Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

CANAIGRE.

Its Importance as a Tanning Factor. Canaigre is the bulbous root of a kind of dock specifically called Rumex hymenosepalus, and belongs to the large order of Polygonaceae, which is known for its tannin secretions. It is a plant which bears quite a resemis a plant which bears quite a resem blance to some of the more common docks, notably sour dock.

The plant grows from one to three feet high from a cluster of tuberous roots resembling small sweet potatoes. They are found clustered in an upright position 3 to 12 inches below the sur-face of the ground. In number they, vary from 2 to 15, are 2 to 4 inches weighing from 2 to 20 ounces when

green. The plant seeds freely, but seems to propagate principally from roots. When dug the roots may be kept for a year or more without depreciating in value in any way or impairing their germinating power. The stem is rather simple, smooth and sometimes red. The leaves are from 2 to 8 inches long and tapering. The flower stalk is branched, and the fruiting valves are from one-fourth to one-half inch long, and pinkish in color. Canalgre grows plentifully in sandy

soils over a large territory on both sides of the Rio Grande and from there northward over a large portion of Western Texas. Here it was found to be used by the Indians for tanning purposes, and has since been successfully used in several tanneries in San An-

The experiment station at Berkley, Cal., reports good results from its ex-periments with canaigre. In the grounds of the United States depart-ment of agriculture at Washington the plants were not injured by the wineither on account of the soil or the climate the root development was insignificant.

At various places in New Mexico, Arizona and elsewhere attempts have been made to grow canaigre under ir-rigation, with flattering success.

A. E. Blount writes as follows in the bulletin of the experiment station at Las Cruces, N. M., of October, 1893: "About ten acres of dry drift and sandy mesa soil was planted to one and twoyear-old roots of canaigre. The plants made their growth from the last of October to May, dying at the latter date without forming seed. On the 1st of June examination showed that every plant was made at least double, and sometimes six times, the weight of the root planted, and that canaigre can be planted quite thickly without any inconvenience. The results obtained on adobe soils

subject to regular irrigations are quite different and much more encouraging * Not only have roots planted at the same time as those of the mesa increased fourfold, but nearly all produced seed, and their growth has been much larger and higher and they have retained their life above ground much longer • • • A plant dug up at random last month (September) had seven new roots, the weight of which was two pounds and four ounces, beside the old one, and a half ounce of good vital seed was taken from the seed stalk. * * It would be best to plant them not less than two by two feet each way. With the present knowledge we have they should be planted in adobe soils, in rows two feet apart, and in the fall, and after they are up in the spring they should be cultivated like other crops. Planted at about one ton of roots per acre, it is estimated that the first season will yield ten tons of green roots, and the second succeeding year fifteen or twenty tons. In a wild state the plant makes its growth during the winter and early spring, and by June 1 has seeded and the crops are dead. The tubers lie dormant until after the winter rains, when the plants make their appearance once more. A short, quick season of growth seems to be necessary for this plant. In Arizona the time for planting is between September and March. If planted late in the spring leaves will appear and die down at the usual time, and the root will lie dormant through-out the summer, beginning the formation of a new crop at the regular seawith no apparent advantage disadvantage, as compared with roots

IRRIGATION.

The roots, which are deeply corru-

gated, and of a dark brown color ex-ternally and a deep red-brown intern-

ally, have a peculiar odor like madder. In fine powder they are of a light red

Both the fresh and the dry roots

have a very astringent taste. In the fresh root, containing 68.07 per cent. of moisture, the tannin equalled 8.51 per

cent. or 26.66 per cent. when calculated to water free substance. The air dry

to water free substance. The air dry roots containing 11:17 per cent. of mols-ture, contain 23:45 per cent. of tannic acid, equivalent to 26:30 per cent. of tannin in strictly dry roots. From the close agreement in the tannin estimation in the fresh and dry roots it would seem as if the tannin was not affected by large keeping. This

was not affected by long keeping. This tannic acid is of the variety known as rheo tannic acid, and is identical with

The importance of a new and cheap

source from which tannin may be readily obtained can scarcely be over-

estimated. The amount of barks and other substances, valued for their tan-

nin, reaches many millions of dollars annually, and if the canaigre root answers all expectations, the world's supply may be easily grown by our

A powerful syndicate has just pur-chased 22,000 acres in San Bernardino

county, Cal., for the purpose of putting up a large tanning plant, and as a

starter 8000 acres are immediately to

be sown to canaigre. * The experiment will be watched with

a good deal of interest by the com-mercial world.

stuff. The resulting leather is plump,

Canaigre is said to tan as quickly as

that existing in rhubarb.

gated,

brown color

supply may own people

not to

TEXAS KNOWLEDGE.

Writing to the Practical Farmer, W. . Horton of Nueces county, Texas, tells how he irrigates his garden as follows:

"I have irrigated for some time and think I know something about it. For surface irrigation we want a smooth piece of ground, if possible with only a slight fall, so that the rows can be given a little slope only. Make this land very rich and plow it deeply. If there are any ridges they should be leveled and holes filled up. You can do this work well with the Planet, Jr., horse hoe. Remove the teeth and fashorse noe. Remove the teeth and fas-ten a piece of board four or five feet long and six inches wide in place of the back teeth; then hitch the team to it, and you will find you have just the thing. When the land is all graded and well harrowed, tay it off in beds by plowing two furrows together. For opione back carrots turning radishes onions, beets, carrots, turnips, radishes and other small stuff, you want the water furrows three feet apart, for vines six or eight feet, etc. Across the for upper end of rows plow out the main ditch three feet wide and a small ditch eighteen inches wide. If the rows are more than fifty or sixty rods long, plow out another main ditch and another head furrow about half way down the patch. If the rows between the ditches are too long the upper end of rows is liable to get too wet. With a shovel dig out the main ditch to a shovel and out the main ditch to make it a foot deep; also clean out the small ditch or head furrow. The soil thrown out can be put on the strip between the two ditches, which are about six feet apart. A little coarse manure piled between the two ditches is also a good thing to keep the soil japonica, at the same time imparting a fine pure orange color to the goods, not to be imitated by any other tan is also a good thing to keep the soll from being washed away. There are a number of gates in the main ditch.

good thing to flood new ground that you have just prepared, if you have the water. It will show you where need to put the finishing touches the levelling process. Unless the further directions may be condensed in the simple admonition: Water whenever it is needful. It would take col-umns of detail to attempt to specify all the minutia as to time, stage and conditions of growth of different crops with reference to putting on the wa-ter. Any husbandman of experience

can tell when his crops need rain. Having his reservoir always full te simply proceeds to bring on a shover whenever it is needed and just where it is needed. Some crops may safely be flooded, as alfalfa, the small grains, onions,

etc., but with others, notably Irish po-tatoes and maize, it is very important that the water be kept well down in the furrows between the rows and not allowed in any case to rise above the plants. Most important of all it should be

borne in mind that important as is irrigation, thorough cultivation is still more important. To, soak up the ground time after time, only to let it stand and dry out as hard as a brick, is to waste seed, water, time and la-bor. A thorough irrigation tends to compact the soil. Unless, then, the surface is thoroughly stirred at the proper time, the ground, unless it is sandy, becomes hard, evaporation is rapid and plant growth is retarded or even smothered out. It takes prompt work and a great deal of it to till the ground at the right stage after every irrigation, but it pays to do it, and the farmer can't afford not to do it. It will lead to his handling less ground but he will get enough more off the area tilled to amply compensate for the extra labor. After all, isn't it better to thoroughly fertilize, irrigate and cultivate an acre of ground, and get a whopping big crop off it, than to spread out a great deal more of labor, time and seed on ten acres and only get as much of a harvest as on the intensely tilled one acre? This is the question to which irrigation, properly practiced and well understood, is going to compel the truthful answer, and that answer is bigger with portent to the future of Kansas than our people have begun to comprehend.—J. W. Gregory in Irrigation Farmer.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS United States Department of Agri-culture, Weather Bureau-Weather crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending at 5 p. m., Monday, July 1, 1895:

The weather was generally favor-able for the cotton crop except in a few localities, where the plant has been injured by the continued rains. Much of the crop is needing work yet and some fields are being abandoned, but with fair weather nearly all the crop will be cleaned out and put in fair condition. Early planted cotton is blooming and forming squares through-out the state, and with the exception of the wet weather the prospects are for a fair crop. The plant is taking on a rapid growth, and some believe that this is keeping it from fruiting as well

they are exceptions, and won't bear the test of stern reality; therefore, I advise you not to try it The hen should be of a quiet nature and be perfectly contented in her confinement. Of course, there are same hens that would never be perfectly contented and have to be let alone, but I would advise you to use such a hen for that purpose. All we want to use in any undertaking in the breeding line is a careful observation of nature and good, common sense. WM. L. PEACOCK.

POULTRY HOUSES AND SHELTER.

In my last letter to you, I promised some cheap, handy fences. Nothing is more discouraging than for one to have to depend on the men folk to get "time" to do the thousand and one little things scarcely woman's work, and yet essentially necessary to the smooth running of a poultry yard. It is no small matter to keep the fowls up as you have to in town, from biggest to least. Necessity is the moth-er of invention, and I have experimented with nearly every kind of a fence. The lighter your fence is the less liable the wind is to damage \mathbf{k} . The woven wire fence is a favorite, but it also has its drawbacks. Unless one gets the very best you will be disappointed in its lasting qualities, and then it is not much force unless the run is cov-ered, to help the old fowls in; they will put their toes in and climb to the top and go over, even with clipped wings. Then it needs posts and not many women can, even if they want to, dig a post hole or set a post even after it is dug. The most satisfactory fence I had was four panels, each 16 feet long and but a post at either end. The lat-ter were nailed on the boards, two wires, one at top and one at bottom, stretched heavily and the boards fas-tened on to the wire with staples. It would swing with the wind and not be lifted up bodily, as was the case when

Here is a cheap, handy, convenient way: Use lath for top and bottom plece. Unto these both nail the laths as far apart as you need. The top cross piece being six inches from top and not so far from bottom, eight being enough. Turn the frame over and clinch or bend over the wire nails. Your nails are not going to work loose and pull out. These frames can be made on the kitchen table, thus savmade on the kitchen table, thus sav-ing bending and being in the hot sun. The children with a little help can make them. These, being light, can be easily held up with common baleing wire. Instead of staples I leave the wire losse, slip it in and out among laths, top first, raise it and put the bottom down on this side and that of wire and slip down. Should the top wire sag tighten it after laths are in

wire sag tighten it after laths are in place. If you wish to move it loosen our wire and it is ready. Every farm has a wire fence. Select a handly corner, put up a small yard, and put a few choice fowls in it; give them extra attention and note the re-

sult. A few trees in the orchard can be thus used and the nicest pullets put in and hurried along for winter layers.

SHADE.

There is no need to talk shade now on a farm with the trees, the buildings and the weeds, but "In time of peace prepare for war." It won't be long until those northers come howling af ter us. Cut down, dry and save the weeds, the surplus cornstalks as well. would otherwise, although early

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

ON TO BOWIE.

Rates to the Horticultural Fair. .E. B. Huffman, secretary of the Texas State Horticultural society, an-nounces that the railroads of Texas have granted the following very lib-eral transportation rates to all persons desiring to attend the Horticultural fair and state meeting af Bowie, Tex., to be held July 31 and August 1 and 2 proximo:

The Chicago and Rock Island and the Fort Worth and Denver roads make a rate of 1 cent per mile each way or 2 cents per mile for the round trip from all points on their lines. Lines connecting at Fort Worth will give a rate of one fare for the round trip up to \$5, and for longer distances I cent per mile each way. This will be less than one fare for the round trip in any case, with most favorable results to those having to come long distances. The fare from Fort Worth

and return will be \$1.40. Thanks to Secretary Huffman for his untiring efforts in this matter, and thanks to the railroads for these liberal concessions

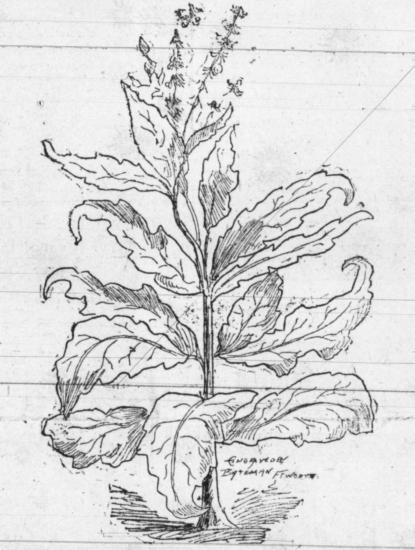
eral concessions. This is a grand recognition of an industrial meeting by the railroads of Texas, and it is well. The State Hor-ticultural society is doing a grand work for Texas, her members doing the work at their own charges, and there are great possibilities yet to be wrought out. Thousands of carloads of orchard and garden products are already being hauled to Northern markets from hauled to Northern markets from Texas, and that, too, in a season of the year when railroads are short of loads to haul in that direction, and the de-velopment of these interests is only just begun. The fruit, vegetable and melon industries of Texas are fast taking rank as among the foremost re-sources of our great state. The box taking rank as among the foremost re-sources of our great state. The hor ticultural societies are helping the peo-ple to get from under the oppression of King Cotton and enjoy the freedom and profits of diversified farming. The Horticultural fair at Bowie promised to be a grand exhibition of what Texad is doing in the life. Let every for-ist, orchardist and truck farmer. Write to f. L. Huffman, Fort Worth, for a program and premium list of the program and premium list of the meeting and fair, and begin at once ta gather up the finest specimens of your products and bring them along. If you cannot possibly come yourself, send the samples by express prepald to S. D. Thompson, Bowle, Tex., writing your own name on each box or pack-age. But come by all means; it will do you good. All articles should reach Bowle on July 30 to give ample time to display them property.

display them properly. JNO. S. KERR. Sherman, Tex., July 1, 1895.

SUNDAY ITEMS.

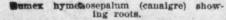
The rainy season is doing consider-The rainy season is doing consider-able damage to grapes in many places, causing mildew and black rot, two very destructive diseases to grapes. They can usually be held in check by spraying the fruit with Bordeaux mixture (copper, sulphate and lime), but the recent rains have been so frequent in Northern and Eastern Texas as to render this remedy almost impracti-

cable. Peaches, strange to say, have not rotted as badly as usual here this sea-son. The early peaches have so far proven to he very fine. Mamie Ross. proven to be very fine. Mamie Ross, now in full ripening, is a beauty to behold and delicious to the taste. Apples are swelling to fine size; the rains have done them good rather than harm. Pears were thinned out severely by the sand storm while they were in bloom. Those on the trees are fine. Pear blight has been worse than usual this spring. The Keiffer, which has heretofore not blighted, is some-what effected this year, but I note that it is resisting or throwing off the it is resisting or throwing off the young shoots that wers effected, and I hope but little damage will result. All blighted limbs, large or small, should be cut away securely down below all signs of the disease, which is shown by blackened leaves and bark, and burn the diseased parts to destroy the bacteria.



you need to put the missing touches in the levelling process. Unless the ground is very moist, it is well to irri-gate your ground before planting any small seed or grain. The plants come up quickly and get a good' sart; the weeds sprout evenly and fewer fail to come. Having your crop once well started and kept thoroughly cultivated, further directions may be condensed





planted just before the growing season The supply of wild canaigre is rapid-becoming exhausted. As prepared for the market the roots are sliced into pieces about one-twentieth to one-fourth of an inch thick and dried in about two-thirds of their weight, and the dried product contains from 20 to 35 per cent. tannin. Another method of preparation to by the making of an extract from the roots, which contains from 60 to 65 per cent. tannin. This extract has been tested by Prof. Eltner of the Vienna research station for leather industry, and pronounced by him as especially adapted for tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy

ANALYSIS OF CANAIGRE	•
Soluble in Alcohol-	
fellow resin	
Red substance	10.44
Soluble in alcohol, do soluble in	
in water	10.44
Sugar	10.44
Soluble in Water-	
Rheo-tannic acid	23.45
Gum, pectin, brown color	6.41
Albuminoids	5.21
Aporetin	4 78
Starch	
Cellulose	10.00
CHILLOBC Aber arriteriteriteriteriteriteriteriteriterit	9.DZ

Rumex hymenosepalum, canalgre.

but not unduly swelled; the grain re-mains soft and at the same time tough. This tanning agent is said to be especially adapted for stuffing and finishing; as a substitute for sumac of its color), it is again very useful.

It is best adapted for use when coarsely ground. The present price of canaigre is \$40 to \$65 per ton. This will not be prohibitive if the claims as to its capabilities are substantiated. For one ton of canaigre will play the part of four tons of oak bark and four and one-half tons of pine bark in tan-

ning upper leather. Aside from its use in the tanning industry, tannin in the form of tannic acid is assuming considerable im-portance in the dyeing of textile fabrics.

WITHOUT THE CANAL SYSTEM.

Insurance against drouth is so cheap and so practical that it is a wonder has not been more generally practiced in the Central West as well as in the Middle and Eastern states. Plan to utilize all the water which comes with-in your reach. By selecting the lowest pond to which ditches may lead, a supply of water may be secured, and at the proper season carried outside of the pond by wind power to irrigate adjacent land. I have such a pond which, with the ditches, was prepared at a comparatively small expense. I secured an old pattern Moore road grader, to which I hitched eight horses, four abreast. The ditches were mde with one round of the machine. Make the pond circular, leaving an island in the pond circular, leaving an island in the center. With the grader I began plowing in a circle twenty rods in cir-cumference, gradually working out-ward until the outside measurement was fifty rods, then setting the grader so it would throw the earth outward, I began working toward the center until began working toward the center until all the loose dirt was removed. I then had a smooth surface upon which to

begin plowing as before. Continue until the pond is of the required depth. When completed the bottom must be water. Put in one inch of fine manure and over it spread three inches of black gumbo soil. Wet this and puddie by dragging a two-inch board over it. Similar ponds may be prepared and afterwards filled by means of

windmills. On farms which have no basins the water may be taken from draws or canons previously dammed and pre-rared for holding the supply. The water will then have to be raised by wind-pumps and carried in cheap board troughs to the land to be irrigated. The same power which carries the water out of the pond might be utilized to fill the pond from a well. In addition to the benefits mentioned, this system drains the land, increases the rainfall of a country, and if the ponds are deep enough makes it possible to raise fish.—Nebraska Correspondence in Orange Judd Farmer.

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

By raising one of them the water can be let into the corresponding section of the small ditch and from there into furrows between the beds of veget ables. If the water is allowed to run a reasonable length of time down the dead furrows, the patch will receive a thorough soaking? When the upper part of the patch has been sufficiently irrigated, the water is to be turned into the lower main ditch, then by raising one after another of its flood gates, as in the first case, into the next small ditch, and from there again into the furrows between the vegetables of the lower portion of the patch. Culti-vate the land as soon as dry enough after each watering, but be sure not to do this while the ground is wet.

IRRIGATION FOREVER

Jos. E. Arseneaux, postmaster at Zenith, Swisher county, and pioneer irrigator of the Plains, was in town Wednesday after a new pump. He has a well dug thirty feet and bored twonty-two feet and, metaphorically speaking, says he has got the whole bottom of the ocean and his railying cry is, "Irrigation forever." Water raises 22 feet in his well and even the remarkable pumping capacity of his Wonder pump, which throws 150 gallons per minute, does not lower it. With this pumping outfit and a reservoir 125x45 feet he irrigates nearly ten acres of land, and as soon as he gets a larger reservoir he will be able to irrigate at least twenty-flve acres,

In spite of the seepage when he first began to pump water into his new reservoir, which he did not even tramp with horses or cattle before using, it was filled 18 inches deep in 24 hours, and as water was standing on the outside in large puddles, it was im-possible to estimate how much water was really put into the reservoir. As a result of his irrigation Mr. Arseneaux has two acres of corn 2 1-2 feet high already, which has been planted only one month. Three and one-fourth acres of potatoes planted at the same time are in full bloom, and he expects to have new potatoes within two weeks. An acre of snap beans are beginning to bloom and some of them will be ready to gather within a fortnight. An acre of goober peas are up and look fine. Among other things he has a half acre of sweet potatoes; a quarter of an acre of toma-toes and many musk and watermelons and squashes, all of which will mature early and repay Mr. Arseneaux well for his enthusiastic and untiring efforts in getting his irrigation plant started. Swisher county is leading the Panhandle on irrigation, and the vege-tables raised there as a result of it cannot be surpassed even in California. As soon as a few more begin to demon-As soon as the profit and practicability of irrigation on the central Plains, as Mr. Arseneaux has done, it will spread like wildfire and it will become one of the most remunerative industries of our Plains and Panhandle country-Amarillo Northwest.

WHEN TO IRRIGATE.

It is an excellent practice to irrigate some ground thoroughly in the winter season, if you have the water, so as to have the help of the frost in mellow-ing and subduing the soil. It is a It is a. hatches

planted cotton is said to be fruiting very well. Mors fair weather would

e beneficial to the crop. The prospects for a good corn crop continue promising, and the late rains insure a fair yield from early planting Wheat and oat harvesting is about completed. Wheat over the western portion of the wheat belt was almost a failure. Oats have been injured in a few localities by the rains, and some few fields have not been harvested. Fair weather is needed for the com-pletion of this work.

Vegetable and forage crops are gen-erally good throughout the state. Rice, sorghum cane, fruit and other rops continue promising. More fair weather would be bene-

cial for farming interests, as it would enable farmers to put their crops in better condition.

POULTRY.

EGGS AND HATCHING. In selecting eggs for hatching it is more of a tedious work than most breeders would think, should they do this in the proper manner. There are a great many who think all they have to do is to get any sort of any shaped eggs, no matter how old, just so they are not rotten, and put them under any sort of a hen any place and they will have a good hatch. Now, that might do for a little child to think, but the day has come with all its reason and enlightenment, and we should be progressive and use the same mind and theory in this matter as in any other great undertakings. With a little observation you can notice under certain circumstances you do better than others, and of course should you make a perfect selec-tion of eggs you might not make a good hatch, for there are a great many other things that demand consideration and investigation.

The weather has a great deal to do with a hatch. Sometimes it will be too hot or too dry or too wet, and a great many more atmospherical great many more atmospherical changes, but you can greatly enhance the chances of a good hatch by thoroughly watching your stock and selecting eggs from perfectly healthy selecting eggs from perfectly healthy state—that are a normal size as well as normally otherwise. Now, in the selection of eggs select those that are the nearest to perfect in shape, of ordinary size, not large, as a great many think, of good sound shell; ex-amine closely and see there are not any weak places. You can tell these weak spots with a little experience in making your examinations. They genmaking your examinations. They gen-erally have a kind of slaty, clear appearance, or it my be a fine crack in the shell, or other weak points that would naturally be noticed that I can would naturally be noticed that I can not describe here. And another thing: Never let any oils of any kind get on or near the eggs, for that invariably will keep eggs from hatching. Some use coal off on the setting hens' breast feathers to keep down vermin, but they awaken to the fact that not an egg will hatch, and they can't see the cause, and nine times out of ten lay it to some absurd cause. If you will notice a fresh laid egg you will see that there are no signs of oil on it, but a thin layer of mucilaginous sub-stance, which is just the opposite to an oily surface, and during the hatch oily surface, and during the hatch should an egg break on the rest, wash should an egg break on the rest, wash the balance of the eggs as soon as possible in luke warm water, and the water should be perfectly clean. With all of these points constantly kept be-fore your mind and with the proper use of same you will have better batches fore your mind and with the proper use of same, you will have better hatches and better chances of raising a good hatch than ordinarily. You should se-lect a good, quiet place, cool in sum-mer and warm in winter, dry if possi-ble. While we have heard of good hatches made in the fence corners,

A little ingenuity and work and you can make a good comfortable shed for a scratching and even roosting place for the birds. Do try and provide some shelter for the fowls this winter and now is a good time to think. o plan, to begin. The straw instead of being stacked, can be thrown on a shed of limbs. The houses need not necessarily be high—three feet back. I have used even only two, and four or five front will do, and are easier kept warm than a high one. CORA K. HAWKINS.

In my last week's letter the printer or somebody put Asiatics where it should have read Mediteranean. No real harm was done, but I am afraid somebody might attribute it to ignor-C. K. H. ance.

WHAT TO FEED TURKEYS.

The food for young turkeys, like all other young poultry, should be thor-oughly cooked and given in a crumbly condition. Feed little and often the first two weeks. Turkeys have small crops, but they digest their food rap-idly. Give a variety. Turkeys soon idly. Give a variety. Turkeys soon the of any kind of food if given too often, and will refuse to eat it. It will not do to let them go hungry. Hunger causes indigestion, and indigestion produces bowel trouble.

Eggs are a natural food for all young oultry, but too much hard-boiled eggs will cause bowel trouble; it is a better plan to moisten their food with raw eggs. Once or twice a day for a week or ten days feed a stiff mush made of equal parts of fine oatmeal, cornmeal and bran or middlings; add a little salt and a tablespoonful of bone meal one day and a little chopped meat the next. Chopped onions, cabbage or other gar-den greens should be given as soon as they will eat them. Bone meal, meat and vegetables are necessary for the health and growth of young turkeys. They feather earlier than any other fowl, and this demand on the system must be supplied by judicious feeding. Cooked potatoes and rice are excellent and will help make up a variety. When a week or ten days old begin to teach o eat grain, either ground or As soon as they are given a em to whole. range the number of meals per day may gradually be reduced.-Farm, Stock and Home.

In such departments as egg-raising, all the advantage rests with the small farmer. A correspondent of a provincial paper, who has knocked about the Continent with his eyes and ears open, noted while there that the poultry kept by the peasantry rarely get any other food than house scraps and what they can pick up for themselves by the roadside. Every egg represents, there-fore, so much clear profit, whereas the big farmer would have to pay for both food and attendance. But the cottager would make very little out of his poultry keeping if he had to take his pro duce to market, perhaps some miles distant. On the continent that ter-rible loss of time is saved by the travelling factor, who goes round a big district with his van, calling at every cottage; and taking away what eggs have accumulated since his pre-vious visit. It is true his prices are very low, but the money is paid down on the nail, and goes straight into the family treasury. By this simple method, even a dozen eggs at a time are of help to a housewife in making both ends meet, and she and the child-ren are thus encouraged to look after duce to market, perhaps some mile ren are thus encouraged to look after hens in a general way .-- London Poultry.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE SAXBY. Send 10 cents in stamps for a hand-some copy of the volume "Snap Shots," by the irrepressible Saxby, to W.C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent, Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati, 0. Send at once. Only a limited edi-

Plums this year are very fine. new Japan plums are wonderful in size, appearance, productiveness and quality.

The potato crop in this section has turned out immensely. The large out-put was marketed mainly to Northern shippers at from 60 cents for early shipments down to 30 cents during the past week, averaging perhaps 33 to 35 cents per bushel the season through. past cents per bushel the season through. The 30-cent potatoes, however, are nearly as profitable to the grower as the 50 to 60-cent shipments, because the later diggings yielded nearly twice as much per acre as the early dig-gings. They are fine. The rains did it. The Triumph potato is the potato to plant. It is early, prolific and uniform, ships well, keeps well and is of fine quality.

quality. quality. The potatoe folks are getting another crop off the same land. Some plant stock peas with cotton planter right along, as soon as potatoes are dug. Some drill in sorghum, others sow mil-let and sorghum broadcast for hay. The crops generally pay a fair rental on the land but the investor The crops generally pay a fair rental on the land, but the important point is to keep the land clean. No trucker can afford to let his manured land ex-haust itself growing a second crop of noxlous weeds and crap grass, to polson and hinder future crops. Hogs in the orchard.—All the prema-ture fruit that drong from the prema-

ture fruit that drops from the trees is infected with curculio, plum gouger, is infected with curculio, plum gouger, coddling moth or some other enemy to fruit, and shortly after the fruit falls they crawl out, go into the soll and await their appointed time to come forth and keep up the destructive work. Hogs in the orchard devour this fruit, destroying the insects and turn the product otherwise work the this truit, destroying the insects and turn the product, otherwise worse than wasted, into profitable meat and lard. It will take heroic measures now to keep weeds from running away with the garden, melon patch, etc. They must be destroyed and not allowed to go to seed. J. S. KERR, Sherman.

HORSE MEAT.

The department of agriculture, after investigations into the probabilities of a market for horse meat in France, Germany and Austria, the only coun-tries in which it seems to be used for food, reports there is no prospect of such a market to any extent. Over 100,000 horses were killed in France last year for food purposes, but the statistics show that while in 1891 25,000 pounds of horse meat were im-ported into the country, that amount decreased in succeeding were swith the ported into the country, that amount decreased in succeeding years until in 1894 there was none imported, showing that the domestic supply of animals was sufficient for the demand. Then the prices paid for the meat were not large. They ranged from 5 to 6 cents a pound; while for pork 10 to 11 1-2 cents a pound was paid for beef, 11 1-2 to 14 3-4 cents, and for mutton, 14 3-4 to 18 cents. Besides this, a duty of \$2,19 per 100 pounds is imposed. The same condition of things practically exists in Germany and Austria, which impose a tariff of \$2.16 and \$2.31 re-spectively upon each 100 pounds of horse meat. It will hardly prove profit-able to grow horses for the fleah. CATTLE.

2

FORFEITED LANDS.

There have been so many conflicting constructions placed on the recent land enactments of the Texas legislature that the man who has an interest in the west finds himself bewildered in the maze of technicalities. Numerous questions have reached the Journal office, all of which have been referred to Land Commissioner Baker, who has been uniformly courteous in replying. Under date of July 1 the following concerning the new school land law was given out by the land commis-

"To the public: The attorney-general at my request has accommodated me by taking up the matter of the con-struction of a part of section 9 of the school land law, which has been the source of so much interest in all parts of the western country, and I take pleasure in presenting below his opinion. It will be observed that he answers only the questions presented directly by me. These questions when presented covered the main subjects of inquiry which had come into the office by correspondence. I would uggest, therefore, that all persons the intended to avail themselves of the Suggest great advantages given them under this preference clause that they avail, themselves of their preference and thus avoid complications which may arise egainst other parties applying to purchase these lands. These complica-tions are apparent and ought to be svoided in all cases where persons desire to repurchase their forfeited sales. Respectfully presented, "ANDREW J. BAKER,

"Commissioner of the General Land Office.'

Austin, Tex., June 29.—Hon. A. J. Baker, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Austin, Tex.: Dear Sir—I have before me your letter in reference to the land law enacted by the late legislature, in which you ask: 1. If sales of any of the school lands

have or may be forfeited shall the values of the improvements, if any thereon, be added to the price of the land when resold under the new law

2. Whether section 9 limits the original purchaser, who has forfeited his purchase, to the time when he will be

required to pay all due interest merely, or can he, after the time has expired in which he has a preference right to purchase and his original purchased land is on the market for sale, repurchase without being required to pay such past due interest? In other words, is he not required to pay such past due interest merely as a condition which gives him the preference to repurchase, but afterward can repurchase without a compliance with this condition?

3 If a purchaser has allowed his sale to become forfeited under the law can his wife purchase the same land in her own name? If so, shall the value of the improvements be added to the value of the land? I think it clear that the improvements

are not to be considered in fixing the selling price of the land. The law having fixed the price per acre for which the land is to be sold, it must follow that when the sale of the land is made it carries with it every character of improvements which could be denominated fixtures. Under the well-established rules of construction such improvements would be a party of the realty.

Your second question involves a construction of section 9. That portion of section 9 which has any relevancy to the matters inquired about is in the following language: 'Any owner of land heretofore pur-

chased and which land has been or may be forfelted for non-payment of interest, shall have ninety days prior right after this act goes into effect, or after the land is again placed on the market, to purchase land without the condition of settlement and occupancy in case it has been occupied for three consecutive years as required by law, but if not then he shall reside thereon amount together to the term of three years; provided, that when any forfeiture has been made the commission-er of the general land office shall add the appraised value of the land the amount of interest due thereon at the time of forfeiture, which shall be paid in cash with the first payment of one-fortieth of the appraised value of the land when purchased under the preference right viven herein. Any original purchaser or his vendee of any of the lands, the sale of which is provided for in this act, who has improved said land as a home and who ras been forced to temporarily abandon same on account of drouth and who shall in good faith reoccupy same, either by themselves or vendees, within six months after this act goes into effect, shall not have the forfeiture declared against them under the law providing for the forfeiture of such lands for non-occupancy; pro-vided, they shall make affidavit, supported by the affidavit of three disin-terested witnesses, that they have re-occupied the land as a home in good faith and that they had abandoned the same since their purchase on account of drouth and not otherwise and out of drouth and not otherwise, and such absence shall not be deducted from the three years' occupancy required by law in making final proof of occupancy, and provided further, that any pur-chasers of their vendees of such lands which have failed to make proof of occupancy as required by law regu-lating such purchases shall have six months after this act shall take effect to make proof of such occupancy as required by the provisions of this act." The remainder of the section prescribes the method of remitting the purchase money to the treasury, the date of payment, etc. The meaning of the law is not clear. I think, however, that a proper con-struction of the act in question is to give each actual settler who may have occupied land for the period of three consecutive years and whose land has been forfeited the prior right of ninety days to pay up all money due upon the original purchase, together with the amount required on the new purchase, and thereby render further occupancy of the land by him or his vendees un-necessary. If, however, the defaulting purchaser had occupied the land for a period of less than three years he can by payment of interest charges on the old purchase have the period of his first occupancy computed with the oc-cupancy under the second purchase. and when the two periods aggregate three years further occupancy will be unnecessary. To illustrate: A lives on land which he has occupied for two years under a previous purchase. It has been for feited. He can, within ninety days, by paying all interest on prior purchase and the amount due on the new purchase, render it unnecessary for him to occupy the land in question more than ne year under such purchase. It must be noted in this connection that if the purchaser fails to pay the

interest up to the date of forfeiture, and bring himself directly within the provisions of this statute, he stands on the same ground as any other purchaser, and has no prior right to any portion of the land that he may have heretofore occupied and improved; and besides, he will have to contine to occupy the land for three consecutive years following the second purchase in order to acquire title.

If those who have heretofore pur-chased and whose land has been for-feited do not avail themselves of the prior right for the period of ninety days to purchase the land in question, they would have to pay the interest on the original purchase before being permitted to purchase under the new

In answer to your question as to whether a married woman can pur-chase land in her own name which has been previously purchased as against her husband. I beg to say that the entire purpose of the law seems to be to limit the purchase to actual settlers. If a married woman is an actual settler; that is to say, if she and her hus-band settled on the land and reside there with their family. I know of no reason why she should not be per-mitted to purchase lands from the state as well as from an individual, provided the conditions imposed by the state are complied with-that is, actual occupancy by a bona fide settler for the period required by law. I think it hardly material, so far as the public policy of the act is concerned, whether the title of the land is in the husband or in the wife so long as it is made the home of the family for the period prescribed by law. I think, therefore, that a married woman can purchase the lands in question; and in purchasing same, she would not be required to pay for the value of the improvements, but to pay only the price fixed by law for such lands. She should not, however, be permitted to purchase on any terms denied her husband. In the event of a married woman making a purchase her hus-band should be required to sign all ob-ligations for deferred payments. As to whether the land thus acquired would be separate or community prop-erty is a question not necessary now to onsider Yours very truly. "M. M. CRANE, Attorney General."

Taking cattle as the class of live stock in which our people are perhaps most interested, it may be mentioned that there are in this country 17,000,-000 cows, and this estimate does not include steers or calves. It requires 60,000,000 acres of land to support these It requires ows, and the value of the agricultural implements and machinery required in the cattle industry is estimated at over \$200,000,000, an enormous sum for the cattle a single department of agriculture. It is also estimated that a million of horses are required in the industry, and employment is given 750,000 men. These cows and horses consume 30,000, 000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oat-meal, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 20,000,000 bushels of corn. It costs about \$450,000,000 to feed this stock, and the wages paid for labor may be estimated at \$150,000,000. This does not include the range industry.

STEER FEEDING.

W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Exeriment station writes the Breeder's Jazette as follows: To the Gazette-A Texas reader

asks the following questions:

"The low price of cotton forced me o plant a large corn crop and I desire to know the most profitable way dispose of it. If I feed to steers should it be crushed cob and all? Is there any fattening property in the

I advise our correspondent to snap his corn, gathering it with the husk on which is the better and more common way at the South. Crush this snapped corn, cob and all, for steer-feed

There is very probably not much nutriment in the corncob for the steer, yet this same cob seems very useful in fattening. Analysis shows us that there is no large amount of nutriment that in the husk about the oat kernel, yet oats with the husk on are far more valuable than the same grains with he husk off. Just as the husk about the oat grain makes it lie loose in the stomach and digest better, or at least prove more satisfactory, so the cob and husk of the corn go with the grain. be necessary to feed the ogs if the steers are given crushed corn?" That depends on the number of hogs following the steers. If there is a good thrifty shoat for each steer he will need some corn additional unless the steers are very heavily fed. Give just enough corn to the shoats, if any, o keep them thriving, but not enough o prevent them from being active in securing their own living, as far as possible, from the droppings of the steers. "I live near a cottonseed oil mill and can get cottonseed meal and also hulls, besides this I have straw 'from 120 acres of oats. With cottonseed meal at \$15 per ton and corn at 30 cents per bushel how shall I portion my feed to, get the best results at the least Feed six pounds of cottonseed meal and ten pounds of crushed ear corn per thousand weight of steer. The oat thousand weight of steer. The oat straw costing nothing should suffice roughage unless by using some cottonseed hulls the steers will eat still you use cottonseed meal watch If If you use cottonseed meal watch carefully the hogs which follow the steers, as trouble may result. For more direct information on this point write the director of your experimental station, J. H. Connell, Agricultural Station, College Station, Brazos county, Toyag Texas.

per head if they are in excellent condithe same, or, with last season's rate. tion than sheep, and that the most profitable time to market this class of will average about \$22 per head. After careful inquiry as to what per cent cat-tle will dress in the British market, taking weights here, we were informed live stock is before it is a year old. This is more evident, since the price by authorities who have acted as com-mission men for American and Canaof wool has gone so low that it dees not pay to hold the stock for the clip, dian firms, that the average choice animals dress 58 per cent, while in-ferior only dress 56 per cent. Now, for and from present indications the ma keting of young sheep or lambs will bring the best returns for many years example, we will take a good grade bullock weighing 1000 pounds-with a to come. These facts are worth considering by cost of \$32 he will gain 250 pounds, or attain a weight of 1350 pounds, and at the above rate will dress 783 pounds, those most interested, viz., those who produce for the markets and who are dependent upon the margins which are at the above rate will dress is pounds, while the native or scrub, weighing 1000 pounds at commencement of feed-ing period, at same cost, will only weigh 1300 pounds or make 689 pounds found between the cost of production and the selling prices. Much of the live stock of the farms of this country costs more than it comes to and is a source of loss instead of gain. The of beef. The price of beef of both animals, on last year's range of prices, varied from 9 1-2 to 11 cents man who does not recognize the truth in this connection may never be able in per pound, dressed weight, from in-ferior to choice animals; 783 pounds at to know why he does not make the oduction of live stock pay .- National 11 cents will equal \$86.13, or value of dressed carcasses in England, deduct-Stockman. dressed carcasses in England, deduct-ing the cost of feeding and shipping, this animal will leave actual value at the beginning of feeding period, or cost of feeding, \$32 plus cost of shipping, \$22, equals \$54; subtracting this from There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the past few years was supposed to be incurable.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

Foot Rot.

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

For a great many years doctors pro-nounced it a local disease, and pre-scribed local remedies, and by con-stantly failing to cure with local treat-\$22, equals \$64; subtracting this from \$86.13 will leave \$22.13 as value of bul-lock in a lean state, while the scrub dressing 53 per cent will only command \$65.45; deducting \$54 will leave only \$11.45, or the former will be worth ment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitu-has proven catarrh to be a constitu-tional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Ca-tarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It's taken internally in doses from ten \$21.86 more to attain the same results. On this range of figures any weight may be taken. For example we take a scrub weighing 900 pounds; the act-ual worth would be \$6.92, while a good 1200-pound animal is worth \$44.29. In quoting the above figures no thought is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts ôf-rectly on the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails was given to the comparative cost of rearing the two kinds to the given weight, but experience teaches us that the difference in cost is similar to the Send for circulars and testito cure. monials.

nials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

the inspection of pregnant animals, QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE country shippers continue to send them in much too numerously for their bene to the fit, Many go home sorely disappointed, and that they should is largely their own fault, for all shippers should know

Many

Exposition open September 18th to

is the shipper should by all means keep such stock at home, and then he toga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or makewould have no cause to kick at what he is pleased to consider a "too rigid and unjust inspection."-Chicago Drois offered. Read our offer in anup is offered. other column.

M. G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth stockyards, in sending the appended clipping from the New York World to Mr Skinner, says: "This will

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

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This institution, chartered by the legislature of the state, continues to afford that thorough and refined education, which has distinguished it since its establishment. A SELECT

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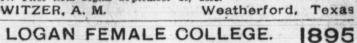
ed to the Academy. Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 8. MOTHER SUPERIOR, For particulars apply to St. Joseph Street, bet. Live Oak and Bryan, Dallas, Tex.

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1846 Affords high culture in the schools of music, art, literature, science, mathematics, classical and modern languages. Buildings large and well furnished. A fine, healthy point. Address A. G. MURPHY, President, Russellville, Ky.

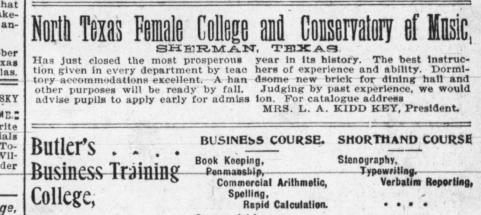


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This institution units every advantage that can be derived from a conscientious care bestowed upon the pupils in every branch of a Christian and scientific education. Propriety of deportment, politeness and the principles of morality are the objects of constant solicitude. Difference of religion is no obstacle to the admission of young ladies, but conformity to the general regulations of the school is required.

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December 31st, 1895. Do you want to go? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

cwt to speculators who are willing to take the risk of their passing inspec-tion, and thus shipments of such stock are in a measure encouraged. The fact The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Sara-

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

thing further in regard to this im-portant matter, but simply wish to call attention to this article to show the advantage which Texe: has over all other countries in the way of shipping cattle." Following is the article The experiment of transporting beef

STAR HANTY # ATLANTA EXPOSITION. It will be one of the greatest fairs ver known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and

mest

"I also bave sorghum. My idea is have steers eat the light feed of orghum until exhausted, then increase the feed of grain and cottonseed meal giving oat straw until they are ready for market. Am I right?" Sorghum fodder will prove excellent

for the purpose mentioned, being es-pecially advantageous in the early part of the fattening period. Start the teers on half the feed already men tioned, getting them to eat hearily the sorghum, then gradually reduce amount of roughage as the steers fatten.

COMMON AND GRADE BREEDS. A correspondent of the Farmers' Advocate gives his experience in the dif-ference between common and grade cattle growing. He says that with considerable experience and keeping an account of the cost of beef produc-tion (two and 3-year-old steers), with a ration of meal, roots, hay and straw, at market prices, with good care and attended and a will make a at market prices, with good care and attention, good grades will make a gain of 350 pounds in 200 days at a cost of \$32, while scrubs with the same care and cost will only gain 300 pounds; care and cost will only gain 300 pounds; the cost of shipping in both cases is

SOLDIBY EVERY BODT

LYON'S SHEEP& CATTLE OINTMENT

DEATH TO

CURE FOR FOOT ROT

cattle alive from Australia to London has just been made, and the result has been so successful that transportation of cattle on the hoof is likely to become an important branch of the carrying trade between these two far distant points.

quotations given

vers' Journal.

After all that has been said about

by this time that such animals will be condemned. Cows in an advanced state

cause the most complaint, for they are

worth very little when tanked. Preg-nant cows often sell down to \$1 per

AUSTRALIA TO ENGLAND.

show Texas cattle-growers that they can ship via New Orleans or Galves-

ton for about \$15, including all ex-penses. I have not time to write any-

the case referred to seventeen Australian oxen were received in good condition after a voyage of sixty-two days in duration and about 15,000 miles in length. At the first glance it seems impossible that cattle could be trans-ported this distance, being well enough fed in the meantime to keep them in good condition, and yet bring a sufficient price to afford the stock raisers of the antipodes even the smallest margin of profit. The figures showing the amount of grain are therefore ex-

ceedingly interesting. The live stock was purchased at prices varying from \$19.80 to \$24.60 per head. Their transportation cost \$63.80 each, which included their fodder and care. It will be noticed that this charge is about \$1 a day for the entire voyage. On their arrival at London the beasts were disposed of at an average price of \$96 per head. As their average cost had been about \$22.30 in Australia, the transportation charges Australia, the transportation charges would increase this to nearly \$86 by the time they reached London, which would bring the average profit per head up to a little over \$10, or an aggregate of \$170 for the trial lot. This is sufficiently gratifying, but it is hoped, when cattle are shipped in average of the soft of

ater numbers and the methods of caring for them are perfected by ex-perience, that the cost of transporta-tion will be considerably lessened, and

the profits, naturally, increased. It was remarked in regard to these seventeen cattle that they stood the voyage finely and reached London in much better condition than when they left their Australian plastures. The secret of success, it is said, lies prin-cipally in feeding the cattle carefully, yet abundantly, and as they take no exercise, they cannot help but put on flesh.

PROFITABLE LIVE STOCK.

The word "useful" as applied to live stock intended for the fat stock markets is becoming more common than formerly. It is now applied to all kinds of live stock, including poultry. The term has a significance about it that means more than a fancy, the use ful kinds being those which are most desirable from the consumer's standdesirable from the consumer's stand-point, and for which not only the high-est prices are obtained, but which are the most profitable to the producer. As to cattle it has been practically demonstrated that the younger the beeves can be ripened for the market the more profit there is in them for the feeder. The two years defined the feeder. The two-year-old steen weighing from one thousand to thir een hundred pounds, 'hick fleshed and the number of the second secon such cattle are more profitable to e producer and suit the butcher bet than any other class, it seems like lishness to prepare any other kind for the market.

The products are aware of the fact that the hogs that return the greatest clear profit for the food consumed are the ones that are well fitted for the market at an early ase, and which weigh two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds. With few excep-tions this class of hogs sell for nearly as much per pound as any other kind. They are best suited to the wants of the manufacturers of pork, their pro-ducts sell best to the consumer, and the man who prepares them for the markets has more for feed and trouble than if he produced any other kind. It is a well known fact among those who raise mution for the markets that that has a rule will bring more money Careful feeders are aware of the fact

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



Tex.





NONE BETTER.

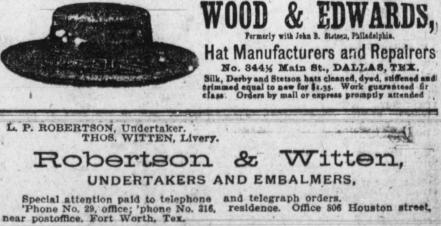
English Grammar,

Composition.

Spelling

DALLAS, TEXAS.





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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

hard and close fitting.

London Live Stock Journal: Prejudice dies hard, but the hardest

of all to die in the minds of grooms is that it is injurious to give a horse a drink of cold water when he is heated from exercise. Years ago, when I used to train horses for racing in India, I grappled with this prejudice, and clung to it with such tengity that

and clung to it with such tenacity that I used constantly to have my horses "off" their feed after a strong gallop.

One day I returned to the messhouse very hot and very tired after a long

run, and suddenly thought fit to men-tally put myself in the place of a race horse. "Shall I have," I asked myself, "a better appetite for breakfast if I

refrain from drinking till I have cooled down or if I have a drink right off?" Knowing that I could not eat heartily unless I had first of all a drink, I took it, and thereupon felt so fit to

eat, and went so strong over a course of beefsteaks, ham and eggs, quail, muffins, etc., that I resolved to try the same treatment on my horses. My lead

was attended, with such success that nowadays all the trainers in India give their race horses about half a

bucket of cold water to drink imme-diately after a gallop, and with the

best results as regards their appetite and health. I have not alone never

read of any harm to a horse from drinking cold water when he was

heated. I have, however, seen hun-

seen.

but have never even heard or

DAIRY.

CREAMERY VS. SEPARATOR. It is a favorite saying with separator manufacturers that if a person has five cows they may safely expect to save the price of one of their machines in a few months.

in a few months. Now, the saying that "circumstances alter cases," is never more truly ap-plicable than with a creamery. While its warmest advocates do not claim that all the cream can be secured by its that all the cream can be secured by its use under all circumstances, they do claim and are prepared to prove the statement that with proper conditions it will reclaim as great a proportion of butter fat from the milk as the sepparator.

The first and most important condition is that plenty of ice be supplied. All other conditions are of minor importance. Even the one which some-times causes trouble-cows long in lactation-may easily be avoided by having the cows calve at different times throughout the year. This is the best way to do any way, as it not only does away with all trouble with the cream raising but also relieves the difficulty in churning when the butter refuses to "come." When the cows are all long in lactation a quantity of warm water added to the milk at time of straining into the cans will so dilute the milk that the cream will rise much

more easily and perfectly. While your corespondent has no in-tention of "running down" the sep-arator, as an agent for creaming milk, it is not considered exactly fair to these ploneer labor savers, the cabinet or portable creameries, to let such statements as the one above noted pass unanswered.

ass unanswered. A few years ago the writer had a De Laval Baby separator for trial. Laval Baby separator for trial, we already had a creamery and felt con-vinced tht we were getting all the cream as we had ice in plenty and new milch cows in the same ratio. However, to satisfy the agent, we con-sented to let him set up the machine. We were at the time making a pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk. The first trial with the separator resulted in a pound of butter from 22 pounds of milk, but as the cream from the separator got quite sour before churn-ing (owing to inexeptience in ripening separator cream) another trial was made, resulting a little better—but still not so well as the creamer. When the following churning from the creamery showed us a pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk again we were con-vinced that it was good enough for us, and still think so. We have used a Babcock test on our

creamery skim milk and found no more trace of butter fat than is admitted by separator men to be inevitable with any system. The loss of cream in using a creamery is not of sufficient importance for serious consideration with us, and we certainly would not hesitate to adopt the new plan of creaming if we considered it best, as we make several tons of butter each year, and milk several times the "five cows" said to make the purchase of one a money saving investment. The loss of butter fat comes in in churning. There is the leak in any dairy. With the appliances at hand it is largely a matter of guess work as to the proper ripening of the cream to secure all the butter. A good, easily applied, reliable test of acidity would

be a money saver indeed. E. E. ROCKWOOD. Genesee Co., Michigan.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending June 25, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, 8 West Seventeenth street, New York:

BULLS. Bonaparte Pogts, 38,727-F. H. Ellington to H. C. Stenssy, Creedmoor. Cleveland of Walnut, 40,783-D. G.

the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked or numbered, and should be held responsible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milk can through a double hairstrainer, and the milk cans ought, if possible, to be placed outside the cowhouse.-R. H. Beamish in Connecticut Farmer.

HORSES AND MULES.

, ANIMAL CASTRATION.

The castrating of domestic animals, although practiced for a great many years, is very imperfectly studied and understood by the great majority of stockmen. While it is not our inten-tion, says the Western Farm Journal, to write on the details of the operation, we shall endeavor to make a few pracwe shall endeavor to make a few prac tical suggestions in the hope of cor-recting some unprofitable and danger ous customs of stock raisers. The old idea yet exists in the minds of many that to have a colt mature in good form and with an unusual amount endurance, he must not be castrated until two or even three years of age. Such a custom not only adds to the expense and care of raising, by having to keep the animal confined, but also greatly increases the danger of blemish by his endeavors to break away from continued restraint. To prove the custom had and establish a safer and more profitable method, let us try a practical experiment. Take two colts with equal advantages in breeding, or as near as possible. Let one of them, as soon as it is old enough to eat, hav-ing kept grain in a box where it can easily reach it, be castrated when six weeks or two months old, care for him well, and especially for the first two years of his life, never allow him to become long-haired and lousy but see that he is kept in a thrifty, growing condition. Raise the other as the maallowing it to be covered with lice almost from one end of the year to the other, and so poor each spring it can hardly walk; castrate him at three or even four years of age and you will then readily understand that it is not necessary to keep colts until three or four years before castrating, but it is good food and care that plays the im-portant part in the maturing and finishing of a good horse. Any colt that is not well enough bred to be kept for is not were enough bleat to be appendix stallion purposes should be castrated at two months old. The custom also of allowing colts and bullocks a run of one or two weeks at grass to better prepare them for the operation, or to allow helfers a short run on grass be-fore spaying, is a very bad practice, as the continued physicing for that length of time, which is always the result of the first run on grass, so re-duces the strength and vitality, and the whole of the tissue, and especially

when the blood of animals is under-going such a change, that they are to-tally unfit for the operation, and fall easy victims to lockjaw or blood poisoning. The operation should be per-formed before allowing any grass, or else give the animal a run of two months. Another very essential part of a good operation is cleanliness.

THE FUTURE.

It is remarkable to note the unanimity of opinion as to the future bright prospects of the sheep and wool industry, as expressed by the most able breeders_and writers in the land. All of these men, while fully acknowl-edging the depressed conditions of the past are firm in the conviction that the future holds bright things in store for all those who have had the hardihood will find that the closing clause of nearly every well written article on any branch of this business contains a strong plea for the holding and im-proving of the flock. These things accord entirely with our own views of the matter, and we much regret to note a more or less determined incliclination to desert the business and close out the flocks. The government close out the flocks. The government report points with force to the fact that the year shows a shortage of 6,000,000 sheep in the flocks of the coun-try by comparison with the previous year, and judging from the receipts of sheep and lambs at this point, the end is not yet. Do you not see that this ruthless selling will deplete the flocks to the extent of increasing prices very materially in the near future? What will it profit you if when prices are again high you have no sheep to sell? Don't you see that a restored tariff will greatly increase the price of wool, and that if you dis-pose of your sheep now you will have no wool to sell when that good time arrives, as it surely will? Have not your experience and observation. told you that you will want to go into the you that you will want to go into the business again as soon as it shows its old-time profit, and that you will then find it both difficult and expensive to get together a flock that will please your fancy? Then pocket your loss and bide your time in the full assur-ance that all things come to him who waits.--Wool and Sheep Markets.

possibly do to help to make soluble dreds of cases of colic occur in horses from drinking water after being fed plant food which the soil contains. This can only be done by thorough and un-remitting tillage. By all means keep on occasions when they had, previous remitting tillage. By all means keep the horses up until the work is over, and until the grass gets large enough so that they can get a bite. While working them in the field don't forget to water them often it will be the to eating, been deprived of water for some time. Were all grooms to follow my advice as to watering, I am afraid that many an honest and hard-working veterinary surgeon would find his income from colic cases seriously dito water them often ;it will be time well spent. Every time they are stopminished ped for rest lift up the collar so as to cool the shoulders. The shoulders should be bathed with cold water morning, noon and night. Be sure that

STILL VALUABLE.

The newspapers of this state have jumped upon the horse business so long and hard that they have caused many. the draft of the plow is right, and the hames well upon the collar, that the a poor animal to miss his regular ration and proper attention because collar fits the horse, as nothing is so in-jurious as a poor fitting collar. It of his supposed worthlessness by his owner. Whether these editors will*be It should not be too soft, as it is sure to get lumpy. It should be smooth, forgiven when the time comes that they should lay down the quill and put on robes for another world, perhaps, will never be answered, and if we were to WATERING HORSES WHEN WARM be their judge, we should show them mercy and forgive them on the grounds An English cavalry officer and veterinarian writes as follows in the

of ignorance. When we see such items as this, "A man, east of the mountains bought 30 head of horses recently for \$4 a head. He traded fifteen head for a span of work horses," published and then fol-lowed up by an editorial that horses have outlived their usefulness, we cer tainly cannot account for it in any other way except dire ignorance. down, away down, but when people think they have lost their commercial value they certainly have not given the subject a careful study, and if they want to be thoroughly convinced, let them go out into the market and try to buy a good, sound, serviceable horse, and horses are cheaper here than in any other portion of the United States, and they will return with a different idea. These \$4 horses have no commercial value. They never were worth anything and never will be. The same class of horses could be bought ten years ago at the same price.--North Pacific Rural Spirit.

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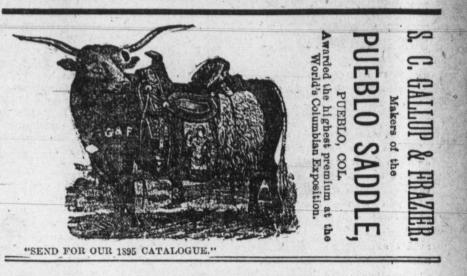


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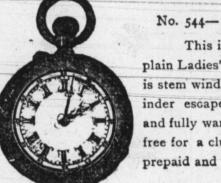
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Miller to G. F. Boswell, Austin. Count of Leesville, 40,588-P. H. Goss to J. M. Caraway, Leesville. Joe Russell, 40,647-J. Gist to W. J. Rutledge, Whitewright.

Jubilee Rex, 40,798-A. L. Keeter to F. M. Proctor, Alvord.

F. M. Proctor, Alvord.
Little Combination, 40,578—S. C. Bell
to J. N. Groesbeck, San Antonio. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Beth T, 103,930—J. L. Williamson to
W. A. French, Athens.

W. A. French, Athens. Cora Riley, 94,696–J. L. Williamson to W. A. French, Athens. Forest Bloom, 101,028–W. A. Ponder to W. H. Pierce, Denton. Harry's Gold Leaf, 92,361–J. D. Gray to J. H. Parks, Mexia. Lavender of St. Lambert, 97,048– Torrell & Harris to S. C. Pall Son Ap. Terrell & Harris to S. C. Bell, San An-

Lena Lass, 37,235-R. F. Walker to J.

Goodman, Tyler. Maggie Martin II., 18,475-F. Schwart

Mary Bloomfield, 49,646—Estate of W. D. Nichols to W. T. Jones, Georgetown.

Mary Fair, 106,149-W. B. Francis to Mrs. E. M. Whitner, Burton.
Miss Rucker, 102,329-R. F. Walker to J. J. Goodman, Tyler.
Nellie Walker, 85,216-J. L. William-

Nellie Walker, 85,216-J. L. William-son to R. F. Walker, Tyler. Nettie's Mauline, 86,985-F. H. Pace to P. P. McDermott, St. Jo. Nettie's Mauline, 86,985-P. P. Mc-Dermott to J. H. Theisen, Muenster. Nora Wilder, 94,571-J. L. Williamson

to W. A. French, Athens. Poppy's Landseed, 101,241-W. A. Ponder to Miss I. Ficklin, Hillsboro. Princess Ora, 66,374-J. H. Meeks to J. Mitchell, Rusk.

J. Mitchell, Rusk, Roetta B., 101,325–J. L. Williamson to W. A. French, Athens. Springside's Pride, 101,030–W. A. Ponder to A. B. Mickle, Comanche. Tormentor's Butterfly, 85,476–W. A. Ponder to E. K. Martin, Dallas. Victor's Jewel, 93852–F. Barton to S. W. Parish. Calvert

W. Parish, Calvert. Victor's Jewel, 93852-S. W. Parish to

Miss I. Wynne, Calvert. Violine P., 101,029-W. A. Ponder to

C. F. Witherspoon, Denton. Virgle Pogis, 83,871-J. D. Gray & Co.

to F. Hopkins, Terrell. Vivia W., 94,570-J. L. Williamson to W. A. French, Athens.

MILKING.

Under the head of milking may be comprised the cleanliness of the ani-mals and the manner and time of milking. The introduction of separators practically revealed the necessity for cleanliness in a cow stable. At the termination of the process of separ-ating, the peculiar slime is to be found other the state of the state. ating, the peculiar slime is to be found adhering to the sides of the separator Its color varies from gray to green, brown and even black. When exam-ined under the microscope, germs, por-tions of plants, hair, soot, linen, have been discovered, and when exposed to the air for a short time it putre-fies rapidly. It consists in reality of dirt, and as such must injure the qualdirt, and as such must injure the qual-ity of milk and butter. In order to keep the milk as free from the dirt as accept the mink as free from the dirt as possible, the cows ought to be rubbed down with a straw wisp on their right hindquarters and udders before they are milked in the morning. During the day it is necessary to currycomb and brush each animal. The best kind of a brush to be used is one made rather brush each animal. The best kind of a brush to be used is one made rather more open than an ordinary horse brush, but of the best hog bristle. The animals are first scraped over with the currycomb and then brushed. In addition, the udders of all cows ought to be washed and dried before milking, and the milkers ought to dip their hands in cold water after milking each minal. Care must be taken to com-pletely empty the udder when the cow is milked. In large establishments where several milkers are employed, it is advisable to select one or two of the most careful persons to strip the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of

TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

The following advice intelligently The following advice intelligently followed is sure to produce success if you are going to breed sheep: There is only one way. You must abandon the present, almost universal prac-tice of indifferently mixing and mat-ing your animals. You must confine yourselves to one single line of breed, You must not use a ram of one breed of sheep one year to head your flock. of sheep one year to head your flock, then change your mind, select an ani-mal of some other breed for use the following year. It is all a mistake to base an opinion for or against the breed you select, the first or second year you try them. It takes five years before your efforts will begin to show the type of sheep you are likely to pro-duce from it, under the conditions you afford them. Do not hunt for new crosses, or new breeds; abandon all such folly; this is a work that belongs to men who hold, at their finger ends, all the accumulated experience of ages, of which you iknow comparatively nothing. These, then, are the things you must not do. What you must do if you wish to

raise sheep, and make a success of it, is this: First, select the sheep that suits your fancy best. It matters not if you select a Southdown or Shrop-shire, a Cotswold, a Leicester, a Me-rino, or any other of the many wellestablished breeds, only so you like the breed, and can take enough interest in them to comply with their necessary requirements, then you will

ABUSE OF THE FARM HORSE.

One of the most abused creatures on the earth is the average farm horse, says an exchange. Not all of them by any means, for there are many farmers any means, for there are many farmers who take great pride in their horses and treat them with great care. But this is not true of the average farmer. His horses have been kept on dry feed all winter, doing nothing, and now spring comes on he seems to think that because they have got to work so hard and steady they do not need as good treatment as when they were do-ing nothing. He works them hard all day ,and when night comes he turns them out in the pasture to nibble the frost-bitten grass and lie on the cold damp ground. Of course, he does this damp ground. Of course, he does this as a matter of economy, but where does the economy come in? He will certainly have to feed more grain. In fact, no matter how much grain he feeds, he cannot keep his horses up if he does the amount of work with them which he should do. Every hour spent in the spring of the year fitting soil for the crop is well spent, and horses should be made to do all that they can



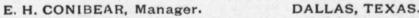
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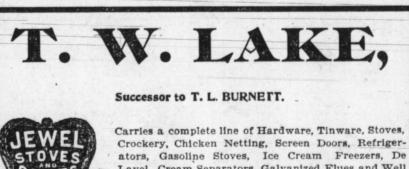
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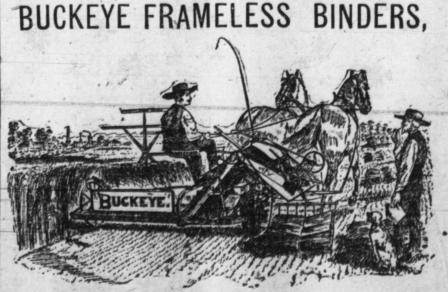


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D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

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PAY AS YOU GO. Sermon after sermon has been preached to the farmers of Texas against the curse of debt. They have been shown time and again that the credit system was sapping their wealth and making them the creatures of the merchant who furnished their year's supply. Of all classes the farmer is more tempted to run in debt for the reason that with his farm or farm product for security his credit was gilt edged, and the merchant no more than human, has at all times urgedhim to buy what often he did not need, knowing that he would get good interest on his money.

Heretofore the appeal of the agricultural and secular press in this direction has fallen on deaf ears, and the farmers have gone right along, going in debt the last of one year for what they could not pay for until another crop was made. Naturally this perversion of safe business methods brought about bad results and after years of hard work the farmers have found themselves very little in advance of where they started, thoroughly dependent on the good will of the merchant with the outlook for the future anything but bright. These conditions applied up until the past year when the best thing that ever happened to Texas took place-the low price of cotton-which demonstrated the fallacy of expecting farming to pay with a single system prevailing, , and the farmers have, through necessity, turned their attention more to diversified agriculture, producing crops that are capable of -consumption, thereby rendering them in a measure independent of the city merchant and his high rate of interest. From all over the state comes the cheering intelligence that the farmers are raising their own bacon and lard. fruits and vegetables, are buying good stock and going in for stock farming, plans which, if intelligently pursued, can not but make them better off. All of this is practically a new system to the great majority of Texas farmers, and will require painstaking care and the practice of rigid economy to be made successful. Every departure into new fields of effort should be carefully considered. Chances against its success should be carefully ,weighed, and a wast amount of study given to the best methods of attaining the ends sought. When a financier is sought for a loan on a security with which he is unfamiliar, he usually investigates every phase of the venture before making a decision. So it should be with the farmers, and the best channels through which to gain the desired information is through the agricultural press, and farmers meetings where politics are eschewed and practical methods discussed. Keep uppermost at all times that going into debt. for products that can be raised on the farm is unfarmerlike and incompatible with successful agriculture, and with the soil and climate of Texas at command, farming can be made to pay. Poultry raisers are multiplying so rapidly in Texas that one association is not sufficient for the great number engaged in the industry. In view of this fact a meeting was recently held at the Delaware hotel in Fort Worth, attended by a number of local fanciers. at which an organization was effected. to be known as the North Texas Poultry association, having for its general purpose the upbuilding of the interest, and incidentally the holding of a show in this city some time the coming winter. The officers elected were: A. G. Fowler of Handley, president; W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, vice-president; D. O., Lively, secretary. Executive committee, Sam P. King of Sherman, A. J. Pitts of Grandview, S. B. Terrell of Granbury, E. F. Branch of Dallas, Mrs. Cora K. Hawkins of Fort Worth, Mrs. O. L. Wiley of Dallas, R. A. Davis of Merit. The dates fixed for the show were December 10, 11 and 12, 1895. An unusual amount of enthusiasm has been manifested, and present indications point to the biggest poultry show ever held in the state. The dates arranged do not conflict with any of the other big shows, and it is to the direct interest of every poultry breeder who can to arrange to be present 'with-an exhibit of his stock. The secretary invites correspondence from fanciers everywhere, and will take pleasure in giving all information possible. Object lessons are the most forcible in attracting attention, and the figures given here taken from the report of the assessor of one of the Texas coursties for last year should convince anyman on earth of the untenable posttion he occupies when he holds that cotton is the only sure money eron for

the farmers of this state. In making the reductions fractions were not used either in the number of acres devoted to the different crops or the selling value of same. The showing made is remarkable. The per acre sale of the crops given is as follows: Peas \$81, gardens \$54, sweet potatoes \$46, Irish potatoes \$24, beans \$68, melons \$17, pears \$80, corn \$10, barley \$11, molasses from sorghum \$22, apples \$28, plums \$25, pears \$80, and the much-talked of sure-money crop \$15 per acre. Any of the other products in the list enter secure hogs to follow corn-fed cattle, a big item where corn is used. The into home consumption, either as stock feed or for the farmers' table, while Journal would like to see every catthe only hope to realize from the cottleman in the state get big prices for ton was in the sale. The threadbare his stock, as they have had a hard assertion about no market for anystruggle and many losses, but it will thing but cotton will no longer hold, be a calamity to the entire industry if money is lost in the coming season's and if any of the products mentioned feeding. While it is true that there is above are raised on a large scale like cotton the buyers will hunt the proa big and constantly growing shortage in cattle, it is better to grow a little

ducer. The farmers of Texas are grad-

ually waking up to their interests and opportunities, but the evolution is slow. "A most serious shortage is being developed in the hay crop, notably so in the Central regions. In many districts in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the crop has been an almost or entire failure, and vast areas which have ordinarily furnished largely of commercial supplies are now so deficient as to require shipments from other sources to meet local wants. The curtailment in the hay crop is the most serious feature of the shortage in agricultural, products this season. The late rains in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, etc., have been beneficial in those regions, and a fair yield is indicated, but at best there will be an important shortage even there." The above from the Cincinnati Price Current shows that hay will be scarce and in demand the coming winter, and with the abundant grass crop on every side in Texas there is no reason why the states mentioned should not be supplied from here. The native and cultivated hay crops of this state are finer than ever seen, and as good prices promise to prevail in the winter everybody who can should put up enormous quantities.

The farmers of Texas have not family?" The replies ranged from \$25 enough money invested in stock. The to \$500 and averaged \$118. A number raising of live stock in this state has heretofore been looked upon as princiures, but such answers as the followpally a fange industry, and the farmers ing: About one-third the support of the have neglected to provide themselves family; the most profitable part of the with any more than was necessary for farm work and milk production. The With this showing on the poor hills hog supply has been and is still laand in the bleak climate of Maine, the mentably short. This year finds figures should be doubled in Texas. farmers with immense feed crops on where only about three months in the hand and nothing to feed it to. There year garden truck can not be grown. is still time to partly remedy this de-There is still time to plant a number fect, and every farmer should begin to of garden crops in this state, and the provide stock of some kind to feed farmer who neglects to take this adthrough the coming fall and winter. vantage is slighting his opportunities. Buy up 3 and 4-year-old steers in the neighborhood, put all but the best milk cows in the feed lot, increase the an unprecedented demand for Texas hog stock, and even a few head of farming lands the coming fall and sheep can be made to pay right nicely winter. Prospective investors are even if they are fattened well. Every sow on the farm should be made to farrow and while the home buyer is a dein the early fall if possible; if not, in sirable element, the man now on the the winter will do. Corn promises to ground will be letting his chances slip be worth 20 cents a bushel and less, and it is only by feeding it to stock of some kind that it can be made profitable. With its customary enterprise the Dallas News on Tuesday morning presented the second series of its crop reports for this season, showing the condition of the Texas cotton crop and other crops as it existed on the average dates of the reports, June 28 and 29. Reports were received from 451 points, covering 172 counties, From the coast district, sixty-six reports, covering twenty-counties; from East Texas, forty-three reports, covering nineteen counties; from Southwest Texas, fifty-two reports, covering thirty counties; from Central Texas, 128 reports, covering forty-one counties; from North Texas, 162 reports, covering fifty-nine counties. The shortage in the cotton crop is now placed at fully one-fourth less than last year. The crop is from eighteen to twenty-five days late, with the plant in poor condition. The chances of producing even a fair crop of cotton in Texas this year hangs by a slender thread. The corn crop is made and is immense. One of the leading objects of the great Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler is declared to be the bringing the fruit industry of the state into a well organized and tangible shape. The location of the Palace in the center of the great fruit belt of the state is well chosen, and the promoters of this enterprise deserve the hearty good will and active support of the state at large. No enterprise in the state stands for a greater industry than this or means more for the development of wealth among the agricultural classes. The railroads, appreciating the importance of this institution, have made the lowest rates ever given-one fare for the round trip, with a maximum of \$5 all over Texas. A great program of entertainment has been prepared, and everybody who can spare the time should give Tyler some time between July 17 and August 1, and view what Texas can do in fruit production. Through the negligence of somebody the counties of Crain, Midland, Martin, Howard, Mitchell, Borden, Scurry, Garza, Crosby, Lamb and Hockley, all north of the line, are under quarantine, and cattle from these counties will not be permitted to leave except for immediate slaughter. An injustice has been dene the cattlemen of these counties, and there should be a rattling of bones somewhere to prevent a recurrence of this outrage. If this was the first time it would not be so bad, but the same concern that was allowed to drive a herd of Southern cattle into the safe area, are old offenders.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



that

lines.

years

bit slow just now. The situation may

change materially in a short time, and

prove that the present prices for

feeders were not a whit too high, but

it is always better to be on the safe

Statistics gathered from fruit ship-

pers at Taylor for the season up to a

recent date show strawberries shipped

10,000 crates, blackberries 7000 crates,

plums 2000 crates, apricots 500 crates,

apples 8000 boxes, peaches 10,000 boxes,

beans 1000 boxes, Irish potatoes, four

cars from Fruit Land, Smith county;

cabbage, two cars, three cars of toma-

toes from Tyler, some pears and Japa-

nese plums and some onions. There

are a hundred towns in Texas that

should have shipped out as much or

more fruit and vegetables as Tyler

has, and the beauty about it is that

these are products that in no way in-

terfere or detract from the yield of

the staple crops. In order to learn how

these sure money products are grown

in Texas, attend the meeting of the

Texas State Horticultural Society,

which meets at Bowie the last day of

The secretary of the Maine board of

agriculture recently asked a number of

correspondents, "What is the value of

the product of a one-acre garden to a

who replied did not give the exact fig-

farm; a value above dollars and cents.

If all signs do not fail there will be

side.

this month.

THOROUGHNESS.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Butler's Busi-ness Training college, to be found in another column. This college, although young in years, has already established reputation for thoroughness which is so desirable when a young man wishes to fit himself perfectly for business life. There is too much of the teaching of the present 'that is superficial and not practical in every day life. The course of instruction in day life. The course of instruction in this college covers a period of six months—the usual time given by all first-class business colleges throughout the United States. The professors in the several departments are well fitted for their work, being graduates of col-leges in Chicago and New York. In the commercial course the work embraces both theoretical and practical Actual business transactions are carried on by the student with fellow students in this and other colleges, so that at the close the graduate is fitted for any position that he may choose. The shorthand course is under the direction of a the course is under the direction of a teacher who is a practical writer of three systems. As in the commercial course, thorough-ness is the motto. Verbatim reporting is assured at the end of four months, 100 words per minute being guaranteed. Theory and practice go hand in hand from lesson to lesson. The system from lesson to lesson. The systaught is easily learned, readily The system tained and is read as well as print; It is also indorsed by well-known writers throughout Texas and other parts of the country, as well as having been taught, in Chicago for twenty wears

FEEDERS WANTED.

We have customers for several thousand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or over are requested to correspond with us.

Give us a full and accurate description, together with weight, price, etc., of the cattle you offer, and we will send you a buyer.

Commission Dealers in Cattle,

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.

ladies. Would you have your daughter an at-tractive home, with all domestic comforts, healthy, accessible, in view of St. Louis, have her taught thoroughly the full course of study appertaining to the education of a young lady, by highly competent, experi-enced instructors, her manners, morals, cul-ture, health most carefully guarded? You may have it in this school, successfully cp-erated for twenty-four years. For catalogues erated for twenty-four years. For catalogues addre

Under the exclusive charge of the Sisnow visiting every part of the state, ters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. All patients have the privilege of choosing their own physicians. Infirmary centrally located, convenient to transportation and in a retired and pictur-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE-About 1000 head of good East Texas cattle, all ages, including one, two and three-year-old steers. Bids received up to July 24. Address N. J. MAINER, Lovelady, Tex.

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

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. abundance. Address Good water in

A. P. BUSH, JR., Fort Worth or Colorado City.

FOR LEASE.

Two pastures-10,500 and 6009 acres-in southeast corner of Stonewall county. E dress Extra good grass and water. Ad-

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Eagle Pass, Texas.

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

POULTRYMEN-Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry .literature? Write me for prices. I handle the best. MRS. C. K. HAWKINS, 404 S. Jones street, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED-1500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in Northwest Texas; price, \$1.25 per head per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonewall county; magnifi-

cent grass. W, E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex. "TEXAS STOCKMEN," If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year please write us now and we will start the ball rolling. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our cor-respondence among buyers is unlim-Our cor-

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

FOR SAL The furniture and effects and lease of the new McClelland hotel at Waco, Texas. The house is doing a good business and is a de-sirable place. For particulars address

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

FOR SALE.

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE, J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 32,202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd. BOCK QUARRY HERD.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breaders of the choicest strains of Poland China Hogs, Here-ford Cattle, M. B. Tur-keys, Lt. Brahms and Bik, Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

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

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

Percherons and French Coach Stallions A fine list of which are for sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Pouliry, and Poland China Swine.

Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Sil-ver Wyandiottes; Barred and White ver 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 satisfac-tion guaranteed. tion guaranteed.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Im-proved 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 ac-company order, and this

offer good only for thirty days-to introduce my stock. Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

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, Kan-sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. na Boars. Gifts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. San-ders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize-winners at World's Fair and descend-ants of Black U. S. 13471.



Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Caitle of beat breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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



ST. LOUIS SEMINARY. A private, select school for twenty young

B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

J. D. KNAPP, Prop, WHY PAY \$275

There is a big risk in paying extra high price for feeders just at this time. Texas cattle feeders have had little experience in feeding corn, and a shortage in cotton seed meal is as-It will be found difficult to Surod

With the system of agriculture rapidly being adopted, any land in the farming section of the state is worth every cent that is asked for it, and the man who buys it will not lose money. Large tracts of land-more than can be cultivated or paid for-are not desirable, but it is a duty to own a home, and no time is better than now to invest in that direction.

ov if he does not purchase Texas land.

Live stock agents of the different railroads and the cattlemen of South Texas are unanimous in the assertion that the movement of cattle from that particular section has been light. The Drovers' Telegram at Kansas City grows facetious over a statement to that effect in this paper of a recent issue and cites the presence of 1500 or 1600 cars of Southern cattle at the three markets for Texas in refutation. South Texas does not supply all cattle coming under the classification of Southern, nor has the Indian Territory movement begun in anything like earnest.

A meeting will be held at Houston, July 15, looking to arranging for a Texas exhibit at Atlanta. It is to be hoped that something will be done so that when the mighty throng of visitors from all countries inquire for the Texas display, no man need be ashamed of pointing it out. The experience at the Centennial and the World's fair should prove a sufficient incentive to prevent a repetition at Atlanta.

While the farmers of Texas are waiting for the ground to get dry so that their plows and hoes can be put to work killing weeds, their more industrious neighbors in other states are at work pulling weeds. It is hard work to go in a black land field and pull weeds, but it effectually gets rid of them, and atter all is no more tedlous than picking cotton.

Every corn crib in Texas will have bulging sides this year, and Texas will take her place in the front rank of corn producing states, a position she should have occupied years ago. Big corn crops and prosperity are attending conditions

Receipts of live stock for the first six months at the four leading markets were approximately 2,269,000 cattle, 6,695,800 bogs and 2,394,700 sheep, showing the enormous shortage of 443,800 attle and a gain of 50,000 hogs and 55,300 sheep.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary olleges. Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71, P. O. Box 210 Fort

Dogs. Phone II. P. O. Box 210 For Worth Texps. References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President Ame-rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Maddxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth

esque part of the city. Terms, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. For Further particulars apply to or address the Mother Superior, Houston, Texas.

GALVESTON CISTERN M'F'G. CO. H. Ruenbuhl, Manager. All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks.

Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited. 2802 Market street, corner 28th, Gal-

veston, Texas. THOS. H. OLSON, Awnings, Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags; also sailmaker. Wagon, Horse and Dray Covers always

on kand. All work guaranteed. Depot for mildew prevent tive. 'Phone No 454, 2220 Strand, Galveston, Tex. HICKS DAY LUMBER CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of pine lumber and dealers in shingles, sash, oors ,blinds and cypress cisterns, Daily capacity of mills 100,000 feet. HOUSTON TEXAS

Please mention this paper.

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

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Under new management. Thoroughly. renovated and refuraccommodations, as good as riced houses. Rates \$2 per day. nished high-priced CHARLIE HODGES, Prop.

D W. Bartlett. M, D. 經費 Manufacturer of the Bartlett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc. 18 1-2 Travis street, Houston, Texas. to these

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895. NO. 1 x NO. 3 NO. 5 NO. 5 No. 2 No. 4 No. 6 No. 6 11:4 5:00 5:00 Lv Weatherf rd At 9:17 4:00 10:00 12:40 6:22 6:00 Ar Miner-1 W Lv 7:40 3:00 9:00 Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways: connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central

tim xDaily. oDaily except Sunday. W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

FOR SALE.

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

Sterling City (or ranch), or to A. W. HUDSON, 1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent lands if desired.

FORT WORTH, Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own his own need 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 from each of two ralizoads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some, tim-ber, 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 illus-trated circular about Fort Worth packtrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH,

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

City, Mo. BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale. W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. An-other is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Figs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for 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, Parville Booten Theorem Place Beeville, Bee county, Texas. say you saw ad in this paper. Please

\$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 year-ling 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; reg-istered Berkshire hogs of best breeding; pigs ready for delivery

E. P. MADDOX, Fort Worth, Texas.



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

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

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS

All from imported prize winners. MAMMOTH BEONZE TURKEYS.

W. S. IKARD, - Henrietta, Texas.

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

The Beautiful

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The greatest layers, great foragers, and prettiest fowls living.

and prettiest fowls living. I have some very fine specimens for sale. Females \$2.50 to \$3,50. Males \$3.00 to \$5.00. My birds are as fine as any in this country. My original stock came direct from the yards of S. O. Miner. If you want fine birds, write me. I have them. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. \$5.00 per 20.

sta Main Street Dallas, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

fatigue, chill, loss of blood.

tious disease.

the color of their hair.

can't roam far.

spoon.

partial starvation and

fatigue, chill, partial starvation and loss of blood. Birds, moles and dogs, which apparently died in consequence of capture and from conditions that correspond in human beings to acute nostagalia and "broken heart," were examined after death as to the con-dition of their intermed oppose. It was

examined after death as to the con-dition of their internal organs. It was found that the nutrition of the tissues had been interfered with, and the sub-stance proper of various vital organs had undergone the same kind of de-generation as that brought about by phosphorous or the germs of infec-tious disease.

A LETTER OF INFORMATION.

Dear Mrs. B .- Isabella: "By their

works ye shall know them," regardless of the shape of their foot or nose, or

To the lady who has trouble with

her sitters: Try lariatting them. Tie

a soft cord (a stiff one knots and

tangles) to the leg of the fewl; fasten

it to something close to the nest, and

she will go back on when she finds she

This is the way I fill jars: Put a spoon, fork or any piece of metal that

Here is how I made some vinegar that made you cry, or at least the tears come: Take apple parings and good cores, either soak or boil them;

Address all letters for this depart-ment to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Ma-con street, Fort Worth, Tex.

I SHALL NOT PASS AGAIN THIS WAY. The bread that bringeth strength I

The bread that bringet strength r want to give, The water pure that bids the thirsty live; I want to help the fainting day by day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears, The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears, Beauty for ashes may I give alway; I'm sure I shall not pass again this

way.

I want to give good measure running

o'er, And into angry hearts I want to pour The answer soft that turneth wrath

away; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give to others hope and faith;

I want to do all the Master saith; I want to live aright from day to day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

spoon, fork or any plece of metal that will reach from bottom out of top, and pour in fruit. Unless your glass is extremely cold it will not break. Extremely means in a room cold enough to freeze the fried egg on your plate before you can eat it. Fact, I've experienced it. Don't do like I did last week; the jelly was boiling upside down when I poured it in; it threatened to run over: thinking to save a mess One new member added to our family this week and two of our dear old members heard from. The new family this week and two of our dear old members heard from. The new member, Sunny South, gives a third recipe to Busy Bee for canning corn. Doubtless others will be grateful to her. I am afraid Sunny South can-not get the March number of the Re-view wished now without sending to publishers. Write again, Sunny South, Temes George's latters are like the Emma George's letters are like the good things of this life, scarce-very scarce-but appreciated when they do come. Am so glad she fayors country come. Am so glad she favors country clubs and think they might be made practical successes Mabelle is the only one who has written of putting the idea into execution. She claims the one in her neighborhood is a great success, and, as Emma George says, breaks the monotony of life.

breaks the monotony of life. We are given to speaking and think-ing of our active life as wearing. It is not activity that is wearing, but monotony. The best-preserved woman monotony. The best-preserved woman in the world are those who lead active lives. The most hopeless faces we see are those whose lives are an unbroken monotony 365 days a year. I have heard of a number of men laughing at the idea of country clubs, and saying, "That's about as practical as women usually are." Let them laugh. Their wives will laugh, too, and be brighter Wives will laugh, too, and be brighter and more companionable at home if they belong to a club of any kind which calls together a number of agreeable women, bent on mutual aid. Mrs. George is right in saying we can scarcely be associated with any one, no matter how humble, without learning something useful. They may not be students of books, but students of nature, and teach us from that of nature, and teach us from that most wonderful book of all.

Why can't Sunny South try getting up a Reading club at Roanoke? We will all help you, Sunny South. I hope Tess is not ill. She has been silent a long time. She won so much favor at first she should write often. Do as Isabella does—write whether you bo as isabelia does—write whether you have anything to say or not, and you will generally say something before you get through, as Isabella does. I was beginning to wonder what had become of Nebraska Girl when she

appears this week as chirp and bright as ever. Yes, I have a "big" scrap basket, but no letters containing as much information as yours get into it.

GOOD RECIPES SENT BY READ-

ERS.

Canning Corn -Cut corn off c

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE

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

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

ONE OF MANY.

Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Jour-

nal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

to run over; thinking to save a mess. I snatched out the spoon, and snap it went, from top to bottom; let the glass get slightly cool before removing the Any erring girl can find a home by coming to the Dallas Rescue Home, 300 Peabody avenue, Chestnut Hill, Dallas, Texas





TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

at in plenty of water. To 21 quarts of nuncooked corn allow 3 1-2 ounces of tartaric acid dissolved in hot water. Put the acid in while cooking. Boil from seven to ten minutes. When you fix the corn for table, cover with fresh water, and to a quart of corn add a small teaspoon of soda; let stand a few minutes before cooking. While rew minutes before cooking, while cooking add a teaspoon of sugar. If it should look yellow while cooking pour back some of the sour water. Season with salt, pepper and butter. FROM SUNNY SOUTH TO BUSY BEE. Good Ginger Bread.—Scoup 1-2 cup without 1 1-2 cups

butter, 11-2 cups molasses, 2 well-beaten eggs, 3 cups flour, 1 tablespoon iginger, 1-2 cup sweet milk, 11-2 tea-spoons baking powder. EMMA GEORGE.

Lettuce.—Try cutting lettuce fine while cool and crisp; sprinkle with sugar freely, then with a little good yinegar. EMMA GEORGE.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For stains on the hands nothing is better than a little salt, with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the specks, then washed off with clear water.

In a basin of water salt falls to the bottom; for this reason salt fish should not be soaked with the skin side

not be soaked with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there. A white linen couch pillow of large size has the center covered with a lattice work worked in green silk. The border is of bachelor buttons, poppies, and field daisies that stray over on to the lattice.

To bleach a piece of white embroidery that has become yellow wet it in soapsuds not very strong, and lay it on the grass where the sun will shine on it. Wet it and turn it every day until

sufficiently bleached. Sufferers from dyspepsia or gout, who are not permitted many uncooked fruits not sauces are rich as preserves or marmalade, can usually safely eat chopped figs or dates or baked apples, and find it to their advantage to do so. They may be taken as a breakfast fruit with the morning cereal. The juice of the pineapple or the syrup of the canned fruit, containing very little sugar, is also a fruit recommended for this class of invalids.

An approved way to prepare ba-nanas: Remove the dark ends and about a third of the skin, turning the rest away from the fruit, that it may serve as a sort of dish for the syrup. Lay the bananas on a pan and sprinkle on each one tablespoonful of sugar and half that amount of lamon this. half that amount of lemon juice. Bake in a hot oven until tender throughout, but not like mush. This will take from twelve to eighteen minutes. Serve at once in the skins. So cooked, bananas are easily digested and are nutritious.

GRIEF AS A DISEASE. A medical authority says that grief is a disease, and must be treated as such. It can not be ignored, neither can it be consoled away. It must be ac-cepted, and allow to wear itself out. cepted, and allow to wear itself out. As a rule, readjustment comes slowly. Sorrow, grief and the emotion caused by all great misfortunes should be re-garded as akin to acute infectious diseases, which they resemble in re-sult; and later, as convalescence from such disease. In this class of illness, seclusion, rest, sleep, appropriate food, fresh air, sunshine and interests that tax neither mind nor body are refresh alr, sunshine and interests that tax neither mind nor body are re-quired. After extreme sorrow, the nervous system needs, above every-thing, complete rest. The poison of grief is more than a name. To urge work, study, travel, the vain search for amusements, is both useless and dangerous. For a time the whole organism is overthrown and temporary seclusion is imperative for proper re-adjustment. Recent medical observa-tions show that the physical results of depressing emotions are similar to those, caused by bodily accidents.

away with some more of my good re-solutions. I have been resolving and re-resolving to write you for some time. I am heartly in favor of country clubs or anything that will brighten and broaden the lives of our country women. Perhaps they may not be practical in every locality, but would be in most farming districts where neighbors are not far apart. They can be conducted in such a manner as not only furnish amusement and rest, break the monotony of farm life, but be helpful to every member in many ways. I have scarcely ever been as-sociated any length of time with any person, no matter how humble, but I have been able to learn something useful from them. We all need encouragement and sympathy, no matter

FAVORS COUNTRY CLUBS.

Dear Mrs. B .- Time has been stealing

who or where we are. who or where we are. I have been giving my kitchen and pantry floors a coat of oil and ocher, which not only preserves them, but saves much hard scrubbing, I can wash them off with the mop and a little clean water almost as easily as sweeping them. sweeping them.

sweeping them. This country is not noted for the culture of rare flowers, but we must have a few. I have a bed of lovely portulacea (rare mon.) several different colors. Some of the flowers are very large and double. The plant is a native of this country, so the cultivated ones thrive. No matter where we are, we can have a few beautiful vines and flowers. How they brighten our homes and make us better. One cannot be entirely bad with a love for flowers. Loving the creature is next to loving

its creator. If I learn anything which I think ould interest or help the lady readers the Journal I will write again. The letters in our department are always interesting to me. I love originality. I like your ideas on individuality very much. An amiable dignity is one of the finest traits of character a woman can possess.

EMMA GEORGE. Jayton, Kent county, Tex., June 22.

A GIFT AT ARRANGING.

A GIFT AT ARRANGING. The majority of women possess what Hawthorne calls "the gift of practical arrangement," which is, he continues, "a kind of natural magic that enables these favored ones to bring out the hidden capabilities of things around them, and particularly to give a look of habitableness to any place which, for however brief a period, may happen to be their home." Under the skillful touch of these persons unpromising or incongruous materials are brought into incongruous materials are brought into subjection, harmonious arrangements replace stiff outlines, defects are conreplace stiff outlines, defects are con-cealed and good points emphasized, so that rooms which had been hard and forbidding assume a genial and in-viting aspect. These clever folks not only work their spells upon unlovely surroundings, they accomplish what is even more difficult, by giving an air of domesticity and use to the most splendid apartment, effectually dis-pelling that soulless magnificence which is so depressing to warm-hearted, every-day people.—Harper's Bazar. Bazar.

LOVES BOOKS.

Denton County, June 23.-Dear Mrs. B.-I can keep still no longer. I have B.—I can keep still no longer. I have been wanting to write so long, but felt afraid. I thought it might finds its way to the scrap basket. I get quite a good many ideas out of our columns. I, too, would like to know Isabelle and Tess, for I love reading. Am real glad to get suggestions on books, for I have neither time or money to spend on worthless books, and I think it is so much nicer to know what is good.





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

No free copies, so don't send postals, ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, 2819 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE DELAWARE

FORT WORFH'S

NEW HOTEL,

THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED

AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

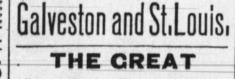
HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL

SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR

McLEAN & MUDGE,

Proprietors.

SERVICE.



Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North

and South Texas and a solid Vesti-

buled train between



Route.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louid, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments vi-this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arivai of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable. friend. By calling on or writing either of the follow-ing stock agents, prompt and the given. J. NESBUIT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

IOHN R. WEISH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards. III

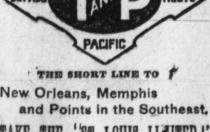
TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the





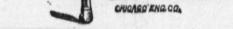
TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12-HOURS SAVED-12 Between Texas and St. Louis and the East:

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



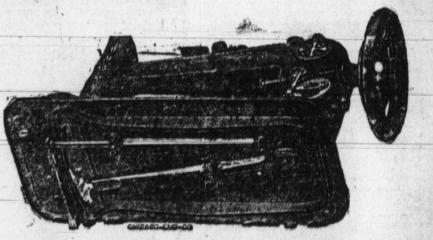
In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

Corner Front and Rusk Sta.

Fort Worth, Tex.

"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.

Norg-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.

ESEMMENTE:

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, TB

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

SENSATION OF DROWNING

Some people contend that it's quite pleasant, but you will notice they keep up a vigorous kicking, and struggling to get out and will even "grasp at straws." It is the same way with those who make or sell wire fence without elasticity. They try to appear happy but flop from one scheme to another. After being swept under by a big coiled spring wave, they come up splattering "can swim as well as the Page." End springs and ratchets are the "straws" that deceive them.

PERSONAL

W. E. Herring was in from Vernon Saturday.

Garland Odom of Ballinger, an old-time stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Spur ranch, in Dickens county, came in Wednesday.

Al Popham of Amarillo, a well-known cowman, was a caller at this office Thursday.

G. S. White of Quanah, who recently made a heavy investment in cattle, was here Tuesday.

Lu. R. Hastings, a widely-known Lubbock county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

E. C. Sugg of Suggden, I. T., a pros-perous and popular cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

J. P. McMurray, the big Kansas City cattle speculator, was registered in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Hugh Henderson, manager of the Angus V. V. ranch at Stanton, N. M., was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

The Journal acknowledges with thanks season ticket to the Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler July 17 to August 1,

J. P. Addington of Henrietta, a cat-tleman with large interests in the Indian Territory, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

W. Maud, manager of the Moon ranch, near Childress, was among Sat-urday's contingent of visiting cattlemen in this city.

H. H. Connell of Dublin, a well-to-do cattle feeder, was here Tuesday. Said he would feed corn to cattle the coming feeding season.

R. A. Riddors of Kansas City. member of the Lone Star live stock commision company, was in the Texas live block center Sunday.

S. D. Felt, treasurer of the Lone Star was in Fort Worth Sunday night en route west to his ranch.

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, cotton off mill and cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Said the Territory is flour-shing like a green bay tree.

A. F. Crowley of Midland came in Bunday and reported the biggest rain of the season having fallen all the way from Midland to Fort Worth.

J. H. Boyse of Channing, manager of the Capitol syndicate ranch, and member of the executive committee Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. A. Frazer of Henrietta, bank president and stockman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He said that there would be more corn , cotton and sorghum made in Clay county this year thn ever before.

D. B. Gardner of the Pitchforks re turned Thursday from a protracted stay at his ranch in Stonewall county. Savs that water is abundant and cattle doing well on the fine grass which now prevails.

N. J. Mainer of Lovelady, Tex., has an advertisement in the Journal offer-ing for sale 1000 head of good East Texas cattle, including one, two and three-year old steers. He will receive bids up to July 24.

pleasure in referring its readers to their advertisement, which appears in another column. Young men and young ladies are looked after by in scholarly teachers, and before deciding on a school parents are urged to write for a catalogue and particulars.

Geo. E. Brown of Wise county, breeder of draft horses and other fine stock, was in Fort Worth Friday. Said that the demand for draft horses is as good as it has been at any time, and has no fears of not selling all he can raise. Mr. Brown is going in for hog raising and will sod a pasture to Bermuda grass, as he considers it very fine pasture

J. J. Robertson of Belton, Tex., breed-er of A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle and Poland China swine, has an advertise-ment in the "Breeders' Directory." The fact that all of his stock is guaranteed should be proof that he has nothing but the best. Now is the time to buy fine stock. Write Mr. Robertson, tell-ing him where you saw his name.

Special attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the tral Texas Normal college, located at Temple, Tex., W. E. Spivey, principal and proprietor. While this institution has just closed its first year, it has taken front rank with many older institutions, and those interested in education should correspond with the principal.

The Ursuline Academy of Dallas is among the Journal's school advertisers. No school in the state enjoys a more No school in the state enjoys a more enviable reputation than this one, and no risk is taken in consigning young ladies to its care. The Sisters in charge of this institution are painstaking and thorough, and when a young finishes with them she has a polished education.

J. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county, a well-known stockman, was here Tueswell-known stockman, was here Tues-day. Said that all of his stock is seal fat right now and still putting on the fiesh. "I still pin my faith on horses. I have a splendid by of fine young draft horses, and I do not anticipate any trouble in disposing of the whole lot at good prices. The draft horse is the one to raise, as they are always in demand."

Geo. G. Gray, the big cattleman of Midland, came in Sunday and reported a heavy rain all over the west. White rounding up cattle, a few days since he hade the misfortune of a fall result-ing from a broken girth, and was seriously hurt. Said he would begin rounding up the cattle he sold to White & Swearingen of Quanah about the 8th of this month, and would make a delivery in about twenty days after that time.

J. S. Magers of Arcadia, Kan., owner of the celebrated Bourbon county herd of English Berkshire swine, has an advertisement in the "Breeders' Di-rectory" that should attract attention. The magnificent corn crop of Texas has demonstrated that there are not half enough hogs in the state, and in purchasing stock to breed from it should be remembered that scrubs do not pay. Write Mr. Magers and mention this paper.

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned Monday from a trip to Iowa, where his family will spend the summer. He said: "I saw the finest fields of corn all over the country I ever saw or heard of. Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa will make all the corn they need. Wheat and oats are short, and the same condition ap-plies to cattle. However, everything that can eat corn will be put in the feed lots this year in those states."

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., president of the Texas State Swine Breeders' as-sociation and one of the best-known breeders of large English Berkshire hogs in the state, begins advertising in this issue of the Journal. His herd is headed by prize winners, and no man who contemplates buying improved stock should fail to investigate what Mr. Pierce has to offer before purchasing.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

his own invention which we think is the best thing of its kind in the busi-ness. It has an automatic feed regu-lator and saves enough feed in a sea-son to more than pay for itself. With this trough when the wagon goes into this trough the cetter do not crowd the feed lot the cattle do not crowd around the troughs ,and then feed enough can be put in to last for several

John Rosson, live stock agent of the Katy, with headquarters at San An-tonio, was in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday, visiting his family, who still reside in Fort Worth. He said: Nothing can be said about the crops of Texas except that they are finer than they have ever been. Corn will be more plentiful in Texas this year than Texas except that they are mer than they have ever been. Corn will be more plentiful in Texas this year than ever before. Grass is a little bit sap-py on account of too much rain, but cattle are doing well. The movement from South Texas will not be heavy, as most of the cattlemen are holding for feeders. Prices are out of sight; a South Texas steer that used to sell a South Texas steer that used to sell for \$15 to \$18 is now being held at from \$25 to \$30. I am stuck on San from \$25 to \$30. I am stuck on San Antonio. Everything runs wide open and everybody seems to be doing well."

days

Felix Mann of Eagle Pass, member of the cattle firm of Mann & Cruz, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, shaking hands with his vast number of acquaintances, he having formerly lived in this part of the country. He said: "We have 77,000 head of Mexican cattle listed with us for sale, and from the way inquiry is coming in I think we way inquiry is coming in 1 think we will have no trouble in disposing of the lot. A great many of these are cattle that were originally Texas stock, and there are some good steers among the lot. I do not expect to move many of them until after the first of Sep-tember, but they will come pretty lively after that time. I will offer to deliver three and four year old steers all over this country at two and a half cents a pound weighed out. I think that is the proper way to sell feeders, and believe that in a few years they will be sold on that plan."

A prominent live stock commission agent in conversation with a Journal man Saturday said: 'I don't want to be quoted as a bear on feeders, but I have just made a trip over Texas, and fully believe that half a million cattle will be fed in Texas the coming fall and winter. The immense corn crop and the knowledge of feeding gained in the last few years will insure this. The only trouble that feeders will have is in getting hogs to follow their cat-tle. I know that nearly everybody has gone in to raising hogs, but it requires many a hog to follow as many cattle as I think will be fed. Of course, a great many feeders will use meal and hulls exclusively, but I think a ma-jority will use corn. The disposition among feeder owners just now is to hold their cattle too high, and I think prices will have to come down before much trading is done. Conservatism should prevail in the cattle business, as a season of losses would paralyze the industry."

Wm. Briggs of Waxahachie, a cattle feeder of twenty years experience, was in Fort Worth Wednesday look-ing for about 100 good steers to put-on corn right away. He said: "I think most of this year's feeding will be done with corn, as the cotton crop is very short. The corn crop is finer than I have ever seen it, and about the only drawback of feeding cattle is the scarcity of hogs. I am well fixed in the hog line, and while I have raised hogs every year this is the first time corn has been plentiful, and the mar-ket fairly good. I have a car load that will be ready for market in September the balance I will let follow my cattle, Speaking of corn, I planted the feed pasture in it this year, dropping it thick. "The ground is very rich, and I never got a chance to thin it out. It will make all of eighty bushels to the acre, and my field crop will make sixty bushels. Some of the stalks in

competent to tell what it is. To Herald reporter of Los Angeles, he said: "To show what the soil of the valley will do when irrigated, I will give an example of my alfalfa patch. I have 1000 acres in a body, all sown to alfalfa, and this pays me clean cash, \$20,000 a year. Fruit has its drawbacks in curing, packing, shipping and a dozen other vexatious details, but my alfalfa patch goes right along without trouble, netting me more clean cash than any other of my investments. Strikes may come and go, markets may fluctuate, scales and pests may eat out orchards, banks may burst and mines peter out, but my alfalfa patch goes on forever.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-scn's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

E QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA. THE

ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA. Veterans and their friends will all want to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamauga this fall. It will be a notable event. Do you want to know how to make the trip and what you'll see when you reach the journey's end? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. of the Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati,

Illustrated and descriptive matter upon application. The Queen and Crescent Route to

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

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 irnocent 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, 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 unious things that one of her keep 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.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

the most reasonable prices.

2.

3.

munity.

The stockmen of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old re-liable 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

WHERE are you going to educate your son or daughter ?

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

1. T. oroughness of instruction: Moral influences. Healthfuiness.

These conditions are all met at the Polytechnic Colleger The curriculum is as high as any



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



See Daniels for fine photographs at Phone No. 157.

James McLymonth of Standart, an extensive mutton dealer, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He recently bought for shipment at Eagle Pass 1200 mutton sheep imported from Mexico.

The firm of A. J. & G. W. Saunders, live stock commission merchants of New Orleans, writes the Journal that the style of the firm has been changed to A. J. Saunders & Co., and are doing business at the old stand.

J. T. Russell of Ranger writes the Journal that crops and grass in his country are finer than they have been for a number of years. Says he has 600 good yearling steers on fine grass that he would sell if prices would suit.

Miles French, the Kansas City stock yards Texas representative, returned from a trip to headquarters Sunday. Said that heavy rains had fallen all the way from Kansas City south and that one more good rain would insure the Kansas corn crop.

Ed Carver came in from Henrietta Tuesday night. Said his corn crop is fine, and that he would begin cutting sorghum right away. He intends to feed cattle on crushed corn and cotton seed meal, and thinks they will do better than on a straight meal and hulls

Butler's Business Training college of Houston is advertised in this issue of the Journal, A business education is a necessity in this pushing age, and the advantages offered by this school about the investigated by the school should be investigated by young men and women seeking to fit themselves for the battle of life.

John W. Herndon of Santa Anna, Coleman county, a prosperous stock-man, was in the Journal office Monday. Said that never in twelve years had the grass and crops been as fine as now, and that he saw no cause for complicit at the outlock complaint at the outlook.

Frank Chase of Jacksboro came in Monday and reported a terribly severe rain having fallen all over the country between here and there. Said the west fork of the Trinity was all out of its banks and dangerous to ford

B. Barr of San Antonio, member of the firm of Geo. B. Loving company, came in Wednesday and reports cattle very high in South Texas. Cattle owners are holding their stock for feeders; shipping having stopped on the best grades of cattle.

W. H. and J. F. Godair of Chicago, of the popular live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., authors Journal's Chicago market letter, of the were in this city Sunday. These gen-tlemen have quite extensive cattle and interests in the San Angelo sheep country.

John Shelton returned within the week from a trip to Kansas, where, on account of dry weather, he had to shift his cattle to a new pasture. Said that the Kansas corn crop is as fine as he ever saw for the time of year, and that another rain at the proper time would insure a heavy yield.

Chas. Payne of Wichita, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue wanting the deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. If you are in a position to furnish him anything in the mentioned it will pay you to write han, giving full description, mentioning the Journal.

The patronage of the best people and

Logan Female college of Russellville Ky, is in its forty-ninth year and stands today very high in the list of desirable schools for the higher educa ion of young ladies. The location of this school is peculiarly fortunate, be-ing in one of the most beautiful and healthful points in all Kentucky. Read the advertisement of this institution in another column and write for a catalogue.

The town of Weatherford offers peculiar advantages for the location of schools, and in the Texas Female seminary, an advertisement of which appears in another column, parents have one of the most desirable schools in the South for the higher education of their daughters, at a moderate cost Everything about the institution is first-class, and before finally determin institution is ing where you will send your daughters write J. S. Howard, the president, for a catalogue.

Crowley & Bishop of Midland are reported to have sold to W. H. Godair & on of Ohicago, an undivided one-half interest in their extensive ranches in Dawson and Andrews counties, contain, ing 150,000 acres of land, also 12,000 head of high-bred Hereford and Durham stock cattle at \$14 per head. This herd of cattle is said to be one of the best in Northwest Texas, as well as one of the finest improved ranches in the state. The trade involves a total consideration of \$250,000, and is one of the biggest of the year.

J. D. Jackson of Alpine, a prosperous J. D. Jackson of Arpine, a prosperous stockman and representative of the Texas Livestock commission company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route Holland, Tex., where his family is visiting. Mr. Jackson recently drove a herd of cattle from the Alpine country to Midland, where he has them in pas-ture. He said: "My cattle are fattenture. He said: "My cattle are fatten-ing faster than any I ever saw. Grass was scarce when I started them, and they were pretty thin, but they are new on as fine grass as ever a bird flew over, and are improving rapidly. Cáttle are very solver in the solution of the soluti Cattle are very scarce in my section. and in fact all over the country."

John M. Springer of Dallas, manager of the Continental Land and Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night, accompanied by his wife, en route home from the ranch in the Pan-handle, where he has been shipping about 2000 yearlings to the company ranch in Montana. When in Dallas Mr. Springer takes considerable in-Dallas terest in politics, and in discussing the situation with a Journal man said: The big corn crop all over the coun-ry will do more toward allaying the agitation now going on than anything that could happen. Too much politi-cal agitation unsettles commerce, and I am glad that the end is in sight."

T. G. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, wealthy cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, looking after some Worth Tuesday, looking after some cattle to feed the coming season. In conversation with a Journal man, he said: "It looks like we are going to have to feed corn this year, in which case hogs are going to be in big de-mand. I understand that the feeders are now out after hogs, but as there is a big mast crop the East Texas owner is not anxious to sell. My in-teniion is to put in a feed mill, and if The patronage of the best people and he confidence of everybody is an inviable record for an institution of urning and necessarily bespeaks tice-oughness in all that the term im-cotto. Weatherford college, at Weath-Tex., carries with it this, re-tation, and the Journal kes the set of the set o tention is to put in a feed mill, and if meal is not too high feed a mixed ration of corn-crushed shucks, cob and

the rich ground I spoke of have four and five well-developed ears." READ BELOW. The Numerous Occasions for Which

Reduced Round Trip Tickets Will Be Sold to EASTERN POINTS, Via Southern Pacific-Sunset Route.

Christian Endeavor Meeting, Boston, Mass .- One fare for the round trip July 3 to 7. Good to return August 6, Young People's Union, Baltimore Md -One fare for the round trip, July 14 to 16. Good to return August 9

Conclave Knights Templar, Boston, Mass.—One fare for the round trip, August 17 to 22; good to return Octo-For further information call on your

nearest ticket agent, or address, C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS,

A. G. P. and T. A., Houston, Tex. EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRAC-TIONS

For the Summer of 1895.

Special low round trip rates will be

made with liberal limits and superior accommodations for persons attending International convention Epworth League, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27th. International convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass., July 10th. Triennial Conclave of Knights Temp-lars, Boston, Mass., August 26th. Cotton States and International Ex-

osition, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th o December 21st. Baptist Young People's Union, Balti-nore, Md., July 18th.

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tour-sts' Rates to the health and pleasure

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

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

Respectfully, S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northn railroad is the shortest and best ine between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, last and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La-redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, ago, and bearne. Fort Worth and Caylor via Hearne. Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

Facilities for feed water and rest in ransit are provided at San Antonio, aylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-ana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo Taylor.

and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,

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

in the Southwest. The instruction is hy capable, caraful and conscientious teachers. Graduation from the Polytechnic College means much as to scholarship and literary c lture. No shoddy work or surface skimming is allowed.

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

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

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

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

Miss Kate V. King, principal of the music department, is a most accomplished musician and lady. She had charge, for eight years of the music department in a leading Southern state university. Only a teacher of unusual ability could

hold such a p sition for so long. We secured her at great expense. and our patrons w ll be delighted. The girls and young ladies board

in the college building with the pres dent and his family. Young men and boys board in private families.

Special attention is directed to the business department of the college. Prof. W. L. Alexander, formerly proprietor of the North Cantral Business College, is the principal of the department. Every-

thing pertaining to business is thoroughly taught. Book keeping, short hand, penmanship, type-

writing, banking, wholesalin , etc. all carefully taught. Short hand by a new and improved method, by

wh ch the student learns to write it in about half the time as by other methods.

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

For catalogues and all information, address the president.

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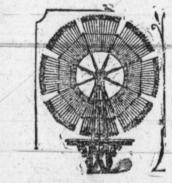
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LOCAL ORTION TOWNS. I am better prepared than ever to furnish local option towns with whiskies and wines in any quantities desired at reasonable prices. your orders, stating what price goods you want, and I will give you your money's worth. I make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

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

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



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

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

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

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions.

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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 dis-eases to which the human body is heir. Indigestion, dyspepsia, billousness, consti-pation, malaria, chills and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarth, scrofula, carbuncles, ery-sipelas, tetter, cuema, 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 ao-solutely cured. Consultation absolutely free. INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO.

free. INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO. Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets, (Up stairs.) Fort Worth, Texas,

The above remedies are put up for self cure and fully guaranteed. Send for par-ticulars and information.

'mid the world of fashioti at Saratoga, the proudest piessure 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 gay-est butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, ex-guisite equipages, and isite equipages, and yel in

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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, firitations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking stalo. /



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 left it ontirely alone.

t entirely alone. But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashion-able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz drethil fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with

It." There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried c cane, etc. Bu 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.

WELL MACHINERY Works LARGEST

call to see them.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Texans, Mexicans, Oregons, Montanas and Westerns at \$2,2502.00. Choice heavy sheep were worth \$3.7504.76 and spring lambs sold at \$2.7606.60. Largely at \$4.7505.85. Receipts—Cattle, 5800; calves, 1000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 11,000. FORT WORTH MARKET. Now that it is settled that corn will be the principal article of cattle feed this year, and that the yield will run above all estimates, the inquiry for hogs at this point is phenomenal. Everybody wants hogs, and those hav-ing stock hogs for sale can get them mobbled up any day they reach this ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. St. Louis, Mo., July 3 -Cat/3c-Roceipts-2300; shipments, 100. Market strong and fairly active. Native dressed beef and ship-ping sters, \$4.00/66.25; light sters, \$3.250 4.00; stockers and feedgrs, \$2.2503.50; cows, \$2.3(@3.50; Texas cattle, 19@15c better; fed sters, \$3.50@4.75; grass sters, \$2.20@3.56; cows, \$2.25@3.00; calves, \$5.00@7.00. Hogs-Receipts, 3400: shipments, 200. Mar-ket firm. Heavy, \$4.8664.95; packers, \$4.650 4.85; light, \$4.45@4.85. Sheep-Reccipts, 900; shipments, none. Mar-ket duil. Natives, \$2.00@3.00. A lot of extra heavy brought \$4.76, Lambs sold at \$3.850 4.50; Southwest, \$1.50@2.25. ng stock nogs for sale can get them gobbled up any day they reach this market at satisfactory prices. The demand for canner cattle continues un-abated, the Cudahy company still be-the represented by a burger at the represented by a buyer at the ing Mr. McGrath has returned to yards. Kansas City, but his place has been taken by another buyer. Quotations on cattle are about as

follows: Beef steers \$2.50@3.25
 Good feeders
 2.50@3.00

 Medium feeders
 2.00@2.50

 Fat cows
 2.00@2.25

 1.50@2.00
 1.50@2.00
 1.50@2.00 On hogs the following quotations are

representative:

Those who shipped in hogs within the week were B. C. Lightfoot, Grand-view; S. P. Stone, Itaska; Parker & Kellum, Valley Mills; Mayfield & Co., Alvarado; L. F. Wilson, Holliday and

THE COTTON MARKET. New York, July 3.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 506 points, ruled generally weaker and closed easy at a net decline of 2 points. Total sales 73,500. The early advance was due to a better class of cable news which reported spot cotton hardening and futures finally 1 1-20 2 points net advance. Shorts covered at the opening in consequence of the cables' and the uncertain character of the weather and crop news. There was a lack of outside buy-ing orders, however, and the market soon turned weak with New Orleans a large seller in the New York market after noon, whereas in the morning the New Orleans orders were extensive for buying cotton both at Liverpool and here. The local traders evened up pretty well this morning in anticipation of the Fourth. A considerable part of today's busi-ness was in the way of exchanges between August and October contracts... Spot cotton steady with middling uplands guoted at 7 3-16c. Alvarado; L. F. Wilson, Holiday and R. J. Sanders, Corsicana. R. Snow and A. C. Caswell of the local market sold hogs. Those who drove in cattle were B. Hackett, R. J. Wright, M. Hunter, C. Coon, D. Hovenkamp, E. M. Daggett and G. G. Thomason and G. G. Thomason.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., June 29, 1895. Receipts the past week were 32,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. Compared with last week they show an increase of 7000 cattle and a decrease of 5000 hogs and 2000 sheep. Packers have been liberal buyers all week, and the offerings have been fairly well cleaned up every day. The decline caused by such heavy

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, July 3.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices firmer. American middling, fair, 4 11-32d; good middling, 3 29-32d; Ameri-can middling, 3 3-4d; low middling, 3 5-8d; good ordinary, 3 1-2d; ordinary, 3 5-16d. The sales of the day were 8000 bales, of which 50% were for speculation and export and included 7400 American: Recetpts, 13,000 bales, including 800 American. receipts has been general and averages about 20c on all grades of cattle.

The greatest decline has been on grass natives, as packers prefer to buy the better grades of grass Texas. This time of the year the Texas steers are fatter than the green natives. Coarse heavy grass natives sold 40c lower than last week.

Should we have continued heavy recelpts next week we look for lower prices on all grades of cattle except the prime dry lot cattle.

Top Texas this week, \$4.75; good, \$4.00@4.30; medium, \$3.50@4.00; com-mon, \$3.00@3.25; canners, \$2.60@3.00. Cows 25c; lower than last week.

The hog market shows a strong ad-vance over last week, and closes with top sales, \$4.85; bulk, \$4.60@4.75.

We do not expect a much further advance at present, as receipts should be some larger next week. However, we think hogs are all right.

we think hogs are all right. The sheep market closes strong on all grades of mutton sheep. Good fat Texas would sell \$2.60@2.70; choice, \$3.00. Last week Swift bought 5000, Armour 2500, other packers 2000.

GEO. R. BARSE, L. S. Com. Co.

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., July 3.-Market quota-tions reported by Carter's Stock Yards: Choice shipping steers, 3 1-4@3 1-2c. Common to fair shipping steers, 2 1-2

@3 1-40. Choice fat cows, 2 1-4@2 1-2c.

Common to fair fat cows, 1 3-4@ 2 1-2c.

Common to fair fat cows. 1 3-4@2c. Choice yeal calves, 3 1-2c. Common to fair veal calves, 1 1-4@

1 1-2c

Bulls, 1 1-4@1 1-2c. Stags, 1 1-4@1 1-2c. Yearlings, \$6.00@8.00.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

NEW YORK PRODUCE. New York, July 3.-Wheat-Receipts, none; sports, 128,500 bushels; sales, 2,810,000 bushels futures, 27,000 bushels spot. Tot dull, No. 2 red store and levator, 31-2c; afloat, 74 5-8c; f. o. b., 75 1-2c afloat; No. 1 Northern, 79 1-8c delivered; No. 1 hard, 2010 Sopened weak on the failure of the predicted hot winds in the Northwest to materialize was fairly steady with a small ange all day and closed at 1-207-8c net loss, July at one time was 1-2c discount under September. No foreign or outside business, and export trade was very small. No 2 red July, 73 1-2c; August, 74 3-8c; September, 74-8c; December, 77 1-8c. Toffee-Options cpened steady at unchanged products to 5 points advance; ruled firm on higher European cables and scant offerings no outside orders whatever. Closed steady at 500 outside orders whatever. Sales 5000 bags including: July, 14.300[14.35; September, 14.50; October, 14.550[14.60] and December, 14.50; October, 14.550[14.60] and December, 14.50; October, 14.550[14.60] and December, 15.50; October, 15.50[14.60] and December, 15.50;

Spot coffee-Rio quiet, No. 7, 15 1-4c. Mild quiet, Cordova, 18 1-4@19c. Sales none.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas City, Mo., July 8.-Wheat-Irregu-lar. No. 2 hard, 66@68c; No. 2 red, 68@72c; re-jected, 60@63c. Corn-Half cent lower. Mixed, 35@35 1-2c; white, 39@40

Oats-Steady. No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2c; No. 2 white, 25c.

SWINE.

MAKING HOGS PROFITABLE. The hog has been very properly called "the mortgage lifter." I have been raising and feeding hogs for market from my boyhood, with some degree of success.

I commenced on a farm with a mortgage on it for \$1500. I had other stock, but paid close attention to my hogs, believing that by so doing I would sooner have a clear title to my farm. My object was soon accomplished. Then I bought a more valuable farm and mortgaged it for \$3000 I stuck closely to my friend "the 'the mortgage lifter" and in a comparatively short time I cleared the record, and have come to the relief of some that were not on such intimate terms with my old friend as I have been begin with, it is important to have large, hardy, prolific sows and enough of them to raise at one litter each a carload when ready for market. I find the Duroc-Jersey to fill the bill exactly, but let everyone have the breed that will raise the most pigs of the heaviest weight, in the shortest time. Breed for early spring pigs, and all within ten days or two weeks if possible to a thrifty, well-developed boar (but never more than two a day to one boar), so as to have the pigs strong, hearty and near the same age As to crossing with another, I will not speak; but it is important to have them, all the same color as well as the same age and style, so they will be attractive to the buyer, and by so doing you will get 20 or 25 cents per 100 pounds more than if they lacked uni-formity. Have each sow named or numbered, and record the date they are bred and be prepared to care for each sow and pigs to themselves before she is due to farrow, for a little carelessness or neglect on your part at this time will cause you to lose more than you can make on what happens to get through all right. The sows should be in good order, but not fat.

NEW YORK SPOT. New York, July 3.—Cotton—Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 7 13-16c; middli.ug gulf, 7 7-16c. Sales, 897 bales Futures closed easy. Sales, 1725,00 bales. January, 7.16; February, 7.22; March, 7.26; July, 6.92; August, 6.94; September, 7.99; October, 7.04; November, 7.07; December, 7.11. Feed moderately until after the pigs some and then increase the feed grad-New Orleans, July 3,-Cotton futures steady; sales, 65,900. July, 6.72 bid; Au-gust, 6.73@6.74; September, 6.71@6.73; Octo-ber, 6.74@6.75; November, 6.74@6.76; Decem-ber, 6.80@6.81; January, 6.85@6.87; February, 6.90@6.92;March, 6.95 bid. ually until they are a week old, when the sows should be on full feed. It is important to give the sow some slop before she farrows to insure a good flow of milk. I have known pigs to get poor, and if the weather was cold chill to death because the sow hadn't sufficient milk, while if she had been properly fed for a week before they would have been all right. Feed the sow liberally on good slop and corn and let her have access to the best pasture for a litter of eight sometimes eleven and twelve hearty pigs makes a great demand on the SOW, For early spring pigs a good growth of rye or wheat is excellent. When the pigs are three or four weeks old they will begin to eat corn and should have it shelled for them. Have shallow troughs and encourage them to drink slop as soon as they will. Feed the sows liberally as long as they suckle their pigs and until they are in good condition. Sows so treated can genercondition. Sows so treated can gener-ally be bred again when the pigs are a month or six weeks old. Feed the pigs well all the time, but during hot weather I think best not to feed too much corn. Feed near the water and shade when the weather is warm, but for the benefit of the coming corn or other crop, feed on a clover field or some field where you can utilize the manure, which is the richest of any made on the farm. If pigs weigh 100 pounds or more when you begin to fatten them, I think sixty days' full feed on corn on a good clover pasture will give a greater gain to the amount of corn fed than if fed longer. Cater to the wants of the buyer and try to have just the hogs he wants, and if you succeed in so doing he will pay you the top price and sometimes even more than they are quoted at. I have sold hogs on the market when the transaction did not appear in the market, or was given as P. T. (private terms.) Watch the market closely, be posted as to all shipping expenses, and when you have set a day to start your hogs to market, if you do not sell to a local with care, so as to have just a carload as near one size and style as you can. Drive slowly and carefully, and see that none of the boys get in a hurry and whip or hurry so as to break them down. Car them carefully and consign them to some reliable firm, whom you have advised of the shipment, and if your do not care to go to the city go back home and attend to the next lot of pigs, which are two or three months old by this time.—S. Y. Thornton, be-

NEWS AND NOTES. A project is on foot to build a railroad from Albany to Anson, Tex

CAPITAL

The Robertson county fair will be held at Calvert October 15, 16, 17 and 18. The Aransas Pass deepening project

s assured and work will begin at once.

The increase in the public debt of this country for the last fiscal year was \$33,000,000.

Reports from the Cuban rebellion continue conflicting, both sides claim-ing victories.

The comptroller of Texas has refused to grant a license for the Corbett-Fitz-simmons fight at Dallas.

A terrific hail and windstorm visited Benjamin, Tex., Friday. Several houses were blown down and a young lady killed.

E. O. Saunders, a druggist, recently married, killed his wife and then him-self at Dallas Tuesday night. Cause, jealousy.

John Reeves, son of a Wise county farmer, was shot and killed at Dallas Friday, the shooter alleging that he was burglarizing his store. The Southern Pacific overland train was held up and robbed Tuesday night near Riddles, Ore., by three masked men, who secured about \$4000.

Electrophel, the property of the como Alto stock farm at Dallas, won the 2-year-old trot at Minneapolis Tuesday, breaking the world's record

for 2-year-old trotters.

Emzy Taylor, president of the Georgetown and Granger railroad, sui-cided by shooting himself through the head Saturday. Despondence finances is said to be the cause Despondency over

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture, has been relieved from duty, owing to a disagreement with Secretary Morton.

The meeting of the directors of the Texas Coast Fair resulted in the elec-tion of Hon. George F. Mann of Gal-veston as president, Prof. F. W. Mally veston as president, Prof. F. W. Mally of Hulen, secretary, and J. Lobit of Galveston treasurer

The father and brother of Mrs. J. D. aulkner of Groesbeck followed her to Corsicana, where she met George E. Wake and went to a room with him. Wake is dead and one of the Thompsons severely wounded.

Comptroller Finley says that the report that he had granted a license for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove con-test is untrue, and he instructs the collector of Dallas county to refuse money proffered for that purpose.

VETERINARY.

In connection wit, this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has se-cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-kins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to side on her formation 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 desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All othe inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn,

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

examine our machine.

St. Louts.



Kansas City Mo.

Chicago.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,

Yearlings, \$6.00@8.00. Milch cows, \$20,00@40.00. Choice corn fed hogs, \$4.25@4.35. Common to fair hogs, \$4.00. Mast feed hogs, \$3.50@4.00. Stock, hogs, \$3.75@4.00. All classes of good fat cattle and all kinds of hogs find ready sale.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, June 29, 1895. There is no material change in the beef cattle market. The receipts are beer cattle market. The receipts are liberal and beeves, cows and heifers are in fair supply. Values are weak, and poor rough old stock is slow sale. Calves and yearlings continue to rule fairly active and quotations for the better qualities are well main-tained. Hogs dull and weak. There is no inquiry for sheep. The comply con-tinues large and sales are hard to effect, quotations are unreliable. CATTLE. Good smooth fat fed beeves per 1b.

gross, 3 3-4@4 1-4c. Fair fat ted beeves per 1b. gross,

B@3 1-4c. Good fat grass beeves per lb. gross, B 1-4@3 1-2c.

Fair fat grass beeves per 1b. gross,

2 1-2@3c. Thin and rough old beeves per Ib.

gross, 1 3-4@2 1-2c. Good fat cows and helfers per lb. gross, 3 1-4@3 1-2c.

Fair fat cows, per 1b. gross, 2 1-4@ Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00

(010.00. Bulls, per ID: gross, 1 1-2(02 1-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$8.50(010.00. Fair fat calves, each, \$6.50(07.50. Thin calves, each, \$4.50(05.50. Good fat yearlings per ID. gross, 2 3-4 @10.00.

@3 1-4c. Fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.00@8.50. Thin yearlings, \$5.00@6.00. Good milch cows, \$25.00@30.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00. Springers, \$15,00@22.5. HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per lb. gross, 4 1-2@

4 3-4c. Common to fair per ID. gross, 3 1-2@ 4 1-4c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00@2.50. Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.75. ALBERT MON COMERY & CO., Limited.

ALBERT MON TOMERY & CO., Limited. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO JUP 3. The cattle supply was quite small and the been lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most lately that if was an easy matter to obtain an advance of 100015 ceats on most obtain an advance of 000 per 1000 pounds on prices paid a year ago. Stockers and feeders sold slowly, with sales chiefly at \$1.500.00 Cows and heifers were in ac-tive demand and good lots shared in the davance. Sales were at \$1.50075.50 in most instances, the built going at \$2.00 and up-wards, with fancy heifers selling at \$4.000 4.40. Buils sold at \$2.0003.50 and veal caives wore in ample supply and good demand once more at \$2.2505.40 for inferior to chole grades. About 1500 Texas cattle were re-erized, making 7150 marketed during the first half of the week. With a lively de-mand, prices advanced 10016c, the most notsevorthy sale consisting of 12 cars, aver-and. They head and the hogs left over from priors the advance in railroad rates, an-noned for next Moday. Hence, the of-ferings were mostly sold early in the day, and prices scored another advance of 50.51.5 to be head and the hogs left over from priors the advance in railroad rates, an-noned for next Moday. Hence, the of-ferings were mostly sold early in the day, and prices scored another advance of 54.7505.15 inted lots, \$4.7505.16, and pigs largely at \$4.0004.65. Sales of hogs were principally at an extreme range of \$4.7505.05 for head, dit san extreme range of \$4.7505.05 for head, dit san extreme range of \$4.7505.05 for head, and trade was cere principally at an extreme range of \$4.7505.05 for head, east sales of hog

Hight. Bheep-About 11,000 head were received to-day, and trade was active at an advance of 10c in good grades, which was not very numerous. Inferior to good fat sheep sold at \$1.30@3.65; sales consisted largely of

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. CHICAGO, July 3. Trade was dull today because of the holi-day tomorrow and a lack of outside specula-tive investments. Wheat was weak and about 5-8c lower. The main source of the weakness was in the Northwest, where the weakness was of the most favorable character for the wheat outside of thet feature weather was of the most favorable character for the wheat plant. Outside of that feature of the situation the news of the day was more bullish than before. Chicago and Northwestern receipts were light while ex-ports of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports were heavy in comparison with the average of the last ten days, the total amounting to the equivalent of 420,000 bushels, 231,000 of which was in the shape of wheat. The corn market had some specials, but on the whole ruled firm. About forty boat loads were reported sold at the seaboard which means the shipment of that quantity from here.

from here.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, Mo. July 3.—Catle—Re-celpts, 2000; shipments, 1700. Market strong to 10c higher. Texas steers, \$2.10@4.65; Texas cows, \$1.75@3.00; beef steers, \$2.25@5.40; native cows, \$2.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.00; bulls, \$7.90@3.90; Hogs—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 22.000. Market strong to 10c higher. Bulk of sales, \$1.65; packers, \$1.60@4.95; mixed, \$4.50@ 4.80; lights, \$4.50@4.80; yorkers, \$4.65@4.75; pigs, \$4.10@4.40; Sheep—Receipts, 5000; shipments, none. Market staady.

Sheep-Receipts, 5000; shipments, none. Market steady.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

and included 7400 American: Recerpts, 13,000 bales, including 800 American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady at the advance. American middling. L. M. C., July, 3 46-64d; July-August, 3 46-64d; August-September, 3 48-64d; September-October, 3 49-64d; October-November, 3 50-64d; November-December, 3 51-64d; December-Jau uary, 3 52-64d; January-February, 3 53-64d; February-March, 3 54-64@3 55-64d; March-April, 3 56-64d.

April, 3 56-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were 1800 bales new dockets and 1200 old dockets.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, La., July 3. --Cotton-Steady, Middling, 7 13-16c; sales, 798; spinners, 797 stock, 208,739. Total today: Net receipts, 198; exports to Great Britain, 564; to the conti-nent, 900; stock, 411,488.

Consolidated: Net receipts, 2891; exports to Great Britain, 7251; to France, 286; to the continent, 2709. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 7,-f91,555; exports to Great Britain, 3,394,651; to France, 771,142; to the continent, 2,392,352.

NEW YORK SPOT.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

from here. Good buying caused a net gain of 1-4c in oats, some good sized short lines was covered. Provisions were dull, but strong. July pork gained 10c; September, 2 1-2c; July lard, 5c; September, 2 1-2c. July ribs, 10c; September, 5c. Estimates for Thursday and Friday: Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 150; oats, 200 cars. Hogs, 21,000 head.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN. St. Louis, Mo., July 3. -Flour-Hardly any demand. Market heavy and declining. Pat-ents, 32.55@4.05; extra fancy, \$3.65@3.75; fancy, \$3.35@5.46; choice, \$3.10@3.20. Wheat-Continues unsettled and appears to be just trembling in the balance awaiting the movement of the new crop before taking a decided move. The inclination was down-ward today, especially for July, which closed with sellers 1c below yesterday's late b'1 while September was saleable 7.8c below what was asked at the close of yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 69 1-8c; July, 69 1-8c; Sep-tember, 70c bid. Corn-Still weak, September seling 3-8c lower early. The market recovered from its early weakness on reports of large ex-port sales at the seaboard. As sellers be-came scarce, the price advanced 3-4c and the close was near the top. No. 2 mixed, 4 5-8c bid; July, 42c bid; September, 44 1-8 Mathematical and the conservent of harge ex-ports. September selling off 1-4@3-8c, but utoned up under better, buying. A recov-ery of 1-2c took place, but did not hold, though the close was slightly better than yes-terday. Spot stronger, No. 2 cash, 25 1-4c bid; July, 23c asked; September, 27 -8c.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE. C

NEW ORLEANS FRODUCE. New Orleans, July 3.-Hog products, quiet; pork, 12 3-4c; lard, refined tierce, 4 5-8@ i 7-8c; boxed meats, dry sait shoulders, 5c; sides, 6 3-8c; bacon sides, 7 1-8c; hams, choice sugar cured, 9 1-4@9 3-4c. Coffee-Steady; Rio, ordinary to fair, 17 1-4

1-2c. jour dull; extra fancy, \$3.85@3.90; patents,

Flour dull; extra rancy, \$3.50(3.30); patents, \$4.10(04.20). Corn caster; No. 2 sacked and mixed and white, 53c; yellow, 54(055c). Oats dull and lower; No. 2 sacked, 31 1-2

@32c.

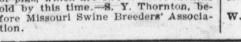
Ø\$2c.
Sugar quiet; open kettle, fair to prime, 2 3-4
Ø3c; common to good common, 3 3-8@3 1-2c; centrifugal, off white, 3 13-16c; granulated white, 3 9-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-2c; prime yellow clarified, 3 7-16c; off yellow clarified, 3 3-8c; seconds, 2@3 3-16c.
Molasses steady; centrifugal, good prime, 10@11c; good fair to prime, 6@7c; good common to fair, 5c; inferior to common, 3@4c.

mon to fair, 5c; inferior to common, 3@4c. BRADSTREET WHEAT REPORT. New York, July 3.-Bradstreet says: There were 12,000,000 bushels of wheat arriving in Europe last week and ten million bushels fresh shipments for Europe, pointing to about two million bushels decrease in wheat afloat for Europe, This is assertained by our cable news advices and may be relied on. Grain exchange outgivings yesterday report-ed a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat afloat for Europe last week. Bradstreet's exclusive cable report of wheat available in Australia shows there were \$,800,000 bushels held there on July 1, 1895, against 7,800,000 bushels one year ago and 4,900,000 bushels two years ago. American, Canadian, European afloat for Europe and Australian wheat steeks are reported to be 18,000,000, about 12 per cent less than one year ago.

year ago.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN. Liverpool, July 3. — Wheat.—Spot quiet; de-mand poor. No. 2 red, winter, 5s 4 1-2d; No. 2 red, spring, 5s 10d; No. 1 hard, Mani-toba, 5s 10d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d. Futures quiet and unchanged to 1-4d low-er. July, 5s 4d; August, 5s 4 1-2d; Septem-ber, 5s 5 1-4d; October, 5s 5 2-4d; November, 5s 6 1-2d; December, 5s 7d. Corn-Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 3d. Futures quiet and 1-2022-4d lower, July

48 3d, Futures quiet and 1-2@2-4d lower: July, 48 2d; August, 4s 1 3-4d; September, 4s 2 1-4d; October, 4s 2 2-4d; November, 4s 3-4d; De-cember, 4s 3 1-2d. Flour dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.



tion.



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tock Landing.



THE PANHANDLE.

Edited by A. R. Rankin, manager branch Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Rankin is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising, and generally represent the Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him at Amarillo.

The most successful method of irrigating a garden that we have seen in the Panhandle is one that was demonstrated to us by Mr. G. Lee of Endee, N. M., a well-known farmer and stock-man, who has also had years of experience as an irrigationist in Colorado and New Mexico.

For the purpose of illustration we will take a plat of ground 72x50 feet divided into twenty beds about 10x12 feet, the balance of the space being utilized for laterals and paths. These beds are quite small, but with the lim-ited supply of water which most Panhandle people have, this is an advant-age. The ground should be plowed deep and harrowed well before the sun dries the clods too hard to be pul-verized, which it will do in this country in a day or too. Then lay off the ground thus:

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als on an embankment or levee, which must be thrown up eight or ten inches higher than the beds and should be about two feet wide. Entirely surrounding each bed the earth should also be thrown up in a similar levece but not necessarily so high as on the side where the lateral runs. These serve the double purpose of paths and levees. It will be observed the beds are laid

off in two principal divisions, with a lateral running down the middle of each, so that water can be turned on bed desired. In this way only a any small head of water is required as it s necessary to flood but one bed at a time. Of course the ground must be laid off with a view of bringing the water onto the garden from the highest point. The water can then be turn-ed on the first bed until it is well flood-

date about 300,000 pounds have been date about 300,000 pounds have been received here in all. It is expected it will begin coming in again in large quantities in a few days. It is bring-ing as high as 7 cents. The basis on ing as high as 7 cents. The basis on which the buyers figure is 28 cents, and whatever the wool scours is deducted, which leaves from 5 1-2 to 7c.

There never was a time when thor-oughbred and high grade stock was in such demand in the Panhandle as this year. Early in the spring two car loads of high grade buils were brought to Amarillo and disposed of by one of our leading commission men, and later he shipped in a car load of thorough-bred Herefords, which went rapidly. A breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns A breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Herefords of Swisher county told us not long since that he could have sold twenty more Hereford bulls if he had had them. The J. Å. ranch, owned by Mrs. Adair, which has a high grade of Herefords, have sold this year 300 one and two-year-old bulls at \$25, and it is said Charles Goodnight, who also had a large num-ber has dignosed of all of his. ber, has disposed of all of his.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

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

We also have buyers for a few large

herds of mixed stock cattle. We do not handle stock cattle or young steers in lots less than 400, or feeders in lots of less than 200 head. We invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

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

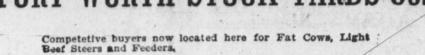
TO BOSTON, MASS., AND RETURN.

One Fare for the Round Trip July 3, 4, 5 and 6.

On account of the fourteenth inter-national convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the National Young People's Christian Union, to be held at Boston, Mass., July 10 to 14, 1895, the Texas and Pa-cific railway will place on sale July. 3, , 5 and 6 tickets to Boston, Mass., and return at rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for the round trip, with final limit for return August 5. Exchange orders will be drawn on Mis-sissippi river gateways—New Orleans, Shreveport, Memphis and St. Louis— on the dates named, with final limit August 5. Tickets east of these gateways, however, will be limited to July 24 for return, with privilege of extending the final limit to August 3, by de-positing the return portion of ticket with joint agent of the terminal lines at Boston. If you do not wish to attend this

convention, why not take advantage of this low rate and visit friends or relatives in the East or enjoy yourselves in the mountains or at the seashore or a short time?

For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agent. GASTON MESLIER,



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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

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

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

W E. SKINNER,

General Manager.

G. W. SIMPSON,

President

STOCK YARDS. UNION

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. The centre of the business system, from which the food products and man-ufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the great-est horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, * ere are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the count ry. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTE EN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by bullar sources to the stock provers and shippers continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick mar-

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

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
655 pm	7 45 a m	LvAr	8 05	nm	8 55	a m
200 pm	7 50 a m	Ly HillsboroAr	8 00	n m	12 05	nm
910 pm	10 05 a m	LvAr	5 50	nm	6 35	a m
202 am	100 pm	Lv	2 55	p m	3 95	a m
905 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30	n m	7 05	am
1 08 pm	I1 25 a m	Ly. Plano Ar	4 30	n m	5 03	a m
245 am	12 58 pm	Lv. Ar Lv. Greenville. Ar	2.52	nm	3 27	am
	11 05 a m	LvAr	4 45	n m		
115 am	155 pm	LyAr	1 55	n m	2 50	8 m
335 a m	435 pm	LvMount PleasantAr	11 20	am	12 05	am
650 am	7 35 pm	Lv	8 15	am	9 05	nm
	415 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	am	0.00	P
018 a m	10 50 pm	LvAr	4 59	am	5 35	nm
120 pm	1 35 a m	LvPine BluffAr	2 12	a m	2 35	nm
5 35 pm	5 35 a m	ArFair OaksLv	10 25	n m	10 30	8 m
845 pm	8 45 a m	ArLv	7 00	n m	7 40	am

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change. The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good

share of your patronage to the old states

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

"SUNSET ROUT

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,

New Orleans and San Antonio.

Galveston and San Antonio.

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

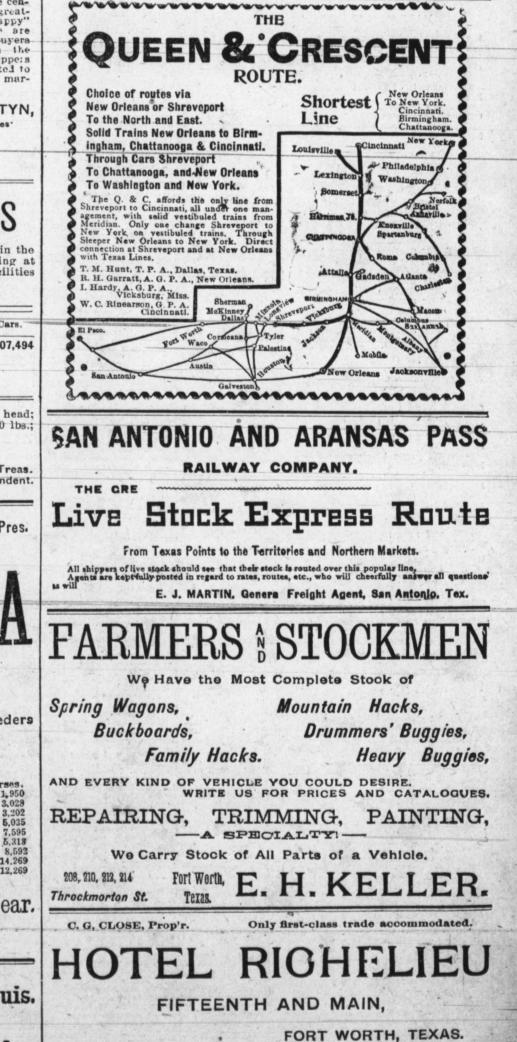
San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

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

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



ed when it should be shut off there and turned on the second, and so on until the ten beds of the first division are all flooded, when the water should be turned over into the lateral of the second division and those beds irrigated in the same manner. Now the success of this method de-

Now the success of this method de-pends principally on the way the levees and laterals are made. It must be borne in mind that in order to get the water on the beds the eastern plan of making the beds high and the paths low must be reversed and the water conducted to the beds on a higher level. To do this the two principal levees on which the laterals are must be broad—about two feet wide—and

be broad—about two feet wide—and should be a little higher at the head than at the lower end. Considerable work is required to throw up the embankments, but one is abundantly repaid before the sea-son is over for making them well, and to one who has recurrent. to one who has never seen the results, of irrigation it is surprising how much can be raised on each one of these little beds.

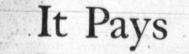
In making the levees one should always rake the earth from the center of the beds to the sides, keeping the bed

ways rake the earth from the center the beds to the sides, keeping the bed as level as possible so that a small depth of water will entirely flood it. After this is completed the water should be turned on and the ground thoroughly soaked before the seed is planted. This, in early spring, warms the ground, because water is a conduc-tor of heat as well as cold, and the bright sunshine will warm damp ground to a greater depth than it will er these subscribers. ACHANCE -Lometa, June 15, 1895. Editor Journal: Inclosed I hand you express order for \$3 for three subscribers to your paper with their addresses. I see you are offering a watch for three sub-scribers, which you will please send me on receipt of this. I am a little boy 12 years old and have worked to get these subscribers. ROSMAN WEEMS.

After thus being thoroughly soaked, it should be left a couple of days be-fore planting the seed, and after planting it should again be irrigated, using due care when turning the water on not to have too great a volume, otherwise it will wash the seed out as well as ruin your levees. Water for irrigating should not be used direct from a well if it can be avoided. It should first pass into a reservoir or tank where its tempera-ture could be modified some, and the irrigating should always be done in the evening, otherwise the hot sun will injure the plants and bake the surface of the soil if it is of an adobe or clay mature. In case the soil bakes too easily the water can be applied through furrows between the rows instead of flooding. In either case, however, there should be a liberal use of the bake flooding. In either case, however, there should be a liberal use of the hoe.

There is some talk in Amarillo of organizing a fair association, which would pay special attention to stock exhibits with a view of inducing Northern breeders to exhibit their stock here. Amarillo is a growing mar-ket for thoroughbred stock, and if the enterprise was properly managed we would andoubitedly have some fine ex-tibits each year. tibits each year.

Receipts of wooi at Amarillo have been very light during the past few days, owing to heavy rains throughout the Panhandle, making the roads in many places almost impassible. Up to



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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere - handy cans. Best oil for farm ma-chinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y. Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Dallas, Texas.

Every Day in the Year.

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

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

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

power are strictly first-class and "up to date."

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

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the u signed. J. C. McCABE, under-

G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

Any boy can do what this one has done and get a watch that is guaranteed to keep time. Write this office for a sample copy and get three of your friends to subscribe and we will take pleasure in sending you the watch, Address

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOUR-NAL. Fort Worth.

'Rock Island Route'' is now The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and ar-riving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, where the undersigned for folders The

mer, call on your hearest licket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Cars. Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has een actual headquarters for stockmen 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.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

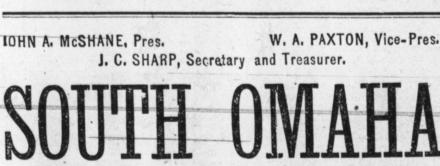
Are the most complete and commodious in the west and second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894 Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	959.646	2,050,784			107,494
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	409,965	468,616	45,730 503,116		

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

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



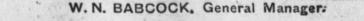
UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
1885	130,867	18,985	1,95
1886	390,187	40,195	3,02
1887	1.011,706	76,014	3,20
1888	1,283,600	158,503	5,03
1889	1,206,695	159,053	7,59
1890	1.673.314	156,185	5,31
1891	1.462,423	170,849	. 8,5
1892	1,705,687	185,457	14.2
1893	1,435,271	242,581	12,2
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We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

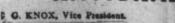






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CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,



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

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

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