you must keep things clean. The droppings must be frequently removed and the nests must be refilled once or twice a month. Air slacked lime sprinkled around in the nests and over the roosts has a tendency to keep down bad odors and lice. Be sure that the hens do not roost on the nest boxes, a filthy nest is too foul an object to be tolerated on a poultry place; and the eggs that are taken therefrom cannot gain a reputation for purity and freshness.

The farmer whose flock of chickens are properly cared for will have no grocery bill to pay after harvest.

Why should a woman on a farm be without spending money when a little extra work in the poultry yard will keep her supplied with that delightful article.

Why should a farmer take his eggs to town packed in oats or bran when he can buy a 30 dozen patent egg case for 15 cents. Grocery men do not like to bother with eggs that come packed in buckets and boxes. There is never any mistake in the count when an egg crate is used.

If your chicks run with the big feeding boxes where they can eat till they are almost grown. With a bunch of two of lateh such a box is easily made.

Prepare to coop your young broods out in the garden as soon as the grasshoppers get thick; and don't pamper your birds enough to make them lose their appetite for wild meat.

Be sure that your little chicks go to bed with a full craw. They can not grow unless they have plenty to eat. If you can arrange so that they can help themselves in the morning you will find yourself well repaid for the trouble.

Be careful to have a good bed for the chicks or some will often get mashed. Fresh straw should be put in at least once a week for nothing is more annoying than to find chicks dead in their bed.

From now on one hen can take care of from twenty to thirty chicks if given a roomy coop and a good warm bed. Small coops do not pay; they need not be high, but they should be large enough for a good big nest and feeding ground.

CHOLERA.

Why submit to heavy losses from this disease? Up to April, 1893, this disease had not been on the Experiment Farm to our knowledge, says a report from the North Carolina Experiment Station. Early in that month a hen became sick and dumpish with dark comb; all food and water refused. It was thought useless to treat this case, but epsom salts were administered, and this was followed with copious watering put in the mouth with a spoon. The hen was placed in a warm, sunny place, isolated from usual runs, and recovered very slowly.

Another hen died in a few days and then another and a cockerel, and several persons who had experience with cholera pronounced this disease to be cholera. The hen and cockerel died near night, and next morning two other hens were dead and eight more were in different stages of the disease. The six were brought into the sunlight and given salts and water.

Treatment was begun at once. Two hens were killed and buried as those previously dead had been. The hose and yard were thoroughly disinfected with one pint of strong sulphuric acid to eight gallons of water, as suggested in poultry books. The hens themselves were sprayed with this. Their drinking water charged with carbolic acid (one teaspoonful to half gallon of water) and assafoetida was put in their food at the rate of one heaping tablespoon to the food of thirty chickens.

The next morning six hens could not get off the roost, though all but two had gone up, as usual, the night previous, and after their treatment. These were treated as before and put outside of the yard. Before night all but four were walking about picking grass. After three days of isolation these four were returned to the yard cured, and all have been in health since. Six hens and a cockerel were lost before the health of the flock was restored by the treatment as given above.

Had we known the disease at first it is doubtful if a single bird need to have been lost. Promptness to disinfect and treat the sick birds will save many losses. The doses of salts, not before recommended to my knowledge, doubtless helped to rid the birds of the cholera bacilli sooner than if it had not been given, and so hastened the eradication of the disease. The assafoetida acts as a diffusable stimulant to help keep the birds warm.

The drinking water was for some days kept charged with carbolic acid, and all that is now needed to secure immunity from another attack is a second thorough disinfection and to continue for some time the addition of carbolic acid to the drinking water.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.

References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expenses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the

TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12—HOURS SAVED—12

Between

Texas and St. Louis and the East.

The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,

The Only Line Operating

Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

—to—

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

ON ITS OWN RAILS

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS ..RAILWAY..

Now Run Solid —TO— St. Louis Chicago Kansas City ....WITH— WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS ..AND.. FREE CHAIR CARS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.
July 1, 1894.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO.

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

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

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

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS,

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

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

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

TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday

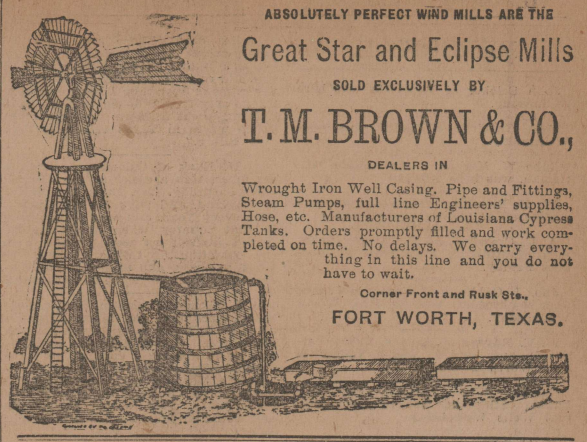
Effective, April 30, 1894.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:20 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
"	2:10 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:32 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

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



ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND MILLS ARE THE

Great Star and Eclipse Mills

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

T. M. BROWN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Well Casing, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Pumps, full line Engineers' supplies, Hose, etc. Manufacturers of Louisiana Cypress Tanks. Orders promptly filled and work completed on time. No delays. We carry everything in this line and you do not have to wait.

Corner Front and Rusk Sts.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

E. B. HAROLD, President. T. R. SANDIDGE, Sec'y. JNO. P. MOORE Supt.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS CO.,

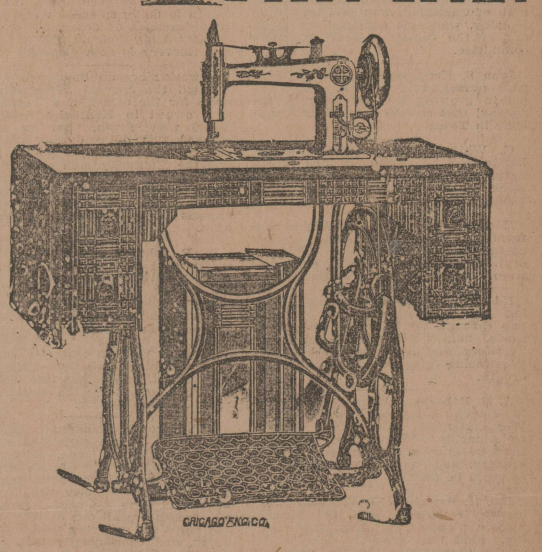
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Fort Worth Well Drilling Machinery and Pumping Jacks,

Engines, Pumps, Boilers, Stacks, Tanks, Mining Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, Well Machines, Pumping Jacks, Horse Powers, Engine and Car Castings in iron or brass, Journal Bearing, Trolley Wheels, Electric Work, and do a General Foundry and Machine Business.
Correspondence solicited.

CORNER LAMAR AND NORTH STREETS.

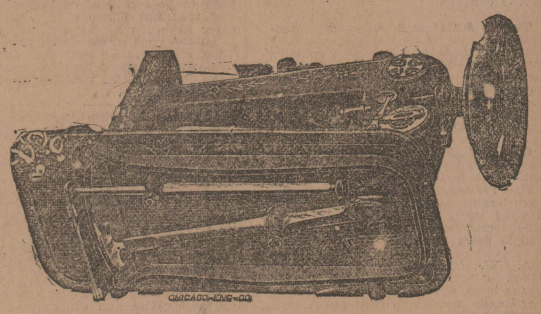
Quality First, Price Next



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,
ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP,
DURABLE MATERIAL,
FINE ATTACHMENTS,
EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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.

TERMS AND PRICES:

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

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

REMEMBER:

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

John Belcher of Henrietta was here Wednesday.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was here Wednesday.

Clabe W. Merchant, the Abilene cattleman, was here Monday.

W. H. Breeding of San Antonio was registered at the Delaware Sunday.

A. F. Crawley ond F. Divers, cattlemen of Midland, were here on business Friday.

Jno. J. Giddings of Ennis, merchant and stockfeeder, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Txeas, cattleman and banker, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Colonel Wm. Hittson, the well-known cattleman, was in from Mineral Wells Wednesday.

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells, a pioneer in the cattle business, was a visitor to this city Friday.

B. C. Rhome of Rhome, Wise county, the well-known fine stock breeder, was a visitor to Fort Worth, Friday.

W. Q. Richards of Paducah, Tex., was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office.

Colonel. R. S. Benson of Midland was among Sunday's arrivals of cattlemen in Fort Worth.

Baley Brown of the firm of Scoggin & Brown, well-known Kent county cattlemen, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Chas. McFarland of Aledo, whose business causes him to put in about half of his time in Fort Worth, was here Wednesday.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, was in Fort Worth Monday attending the meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas.

A. G. Boice, the well known cattleman of Channing, was in Fort Worth Monday, where he attended the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' executive committee.

John S. Kerr, the well known Sherman nurseryman, has a letter on potato growing in this issue of the Journal that should be read by everybody in Texas.

G. White of Quanah was shaking hands with his friends in Fort Worth Saturday. Said that good rains had fallen in his section but that more would not be amiss.

Henry Jackson, a stockman and farmer of Boyd, Wise county, called at the Journal office Friday. Said everything in the way of stock and crops were looking fine in his community.

Ed Carver was here Monday, having just returned from an extended trip through the Territory and to St. Louis. Said it was terribly dry in the Territory and along up the Denver, grass being retarded on account of the drouth.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado, a widely known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday, from where he went to Amarillo. Said grass was finer than he ever saw it in the Colorado country, and cattle fattening as fast as could be wished.

Jno. H. Bryson of Comanche, a well-known cattleman paid the Journal force a pleasant call Thursday morning. Said that grass is finer in his section than it has been for years, but that cattle are so scarce the most of it is going to waste. He looks for cattle to go down some when the range shipment begins.

J. L. Harris, the well known ex-railroad live stock agent, but now working for Jim Harris, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to his ranch in the Territory from a trip to Waco and other South Texas points. Said everything looked prosperous in that part of the country.

Towers & Collins of Miles City, Montana, are live stock brokers, and they solicit business from Texas. They have first-class references and any business entrusted to their care will receive careful and experienced attention. Read their advertisement on the market page and if interested, write them as indicated.

Colonel L. F. Wilson of Holliday was here Saturday and said that everything was fearfully dry in his section. "The farmer's, said Colonel Wilson, "are having a hard time, and I expect a good many people will leave. The wheat crop is a total failure and the people seem discouraged."

A. W. Themauson of Wathena, Kan., a breeder of recorded Poland China hogs, writes the Journal that he has made some splendid sales as a result of his advertisement in its columns. He inclosed two letters from a McKinney, Tex., breeder, who expressed entire satisfaction with some hogs he received from Mr. Themauson.

Aultman, Miller & Co., of Dallas, have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal calling attention to a big bicycle race meeting at the Dallas fair grounds, June 3, at which $1000 in prizes will be distributed. Every lover of wheling in Texas should attend this meeting, as royal sport will certainly be witnessed.

Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Col., a prominent cattleman and member of the Cattle Raisers' association executive committee, was here Monday attending the meeting of the committee. He expressed himself as well pleased with the outlook, and said that the Colorado range was in fine fix, abundant rains having fallen recently.

W. R. Moore, the Ardmore, O. T., stockman and oil mill owner, was a visitor to Fort Worth Sunday. Said he had shipped out about all the steers fed at his mill in which he was interested, and that while his country did not have as much rain for stock water as needed, a good season was in the ground for crop purposes.

Willis McCauley of Sulphur Springs, a well known stockman, was in the Journal office Tuesday. He said: Be sure and take my advertisement out of the Journal, as I am swamped with correspondence right now. I have had letters from all over Texas besides a number from all the states and territories surrounding."

The Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure of Kansas City, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. The gentlemen at the head of this cure are well known in Texas, and readers of the Journal when in Kansas City should not fail to call on this firm of specialists if suffering from any of the diseases they treat.

S. W. Walker, a San Saba county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday en route to the Territory, where he has 5000 head of cows. He said: "I had a letter from the boys in charge of the cattle saying that the pasture they are now in is very dry and wanting me to come up and see about moving them to another pasture about 25 miles east. There are about 500 young calves, and it is going to be difficult to move them. We have had splendid rains in San Saba county, and the grass is finer than I have ever seen it, the only trouble being that we have nothing to eat it. More good grass will go to waste in Texas this year than ever before."

A. M. Busk of Coleman, a wealthy stockman was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. Mr. Busk is a native of England, and pays his old home a visit every year, and was on his way to that country when here. He reported himself as well pleased with the condition of things in the live stock business, and thinks it will continue profitable for some time to come.

M. L. Sikes of Christian, Tex., a well-to-do stockman and farmer, stopped off in Fort Worth Saturday on his way home from the Confederate reunion, and as is his usual custom, paid the Journal office a welcomed call. He reported a big time at Houston, having met comrades in arms he had not seen for 30 years. Said he was going home and would ship out his fed cattle right away.

Henry Sayles of Abilene, the celebrated legal light and apostle of irrigation in Texas, was here Saturday, but escaped without being seen by the Journal penciller. There is one thing certain; the people of West Texas will rise up and call Henry Sayles blesed some of these days, for to him more than any one other man is due the progress made in this important work in this state.

Major Ed Fenlon of Midland, a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, and one of the best informed cattlemen in Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. He said: "Grass is finer in our country than I have ever seen it, and the star of the cattleman is in the ascendency. Cattle are getting fat and the outlook for continued good prices is promising."

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado, president of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here Monday, where he presided over the meeting of the executive committee of that body. Said grass in the Colorado country is finer than he has ever seen it, with cattle scarcer than they have ever been. Said the association is doing splendid work for the cattle interests of Texas, all of the inspectors doing their duty to the extent that thievery is at a discount.

A week since an inquiry was made through the Journal advertising columes for the owner of a Texas mare now owned in Kentucky. Only the brand was given, but an answer reached this office during the week past telling just who owned the brand, and the Kentucky man can now find out whether his mare has standard blood in her veins or is only a speedy scrub. This event is one of many instances of how Journal advertising pays.

W. B. Johnson of Palestine, Tex., a cotton seed oil man of a good many years experience, was in Fort Worth Wednesday looking over the ground with a possible view of building a big mill at this point. He is heavily interested in a mill at Palestine, but expects to build another, either here or at some point in central Texas. He expressed himself as well pleased with the outlook, and thinks this would be a splendid point for the location of a mill of large capacity.

I. T. Pryor of Columbus made a flying trip to Fort Worth Friday, from where he returned home. Said he had spent a couple of days in Houston and described the crowds as immense. He said: "Down our way we have had more rain than we need. The rivers and creeks are all out of their banks, and crops are suffering from too much water, and consequently lack of cultivation. I understand it is dry in Oklahoma, or the part of it where my cattle are, and I wish it was so that we could divide rain with that country."

Colonel D. H. Snyder of Georgetown passed through Fort Worth Friday on his way home from Summit, Kan., where he has a large number of cattle on pasture. There was some trouble about stopping these cattle in that section, as the local authorities pretended to be afraid of contagion, but all of that has blown over, and Mr. Snyder says his cattle are fattening fast on the good grass which abounds in that country. He said that on his way down he noticed that the country around Ponca, O. T., was dry and the grass short.

H. Belding of Palo Pinto an old friend of the Journal, paid the office a pleasant call when in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Belding has been living in Palo Pinto county thirty-six years, and has watched that county transformed from a wilderness to a fairly prosperous community. He said: "We have an old settler's association and expect to have a meeting before many days. One of the first Palo Pinto county pioneers has passed away since we met before, and all who knew Parson Slaughter as we fondly called him, mourn his loss. We have had good rains and cattle and other stock are doing well."

I. D. Scroggin of Claremont, Tex., a well-to-do cattleman and one of the first to establish a ranch up in the Yellow house canyon country, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night on his way home from Amarillo and other northwest Texas points. He said: "It is still pretty dry in the Panhandle. There were light rains a few days ago, but not near enough, and unless a good rain falls in that country before long stock will suffer. The spur outfit are moving their cows back to their Dickens county ranch, and a number of herds will move out before long unless it rains. I have not been home for some time, but I understand we have had all the rain we need."

Geo. Abbott of San Angelo, a well-to-do stockman on his own account, and who represents the well known commission firm, Godair & Harding, was in Fort Worth Sunday, having accompanied a train load of sheep en route to Chicago this far. He said: "The movement of muttons from San Angelo is unusually large, and those engaged in the business will make some money. The unusually fine grass has fattened the sheep as well as can be wished. Stock sheep are low, and I think now is a good time for a man to invest. The man who buys sheep now and holds them until next year, will make money if he has good luck through the coming winter."

N. E. Mosher & Son, the noted fine stock breeders of Salisbury, Mo., in a letter to the Journal say: "Our trade is good and our stock is doing fine. We shipped this week two very fine young sows to Mr. J. E. Stone of Wylie, Tex., for which he paid $80. They were cholcely bred and safe in farrow. One was bred to Mosher's Black W. S., he by Haines Black W. S., a hog that recently sold for $800. The dam of Mosher's Black W. S., is Miss Black W. S., by Black W. S., a hog that has twice sold for $500. The other sow was bred to Faultless Wilkes, a descendant of Geo. Wilkes, a $750 hog. You will see from the above that Mr. Stone will have some of the choicest blood known to the Poland China breed, and we predict in a short time he will have a herd second to none in the country."

T. F. Mastin, banker and stockman of Grandview, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and in conversation with a Journal man said: "We have had little too much rain and the farmers are complaining of being in the weeds some, but there is yet lots of time to work the crops out. In my opinion the farmers and stockmen of Texas have a better promise this year than ever before. I believe cotton will open at 8 cents and hold on at a fairly good price throughout the season. The crops in other states are nothing extra, and I look for our farmers to make more money than ever before. The Texas oat and wheat crop is better than is generally supposed, and corn gives promise of making an enormous yield. The stockmen are doing especially well, and I look for present conditions to continue throughout the year."

Doc Riddel of the Lone Star Commission company, was in Fort Worth Friday, from where he went to Alvorado, his home. Said he had been detained in Texas longer than he had expected, but would get out to Kansas City before many days. Mr. Riddel forbade the Journal man quoting anything he had to say, but while standing in a crowd, he expressed a sentiment so thoroughly in accord with the Journal's views, that it must be reproduced. Hs said: "I am honestly of the opinion that every line of business is on the up grade and prosperity nearer than it has been for years, if the people would only take advantage of their chances. What we need is less politics and more business. Political agitation unsettles business." Mr. Riddel's friends point with pride to the success the Lone Star Commission company has met with, which they say is largely due to his efforts and knowledge of business.

Jno. Shelton, a cattleman who makes his home in Fort Worth, and has his ranch near Mobeetie, came in within the last few days from an extended stay on his ranch and in Kansas, at which place he has a big herd of cattle on pasture. Said that the whole country northwest was needing rain. "Grass is good in Kansas and cattle are doing well, but the need of rain is beginning to be felt. I do not look for any big runs of cattle on the markets this year for the reason that the rains in south Texas will fatten the cattle from that country and get them out of the way before the Indian Territory movement begins. Then the difference in condition of the cattle taken to the Territory will prevent them from getting into marketable condition all at once. Altogether the outlook is favorable for the cattle business this year, and I can see nothing to prevent the expectation of fair prices for everything shipped."

Colonel J. H. Paramore of Abiline, well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route home from Houston, where he attended the Confederate veteran's reunion. He said: "We had a splendid time, and I would not have missed it for a great deal. I met old comrades, men with whom I went through sanguinary conflicts, and I'll tell you I enjoyed it. At one time during the war I was mixed up in a little scrap over at Noonan, Georgia, and as the other side was largely in the majority, they were getting the best of us pretty fast. I was severely wounded in the leg and unable to move, when one of our men came by, and I had him cut my blood filled boot off and relieve me some. By calling in aid, he managed to get a horse and got me out of there in pretty good shape. Well, I met that fellow at Houston, and you may imagine I was glad to see him. The only thing I regretted was that there were not a lot of the boys in blue present, so that our love feast could have been more perfect."

"Uncle Henry" Martin of Comanche, whom everybody knows and likes, and who owns a great many head of cattle, as well as money to buy more, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way to Kansas, where he went to meet a herd of cattle from his New Mexico ranch. He said: "I have never seen the grass any finer in and around Comanche county. The only trouble we experience is that our best lands are being put in cultivation so fast that we have to go to other places for a sufficient quantity of grass. I understand things are quite dry over in New Mexico, but then it hardly ever rains in that country until July. It seems to me that there is more prosperity in the South than for a good many years, and if the people would all quit talking politics and get down to work, they would soon be better off. The next election is too long off for the politicians to be agitating the public mind now. There is no reason why the people should not be doing well, and they would be if they would let business get a chance to settle by giving politics a rest.

G. W. Foster, general superintendent of the North Texas division of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, has sent the Journal editor a photograph of the members of the Texas Press association gathered at Waco. In an accompanying letter in speaking of the photo Mr. Foster says: "As a work of art it is not a success, but as a reminder of the occasion and a somewhat blurred presentment of the association on its good behavior and intellectually posed, we trust it will pass muster. Please accept it, such as it is, with the compliments of the fellows who are fast covering the fair surface of Texas with their network of copper metallic circuits and bringing within actual speaking distance of each other the remote commercial centers of the greatest state of the Union." The association was royally treated by Mr. Foster while in session at Waco, and it was the sentiment of those present that the telephone company is doing great work for Texas and that in the selection of Mr. Foster as general superintendent as much tact was shown as in their other Texas investments.

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.
Fort Worth, Texas.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

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

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

T. M. HUNT, T. P. A.,
Dallas, Tex.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

SIZE OF EGGS.

Eggs vary greatly in size, and the only fair way to sell them is by weight. This is generally admitted, but, as the rule has not yet been adopted, many poultry-keepers imagine that the size of the egg makes no difference in its marketable value. This is a mistake. Southern eggs are quoted lower than Western in the New York market because of this very fact.

The poultry-keeper who supplies uniformly eggs of large size can always obtain higher prices than his neighbor whose eggs are diminutive, provided, of course, he combines other qualities with that of size. All consumers demand, first, freshness and a pure, clean shell; next, size, and then flavor. There are plenty of discriminating people who are willing to pay for the combination of these qualities.

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

International and Great Northern Railroad, Traffic Department,
Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895.
(Circular No. 537.)

All Agents West of Hearne:

We are in receipt of protests from the Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all livestock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route.

J. E. GALBRAITH,
General Freight Agent.

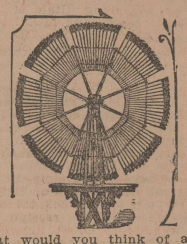
MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME.

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

CANCER CURED

With soothing, balmy oils. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Cancer of the nose, eye, lip, ear, neck, breast, stomach, womb—in fact, all internal or external organs or tissues—cured without knife or burning plasters, but with soothing aromatic oils. Beware of frauds and imitators, as there are others who hope to profit by advertising to cure these diseases with an oil. CUT THIS OUT and send it for an illustrated book on the above diseases. Mailed free. Address DR. D. M. BYE COMBINATION OIL CURE, Kansas City, Kansas.
When writing mention this paper.

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



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

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

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

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions.

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

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UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

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

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NEW HOTEL,



THE DELAWARE.

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

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Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds

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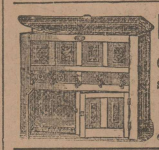
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Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies.

Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human body is heir. Indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, scrofula, carbuncles, erysipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated eyelids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, running sores, scaled heads, piles, fistulas, cancer and numerous other eruptions of the skin and muscular tissues. Venerial diseases absolutely cured. Consultation absolutely free.

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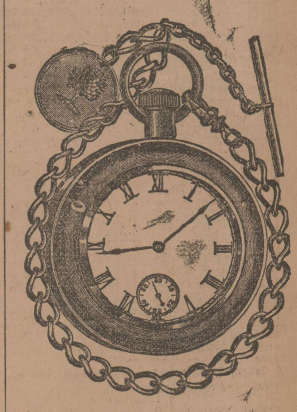
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Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of $1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American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

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