# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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### THE FARM.

MILO-MAIZE. To the Farmers' Institute of Runnels

County Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-Mr. Mr. Chairman, Daties and Gente-men: I have been requested by your programme committee to prepare and read an article today on milo-maize; including the preparation of the soil, planting of the seed, cultivation, har-

vesting, etc., etc. The subject is an important one, and it is easy to understand why it is sel-ected for this occasion, but just why the committee did not make a wiser assignment will doubtless remain a mys-tery for ages; and while I keenly feel my inability to do the subject justice, I will proceed to give such information as I may have at my command, trust-ing that whatever shortcomings that may be developed will be obscured by our superior generosity. Milo maize and its culture is doubt-

less as old as the hills, but with us is comparatively a new thing, in fact not year or two ago was it introduced here from Kansas; and every tendency points to the conclusion that the full measure of its usefulness as a feedstuff, and its superiority over other species of grain, is, as yet, but slightly developed; and that much remains to be drawn out by constant and careful experiments.

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

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL should receive due attention, and this rule applies no less to milo maize than to any other crop serial. However, we are free to admit that this important feature seldom receives the attention that it should have, hence so many partial failures.

The first thing that should be done is to turn the soil close and deep in the fall or early winter, in order that what-ever seasons that may fall, and the cold weather may thoroughly pulverize the land and put it in mellow condi-

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

### PLANTING SEASON.

which should be done about the first of April, but may be done at any time tween the first of March and the last of June., In this, however, opinions of those who have tried it, differ largely, as the kind of soil, its former treatand preparation, make a very material difference in milo maize de velopment, none of which are usually considered by those differing in their opinion as to the proper time to plant milo maize. The next question that naturally presents itself is

HOW TO PLANT milo maize. This depends largely on what disposition one wants to make of the crop. If you desire to raise large

never despair of making a milo maize crop. As an all round food product milo maize has no superior, and but few equals As has been thoroughly days. ""of the condition of the farmers of "Persos?"

As an all round food product milo maize has no superior, and but few equals. As has been thoroughly dem-onstrated by ample and satisfactory tests with the four leading food pro-ducts of the world all manufactured from Milo maize, viz., flour, meal, bran and chops, samples of which, as well as the natural grain are hereby exas the natural grain, are hereby ex-hibited for your inspection, proves con-clusively that each of them, possibly with the exception of the flour, stands without a peer in any other crop ser-

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

Taken alone the milo maize flour bread has not yet been made to rise satisfactorily, but when mixed with an wheat, in proportion to one of wheat flour to three of milo maize flour it rises splendidly and makes a blscuit nat would tempt the palate of a king; besides it is highly nutritious and Again, remember that milo maize

flour has had but a meager test in this essential particular, and when thor-oughly understood will no doubt come squarely to the front, just as has been

The meal, as you will notice, pre-ents a splendid appearance, and is excelled in that particular only by its superior eating quality. It is far perior to corn meal as a bread, in fact stands about half way between corn and flour bread. If you ever thorough-ly mixed corn meal and flour, half and half, and made the mixture into bread. you possibly can draw a faint idea as to the quality of the milo maize bread, save and except possibly in the throat scratching properties of the corn bread. The milo maize bran has been tested sufficiently to place it on equal footing with wheat bran in every essential particular; in fact when it can be gotten it is taken in preference to the wheat bran, as it is claimed by those who have made the test, that milo maize bran will produce more milk and but-

than on wheat bran. Milo maize chops, made by running milo maize through the mill and crush-ing it, is pronounced by experts as beng excellent beef fattening product. The test made by Mr. George Bond of San Angelo, proves conclusively and to the satisfaction of Mr. Bond and his friends that crushed milo maize or chops is superior to cotton seed meal or corn to put fat on beef or cattle. When you can put two hundred and sixty days, as was done in this test, besides

er, and stock will fatten better on it

raises the whole carcass from a three cent to a five cent basis, there is bound to be merit in the feed that produced it. For the benefit of those who have not figured this out to know just what this means in the way of profits I will put it in this wise. Take a heef steer that weighs one thousand pounds at the time he is placed in the fattening pens, at three cents per pound would worth \$30.00. At the expiration days you have fed him about \$8 sixty worth of feedstuff, cost of attention, say \$2:00, which makes the beef beef cost you when fat and ready for mar-ket, about \$40. Now, the beef weighs ket, about \$40. Now, the beef weighs 1260 pounds, which at five cents per ound is worth \$63, a clear profit \$23. Now, multiply that by the number of head usually fattened by stockmen throughout the country and you will readily understand why it is they are so enthusiastic in the praise of milo maize.

Texas?

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

"What are the objects and aims of the Farmers' congress of which you are president?" was next asked him. 'Its aim is to bring about a better understanding between farmers and stock raisers and all other classes," he answered positively: "Its mission will be to teach the farmer and the merchant and the commission man and the railroad man and the manufac-turer that their interests are one-that each is necessary to the other, and

that the more prosperous is the farmer the more prosperous may be the other. I am the friend of railroads, factories and especially packeries." "Is this congress to be any kind of

order? "No, sir. It is not an order and it is "No, sir, it is not an order and it is not in any sense a legislativebody. It is strictly and purely for consultation and advisory purposes. It has no po-litical leading strings. When it be-becomes a political organization you will please excuse me. We desire to being the action the action threal intellibring together the agricultural intelli-gence of Texas for practical purposes. We have now many of the most prac-tical farmers in the statee and also a number of the best and most conserva-tive business . All friends of Texas are invited to become members of

the congress. It is friendly to all in-dustrial enterprise that will benefit the state, from the bootblack stand to the millionaire factory. It is educational in its broadest sense and should be-come the soul and spirit of all agricultural and industrial organizations.

From all that he said President Carraway is evidently most sanguine of success in his pet enterprise, and one would judge that he has in his vocabulary no such word as fail. "I am 56 years old," he said, "and

have been in the Lone Star State thirty-six years. I was born on the old Davy Crockett farm in Glbson old Davy Crockett farm in Gibson county, Tennessee, half way between Trenton and Troy. I thing I may say with a degree of propriety that I have beeen somewhat successful as a farmer.

Deeen somewhat successful as a farmer. I have a good farm in the Brazos bot-tom on which I am raising good crops of cotton and corn. I am not an old man by any means, but I have spen. man by any means, but I have spent a good many years waging a relent-less war on sunflowers, cockle burrs, Johnson grass and political demagog-ues. I have had fairly good success

with the flowers, burrs and grass." In a further talk it was evident that Mr. Carraway deplores all efforts at encouraging cultivation of class pre-judice and most heartily denounces it, Denounces it, whether in the Democratic, Republi-can, populist or Prohibition party Having seen life first on the old Crock-ett homestead he, like old Davy, came and continues right along in some other of the pioneer soldier's way. When he knows he is right he is not afraid to "go ahead." He knows he is right when he advises his agricultural to add to read agricultural and stock friends to read agricultural and stock journals as well as conservative and re-liable daily papers. "Wherever I go," he declared, "I say hurrah for the

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

GROWING ONIONS IN TEXAS. The growing of onlons as a commer-cial crop has never, until the last few years, been attempted in this (central) part of Texas, and the business is still in its infancy. I see inquiries very often in our agricultural journals as to the manner of planting, cultivation, etc., and to add my mite to that which has been given by others through the columns of Texas farm papers this paper is written.

By way of beginning I would say to those who have never attempted rais-ing this fragrant, yet toothsome bulb, togo slow. There is a "whole lot" to be learned that no one can tell you in a newspaper article or a book. If you are not certain of a ready market, go slow. If you expect to get rich in a short time and with little work go into some other branch of farming.

In the first place you must have suit-able land. Not too stiff and heavy, well drained, as nearly free of seeds of grass and weeds as possible and with no trash, sticks, cobs nor clods. Commence in the fall by giving your patch plenty of cow-pen or sheep manure, and break it at least three times before Christmas and harrow and drag each time. Use an eight-inch turning plow and begin in the center of your land to break so as to leave as few dead furrows and as few trampled corners as posible. Get your ground as level and smooth as plank drag, that every gardner has or ought to have, can make it. Try to leave not a horse track nor your own track in it. About the middle of January if the ground is in

To make the beds I use a one horse or pony turning plow, and draw a fur-row the longest way of the patch, eyery eighteen or twenty inches until the patch is all laid off. I prefer the rows twenty inches as it gives more room

for you to walk in hoeing the crop. After your ground is laid off t take your plank drag and with but little, if any weight on it, drag it lengthwise of your rows or beds so as to level the tops of the ridges between the furrows you made, for on these beds your set is to be planted. If you have your is to be planted. If you have your beds straight as they should be take your planter, almost any of the garden planters are good, (I use Plant Jr.) and plant your seed in the center of each bed, and try to have them about half an inch deep, not deeper than one inch. Set your planter to plant about five pounds of seed per acre; less might do, but be certain to put in enough. If. you have a planter be certain to have he packer wheel on so as to pack the dirt on the seed. If you plant by hand cover and tramp the dirt over the seed. In about two weeks, if there is a good season and the weather warm, your tiny little plants will stick their backs up through the soil, Stirring

FALL SOWING.

TRANSPLANTING.

ENEMIES.

gardens is fond of young onions too.

YIELD PER ACRE.

transplanted onions.

think \$75 would cover

onions is to begin in a small way

the soil among your onions cannot be too soon after they get up. Don't draw the dirt to them; stir it, stir it. Do not plow your onions with a horse if you can avoid it; plow with the garden plow and use the hoe." If the weeds come up in the drill, the only weeds come up in the drill, the only way is to get humbly down on your knees and with your fingers or hand weeder get them out. Weeds and onions will not grow together only on a limited scale, and weeds outsealed the onions. Before they get as large ik, a watsoi Texas began not only to gather up as a lead pencil thin them out to not over three and a half or four inches edlings and to propagate them by budding and grafting, but they also began to originate by planting the seed of some of the best seedling varapart. Keep up this cultivation as long as you have weeds coming, or until the tops cover the ground. ieties in order to obtain varieties suit-As soon as the neck begins to get ed to their several localities. soft and the tops to fall over, you can P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga., has begin to pull the earliest and put probably put the impress of his indithem on the market. iduality more strongly upon Southern I always pull them and throw about norticulture than any other man. Befour rows together, laying the tops all ginning thirty-seven years ago he has by much research and costly experithe same way and not heaping them Spread them out thinly and let them ent made possible the present rapidly lie for three or four days in the sun leveloping period of progress. As to best method of keeping to cure.

ed in to this society by August 1, 1896. The all absorbing theme at this meet-ing was the annual fall fair and flow-er show of this society, to be held Oc-table. and collected new seedling varieties in tober 17 and 18.

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

A neat premium list and program has been printed in pamphlet form, announcing liberal premiums offered by the business people of Sherman and Grayson county for the products of the farm, orchard, garden, conserv-atory, the household and of the fine arts, such as needlework, painting,

etc. Besides the horticultural displays trade displays will be made by the leading, business houses in Sherman, in the spacious octagonal pavilion, which at night will be lighted with electric-ity. A leading feature will be the dec-orated carriage parade from the city through the principal streets and out to the pavilion on the morning of Oc-tober 17. The carriages will be handsomely decorated with flowers, and will be preceded with a floral car bearing the Queen of Flowers with her suite of twelve young ladies, appro-priately clai. The program provides addresses by the leading horticulturists of the state, music, cadet drill and other entertainments during the day and two grand concerts on the evenings of both days. The prime objects of the society are first to promote the cause of horticulture and floriculture with all their beautifying, refining and healthful influences; and second, to get together a fund looking to the estabshment of a city floral park. JOHN S. KERR.

SOUTHERN HORTICULTURE. Following is the text of Dr. A. M. tayland's well written paper on Southern Horticulture" as read before tayland's the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Bowie:

President and Members of the State Horticultural Society: In submitting the following report of the general fruit committee for the consideration of the nembers of the State Horticultural Solety the writer linds cause for congratulation in the decided progress made in ne evolution of a distinctly Southern

norticulture. Your committee, charged with gathering material out of which to con-struct a catalogue of fruits adapted to The climatic conditions of our great state, have been surprised to find so large a proportion of the fruits successfully grown are of Southern origin. The conviction has been growing in the minds of our most intelligent nurserymen and fruit growers that we would be forced to cut loose from vareties originating North; quit planting Northern grown trees.

Along these lines our wideawake nur-serymen have been steadily advancing for more than twenty years. In the beginning of this period of development there was perhaps no well de-fined policy, finding many varieties of all kinds of fruits purchased of North-ern and Eastern nurseries did not succeed in our Southern climate, they be-gan to eliminate from their catalogues such as were failures, and to fill up these vacancies, the search for new seedlings of local celebrity was begun, cess until a Berckmans in Georgia, an

each department of pomology until he has finally obtained a collection of adapted fruits that he can confidently ecommend to our people. Thus wholly unknown to each other, one in the southeast, the other in the

southwest, they are working out the same pro Only a few years later, in 1860, some thirty-five years ago, Wm. Watson founded Rosedale nurseries near Bren-

ham, in tihs state. He has been mov-ing on lines parallel to those on which Berchmans and Onderdonk have been tarveling toward a development of a special Southern horticulture. Following this historic chain of events we find another capable, earn-

est and progressive worker entering the field at Paris, Tex., in the person of Dr. W. W. Stell, founder of Paris nurseries. At the close of our interne-clue strife he, with a keen insight, saw the wants of our impoverished South-ern people, and projected a nursery nursery business to supply them with Southern grown trees, originated here and so adapted to our climate and soil; and so quite a number of new varieties were brought out while he was con-

were brought out while he was con-ducting the Paris nurseries. A few years later T. V. Munson be-gan to develop the Denison nurseries, and he also very soon saw the need of developing a special Southern list of fruits. As a result of his pains-taking methods he has a list of fruits almost as largely made up of fruits of Southern origin as the catalogue of Mr. Berckmans, Quite half of f. is list of apples and peaches are Southern of apples and peaches are Southern stock; and a larger proportion of his list of grapes than of any other cata-

logue we know are Southern creations. To Prof. Munson's foresight and scientific hybridization of native Southern varieties we are indebted for a, new race of grapes to the manner born; grapes that bear the vicissitudes of our climate and give us what we have long needed, a list of grapes that will raise Southern viticulture to a higher plane than it has ever before occu-pled. Under the lead of these veterans of Southern horticulture we may reach grander results than we have

ever dreamed of. And now we are come to that period of our history it would seem when we should take organized action. The trend of events seems to decidedly indicate such a course. We witness two of the youngest and most proindicate such a course. We witness two of the youngest and most pro-gressive Southern horicultural socie-ties working toward the same goal. We refer to Florida and Texas, that are

arranging for a joint session in 1896. Both societies are preparing to publish catalogues of the fruits of their respec-tive states tive states. It is expected that other state societies will send delegates to our joint session, and perhaps unite in forming a Southern horticultural society, and then will come a Southern horticulture

that will cover our beautiful South-land from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rio Grande with a wealth of floral the Rio Grande with a wealth of floral beauty and a fruitage surpassing the golden apples of Hesperides in beauty of form and exquisiteness of flavor. When kissed by Southern suns the nectar of the gods, distilled in nature's alembic, becomes a delight of all lands.

### THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe rallway, through its passenger depart-ment, is doing much to advance the estern stites confe and have sent out notices to all the papers in Texas with which they have advertising contracts, together with a letter to the editors, asking their cooperation in making special mention of the meeting. The following is the circular: "The Western states conference to convene at Topeka, Kan., October 1, 2 and 3, 1895, is of special importance to Texas. Hon. E. N. Morrill, governor of Kansas, at the request of Hon. C. A. Culberson, governor of Texas, has issued an official call for a Western states conference to meet in Topeka, Kan., October 1, 2 and 3, 1895. The object of this conference is to unite the West and South in a movement toward organizing direct trade rela-tions through the gulf ports with neighboringscountries on the south and all foreign nations. This movement means that the products of the great West will cross Texas soil en route to deep water, instead of going over the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard. "To hasten the culmination of this great work, it has been suggested that an inter-American exposition be held at Galveston in honor of the completion of the jetties and the securing of water sufficiently deep to the largest ccean going vessels. We wish to show what we have to sell and find out what we can buy to the best advantage from our southern neighbors; and it is generally conceded that the proposed exposition will settle the question. The Western states confer-ence and the general government will join in this work, and Texas should certainly lead the procession. "Governor Culberson has appointed the delegates at large and from eac congresional district. Every mayor in Texas, as well as every president of a chamber of commerce, board of trade. or other commercial body, is made a lelegate with authority to appoint an

### SWINE.

CURING BACON.

One great drawback to raising our One great drawback to raising our own meat in Texas is the uncertainty of the weather suitable for killing and preserving it. We have frequent speils of weather, cold enough, but seidom last long enough. I remember killing five or six thousand pounds a few years since when it was so cold it was di cult to get help on account of the extreme cold. The next day the tempera-ture had risen to 75 and remained so for ten days when I hauled every piece to the prairie. And I have lost more or less every year since till year before last, when I adopted a method that proved to be of great value. Some tell me they have no trouble in saving meat by taking the bone out. Well, it can be saved in that way, but it is just a fraction better than no meat. If I can't save meat except in that way I prefer making cotton and buying it. Now we may have cold enough weather when we kill, and for a week or more, but then a spell of a week or ten days warm enough to spoil it, and so we are full of anxiety till the meat is cured or spoiled.

The first year I tried my experiment proved to be one of the most trying seasons I have known in many years which put the method to the severest test.

I killed about the 20th of December, 1893, in as promising a spell as could be desired. This condition continued for three or four days, when the temperature rose to 75 degrees, and as high as 80 degrees, and so continued for four weeks, the thermometer playing be-tween 55 and 80 degrees. Most every-body that killed lost their meat. With the exception of two or three joints, which were a little soured, I saved it all in fine condition. I had about 3000 nounds pounds

My idea was to find a method to bridge over these warm spills without much cost, and adopted the following plan:

On the floor of my smokehouse I spread five or six inches of sawdust, and on this made a box of 1x12 plank, ches, the walls of the house answering for two sides of the outer box. The outside box is four inches higher than the inner one. The intervening space between the boxes is filled with sawdust level with top of inner box. A top of some kind is made that rests on the top of the inner box, extending over the saw-dust between. For conven-lence the top is made in two sections. In the center of the top a trap door is made fifteen or eighteen inches square. A top for this door is also made an inch or so larger than the door. In a convenient place a small hole is made in the top for the use of a thermome-ter, to which a string is attached and suspended in the hole when desired to ascertain temperature, and the hole closed by a small piece of plank. Around the outer edges of the box the meat is packed, leaving a space in the center large enough to set a good sized tub. Lay a couple of sticks across the top of the tub, and place fifty or a hun-

dred pounds of ice on the sticks over the tub. Put on the top, close the trap door, also the thermometer he cover the whole with four or ches of saw-dust. Fifty pounds will last nearly a week. One dollar and a quarter's worth of ice kept the temperature at an average of 55 degrees for five weeks. When the tem-perature was 80 degrees outside the ice kept it down to between fifty and sixty degrees inside. Near the towns where ice is manufactured the expense is trifling. But I think parties living ten or twelve miles in the country can afford to get it once a weel. The ice may not be needed at all, then it may be for one, two three or four weeks, but one should always be ready. I found no difficulty in keeping the temperature in the fifties, which will keep meat from spoiling. When you wish to put in more ice remove the saw-dust from the trap-door, lift the lid, dip the water from the tub, place the ice on the sticks, and cover up as before. When you wish to test the tempera-ture inside, open the thermometer hole. hang the thermometer by the string, close the opening and let it remain for fifteen or twenty minutes. . Last year I packed in my box about 4000 pounds and for a week had excel-lent weather. Then for twelve days the temperature rose and stood high up in the seventies, during which time I used 100 pounds of ice and never lost a piece, though some of the joints were from hogs that weighed over pounds, and I have sound ! ams yet. If the meat is cold when packed down as soon as the weather turns warm close the box and it will keep pretty cold for a week or ten .'ays. In the meantime use the thermometer, and when it rises near to sixty degrees W. Morris, Brenham, in Farm and Ranch.

eads and grain, it should be planted in rows checked about three and a half eek each way, two grains in a hill. But to provide against any possible defect in the stand, three or four seed can be planted in each hill and after stalk is a few inches high should be thinned out to the proper stand Some prefer to plant milo maize thick the drill, in order to reduce the size of the stalk, so that the stalk and all can be utilized in feeding beeves. Just how much advantage, if any, there is

to determine. While there may be no material difference in the quantity of the yield of grain in the two different methods of planting, yet there will be a very great difference in the quality of the grown, and likewise a very wide margin in its commercial value. The next thing of material importance in the raising of a milo maize

crop is its CULTIVATION.

which should be done carefully, judic-jously and on time, for it is in this way the very best results are obtained and without which failure to a greater less extent will naturally follow.

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

This should be followed again in about fifteen days with another thorough cultivation, but this time shallow next to the plant and deep towards middle

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

On any ordinary land this should complete the cultivation. Now comes the

HARVEST.

which is said to be the hardest and most tedious job in the whole business. This is accomplished just as you would corn, only, if done before the stem next to the head becomes dry and brittle, the heads have to be moved with a knife, as the stem at that stage is difficult to sever. The heads, when thoroughly dry and

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

The milo maize plant is a hummer when it comes to sucking, and all suck-ers should be allowed to remain on the stalk, as they seem to detract but little, if any, from the yield of the main stalk. They too, yield splendidly, not so much as the main stalk, usually, but they count up wonderfully in the aggregate.

The milo maize plant, it is said, will grow almost in any country, climate or soil, but it seems especially adapted to a dry climate. However, it requires

reasonable amount of seasons to ruarantee an extra yield. It is almost universally claimed that the milo maize plant will stand more

drouth than sorghum, revives quicker, and thrives better when a shower comes; in fact it is said when sorghum has wilted down by the drouth and hot winds that the milo maize, side by side with the sorghum, will look fresh and thrifty. However, should the weather become too hot, and the drouth continue too long, it too will droop some in the heat of the day; and in one or two instances it has been known to put on a rather dried up or parched ap-

A number of experiments have been made in Runnels and adjoining counties in fattening beeves, hogs, etc., on milo maize, and in each and every case the experiment has proven highly satisfactory; so much so that every ossible effort was made during the first quarter of this year to get as many acres as possible planted in this county this year, with the result that the acreage has run up into the thousands

Last fall and winter Mr. J. W. Pipkin who resides six miles south of Ballinger made an experiment with milo maize in fattening hogs, which, too, proved highly satisfactory; in fact Mr. Pipkin says that it is the equal of corn in every way as a hog fattener, besides the meat is as sweet and fine, and the lard as nice and white as that of hogs fattened on corn.

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

three food products, flour, meal and bran, mentioned elsewhere in this paper, were all made at one and the same grinding by Ballinger Milling company, on a three break improved Atlis roller flour mill, by selecting it at different cut-offs, and it yielded respectively about twenty pounds of flour about eighteen pounds each of meal and bran.

It is thought that a sepcial machine for the grinding of milo maize will eventually have to be made, in order to obtain the best possible results from its manufacture.

Milo maize makes a splendid lie hominy when prepared whole; and when ground into chops will make as fine oatmeal as one ever ate. The meal makes splendid mush, and the flour cannot be beaten when it comes to making pan cakes, etc., in fact each of these products can be made into a number of different dainty dishes that go a long way toward making life worth the living.

Milo maize is easily cultivated, no drouth can kill it, and no insect pest can effect it; the drouthy country is its home, and a God's send it is to all mankind; and to say that the people in this country are enthused over it is putting it mildly. J. T. BILLUPS.

TEXAS STATE FARMERS' CON-GRESS.

Farmer Carraway spent yesterday in town. In other words, Mr. L. J. Car-raway of Hood county has been makinging a little study of metropolitan life and mining in a business way with the business men of Fort Worth. A Gazette man met Mr. Carraway yesterday morning at the office of the Stock and Farm Journal and had a talk with him about current issues. The one thing in which he is supremely interested in the now Texas farmers' congress, of which he is presi-dent, and which holds its semi-annual meeting in Dallas on the 28th of Oc Mr. Carraway is a spare built man

pearance for weeks at a time under a dry and hot August sun, and when visited by a good rain, come out and make seemingly a full crop. And those who are most familiar with its won-derful ability to stand the drouth,

"My pet project now is to get a bet-ter understanding between the farm-ers and stock raisers and other lines of business," he said, "and I believe the Farmers' congress will help along this movement more than anything also movement more than anything We can then press forward for the erection of factories and the feeding of farm products to Texas raised live stock. He seeems a thoughtful and far

seeing man, and capable of doing great good for the agricultural interests of Texas.

SAVING SEED GRAIN.

I am as much a believer in pedigreed onions. Texas. My plan is to market them as fast as possible, for if an onion starts seed as I am in pedigreed stock, and I see no reason why a farmer cannot establish and maintain a superior strain of grain just as well as he can to rot, nothing will prevent it, and a of stock. The breeder of stock who would pay no attention to the mating know of. of his animals, and who once in two or three years would change his stock never attain to excellence and establish a superior herd. there is no other method by which at so small a cost we can increase the yield of our crops as by the care-ful selection of seed. This process is much easier with corn than with other grains, because, first, the proportion of seed is so small that a bushel of corn under favorable conditions will produc 500 bushels or more. And then it is easier to select ears of corn and the what you want. type desired than to select small grains By using Italian' varieties I have sometimes succeeded in making good All improvements must be the result of careful and persistent selection; and by this method we can establish almoney out of seed sown in October, but freezes will thin them out some most any type we desire. I was a seedman for over twenty years, and learned much of the methods by which seed, sown in the fall, and you have to pinch out the seed stem, and very new varieties are established. Once I found an ear of blood-red sweet ofter, it through the onion which injures it for corn, something I had never seen be-fore. I planted it where it could not mix, and half the produce was white the market. and the other half every shade of red from the deepest to a light pink. I kept on at this selecting, gradually filling breeding out the light color, and at the same time establishing the form of the size. Onion culture will succeed here.

ear and grain I desired, until, at the end of six or seven years, I had es tablished a fixed type and superior variety of sweet corn. Personally attend to the selection of your se f corn, fixing on a standard, and working up to it. Make the selection early in the fall, before there is a possibility of damage from cold, and cure thoroughly by fire heat. Always save more than you expect

to need, so that in case of loss by frost, cut-worm or any cause, you will have enough to replant with. It is well to use scales as you select, and weigh ears frequently, and occasionally shell an ear and weigh the cob. It is easy to establish a variety that will shell out five or more pounds to the bushel than ordinary corn. Pat said: "It is not the biggest calf that makes the and the scales will show best veal," that it is not the biggest ears that weigh the most. I have no doubt that in a few years of careful selection of

seed corn 20 per cent can be added to the yield by this alone, Ind at no Georgetown, Texas.

the yield by this alone, and at no cost but a little care and cultivation, and the exercise of good judgment. The selection and improvement of small grains must be done by thorough clean-THE GRAYSON COUNTY HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY. Sherman. Tex., Sept. 16.-Editor Jour-nal: The meeting of this society last ing, and by selecting you seed from the best portion of the field, and going Thursday evening, composed of over one hundred members, though princi-

thing.

through and cutting out the rye, chers, cockle, or any other obnoxious plant. pally for business, was delightfully in-terspersed with musical solos, reading I have made it a rule when I wished to test a new variety of small grain to and recitation by Misses Mamie Fied-ler and Lilly Cooper of the Sherman is more than enough, and if you decide that it is an improvement you will have enough seed to sow quite a field. You cannot form a safe judgment as to the merits of a new variety from one year's test to the merits of a new variety from one year's test. As conditions vary greatly, I would advise several years' test of a new variety before you dispavilion in Sherman. Mrs. Nash, lady principal of the Sherman institute, who is one of our charter members, and who is passionately fond of and card one that has given satisfaction. There is no doubt that by thought and care all of our grains can be im-proved, but too many farmers fail to give this, WALDO F. BROWN.

In Prairie Farmer.

In this last year's catalogue he tells there is no best method in "Our venture was considered a 18: hazardous experiment because every thing relating to Southern fruit culture was a problem which must be solved by practical tests. otten onion is about the worst thing

"There was little of horticultural ma-terial here to draw from, but from VARIETIES TO PLANT. My favorie is an Italian variety called Giant Red Rocca of Naples. They grow quick, are vigorous, attain what did exist we were satisfied that many fruits and plants from other tions of the world could be grown here to a large size, and no other onion is equal to them in eating qualities. with successful results. At large outlay of money and under great diffi-Yet they have their faults. They get out of shape sometimes, make They culties we began the formation of extensive collections of fruit and orna-mental trees. After the second year ullions and do not keep long. The Prizetaker comes next on my list, then Red Wethersfield, Mammoth White our test grounds contained unward of White varieties of fruits, 500 varieties of Tripoli, Yellow Danvers and Early Pearl. Out of this list you can get foreign and native grapes and more han 1000 varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs and roses.

These experimental collections have been annually enlarged with the ad-dition of new varieties of fruits and plants appearing in this and foreign ountries, and while these additio Areilcan varieties want to make have during some years been very numerous, still the number of varietie retained at this time is less than were leaves a dead stem running planted during 1857 and 1867, doubtful and undesirable sorts having gradually been eliminated.

Speaking of the apple he says: Sum-mer or early fall varieties or Northern This I do frequently in thinning, vacancies in the rows with those or European origin succeed equally as pulled cut. They seldom attain to much well as Southern seedlings, but the lat-I don't think Greiner's New ter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter.

In his catalogue of apples of seventy varieties. the cream of thirty-seven years' sifting, we find forty-four-nearly two-thirds — are of Southern I find what are termed "grub worms" the greatest trouble in growing onions. They commence on them early, eating the bottoms off, and after the bulbs are origin

fully grown they eat holes in them. The common cutworm found in the Of fifty-two varieties of peaches his list no less than thirty-two are Southern origin. These statements Grub worms are worse to destroy facts are eloquent indicies of the rapid progress we are making toward a Southern horticulture.

Now we are come to that period of our history that it would seem we I cannot say what the limit is, but I cannot say what the limit is, but I am very well satisfied with a yield of 250 bushels, yet I think I have/had small patches that would have yielded at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. As to cost of cultivation, with seed, I think \$75 would cover the whole ought to take organized action. looking toward which while Berckmans was thus engaged in Geor-gia in the laudable work of laying a foundation for Southern horticulture the whole there was another enthusiastic student of nature and lover of fruits and flow Prices range in our market from 2c per pound to 5c. They will pay well at 2c per pound if you can market 200 bushels, or even less, to the acre. My advice to those who have never planted ers in the far-away region of western Texas, who in a new country under took what Berckmans was doing for Georgia. This work he began at Mission Valley, more than forty years J. H. FAUBION.

ago. To give an idea of the vast amount of labor, time and treasure expended by these ploneers of Southern horti-culture we quote the following from culture we quote the following from one of Mr. Onderdonk's catalogues:

"For forty years the writer has been studying the questions which underlie the horticulture of southern Texas. At first he had scarcely a precedent to guide him. Little was then known of our horticultural resources."

"He would then suggest that Southern Texas was possessed of even re-spectable horticultural resources was For more than a third of a century the writer has done little else than study and experiment for the development of our horticulture. He has planted experimental vineyards containg all the varieties of grapes known to viticulture. He has planted orchards con-taining every class of fruit that seemed to hold out any reasonable hope of success. He has patiently waited for the tests of time to reveal the compara-tive value of varieties for one very particular climate. He has produced June of next year. "Plant Life in Texas," to be hand-

alternate if he is unable to attend. Each mayor is entitled to appoint an additional delegate for every ten, theusand inhabitants, or fraction thereof. in his city. "As the time of the convention is

near at hand it is especially rejucated that action be taken immediately, as this conference is of vital importance both General Passenger Agent W. S

Keenan and his chief clerk, Mr. E. Adams, are heartily in sympathy with the movement and believe that it will be a success. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is in hearty accord with the aims and purposes of the coming meeting as it means a great deal for all Texas. With trade relations es-tablished between this and forsign

countries, we will be direct exporters, and will reap the profits which now go in the pockets of Eastern brokers and speculators. FOR A CONFEDERATE MONU-

MENT.

The management of the state fair has, with its accustomed .iberality agreed to donate a considerable part

of the gate receipts on October 24, which has been designated in honor of the Daughters of the Confederacy to the monument fund of that association. That body has arranged a special program of unusual interst for the entertainment of its friends. General

Wade Hampton and Senator Daniel of Virginia have been invited to be present, and Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of Gen. A. P. Hill, will be a guest of the association. Mrs. L. L. Jester of Tyler, who is termed by her admirers a verifable nightingale. will admirers a veritable nightingale, will sing "Home, Sweet Home." The oc-casion by virture of its attractive features and because of its objects out to and no doubt will pack the fa grounds on October 24. Through the president of the Daug ters of the Confederacy, Miss Katic Cabell Currie, it is learned that it has

accumulated a sum sufficient, w with ing fair benefit to enably it to lay the corret stone of the Confiderate minument in the city park at Dallas in

CAUSE OF EATING PIGS.

A Farming World correspondent says: Sows at the time of farrowing are naturally in a high state of fever. and I have often found that the men in attendance forget to give them plentiful supply of fresh water. The young pig being a most succulent mor-sel, and the sow being a bit out of temsel, and the sow being a bit out of tem-per, she snaps one up, and finding it satisfying, repeats the experiment as often as necessary, and, perhaps, it neglected it becomes a habit. Twice when I have gone from home, leaving a new hand in charge, letters have reached me saying: "The young pigs have gone a missing and can't be reached me saying: "The y have gone a missing and found." I have wired band can't found." I have wired back, "Give the sow lots of cold, fresh water," and in each case it had the desired effect. I have told this to many friends in the same straits, and in most cases it has been effectual. The water must be both cold and fresh to tempt many sows. Of course, there are some really naturally bad-tempered sows that can-not be cured, but I am glad to say that with me they are very few and far be-tween. In most cases thirst is the cause, at least in the first instance.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

. One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones. Open September 18th to December

21st. 1895. Low rates via the Queen and Crescent route.

Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for printed matter, or call upon Q. and C. agents for full information.

GRAIN DRILLS AT A BARGAIN, RARE CHANCE.

We have some 8, 9 and 10 Hoe Buckeye Low Down Presser Wheel Grain Drills with chain attachment. These drills are new and in good condition and will be sold at less than wholesale

prices for cash. we also have a few Wood Beam Sandy Land Rock Island Plows, which we will sell at 25 per cent less than cost. Address EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO.,



### CATTLE

DEHORNING PRECAUTIONS. Common sense would indicate that animals should not be dehorned in very cold weather. If dehorning must be done in winter, a spell of mild weather should be selected. Mild winter weath-er is really better than summer, and is as good, if not better, than spring or fall. The wound made on grown animals is not trifling, and they are apt to take cold if the weather is very severe. It is best not to house animals too closely for two or three days after they are dehorned, as they are not so apt to strike their sore heads against objects in the open lot as in the shel-ters, and for a time they are awkward with their heads. It seems that the orns save an animal's head from many a bump by coming first in contact with the objects, and several days are re-quired to teach the animal to make allowance for its loss. After it gets accustomed to the changed conditions, its head gets no more hurts than before, just as a man soon learns to make allowance for a high hat that he is wearing. There is' some difference o opinion as to whether the wounds made dehorning should be anointed when there are no flies. I am clearly of the opinion that some dressing should be applied to exclude the air and dust. I can recommend a first application of ten parts of hog's lard, or beef tallow, to one part carbolic acid or turpentine. This should be applied warmed a little past the point of liquefaction. Imme-diately after, cover the wound with pine tar. Ordinarily this will le all the dressing needed. Treating the wounds with preparations which will afford absolute protection from the pests is necessary if the operation is performed during the fly season. In spect the animals each day at first, and be sure that the sores are bealing properly.-John M. Stahl .n American Agriculturist.

ENOUGH.

The new lease law has 'ow Leen in operation over a month, and a more generally damned instrument would be hard to find. The applicants for leases are not crowding the clerks in the "circumlocution bureau" any. And why?

Primarily, the lease price of 3 cents is just a little red cent too much. Secondly, the star chamber nature

of the "Lycurgus code" is rather more than the free and independent stockmen care to assume. No rian likes to get h-l and pay for it, too. it strikes the Eye Opener that the quick sales and small profit system would nelp the financial part of the landed affairs. Take the average nature of the ranges, and when you come to consider the vast amount of lands worthless, 2 cents seems to be only a rational sum to ask for the lands as they run. Of course,

as long as the average lawmaker of East Texas is allowed to make laws, and particularly as to rental prices, we can look for no .ellef, except of a providential nature, such as lightning drilling a hole where their bisins ought to be.

A pasture in East Texas of ten sec tions is a rarity. Here we all that almost a cow lot or a norse prodock. When the chattel mortgage legislature comes to pass upon the estimated revenues of our lands, it paralyzes him, and he wants to squeeze enough cut of the best payers on earth to run the administration.

A bill giving the commissioner jurisdiction to act upon the price of lands for lease would give us relief. Facts could be presented and then the present system of charging one price to keep the books straight would be done away Two cents is enough.-Midland with. Eye Opener.

BY THE POUND.

The following letter, written to the Standard Live Stock commission com-

consume, and every farmer who has a good crop of corn is natur-ally anxious to feed as much of it as possible to his own stock. In some parts of Nebraska where the yield is exceptionally large farmers are contracting to sell a portion of it to stock feeders at 12 to 13 cents a bushel, which are certainly extremely low prices. In fact, feeders regard it as much cheaper, all things considered, to buy corn rather than to raise it at such prices. Texas stockmen are going to feed a good many cattle on corn and cottonseed meal, and there are about 200,000 Texas cattle engaged so far by feeders in that state. Before long the North-western ranchmen will be looking around for Texas cattle to graze on the

wide ranges of Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, and it is a foregone con-Wyoming clusion that available material will be mighty scarce. Texas stockmen are generally höldng their half matured cattle with the purpose of fattening them properly, and the shipments from that state are falling away behind recent years. Dur-ing August only 19,522 cattle were yarded in the Texas division of the Chi-cago stock yards, as against 52,505 reelved in the corresponding month ast year. The receipts for the first ight months of the year were 212,794 head, as compared with 232,221 for the same time last year, large numbers having arrived up to the close of July. One feature of the demand for stock

that is very encouraging is the grow-This is particularly true of cattle, and there is also a marked improvement in the call for fine Merino and other yards superior breeds of sheep, as well as a better demand for fancy byceding hogs. Owners of fancy breeding stock are

idvertising more extensively than ever before, and their uniform testimony that orders are unusually large specially from the South and Middle West. Hereford and Shorthorn cattle are very popular, and there is a growing demand for fancy Polled Angus It seems a great plty that at a period

when there is such a real scarcity of native beef cattle so many stock raisers should sell their young calves for yeal instead of raising them until they are fit for beef. But for some reason a great many farmers are evidently dis-posed not to raise their calves, and while there has been a great shrinkage in the cattle receipts this year, Chicago ecived during the first eight months of this year 130,965 calves, against 704,-364 last year, and 132,920 for a like period two years ago. A large part of the calves marketed here come from Wisconsin dairy sections, where farmers in many cases keep only milkers, but a good many come from all over the West. For the last few weeks calves have stopped coming in large numbers and prices have had a regular boom.

breeders.

TERRITORY LITIGATION An important suit has been instituted in the district court at Perry, Okla., which is of greatest interest to all the cattlemen of the Southwest, particu-larly those who have been pasturing on Indian reservations. Last winter the legislature passed an act that cattle norses, etc., held on Indian reservations by a cattle company should be assessed for taxation in the county to which said reseravtion was attached for judicial purposes. Gay and Reed of Texas are big cat-

tlemen and have their ranch on the Kaw reservation. The county treasurer of Kay county requested them to pay taxes amounting to \$4000, which refused to do, and they immedlately brought suit enjoining the collection of taxes in the Indian country.

### CHICAGO OPINIONS.

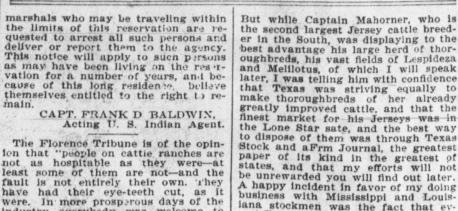
Opinions, differ as to the number of Western range cattle yet to come. A number of large shipping outfits are finishing and a few are only bgeinning. The season is not half spent and about twice as many rangers have been "har-vested" as up to the\_corresponding inme last year. The fact are now 25c lower than a year ago, when general conditions were supposed to be so much worse than now, cer-tainly ought to have considerable influence upon future shipments. Chicago's receipts of Western range cattle this year are 76,000 ahead of last year and the season is yet young. There is not much likelihood that this rate of increase will continue as prices during the early part of the season were very attractive, while now they are down to last year's low basis, even in the face of vastly decreased supplies of other cattle. There are plenty of cattle yet to come, but there is disposition in some quarters to hold back cattle may be until next season s quit certain that many range cattle now being shipped could not be replaced on the ranges at what they are selling for, but at the same time when cattle are ready to market that is the time they should be sold. Down in the Panhandle of Texas farmers are turning their attention more to the raising of cattle and less to the cultivation of wheat, which proves a failure half of the time on ac reference: count of the dry weather. Cattle well inished are never a failure, and those who have tried it find that there is nore money in feeding live stock than n raising uncertain crops. There is nore and cheaper feed in Texas this n raising ear than in any other state in the Union, and so more farmers have gone into the feeding business than ever be-fore. The business is no longer confined to the big feeders at the mills and for that reason it is impossible to get at anything like the exact figures of the umber of cattle to be fed this fall, but several good authorities agree that it will be in the neighborhood of 300,000 east head. Cattle breeding during the past five or ten years has fallen into a heavy cline. During the early eightles there was a veritable boom in that nine. Big prices were paid for bulls and helfers and the breeding fever spread all over the country with remarkable rapidity Like raisers of nursery stock during the fruit growing boom in California the growers of grade and purebred young bulls made big money and found sale for more than they could ce. Of course the thing was over ready produce. done and when prices for beef cattle dropped so low the prices for young bulls and heifers fell to more reason-able prices and then below, until the past few years nearly all cattle grow-ers have been working on the theory that it was cheaper to buy than to breed. The result is that there is no section of this broad land from Montana to the gulf or from Portland to Portland where cattle can be said to really plenty .- Drovers Journal. ANGUS VS. SHORTHORNS

15 to July 6, and the third period August 1 to February 1--nine months in all. The fifteen days from June 1 to 15th was the changing period from grain to crass and the fifteen days from J ly 16th to August 1 was the changin period from grass back to grain, which periods will be treated separately, as a changing period is al-ways a losing period, if the change is realized It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-os. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

radical Period 1-When feeding began April 1, 1894, the Shorthorn weighed 9532 pounds and the Angus lot weighed 9165 pounds. During the first period of two months from April 1 to June 1, each lot was fed by itself in a yard, loose, with access to a shed. The lots were fed the same kind of food and the same weight of all the component part of the rations. When food was left by either lot it was weighed back, and to this is due variations in total amounts fed.

Both lots had access to water and rock salt at all times, and every steer was weighed at the end of each month; From June 1 to the 15th the grain was gradually taken off and the grass grad-ually increased until the change was ually increased until the change was made. During the grazing period from June 15th to July 16th half the Short-horns and half the Angus comprised a lot that got grain during the month, the other halves of both lots got no grain during the month. Following the grazing period the breeds were fed together again, and there was fifteen together again, and there was days of a changing, period back to grain, ending on July 1. Both lots were were then fed grain on grass until Oc-tober 1, when they were taken to the

THE BREEDS COMPARED. In summing up the results of this experiment we find no striking difference between the feeding qualities of the Angus and Shorthorn breeds. In the first place the Shorthorns led with considerably the best gains, but the Angus went ahead during the grazing Angus 257 pounds more total gain from first to last, covering a period of ten months, than the Shorthorns. If Chicago weights instead of home weights are taken, however, this difference will be reduced a little, as the Shorthorn steers shipped with the lighter shrink. When the cattle were put on the mar-ket in Chicago they were yarded separately, and the salesmen instructed to sell each bunch strictly upon its merits and bring out the difference if any They were rated alike on foot existed. by all the leading buyers in the yards. The same comparison was continued through the slaughter house and onto the block, where a slight advantage was found in favor of the Shorthorns in one case and the Angus in another. The Shorthorns showed .38 of 1 per cent more dressed beef than the Angus, and on the other hand the Angus cut up more profitably on account of a little greater percentage of carcass in some of the higher priced cuts peculiar to the Chicago market. When the meat had been cooled and cut for sale Swift & Co. were also asked to place each lot on the market on its merits and bring out any difference that might exist, but Mr. J. W. Ripper, a wholesale meat dealer who supplies Chicago's hotels, took the ribs and loins of both lots at the same price. On this point William J. Russell, manager of Swift & Co.'s wholesale market, stated: "The last bunch of cattle shipped by the Iowa Agricultural col-lege could not be beaten. They cut up good, and the quality of the meat was No. 1 in every respect, being well mix with that will fatten and mature at a much ed and fine grained. At least 100 of our best customers saw the cattle both insides and cut up, all voting them to be as fine a bunch of cattle as they ever saw. Several prominent butchers of Chicago looked them over and all gave their opinion that there was no difference in the 'quality, both being fine grained and well marbled, but the Angus were more uniform and or smooth-er finish, and possibly would have brought a shade higher price for loins and ribs if sold to different parties." be since tons in a car, there is much less shrinkage in shipping, and when in the market the shorthorn always gus were more uniform and of smooth-



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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

Foot Rot.

were. In more prosperous days of the industry everybody was welcome to bed and board and feed for his animals. iana stockmen was the fact that everal Texas buyers have been here late ly, among them being R. D. Gray of Terrell. Albert Montgomery of New and not a cent was ever charged. When the cowman went to town he stopped Orleans has about 800 head of cattle on at the hotel and paid his own way and it was a rare thing for those who pasture on the Bush Johnson place fifteen miles east of Macon. I will leave shortly for Starkville, the home of Montgomery, the Jersey cattle king, had enjoyed his hospitality for days to even invite him to take a cigar, much less invite him to his table. In time who is well known all over the South, and from there to New Orleans, where I am in hopes the Journal and its man the cowman got to see that such a jug-har,dled arrangement was entirely too one sided to be mutually agree able, and so he preferred to deny him sel the pleasure of enterining peo will reap rich rewards. When I left Mississippi eight years ago the growth of Lespideza, the finest ple from town who hardly knew

him pasturage, in my opinion, under the sun, was in its infancy, but now vast fields are covered as if by a green car-My experience in breeding and hand-ling cattle is confined to shorthorns. pet. It is rich in color and nutriment completely, its average height being about one foot, but in bottom or rich grade shorthorns, so far as the beet breeds are concerned. In my experiland it wil grow to the heighth of three feet. Cattle will leave any kind ence in the breeding, rearing and feed-ing cattle the fact has been fully demof feed for it and fatten on it readilyonstrated to me that the shorthorn in fact, every animal I have seen is as fat as that proverbial butter ball. The White Melllot clover is a new is a very valuable improvement on the His

early maturity, rapid growth, greater production here, but stockmen are enweight, smaller shrinkage, much larg-er vercentage of dressed beef to live thusiastic over it, as they say it is rich in saccharine mater and therefore weight in young as well as old ani-mals, and beef of a better quality, bevery fattening. It will secrete from 100 to 500 pounds of honey per acre. I more money in market tend to make bring home a sack of seed from both, and I am confident that with Lespe the shorthorn pre-eminently the best deza we will produce a grass that will outrival anything Texas how has.

I was very sorry to hear through Captain Mahorner this morning that Albert Montgomery is very ill and not expected to five. D. C. F.



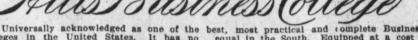
Under the exclusive charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. All patients have the privilege of choos-



And school of shorthand located in the me-tropolis of Texas. Corceded to be the leading school of the state. Highest honors for six years at State fair. Ninth year be-gins September 1. Write for fall particu-lars. Address Gillespie & Lawrence, Dal-las, Tex. las. Tex.

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Universally acknowledged as one of the bleges in the United States. It has no but \$10,000, and has five times more capital the state combined. Four banks in use. ed students the past year from fourteen me as the real Merchant and Banker. Twen llas and other State fairs. Address Colleges in the United States. It has no about \$10,000, and has five times more capital-in the state combined. Four banks in use, dred students the past year from fourteen same as the real Merchant and Banker. Twen Dallas and other State fairs. Address

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# ADD-RAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

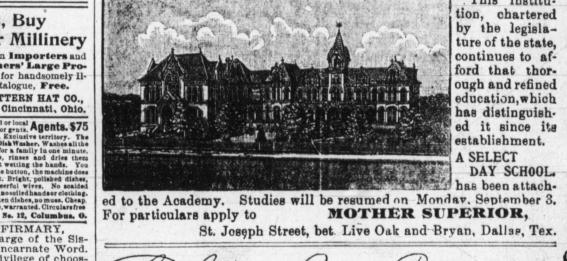
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### TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

main

least

when he came where they lived."

ommon stock of the country.

naturing beef cattle of the country

For some years I have been breeding shorthorns and grade shorthorns, rear

ing and feeding them with the common

steers of the country, all grazed and

SHORTHORNS FOR BEEF.

pany, contains rome valuable sugges-tions regarding the sale of cattle by weight, as well as other matters per-taining to the live stock interests in Texas, that it is reproduced in full: Gentlemen-It is with much satisfaction that I learned, on my arrival in Fort Worth on the 3d, that 'h Standard" had established a commis sict house at Fort Worth stock yards. and I realize that the opening of that office was done after considering the subject carefully from every stan l-point for many months. This, toger 1.1 with the fact that your company is composed of Texas men who are well informed in regard to the requirements which are necessary to ostablish a live stock market, and with Mr. R. K. Erwin's acquaintance and experience in the state of Texas, for a Fort Worth branch should certainly secure you a full share of live stock consigned to those vards.

It is hardly probable that our friends in Texas realize the continued depression in packing business which has existed for nearly two years, but doubtless you are well aware that such is the fact, and it requires time, perseverance and patience to establish a live stock market, but the large number cattle, sheep and hogs tributary to Fort Worth, and with facilities for shipping to not only all the markets of this country, but also England, there can be no question in regard to the suc cess of the enterprise which would be of more value to the stock, growers than anything which has ever taken place in the history of the state.

The time has gone by when such well bred cattle as are now being raised in Texas should be sold by the head, and in the near future I believe all sales will be made in the state of Texas by the pound, and all must ad-mit that the business way of buying and selling cattle is to have the buyer and seller brought together in some central market, such as is already esfriends are willing to ship their live stock via the Fort Worth stock yards with the privilege of feeding and offerfor sale, they will do very much towards increasing the demand in their own market. I also believe it will be but a short time before a large number of sheep will be fed and sold by the pound in the Fort Worth yards. In regard to the increase in hogs, it

may not be out of place to say that Texas is the only Western state which has increased in hogs during the past year, and while it is the fourth hog roducing state in the Union, I be leve it will only be a short time before it will be the second, if not the first and with the large number of horses and mules in the state, there is no reason why the other gulf states should not be supplied by the greatest and most natural live stock state in the Union.

Wishing you success, and trusting that our friends will take the same view with regard to the future as the "Standard," I am yours truly, G. W. SIMPSON, President Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

FEEDING CATTLE COME HIGH. Feeding cattle have been fetching pretty high prices as compared with hose paid for beef stock, but for all that they have sold like hot cakes eve lince it first become reasonably certain that the country was to have a bumpe forn crop. The dry weather has great-y curtailed the demand from sections hast of here for some months, but the call for cattle to ship from Chicago to Western points has largely beat all past records, says Watson, of that city, n National Stockmn During August more than 1500 car loads of cattle (in yound numbers about 25,000 head) were thipped from this city over Western vallroads, compared with only 376 cars for the same month last year, and a kood many cattle were shipped as far West as Nebraska and Kansas. This trade has been phenominally large this ear, and it promises to continue so some time will be a great deal larger, judging from

The Journal has published something the comparative result attained at the Iowa station by feeding Angus and Shorthorn steers for the Chicago market. But the bulletin just at hand gives fuller information as to the test.

In March, 1894, we bought ten head of Aberdeen Angus and ten head of Shorthorn steers, coming two years old that spring. They averaged, per-

haps twenty-three months of age when we began feeding them under conditions April 1 of that year. We had in view inquiry into the feeding qualities of the two breeds when se-lected, so that they would be fairly representative animals, as near the same age as possible, and fed as nearly alike as they could be in all respects. We also desired to get further indications with regard to the effect of teeding corn meal on pastre and its profitableness, and note the effect on changing food. The shorthorns were fatter than the Angus when they came the college, as a lot, because half them had been more liberally fed on

close one, and while there are slight differences, sometimes in favor of one and sometimes the other, these breeds may be safely rated very nearly alike from the beef standpoint.

THE JOURNAL'S TICK REMEDY. Editor Journal: The stock men of this part of the country are losing heavily on account of ticks. Will you give how to administer the Stock and Farm Journal's remedy-salt, turpen-tine and sulphur, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER. In answer to the above the riginal

article on the subject is subjoined. The cattleman who gave the Journal the original information has been in the office since and says that to the half tarrells of salt he added about a pound and a half or two pounds of sulphur, mixing thoroughly, after which he poured in about a quart of turpentine, stirring the whole together. Numerous reports have reached the Journal of the efficacy of this treatment and cattlemen should cut out and save the following for future

As a result of the bringing in of numerous branches of cattle from Mexico, South and East Texas and Louisiana, Texas fever has been in-troduced in a number of counties south and east of the quarantine line in this state and east of the line in the Territory. Reports have also nade to that effect from the other side of the line. The ranges are covered with such a fine coat of grass that in the desire to get something to eat it. caution has been thrown to the winds and infected cattle have been brought in by the wholesale. A cattleman of large possessions who lives slightly of the quarantine line was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reported that until he took steps to stop it about three hundred yearlings with Texas fever. He said: "I was given a remedy for Texas fever by an old Dutchman, who, when the balance of the cattlemen, were losing lots of cat-tle, never lost a single one, and I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that it is a success. As a result of driving in a lot of Southern cottle, my natives had the fever bad, but since have used this remedy I have not los one. It is very simple and cheap. Take some old barrels and saw thom half in two and bury them about a foot deep in different parts of the pasture. Fill them with salt and puint a moderate quantity of sulphur Fill them with salt and put Then pour turpentine over the whole, mixing it thoroughly. You would naturally suppose that the turpentine would prevent them from eating the would prevent them from eating the salt, but in this you would be mis-taken. I put out 2000 pounds of salt in my pasture fixed that way, and it was every bit gone in two days. These were range cattle, mind you, and so far as I know had never tasted salt, but they fought to get a chance at these tubs. The object in burying the tubs or half barrels is to keep them from being turned over. You can tell

from being turned over. You can tell your readers that if they will try this plan they will not lose any cattle from Texas fever.'

# BOOMERS MUST MOVE.

A telegraphic special dated at Anadarko, O. T., says: The following proclamation issued by the agent of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita tribes has created consternation among hun-dreds of boomers, prospectors and oth-To Whom it May Concern: All peo-ple, white, colored, Mexican and Inple, white, colored, Mexican and In-dians belonging to other reservations, who have not a perfect title to rights and privileges of an Indian on this res-ervation, are hereby warned to leave the same on or before the first day of November, 1895, except they are on the perfective purchase authority. reservation under proper authority. After such date any person or persons found loltering or remaining more than

profits to the shipper. For the butcher ing their own physicians. Infirmary centrally located, convenient to transand consumer we have an animal better matured at an early age, one that portation and in a retired and pictur will dress 65 to 75 per cent. net beef to live weight, the beef being far supersque part of the city. Terms, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 per

for in every respect to that of the com-mon stock; a nice, well fatted, juicy, day, according to location of rooms. For Further particulars apply to or tender marbled beef, selling more readaddress the Mother Superior, Houston, ily and bringing more money. Texas. My experience in breeding and feed-ing shorthorns is that at thirty months

IN OLD MISSISSIPPI.

A Journal Traveler Tells Something of

the Farms of That State-Jersey

Clovers

Editor Journal: I arrived in this por-tion of God's country last Wednesday,

just as happy in setting foot once

more on my native land as was my re-

gret at leaving the land of my adopt-

ion. After spending a day with my father, I combined business with pleas-

Crusoe, and therefore the rantings about free silver, government owner-ship of railroads, telegraph lines, etc., so common among the Populist an-

archists of Texas, is not heard among the gentry of this grand old state.

Cattle Plentiful-The New

A. Thompson.

Ontario Veterinary College, ld a fairly good shorthorn steer reas onably well reared, with one season

Temperance street, Toronto, Canada, Pa good feeding, will weigh from 1500 to 2000 pounds, while the common stock rons, governor general of Canada and lieutenant governor of Ontario. The most successful veterinary institution in America. Fee steer at same age with same rearing and same feeding will weigh some 1200 \$65 a session; session begins October 16. Ap-ply to the principal, Andrew Smith, F. R. to 1500 pounds (and perhaps less), a difference of at least 300 pounds in C. V. L., Toronto, Canada. weight: and when you sell you will get at least \$1 per 100 pounds more in price

Texas Central Normal Col e g

in favor of the shorthorn, giving you a profit of \$30 to \$35 against the com-Course of Study-Preparatory, normal, lit-erary, business, shorthand, typewriter, pen-manship and music. Board, tuition and room rent' for three months, \$37 to \$43. Experi-enced teachers, thorough work. Students en-ter any time and select their own work. School all the year. Address W. E. Spivey, Principal and Pro-prietor, Temple, Tex. mon stock steer, a very fair showing for the early maturing shorthorn over the common stock of the country .-- J.

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ladies Would you have your daughter an at would you have your augment 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, experienced instructors, her manners, morals, ture, health most carefully guarded? You may have it in this school, successfully cp-erated for twenty-four years. For catalogues address the principal. B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

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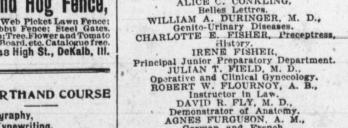
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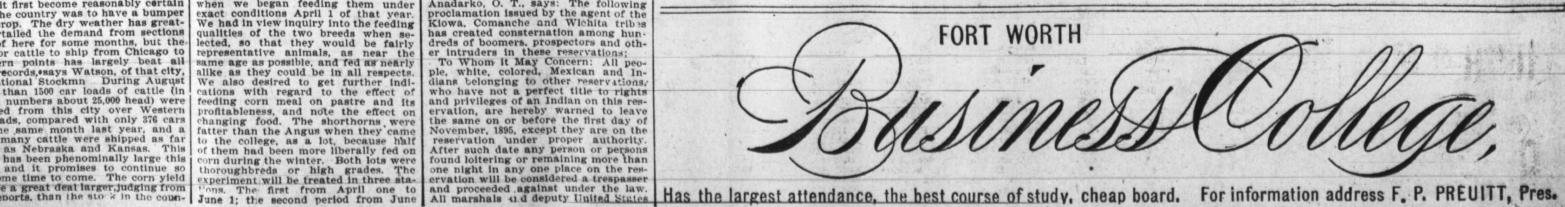
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Weatherford, Texas DAVID S. SWITZER, A. M.

### TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### HORSES AND MULES.

CURING BAD HABITS. The other day I happened to be in a circle of men who were all lovers of

horses, and were posted on many pe-culiarities of the equine nature. "Do any of you gentlemen know a sure way to cure a horse of kicking?"

said the Down Easter, addressing the others deferentially. "Why," answered the New York horse dealer, "I always do it by tying

part of the horse's tail to the shaft. That usually fixes him."

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

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

"That's easy enough," said the New Yorker, "You see a horse can't kick until he gets his head down and his tall up. Isn't that so, gentlemen?" The others all assented. "But why can't he?" I persisted. "Simply because he can't. No horse ever did. Consequently, when you tie his tail down you upset his calcula-tions. My idea is that he gets so dis-tracted studying what's the matter with his tail and trying to lift it when he can't that he forgets to kick." he can't that he forgets to kick." "Very likely," said the Down Easter.

"Now, Now, what's your way." "Why, answered the man from the

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

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

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

### BALKY HORSES.

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

ton I happened to see two fine, black horses standing in front of a store. There was a private coach behind them and a coachman on the seat who was trying to start up the team, but he rouldn't do it. As fast as one of the horses would start ahead the other fair in all the cities of the United States. True, the weedy, unsound and inferior horses bring much less would pull back, and there was no budging them. I joined the crowd standing around, and found out that the team had been there over half an hour, and nobody had been able to start the balky horse.

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

like to see the horses go. "Would I? he said, very red in the face, 'I'll just make it worth your while if you get 'em off." "All right,' said I, 'I'll make 'em go.'

So I walked up to the balky horse and patted his neck a little and talked to him, and the first thing anybody knew that team was going down the street

so fast the coachman could hardly hold 'em.

wants them to do any deviltry that he forgets to do it and just keeps thinking about his ears. Queer ain't it?" HORSE BREEDING AS A BUSINESS. The question that disturbs the mind of our present house breader is ear dostor got the horse onto a car and carried him to his home up in Connec-ticut, rigged up a swinging apparatus that held the horse in the air, put the injured leg in a plaster case, kept the

of our present horse breeder is—can horses be bred and reared at a profit? I think they can. However, a differ-ent kind must be produced in order to make the business profitable. horse there for two or three months with his foot off the ground, and when he took the bandages off he was as sound as a dollar. The stable man claims that hundreds of horses are killed every year that might just as

make the business profitable. Let us consider what has occurred to bring down the price of our com-mon horses. First of all, electricity has taken the place of thousands of horses in the propelling of street cars. Cable railways and the bicycle have also taken the place of many thou-sands. The day is not far distant when this country will be one perfect network of electric railways. This well be saved. "I know a case," said the Down Easter, "where a horse got his shoe in a car track and pulled the whole hoof off. Some men wanted to kill him, but the owner said 'no,' took care of him in his stable for a few month. and a new hoof grew out pust like the old one. A horse's hoof is just like a network of electric railways. This means that the country livery stable will soon be a thing of the past. It is astonishing to note the great

own horses for pleasure.

vehicles.

per hour.

produce.

soft and tender.

man's finger nalls, anyway." These are some of the queer things that I heard in this circle or horse-lov-ers, who knew what they were talking change that has taken place in all change that has taken place in all American cities. Thousands of gentie-men who formerly kept horses and carriages are now riding on street cars. Just think! They can go much faster, safer, and ride a dozen miles for a nickel, and if they choose to buy tickets save ten per cent I do not about.-Cleveland Maffett in Globe Democrat.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration, for the week tickets, save ten per cent. I do not think that we will have to wait long ending September 10th, 1895, as report-ed by the American Jersey Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary. for substantial reduction in street car fares. Electricity has not only taken the place of street car horses, but has caused a great many carriage horses to be retired. When American cities BULLS

Champion Gilbert 24,518-S. A. Eas-ley, Jr., to R. S. Bradford & Son, Taypay more attention to improving and making better roads and drive ways, so that those who keep good road and carriage horses can enjoy and use Duke's Photo 41,482-W. Bell to A. J.

Manford, Luling. Gem's Hum 41,195-A. Cooper to P. them to their satisfaction and pleasure it will induce gentlemen of means to. Landua, Clifton.

Landua, Clifton. Maggie's Bob 39,482-M. O. Mason & Sons to Linville-Bros. & Price, Ryan. Masbonito, 37,482-C. A. Northing-ton to W. Musick, Temple. The bicycle has no doubt come to stay. Nearly fifty thousand wheels are in use in the city of Cleveland alone. Young and old, male and female, use and enjoy their wheels. Thousands

M. C. Lambert 25,462–P. Landua to A. Cooper, Clifton. Micawber Hub Pogis 41,535–H. E. Lockett to L. J. Bass, Ross. COWS AND HEIFERS. who formerly kept horses and car-riages have dispensed with them, and

until they tire of using bicycles they will not purchase horses. The carriage Annie of M. F. 45,382–W. B. Mont-gomery to T. C. Foster, Navasota. Belle Gay 66,646–M. Ellis to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas. manufacturer has no doubt felt the effects as well as the horse breeder, especially the manufacturer of light

Hopkins, Dallas.
Belleville Pogis 107,831—J. D. Rudd
to B. F. Pearman, Belleville.
Birthday Cake 107,725—Mrs. W. T.
Hill to T. Robinson, Point Blank.
Business of Bermuda 107,829—J. D.
Rudd to B. F. Pearman, Bellville.
Lena Glen 86,502—R. B. Walker to
Marg. B. P. McGarity, Lafferson In view of these things, it would be unwise for the farmer and the horse breeder to produce a common street car horse. His place is now occupied by electricity, consequently there is no

demand for him. Furthermore, the expense in rearing him would be so Mrs. R. P. McGarity, Jefferson. Little Countess 106,628—A. Cooper to

great that a loss must occur that the farmer cannot afford to bear. H. C. Cooper, Clifton. M. C. Lambert's Hona 106,626-A. Cooper to A. W. Cooper, Clifton. Miss Laughammer 107,828-J. D. Rudd to B. F. Pearman, Belleville. We have also reason to believe that oad vehicles will soon be propelled by means of steam and electric power They are operating vehicles in other My Maud 107,832-J, D. Rudd to B. F. Pearman, Bellville. countries by steam, and so far as they have tested them they answer very well on smooth roads, and run at an average speed of fourteen miles

to B. F. Pearman, Bellville. Trossie Pogis 107,827-J. D. Rudd. B. F. Pearman, Bellville. Waverly Lady 107,722-Mrs. W. T. Hill to T. Robinson, Point Blank.

HOW'S THIS?

than they formerly brought. Good coach and road horses are sought af-We offer one hundred dollars reward ter and bring good, round prices, and I have no doubt they will advance in value. Let the farmer breed good, for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

sound horses, be painstaking in break-ing and educating them, keep them We, the undersigned have known F. Cheney for the last 15 years, and befrom contracting vices and tricks, have them fat and sound when he lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially takes them to market, and he will find. plenty of buyers for very good horse able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

The time has come when old horses will be fattened and marketed, just as West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Walding, Kinnan & Maryin, Whole-sale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. old cows are. One hundred thousand horses are butchered annually in Ger-

horses are build-ered annually in Ger-many and bring from one-third to one-half the price of beef. No part of a horse should be wasted. Young horse meat, if properly cured, is just as ten-der and palatable as that of Texas steers that have exercised violently. Young horses that meet with accidents Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken intern-ally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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750 2-year-old steers in Creek Nation. 300 yearling steers in Creek Nation. 750 3-year-old steers in Creek Nation. 550 3-year-old steers in Callahan county. 400 1 and 2-year-old heifers in Creek Nation. 1500 4-year-old steers in Creek Nation; big and fat. 900 one-thousand-pound steers in Wichita county. 1500 big steers in Uvalde county; weigh 1050 to 1090 pounds. 800 one-thousand-pound 4-year-old steers in Coleman county. 2100 graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, in Nueces county. 700 4's and 5's near Arlington Station , on on the Rock Island: 450 Bee county steers; will weigh 1000 pounds; now in pasture nea Purcell 1100 head South Texas, prairie-raised steers, 4 to 6 years old, delivered at Cnockett. 300 head good, choice 3-year-old steers , weigh 800 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall. 150 3-year-old steers in Jack county; well graded, nicely colored; will weigh 900 pounds 500 2-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. These steers are above an average of that country. 300 head graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, weigh 1000 pounds, delivered at Pearsall 650 good East Texas steers, now in Callahan county; 250 of these are 2's, balance 4 to 6 years old. 175 well graded 3 and 4-year old spayed helfers in Jack county; will weigh 900 pounds, and are in fine condition 500 tops out of 1200 3 and 4-lear-oid steers in Jack county. These are nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 200 pounds. 1400 4 and 5-year-old, well graded, nice ly styled steers, average weight 1050 pounds. Delivered on railroad at Woo dward, Oklahoma. 800 head 4 and 5-year-old steers; good smooth cattle; no coarse, rough steers in the bunch; weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall. 1000 good, smooth 950-pound steers, 25 per cent 4's, balance 3's. Will deliver at Chickasha, on Rock Island, any tim e prior to November 1 soo out of 900 3 and 4-year-old sicers (one-half 3's and ane half 4's), natives

of and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds.

How did you do it?" said I. "That's what the man wanted to

know and all the other people. As far as they could see, I hadn't done anything, but I had, just the same. It's a nice little trick. You walk up to a horse's head and pretend to fool around ". little, and then, as quick as you can run a pin through the tip of one of his ears, and let it say there. You know the ears are a horse's tenderest point; he can't do anything without his ears; he can't think without his ears. Well, as soon as the pin goes through his ear you can make up your mind that he knows it, because it hurts. He probably thinks it is some new kind of a fly that won't shake off, and the for food? whole force of his mind is centered on getting away from that fly, so he does the only thing there is left, that is, tear away at full speed. I don't believe that scheme ever failed. There are balky horses that'll let you build a fire ed they do their business hon stlythem without moving, but there ain't any that'll stand still and let you stick a pin through one of their ears."

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

"Certainly, I do. They won't let the fire burn 'em, though; they simply kick it away with their hind legs as fast as you can build it up." THE BITING HABIT.

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

"Why, the pin'll answer there just as well as before. When a horse snaps at you, catch him by the nose and run 2 pin right through between his nostrils. He'll stop biting fast enough. If Le begins again, do the same thing once more, and before long you will have him cured for life. No, it isn't cruel; it's the kindest way in the long run, because it's the quickest."

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

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

ears back, I know that," said the Down

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



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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, devel-opment and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, nat-usal methods. Immedi-ate improvement seen, and proofs mailed (saled) free.

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and suffer from incurable mechanical ss should be fattened and used for food.

in this country are doing a presperous

business, and they will succeed provid-

kill none but ...ealthy animals. I "n

good quality and see that he is a uni-

worth less at the end of each

Farmer.

Better to destroy them at once if they

value. There is a buyer for every groot

THE DEVIL TAMED.

year.

Young horses that meet with accidents

The demand for good draft horses is

only throughout the United States, but and Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's By making a careful study of the Wife). Miss Holley's greatest work-i physiology of a horse and that of cattle, no great difference will be found. In talking with foreigners who have undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarato-It is hardly necessary to speak of the been accustomed to eating horse meat, they say the only difference is it is popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not tougher and coarser. That, I think, is due to the horse's having been exer-

unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say cised and his muscles made strong and tough. Take him out of work, keeep him tied up, without allowing him to exercise, and his muscles will become that while "Samantha at the Centen-nial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of The horse lives on clean, wholesome food; why shouldn't his flesh be fit the ludicrous features of the great ex-hibition, was written without the au-I venture to say that thousands will not hesitate to buy and eat horse meat if they can buy it low thor's ever having seen the Centennia Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" enough. I believe the few establish-ments that are slaughtering horses ten under the inspira

was chiefly tion of a p observation and in timate on during a season of fashion, at Ameri-and most fashionable amid the ca's grea pleasure resort

Thousands of this book had an enorderstand nearly all of our horse meat that is being canned and dried and ex-ported and not retailed in this counmous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same try However, public sentiment will soon change. Owing to the high price book free with a new subscription to the Journal. It contains over 100 illustrations. G.

of beef, many poor families are obliged to go without meat; whereas if they could buy good, tender horse F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck. which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts meat for one-third the price of beef they would do so and use lots of it. are therefore intensely funny-its hu-The time is coming when the farmer and horse breeded will find horse mor is "just killing."

### VETERINARY.

ducted as follows: Select good, sound, In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has sewith the most handsome horse you can cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopfind. Notice that he is sound and of kins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers form breeder. now that he comes from good families. Keep fewer horses and to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting take better care of those you do keep. It is safe to say that this country is at the present time not producing onefeatures of the Journal. Give fifth as many horses as it did three years ago. Old ones are dying off and age color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment. if any, being destroyed. Altogether too much of this country's produce has been con-sumed by worthless horses. They are has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed are not salable and have no market to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas animal.-W. C. Fair, V. S., in Ohio Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

"Speaking of balky horses," said th THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT New York dealer, "I was going to tell you how a partner of mine fixed one. I ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Veterans and their friends will all never had so much fun watching anywant to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamauga this thing as that day. This horse was a regular devil; nobody could make him mové when he didn't want to. So one

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 day my partner said he would make him move, and they all bet he couldn't do it. He said, 'all right," and went ahead. First, he put the harness on reach W. C. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. of the Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati. the horse, traces and all; then he brought out another horse that wasn't Illustrated and descriptive matter upon application. The Queen a balky, and harnessed him up, tail to tail, and set him pulling against the

Queen and Crescent Route to Chattanooga is the best line, and has balky horse. As soon as he began to pull the balky horse felt the strain on the reputation of unequaled service of handsome trains of palace day coaches the traces, and according to his usual custom, he braced himself back just and through sleepers from New Or-leans, Meridian, Shreveport, Vicks-burg and Birmingham to Chattanooga. the same as when he was balking. My partner whipped up the other horse, Quck schedules and interesting scenery and the result was over went Mr. Balky-Horse, clean on his back. He en route help to make the Queen and Crescent the Southern route par exwas the most surprised horse you ever saw. When he got up they tried it again, and he didn't pull back so hard. cellence.

# Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON,

but went over just the same. The third time he'd learned his lesson, and be-Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at fore the good horse could give his first tug the balky horse had started ahead as hard as he could go, making the gravel fly. Whe-ew, how he did run! And he never balked again." After this the talk ran along on va-Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and bogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas. References: M. C. Hurley, President rlous lines, the most interesting thing being a story told by the stable man about how a shrewd horse doctor got a valuable thoroughbred for \$25. It seems this thoroughbred had broken his fetlock in a race, and the owner 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 came up with some men to kill him; that is the way they always do, you Packing Company.

well, this horse doctor thought he Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office. would take a little risk, and offered \$25 for the horse the way he was. The owner took the money, and the horse

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

New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 7.

9 cents, and may wait for more. lieve it will be good for him if he

selling months.

Fuel. For particulars write

# DALLAS, TEXAS

MR. LANE INTERVIEWED. Florida and the prospects are that the output in that state will be 25 per cent shorter than in 1894. Hector D. Lane, commissioner of ag-

"Commissioner Carter in Louisiana riculture of the state of Alabama and estimates from reports that the crop president of the American Cotton will be in the neighborhood of 25 per Growers' association, arrived in the cent less than in 1894. All the enemies of the cotton, pests, rain and rust, have city yesterday and registered at the operated against the crop in this state. Pickwick. He will remain here a day "In North Carolina the crop is about or two and then go to Texas to make two weeks behind. The acreage re a personal inspection of the condition duction movement has resulted in good of the cotton crop there. He stated to , there, and I believe the crop will not a reporter that he had estimated the Texas crop at 2,250,000 bales, but he exbe as fine as for several previous years "As in Alabama, the Georgia crop will be short 35 per cent. The acreage is from 15 to 20 per cent less than last year. Another indication of the falling off is the fact that 100,000 tons less of commercial fertilizers were used pressed the belief yesterday that the crop in the Lone Star state would fall short of that. He is of the opinion now that Texas will not produce over 2,000,-000 bales. That opinion is based on the reports from Texas, and the object of his mission now is to determine posi-tively by actual examination what the real outlook is. The boll worms have been ravaging

August 1. The crop there has been damaged by rain and insects, and the showing is not so good as in previous the crop in Texas in the principal cot-ton sections, but he said it "as im-possible to tell to what extent the years, taken on the whole. damage goes that they have cone. The "The same complaints come from

havoc of the worms has been largely confined to the northern portion of the Mississippi as from the above states. The reduced acreage agitation has had its effect there. Mr. Lane will go to the Brazos and Waco districts, and thence through the "The conditions in South Carolina are

northern section of the state. He will stop at intervals and examine the crops not materially changed from the view of final results. The acreage has not stop at intervals and examine the C<sup>6</sup>CPS and talk with the planters. Last year Texas produced 3,200,000 bales cf cot-ton. The falling off of 1,250,000 bales will undoubtedly have a perminont ef-fect on the market. Mr. Lane said the farmers were holding their cotton for 9 cents, and he would not be surprised of the word to 10 cm at been reduced there. "The acreage and general conditions have been decreased in Tenessee, and as to Texas, you have been told what

I know about the crop there." Mr. Lane stated that as partial proof of the reduced cotton acreage, reports from all over the South show that the if it went to 10 or 11. "If the cotton growers don't get this corn crop will be tremendous, greater than ever before known. price for their product," said Mr. Lane, "it will be because they put their crop on the market too soon. They will be

Mr. Lane's estimate of the crop this year was 7,500,000 bales, but now he reduces his estimate, and says that he wise if they hold the staple back and sell it by easy stages. If it is all will it by easy stages. If it is all rushed on the market at once they won't obtain as good a price as they will by halding off. I have a friend in northern Alabama who has cotton made year before last. He has been does not believe the limit of 7,000,000 bales will be exceeded. This is about 3,000,090 less than the number of according to statistics, that were produced in 1894.

John M. Green and H. C. Fisher of Georgia and J. C. Wiley of Alabama arrived in the city yesterday. They represent large fertilizer concerns, and holding it for 7 cents, but now that the price has gone up he is holding it for I be does. declare that the use of their products has fallen far short of last year. They The trouble with a short crop has been in the past that it is always harvested They too soon. The salvation of the plant-ers will be in their holding back the staple. They will do well by making an equitable distribution during the adduce this fact to show the short crops, and state that with the use of the short fertilizers the yield is 18 per cent more per acre.

"The crop of my state, Alabama, will average about 65 per cent of the crop of 1894. This is a shortage in yield of Although the war talk has all died away, the fact remains that the "Rock Island Route" is still selling tickets to 25 per cent. From reports it is shown that one-fourth of the bolls have been Kansas City at half rates, and also makes a corresponding reduction to all points North and East. If you are contemplating a trip, write to the unpenstrated by the boll worm. Three weeks of continued rain has also workweeks of continued rain has also work-ed serious damage to the crop. At this late period it is impossible to thwart the inroads of the pest. "The boll worm, decreased acreage and the rain will reduce the crop in Arkansas about 15 per cent. dersigned for rates, maps, etc. J. C. McCABE,

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices. "The acreage has been reduced in

2000 out of 4000 4 and 5-year-old steers in Comanche reservation These are well bred, nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 1150 to 1200 pounds this fall. 400 2-year-old steers in Scurry county; well bred; nicely colored; all West-

ern Texas raised; will hold in pasture till spring for \$1 per head, if desired. 250 good 4 and 5-year-old steers; 36 head of these cattle are straight South

Texas cattle, the balance are graded (h alf and quarter breeds Durham), most-ly reds and roans; will weigh 1000 rcunds.

1000 3 and 4-year-old steers in Wheeler county; natives of King and Callahan counties; well grown; good style ca ttle; average weight, 1025 pounds; will deliver on Fort Worth and Denver, or Southern Kansas.

5000 half 3's, balance 4's, all natives of Northwestern New Mexico, 950-pound cattle-good, smooth and well bred. Will deliver at Midland or Amarillo, or Clayton, N. M.

1000 steers, 4's and 5's, very gentle, good colors and some of them dehorned. Located in Comanche reservation, Will deliver on Rock Island or Fort Worth and Denver railroad.

500 to 700 head South Texas 3 and 4-year-old steers, located in Frio county. 700 head 3 and 4-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. Delivered on Rock Island not later than November 1.

600 3 and 4-year-old steers in Donley county, fairly well bred, good colors. 800 3 and 4-year-old steers in Menard county; good smooth steers, raised in Menard and ajoining counties.

500 3 and 4-year-old steers (mostly 4s) in Scurry county; all Western Texas raised, and most of them double wintered, nicely colored and in excellent condition; will average 950 pounds.

1100 exceptionally well bred, nicely colored, good cattle; will weigh 1100 aver-The best lot of steers in the India n Territory. Will deliver on the "Den-of Rock Island at any time prior to December 1. age.

4000 good, smooth 3's and 4's, one-third 4's, will weigh 925 pounds average. Nice, blocky, gentle cattle, all in one pasture in Lubbock county, where they can be easily seen. Will be delivered on board the cars at Amarillo or Colo-rado, Tex., at option of purchaser, any time prior to December 10.

1000 head of steers, 3's and ap, one-half threes, balance 4 to 7 years old. These cattle were raised in Dimmit county, are all in one mark and brand, and raised in the same pasture. They are fairly well graded, and show up in good colors; will welgh 900 pounds. Will deliver on I. and G. N. or Southern Pacific railroad.

# STOCK CATTLE.

1200 stock cattle, one of the best catt le herds in Western Texas; large percentage of steers. Price, \$13.

8000 good, mixed, Northwestern New Mexico stock cattle at \$12, half cash, balance in one and two years.

25,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, including 6000 1, 2 and 3-year-old stears, located in Northwestern New Mexico

14,000 to 15,000 head mixed well bred stock cattle in Western Texas above quarantine line, cheap and on easy ter ms, with or without ranch

500 head of stock cattle, including st eers from 3 years old down, with very few yearlings (calves not counted). Th ese are smooth, South Texas cattle, with no Spanish blood. Located in Fri o county.

Prices on any of the above will be given on application, and will be made n keeping with the market.

We are adding to our list daily, conse quently the above only partially repesents the feeders we have for sale

We will not divide or cut up any of above herds, but will give a ten per cent cut on each herd, and when sold will deliver in lots to suit purchaser. Correspondence from buyers and sell ers solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

# Commission Dealers in Cattle. FORT WORTH. TEXAS. . .

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# Texas Stock and Farm Journal D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

### PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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THE STATE'S LAND.

For months prior to the meeting of the last travesty on law making, known as the Texas legislature, Texas Stock and Farm Journal continuously urged the necessity of a reduction in both the lease and selling price of the state's land. The Journal knew of the conditions which had surrounded and all but overwhelmed the entire cattle industry for ten long years, and not for charity's sake, but because of the true worth of the land, held that two cents per acre lease and one dollar purchase price should be fixed in the law, a change of which had become necessary because of the number of forfeitures which were daily taking place. Interested and disinterested men took the matter up and laid the facts before the legislature, but with their accustomed hostility to the cattle interests, only a slight reduction was made and as is usual the law governing the sale and lease of the public domain was so badly botched that nothing but complications have resulted.

While it is true that the scarcity of cattle has in a measure curtailed the demand for grazing land, had the lease price been reduced to two cents an acre, more of it would have been taken and the revenues therefrom increased. As it is the number of leases have been disappointingly few, and the school fund the sufferer.

The difficulty often experienced in getting just consideration from the Texas alleged law makers has been largely increased by a few cattlemen

next year happens to be as dry as condition will serve to attract this others experienced, it will receive greater consideration. Where water has been at all attainable much of Kansas heretofore considered arid has been put under the ditch in small tracts, and while there is room for tion in Texas. every one who wants to farm in the certain season part of Texas, irriga-

tion should be put in wherever practicable. Land susceptible to being irrigated is 'too valuable for grazing purposes. There should be a big attendance at the San Antonio convention, as practical men will tell of their experience in this work, and much of value to the intening irrigator can be learned.

More sheep will be put into Texas spring. feed lots this year than in five former years combined. This is because of several reasons, principal of which are the immense feed crop, the scarcity and high price of cattle and the low price received for sheep shipped from the range. It is reported that 10,000 will be fed at Dublin, half that number at Waco, and smaller bunches at numerous other points. Sheepmen generally are feeling more hopeful, one of the indications being a strong demand for rams. Numerous letters have reached this office asking where good rams could be purchased; and another thing notable is that inquiry is confined althe most exclusively to the mutton breeds. There is a more promising tone to the wool market ,and it is not recorded that the man who owns sheep, or who nvests in them while low, will lose money from this time on. In appointing W. B. Tullis of Quanah

on the state live stock sanitary commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Florence Hall of Gainesville, Governor Culberson has displayed more judgment than in his former selection. This is no reflection on Mr. Hall, who is known to be everything that is honorable and capable, but the objection to him arose from the fact that his caltle interests do not lie in this state, but in the Indian Territory. While there is no provision in the laws governing the appoint nentof these commissioners, precedent and a spirit of fairness has always caused the selection of at least one man from north of the quarantine line. Mr. Tullis' cattle and ranches are in Greer and Donley counties, and he will represent the cattle interests north of the line in future meetings of the commission.

What about hogs? is the question being asked quite often just at this time. Market receipts do not indicate a "plethora of pork," and the packers' stocks are said not to be heavy, yet prices are distressingly low. Few Texas raisers or feeders have lost money on hogs, but at the same time, unless they take an advance, there will be little. made, and what is more perplexing than anything else, there is nothing 🚓 which to hang an expectation of their being higher. Economical feeding and

has had a great deal of experience

in this work, is an enthusiastic in-

stitute man, and will be found valu-

able wherever his services are secured.

He is at present visiting the farmers

of Williamson county, but will go to

any part of the state for the purpose

ing farmers, and such practical exper-

An Ellis county farmer says,

pair as fast as they get big enough

to take away." He might have added

that the farmer who buys a pound of

hog meat or bucket of lard is not a

business man, and can not make a suc-

cess. It will be some years before the

farmers of Texas get in shape to quit

the foolish practice of buying what

they can raise at less cost, but they

are being driven that way by force

With the vast number of thorough-

bred bulls that came into this state

last winter and spring it looks as if

there would be a cessation to the de-

mand, but no difference can de detect-

ed. Every day some one can be found

making inquiry for thoroughbred or

even high grade bulls, and while it is

risky to bring stock of this class from

the higher altitudes of the North, num-

erous ranch owners will take the

chances if what they want can be se-

cured. Contracts for winter delivery

ware being eagerly sought, and the

thoroughbred breeder who overlooks

the Texas field is throwing away some

Barns, cribs and stables should be in-

sured against fire this year, as the big

feed crops will fill them all and fire

would mean a heavier loss than at any

other, time. As a rule fire insurance is

cheap in the country, and it is a lack

of business judgment to neglect this

protection. Every day accounts of

country houses and barns burning up

are read, and in almost every instance

"no insurance" is cited. Life, accident

and fire insurance are necessities in

these times, and the man who fails to

carry one or all of them is neglecting

Fakirs and gambling devices of every

splendid opportunities for sales.

of circumstances.

way.

horde of human vampires, who congregate where people will meet "on pleasure bent." They are made short shift of in other states, and should, and no doubt will, meet with a hot recep-Paying \$12 now for steer yearlings at next spring's delivery indicates that a dearth of he stuff is looked for by

the cattlemen. This has been done in several instances, and more than anything else shows the existing shortage. Steer cattle will be scarcer in Texas after this year, as almost everything available will be either fed and shipped or sent direct from the range to market between now and next

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. United States Department of Agriulture, Weather Bureau-Weather-rop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending Monday, Sepember 16, 1895; Cotton picking has progressed very rapidly, as the weather has been ex-ceptionally favorable for this work. warm and dry weather has caused the bolls to open rapidly, and in some cases prematurely. The top crops are now doing well and reports indicate that the dry weather is causing the stalks to die, cutting down the main yield and leaving the top crop a failure. Cotton is still shedding on account of the continued dry weather, although crop is reported in fair condition in some localities. It is reported from Fort Bend county that worms and the Mexican weevils are in almost every field and doing great damage to the crop. A general rain would start the top crop and late cotton to growing. Corn gathering is in progress over the northern portions of the state and

the yield is generally good. Gathering has progressed rapidly over the other portions of the state. Rice continues promising over the east coast district, and early rice is about ready for harvesting. The drouth has injured small veget

ables generally, and without rain soon they will almost be a failure where not irrigated, except along the coast, where the showers have been beneficial. A general rain is needed for all farm-ing interests. Some fall plowing has been done but the ground is dry for this work.

# SALT AS A MEDICINE. Cures Disease in Humans as Well as in Stock-Some Valuable Information.

Henrietta, Texas, Sept. 15, 1895. Editor Journal. I see a communication in your paper about the value of salt as a medicine for sick stock. I will give you my opinion and experience with salt as a medicine, and thereby relieve some suffering human being of very trouble-

some and annoying diseases I had the piles for over twenty years and cured myself as sound as a dollar by bathing fifteen to twenty minutes night and morning for about a week in a washbowl about one-third or half full of cold water, with about a tea-

cup full of salt dissolved in it. I had a very severe case of eczema for several years, pronounced incurable by three doctors of our city, and others of Dallas that treated the case with no benefit to me. I was told I might cut my arms off at the elbows and it would I quit the doctors and had little held in San Antonio. November 12.

sacks made with strings to tie them on my hands, filled them with salt and wet them, tied them on my hands at bed time and put a pan of water by the a good finish are the only elements bed to wet them if I waked during the which can enter into profitable hog dealing this year, or any other year, and cured that dreadful itching, burn-



porary bottom in the box to raise the Always watch and assist the SOW. sow by placing a board under her belly to hold her up; in this way small sows may be bred to heavy boars."

NEWS AND NOTES. Cholera is on the increase in Hawaii.

An earthquake in Honduras .aused the loss of 250 lives.

The national gold reserve went to \$95,000,000 Monday.

The British consul at Wen Chow, China, was stoned by a mob.

Dubuque, Ia., experienced a slight earthquake shock Saturday.

Six Mexican bandits were captured convicted and stood up and shot the same dav.

Prominent Pawnee, O. T., citizens are implicated in an alleged fraudulent pension bureau.

A Santa Fe train was held up near Woodward, O. T., Thursday by two men who got nothing.

In a difficulty between teacher and pupil at Sherwood, Texas, the boy was badly stabbed in the side.

The Cuban rebellion is still in pro gress, with reports as to which faction is ahead being very conflicting. The First State bank of Perry, O. T.

failed Tuesday with liabilities estimat ed at between \$40,000 and \$80,000. The Texas passenger rate war will

end September 25, after which time tariff rates will apply to all points.

Charles H Key, who assassinated Smith McLaughlin in the Chickasaw Nation in July, 1894, was hanged at Paris Friday.

Robert J. beat Patchen and Gentry at Louisville Thursday, making the fourth heat in 2:04 1-2, which is the world's record.

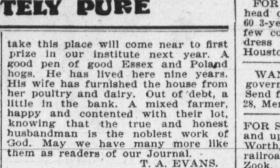
Fifty-five people aboard the steamer Chatterton were drowned by the sinking of that ship off the coast of British Columbia. -

Tim Healey was shot all to pieces at Fort Worth Monday night by his brother-in-law, Dave Barry, who after killing him stamped his face.

low that Moses Two negro prisoners in jail at Lexwould have ington, Tenn., stood off a mob which left high and dry in the bulrushes. An unlucky thing to was trying to lynch them, seriously wounding three of the attacking party.

Gen. J. H. McLeary, president of the Texas irrigation convention, has issued a call for a state convention to be Illinois

The Spanish government has paid the Mora claim, amounting to \$1,449,000, therby settling an international com-plication extending over twenty-six



Fond Mamma-"Well, really we haven't had time to think of a name for baby, such a time he has had with his teeth." Friend of the Family-"Why don't

Louslana, or east Texas, under a guarantee that they will not give or take Texas fever. For sale at what they are worth and are ready for shipyou call him Roosevelt?" "Do you believe," said one young wife to another, "that half the time my husband can't remember my first

ment at any time. Address W. L. Gat-lin, Fort Worth, Tex. FOR SALE-500 cows with steer calves by their sides, located near B Springs. Delivery Nevember 1. Appl to W. L. GATLIN. Fort Worth, Tex. "That's nothing," answered her friend; "half the time my husband can't remember his last name till the

next day."-Cincinnati Enquirer. Sly Father (whose wife has presented 4000 FEEDERS. him with twins)—"Tommy, you may stay home from school today, and to-morrow tell the teacher that you have For particulars apply to or address FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio,

two new brothers." Tommy—"Wouldn't it be better to Tex. say that I have only one new brother? Then I can stay home a day next week Must Be Sold at Once—150 Detaine Sheep. for the other one."-Fliegende Blaetter.

Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Ander-son, Asbury, W. Va. WANTED-Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. Address Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan. MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CURID AT HOME.: FOR SALE-5000 head of sheep suitable, for feeders; located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable. Address No. 168, care of this paper.

> FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or sub-



ject to registration; price \$40 per head.

460 head of two and three-year-old JOHN DENNIS, Cisco, Tex. steers. Good

WANTED-600 head of cattle to pasture by month or year. Fine grass and everlasting spring water; fine wire fence. Address W. P. McDannell, at Sweetwater, Tex. POULTRYMEN-Do you need a green bone

mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry literature? Write me for prices. In the second se

Texas.

the burrusnes. An unlucky thing for pany one needing a wind mill for pump-ing, grinding or other work, if they do not write our Texas branch at Dallas for prices on pumps, grinders, shellers, wind mills, etc., CHALLENGE WIND WANTED-1500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in Northwest Texas; price, \$1.25 per Lead per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonewall county; magnificent grass.

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex. "TEXAS STOCKMEN."

MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year

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been



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added. By reason of arrangements made we can save money to the buyer. Address Standard Live Stock Commis-sion Co., Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE-We have for sale 300 head of steers, 125 4-year-old and up, 60 3-year-old and 125 1s and 2s, and a few cows. Will sell part or all. Ad-dress Box & Leaverton, Crockett, Houston Co., Texas. WANTED-Lady wishes position as governess or companion to a lady, Send full particulars to "Teacher," box

28, Menardville, Menard County, Tex. FOR SALE-5000 head of steers, threes and up, located 200 miles west of Fort Worth, north of the Texas and Pacific

FOR LALE.

Apply

We respectfully solicit a compari on with other herds as to quality and preeding. Especially do we take pleasure a showing to visitors, whether they are to purphese stores, whether they railroad. Apply to or address J. W. Zook, Fort Worth, Tex. lase or not, our herd of FOR SALE-12,000 three and four year old steers 1-2 each. Can be fed or grazed in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, HEREFORD GATTLE

INDIVIDUAL

pedigrees has been always insisted

MERIT

backed by and well

Consisting of Over 200 Head. Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords. Mail orders will receive prompt at-iention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century. Any correspondence advaced to Ma Any correspondence addressed to Mr. ross, President of the First National or to myself, will receive mo H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

CHINA and Berkshire Swine n one farm in the United States.

POLAND GHINAS

BERKSHIRES

No expense has been spared in pro-tring foundation stock of the best and

WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDI-GREED POLAND

OURBON COUNTY HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, nported and prize winning American aded by Imported Western Prince, ing Americali sow All selected and bred to head herds and to

upply those wanting none but the best. 'all litters now can't be beat. Write or ome visit me and see the herd. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by

SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweep-stakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and hei/ers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREPDERS OF PURE BRED

Percherons and French Coach Stallions

A fine list of which are for sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland Chiua Swine.

Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$1 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.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper. UCKV Phing For Moses That Egyptians did not use Challenge Dandy or Wind Mills for irri-57 gation or pumping for their herds. If

they had the Nile

would have been so

and papers claiming to represent the entire cattle interests, indulging in tirades against the actual settler, conveying the impression that he is not wanted in the western country, and that his attempt to locate will be met with tangible opposition. There was a time when this was in a measure true. but this has all passed away and if the settler is willing to take the consequences of attempting to make a living by farming alone, there will be no obstacles thrown in his way.

If any of the old free range spirit exists it should not be displayed, and with the election of men of some breadth of intellect to the Texas legisfature the cattlemen can expect to get simple justice, which is all they ask.

Cotton seed is not rolling into the mills very rapidly, and despite the immense corn crop, meal is being quoted at pretty stiff prices. Several feeders have contracted meal at \$12 per ton, when it was expected that any guantity of it could be purchased for \$2 less. Mill men say that they expect a good export demand, and are exercising more care in the preparation of meal, an item in the feeder's favor. Well informed feeders declare that meal at the prices now being charged is equal to corn at 15 to 18 cents, and as it fattens much faster than corn, they are buying liberally. Many will mix crushed corn with meal, and it has been fully demonstrated that no better ration for quick fattening and hard . finishing cattle exists. Cattle will go into the feed lots as soon as meal and hulls can be secured, but the backward condition of the cotton crop will make this later than was anticipated. Altogether, however, cattle will be put on feed from fifteen to twenty days sarlier than last year. Those who have bought their feeders north of the quarantine line will wait for cool weather, but the safe cattle will go on at once.

Texas schools will all start their fall messions with increased attendance over former seasons. Besides being better able to give their children the benefit of good educations, farmers and stockmen are more than ever realizing the necessity of such requirements, and are acting accordingly. It is neglect, bordering on crime, to deny a child the privilege of thorough schooling, and no sacrifice should be considered too great to attain that end. Statistics, multitudinous precept and daily observation teach the pitiful lesson of the fruits of ign s nee-the depravity which attends the lack of education. There are exceptions, but in the abstract nothing is more true. If this magnificent state could, by the sacrifice of her hig school fund, educate the present generation, the end would justify the means, because the next generation would be well taken care of in this respect.

his interests as well as those of his A state irrigation convention has heirs. been called to meet at San Antonio November 12 by Gen.J. H. McLeary. November 12 by Gen.J. H. McLeary, president of the Texas Irrigation as-sociation. This important industry has made considerable progress in Texas this year despite the splendid rains which have visited all sections, and if

dealing this year, or any other year, ing disease, and am now as free for that matter, and in the meantime it as any man, and have been for over we will all hope for something to turn two years. up which will cause an increased de-I believe salt will cure any disease it mand for the merry porker.

can be applied to. It is good for ca-tarrh, and I believe would cure consumption if it could be applied to the The field man of Texas Stock and diseased parts. Farm Journal, T. A. Evans of Hulto, A teaspoonful in a glass of cold water before breakfast will prevent a spell of sickness many times, I think, Tex., will visit communities wishing to organize farmers' institutes and and can be used as a purgative at any time. I have tried and know whereof render all assistance in his power to get them in working order. Mr. Evans I speak. W. S. IKARD.

GAME FOWLS ON THE FARM.

Hutto, Sept. 18, 1895. Editor Journal: After an experience of twenty-four years, I ask the readers of the Journal why it is there is so little attention paid to the best of all birds on the farm?—best for the following reasons.

1. The nicest table fowl, sweeter and more juicy meat, more breast meat to indicated. The need of farmers' institutes has become patent to all thinksize of bird. 2. The healthiest fowl, less liable to cholera, and the best rustlers, hence the best layers. No scaly legs, no gout, the prettlest plumage and longest ienced men as Mr. Evans can render efficient aid in getting them under lived, the kindest mothers and best to cross on other fowls. Oh, my! some will say, but you can't keep but one cock on the place at the time. I now have been living in Texas for twenty have seven or eight in my yard, often have ten or fifteen. They are only ill as you confine them and train them to years and in this time I have bought but \$5 worth of meat. I have fifty head of hogs on hand now, twentyfight, and on account of their grit and endurance they are trained for the pit five of which are thoroughbred Polandand will generally stay as long as life Chinas, and I can sell them at \$20 a

Also on his walk on the farm lasts. he admits of no interference with his nestic relations, but that he puts in all his time either fighting or hunting a fight is all a slur on the good name of the best all around bird on the farm. It is time the farmers were knowing it. T. A. EVANS.

CARE OF THE BOAR. Mr. James Riley of Indiana gives the following sensible advice in the Swine Breeders' Journal:

'First, the boar should be kept in a lot separate from the sows; a grass lot is preferable, where he can have plent. of exercise, and in summer time plenty of shade and pure water. Feed good, healthful food, not much corn; ground oats and ground wheat, about two-thirds oats and one-third wheat make an excellent food. In winter or through the breeding season, feed some oil meal once or twice a week; also give him buttermilk, as the acid in it reduces his flesh and helps to keep him vigorous. Don't let the boar get too poor. It is a mistake to let him get as poor as Job's turkey. To get lots of pigs, the boar should be kept in good, healthy condition, not too fat to make him sluggish, or too poor, but in as good health as possible to get good, strong, healthy pigs. We should remember that this is laying the founda-tion of success in the coming pig crop.

If the pigs come weakly and diseased, no amount of feed will bring them out. "The service of the boar is very "im-portant, and where a great many mis-takes are made. Some will turn the boar in with the sow, or several sows, berhaps, and let them run with him all through the period of heat. The boar will, no doubt, serve a sow six or eight times during her heat. This will run him down, until he will not get full, strong litters. Every breeder and far-mer, as well as those who raise hogs, mer, as well as those who raise hogs, should have a breeding box. This can be easily made of coming where boards 1x5 inches; make it 16 to 18 inches wide, 26 inches high, and five feet long, with-out top or bottom. Nail a 7-inch slat across the bottom of the rear end of the box, then make a bridge three feet high; place this at the rear end of the box; when the sow is in this will give the boar seven inches elevation, and the

The Atlanta exposition opened Wed-nesday with magnificent ceremony. President Cleveland pressed the button at Grav Gables, which started the ma-

Chief Justice J. M. Hurt of the court of criminal appeals has declared that the penal law against prize fighting is dead and inoperative. This settles the Dallas glove contest as far as legality goes, and preparations will go forward with a rush. The big amphitheater contractor promises to have it ready by October 20.

chinery.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Sept. 18, 1895. Leaving home September 6, my first call was at the home of Brother W. H. Farley, who settled here in 1870. Came here for his health. Was suffering from lung trouble. He has to a large extent regained his health, while building one of the finest farms in the county house, wind mill, 10,000 gallon Nice tank. Here I found some of the finest Poland hogs I have seen. Herd built up from such herds as Singleton's, M. K. Kennedy, etc. Brother F. is an en-thusiast on mixing fine hogs, and alfalfa. He has about fifteen acres in alfalfa which carried twenty head to the acre this summer for two months. Says it will carry ten head per acre from March to July by pasturing. Says hay is the most economical way feeding. Bales it up and feeds out to hogs from bale. He has raised some thing over 100 hogs this season. Has a very large male and a sow that tips the beam at over 500 pounds in breeding order. He says the man who keeps his smoke house in town is not a success as a farmer. He has neve asked a tenant to plant more than half ootton. Is a full believer in diversified farming and says if all cotton planters

would limit to one-half they would be in a better condition as a class to raise their own meat, sell more on foot and less from wagon, keep clear of debt and mortgage; would do much to solve the problem of hard times and no money. He feeds about 150 beeves, raises most of his feed, and has a barn well filled with baled stuff, all run by his son Forest, a level-headed young farmer from whom we will hear more in the future.

Moving north I found the country very dry and cotton picking rapidly drawing to a close. My next call was at the home of Spencer Fine on the south side of San Gabriel river. farm with plenty of forage, about fifty head of grade Essex hogs, four-teen head of good grade horses, a number of good grade cows, a diversified farmer and institute worker and old pioneer. He has been here 1858, raisen ten children, is out of debt, a little in the bank for a rainy day. He don't sit on the fence and cuss the government, but simply farms for a living.

Moving west I landed in Georgetown, our county seat. We have so many friends here, we can't stop to name them all, but must speak of shaking hands with S. O. Eidman, secretary of our farmer's institute. Also our county judge, Chesshire, who had traded his town property for a farm and is

going into hog raising right. Leaving the home of Joseph Robertson, a live, wide swake farmer and in-stitute man after a pleasant night, my next call was at the home of W. W. Dimmitt, a Georgetown born and raised boy. He owns a nice farm three miles east of town, has 65.30 acres planted in cofton, 205 in corn, his corn yielding 40 bushels per acre. Sorghum 25 acres, millet 10 acres, hogs 26 horses 10 head, mules 16 head. head Savs he don't care what a tenant plants so he don't plant Johnson grass. An in-

stitute man at the next meeting. My next subscriber was Jack Nelson Here is one of our successful small farmers, owning 117 acres, with a nice cottage house, a good barn, nice Jersey cows from which his good wife makes some prime butter. If I make no mis-



FOR SALE-About 25 head of Hol stein cattle selected solely for a dairy HOME FARM HERD herd. Can be seen at any time. Cal on or address L. W. Chrisitan, Weath erford, Texas.

MERINO-RAMS-SHROPSHIRE shall have for sale at Morgan, Tex. about September 15 a choice Merino and Shropshire rams from the flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page, Batavia, N. Y. The Merinos are large, strong, wooly sheep, one to three years old. The Shropshires are first-class. These sheep will be sold at very low prices for one-half cash, balance next June. If you are in need of rams and will come and see them I am sure you will be suited. Will deliver at any railroad station in the state. Call on or write FRANK L. IDE. Morgan, Texas.

FOR SALE-Farm and ranch in Palo Pinto county; 1280 acres in a square block, fenced with four wires; 100 acres in cultivation: orchard, well and tanks: fine grass. Address M. L. Sikes, Christian, Palo Pinto Co., Tex.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE-An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Vigo Switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas. Two dwellings, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. Will sell on easy terms or lease till April 1896 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or class. More land for trade or sale cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on time. WEBB & WEBB.

Baird, Texas.

WANTED' TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre Also eleven half sections blocks Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address

J. W. HERNDON. Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, ٠.

among buyers is unlim-TOWERS & COLLINS. Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

For ten doilars I will de. liver one of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of eith sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex press office in Texas, pigs Taylor, Texas. from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to ac-

company order, H. S. DAY. Dwight, Morris. County, Kan. Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, breeder of Tex., swine, choice,



A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts 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 descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be 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-Friesian Cattle.

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

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE, From the best strains of Light Brah mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plya mouth 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 hest breeding. Plys now ready to very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit Texas.



Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

reeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

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

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

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breader 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 boar and sows of equal blood, for sale. \$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, 8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

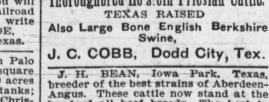
Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

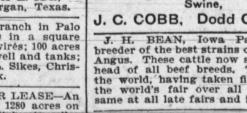
FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE

AGCA GUARRY HERD OF PO-land China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Ma Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED Swine, head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at world's fair over all bre the



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.





best. Cheap.

IRISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pligames have been bred pure by me for 14 years. Original stock imported. Write for prices. F. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

W. H. BACHMAN, Bowman, Arche

Co., Tex., breeder and shipper of Pure Bred Poland-China swine. Stock the

\$10 WILKES \$10

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF PO-



# HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this depart-ment to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 314 Ma-con street, Fort Worth, Tex.

### THEY GO RIGHT SOMETIMES.

Alas, how easily things go wrong! A word unsung in a lover's song There comes a mist and a blinding rain

And life is never the same again.

Alas, how hardly things go right! A storm may come in a summer night The stars will fade in the gloom away, And the summer's night is a winter's day.

A GOOD-BYE.

Our readers will be sorry to read that Rustic Admirer is going to leave She is right about sorrow following us. ov. One of the greatest of writers has said. "joy must ever sorrow, sor-row joy attend." But when a woman marries the husband's people must be her people, his home her home. The Admirer anticipates. They will love you at first for your husband's sake, and soon, we trust, for your own. There is something about going to a new ne among strangers that causes the mind to broaden and the heart to exwhich is beneficial, in that it pand. makes a life more useful, more char-itable, more unselfish. I doubt not Rustic Admirer will see the day she will be glad her life was ordered thus, and glad the change came before the tendrils of her heart were more closely twined around seven oaks. I am a great believer in the "Sweets of Ad-versity." or that which we term adversity. It is not always adversity, but sometimes a blessing in disguise. Say, whatever is is best, Rustic Admirer. Take up your life work, be brave and strong. Whatever you do keep your husband's love. Where love is warm anything can be endured. Our sym-pathy will be with you in your trials and our faith is strong in your nobly meeting every demand made upon

I am afraid Isabelle is approaching the old maid state, or she would not be so sensitive on this subject. Isabelle, it seems, longs to be the kind of woman men fought and died for. Well, I never heard of men fighting and dy-ing for old maids. There may be such heroic things, but history has not re-corded it. Neither has history recorded where men have fought and died for women who "take the platform and lecture." You can't have very good ideas of reform, Isabelle, because you don't know anything about the sub-pect you would lecture upon. It is plain to be seen Isabelle's is a restless, active, contradictory nature, but most loveable. Isabelle will live much, but affer more. Don't count too much onthat cool head when your heart is warm. No woman can answer the question you ask about man's difference in conduct before and after marriage, but many would like to know. We have a delightful letter from Marie, which all will read with pleasure.

house

### SEVEN OAKS.

Dear Mrs. B. and Many Friends: You cannot imagine with what sadness I take my pen to bid my many dear friends of the Household good-bye. In the midst of life we are in death, and in the midst of pleasure we are surbunded by pain. You have all been so kind to speed me on in my new happi ness and taken such a kindly interest in my new life, I feel like I wanted your sympathy in our first sorrow. My husband's father died last week. He had been sick a really was not such a thing can be said of death, but it seems to me it is always unexpected. And now, my dear friends, comes the hardest part for me. We are going to move away. I have got to leave Seven Oaks, the first little nest of my own, and my heart is broken. My husband is an only son, his father's farm in Missouri falls to him, and it seems best in every way for us to go and live on it. It is much larger and has far more comforts than Seven Oaks, but my heartstrings are twined around my first home, where I came only a few first home, where I came only a few short months ago a happy bride. How quick sorrow does follow joy in this life. My father is going to buy Seven Oaks. But my life there is over. I must go to a new home and make new friends, and who knows whether I will be happy or not. Perhaps you will think me selfish, and think I think only of Imyself—perhaps I do. But it is so hard to go out in the world among so hard to go out in the world among strangers for the first time. You dear friends of the Household have been so kind to me. I have had a good cry over one of your names. Please do not forget me. I know I will not have the heart to write, for some time at least. I will meet my husband's people for the first time, and go into a sad family. I pray for strength to be and do all they can expect of me. Of course I cannot feel their sorrow as they do. husband's sorrows are mine. shall still read my dear Journal. Please continue to send me recipes and I will know you have not forgotten. RUSTIC ADMIRER.

# IRRIGATION.

books. I must say that I love the

books. I must say that I love the, old masters, in literature, better than those of today. Thackeray is my favor-ite. How can one help admiring the noble gentleman, Colonel Newcome; the manly, Henry Esmond; sweet and gen-tle Amelia? What a wicked snake in the grass was "Becky Sharp." So cruel to her best friend, Amelia. I have shed tears with the poor heartbroken BENEFITS FROM SUBSOILING. Irrigation is not always practicable; first is the scarcity of water; second, the unevenness f the land; third, lack of means to put in a plant; fourth, lack of experience and change of farm to her best friend, Amelia. I have shed tears with the poor heartbroken mother—giving up her only child, be-cause she thought it was better for him to be with his rich grand parents, althought it broke her heart to do so. What a noble example of mother's love and self-denial. No author shows a deeper insight into human nature, in all its different words than Thackeray. But I must not forget the first novel methods; fifth, the fact that in many seasons there is sufficient moisture from natural rainfall, causing enforced idleness of the plant and a return to the ordinary methods of farming. Tak-ing all these difficulties into consideration a writer in the New England Homestead thinks that the most prac-But I must not forget the first novel I ever read, "David Copperfield." It tical remedy is subsolling. He says: There are few if any seasons when was a gloomy, rainy day in the autumn, I was the only child in the house, a large old fashioned Southern mansion with many closets in all sorts of odd nooks and corners. It was my good crops could not be raised if the natural rainfall could be retained by subsolling. It has many advantages over irrigation. A few acres can be of odd nooks and corners. It was my delight to be allowed to explore these closets in search of curiosities. Down in the bottom of a closet in a room that had not been used for years, I found an old crumpled book, yellow with age, on its cover was the name "David Copperfield." My search was over for that day, I had found something to read. Taking the book into the quiet, old fashioned parlor furnished with black hair, cloth divans, and easy chairs, ancient family portraits adorning the walls, everything in keeping with the age of the book in my hand, I settled myself for a day's entreated each year until the whole farm has been gone over. No expensive ap-paratus is needed. Three heavy horses can run a subsoiler sixteen inches deep in an open soil free of stone. By subsoiling twice, the second time crosswise, the ground can be stirred to a depth of twenty inches, and will hold an immense amount of water, which instead of running off into streams is stored for future use. Experiments the past year have shown that this treat-ment has doubled the yield. When the subsolling must be repeated it can be done for half the original cost. One hand, I settled myself for a day's en-joyment. Soon I was utterly oblivious great advantage is that it necessitates no change in the methods of farming. to the rain and gloom of the day. My mind was intent upon the joys and sorrows of "David" and his sweet child-This is a practical way of getting the benefits of sub-irrigation. - Rural World. wife "Dora." After that when I came upon anything with "Dickens" on its

### ONIONS BY IRRIGATION.

overs, it was sure to be read. My favorites, how can I tell them all? One of the most valuable crops for the irrigated farm is that of onions. This excellent and always marketable There is "Les Miserables," "Adam Bede," "Ivanhoe," "Jane Eyre," "Rut-ledge," and many others, that have bulb is of easy production, when its value is considered, and can be grown in every section of the area of Westmade many an other wise lonely day pass in happiness. ern brigation. It requires no better soil than for ordinary vegetables, and the time for labor in growing the crop is comparatively short. In some places the yield reaches over 500 bushels an "Books are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burthen to our selves. They help us to forget the crossness of men acre. The onlon can be made to pay on a yield of 200 bushels an acre if proper and things, compose our cares and passions, and lay our disappointments precautions are taken in advance of planting. New sage brush lands is the best soil for onions. If old land is used it should be well manured, clean-But we should always be very care-ful, to see and know what book should not be permitted to come into the ly cultivated and properly irrigated at least two seasons before planting onions. The soil should be plowed in We should never allow our selves to become selfish in our love for reading. the fall or in the spring as soon as in condition to work. After thorough Often great readers are utterly in different to the happiness or misery of pulverization by harrowing or other contrivance, furrow out about twenty those around them. Wrapped up in their book their own dear ones are neglected. How sad it is to see a father neglect his wife and little ones simply for his selfish love for books and inches apart. Make the furrows good and deep, eight inches, if possible, but as narrow as you can. When the ridges between the rows have been leveled down by hand rake or plow attachduties of life should never be shirked in order that more time may be given up for pleasure. So far as possible each member of the family should have their own books and papers. When

ment, planter with a seeder. The er gauge should be set at the beet er gauge should be set at the beet mark, and at least six pounds of seed planted upon an acre. No furrows are necessary for the seeder, and it per-forms the rolling operation. If a small quantity of seed is planted in drills by hand cover to a depth of half an inch and roll with a small hand roller. This may be made from a joint of store may be made from a joint of stove pipe filled with gravel and having a tongue attachment. When the seeds are planted, which should be early in the spring, see that the rows are kept noist. It is not necessary that water be upon the surface, or that the seeds be wet continuously, but they require moisture to germinate. The seeds should be planted in two rows, between the furrows, a distance of twelve inches apart, leaving four inches on either side

next to the furrows. When the plants begin to show above ground, gradually diminish the quantity of water used by merely giving them enough moisture to grow. The more irrigation given, the less the unions will grow, and the grow. faster the weeds will come to the sur-

BRONCHO FOWLS. There is a breed of barnyard fowls in some parts of Colorado and New Mexico, owned chiefly by the Mexicans, that is much like the common fowls seen in New England fifty years ago, we call them the Broncho, a word used in parts of the West to denote any-thing that is wild or native to the country. The birds are all colors— white, black, red, speckled, etc.—are excellent layers and mothers, the hens being at any time ready to do battle being at any time ready to do battle for their broods.

BRONCHO FOWLS.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The cockerels are as plump as pul-lets or capons of any other breed, having fine breasts and weighing dress-ed, when mature, about three pounds for hens and four pounds for cocks. When this breed is crossed with Plymouth Rocks, or other large breeds, the general result is a medium-sized fowl, with the exquisite plumpness of the Broncho. These crossbred fowls are excellent layers. The writer kept are excenent layers. The writer kept nine hens of the Plymouth Rock cross during the season of '94, raised 45 chick-ens, and used all the eggs needed in a family of four, where eggs were made to take the place of meat to a great extent. These nine hens averaged six or more eggs per day from Longer 1 or more eggs per day from January 1 for four months, and after that all hens not setting or brooding persisted in laying till molting time, when they were killed for the table.

A further testimonial to the value of these hens as winter layers is the fact that although the temperature down to 30 degrees many a night, yet there is a full stock of eggs in the coun-try stores at 20 to 25 cents per dozen, and most all of the fowls in this coun-try feed themselves from the scattered

culturist.



loors ,blinds and cypress cisterns. Daily capacity of mills 100,000 feet. HOUSTON, TEXAS. Please mention this paper.

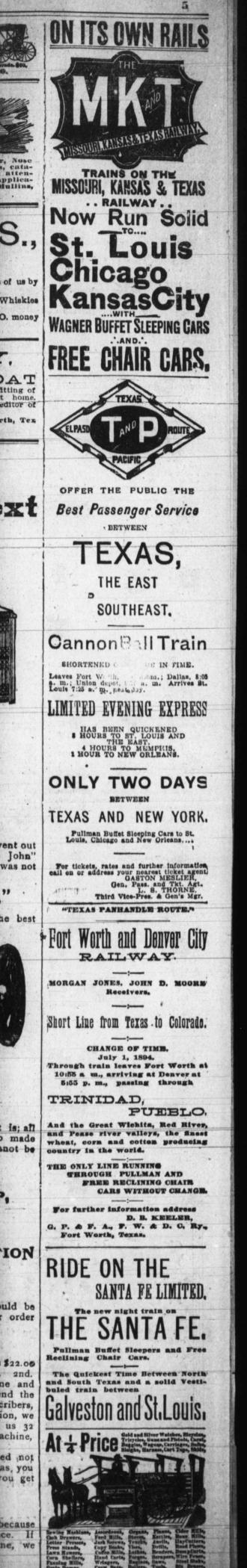
UNITED STATES PAINT M'F'G. Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufac-turers of the United States Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fence and all iron work, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc., also manufacture tents awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers, Twenty-second street, mear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

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FERCE CO., Adrian, Mich. or, but hardly knew how to rackie that kind warking his coat he turned her halo a string of page fence. The wheelman exclaimed, as a inded in the ditcher, a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, a "short-stop" and "catebrer," a "pitcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "a "short-stop" and "catebrer," a "pitcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "a "short-stop" and "stop" and "stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "short-stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher," a "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the ditcher, "stop" and inded in the d man addressed was an expert base ball The voice came tearing down the road close inches in height, proceed to give them IwoO that Cow! pull every weed in sight. The hoes attached to garden tools are splendid in running between the rows and clipping off the weeds just under the surface. Do not attempt to plant or cultivate any quantity of onions without one of these handy hoeing implements. WICHITA VALLEY 'RRIGATION. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex Press dispatches from Wichita Falls say that the Wichita Valley irrigation



HO! FOR ATLANTA



### OAK LAWN.

My Dear Mrs. B .- Now, how did the impression get out in our household that I am an old maid? I may have been one but I am not now, and wish to correct that impression. True, did say I thought it took courage to be one, and intimated I might be one, but deep in my heart I have no idea of such a thing. But I know one thing. I have too cool a head to let my heart get me into the trouble I can see it has many women. When I marry. if I ever do, it has got to be an improvement on most of the mar-riages I see or I will get a divorce.

Will you please tell me one thing-Why this great difference in men when they are courting a wife and then after they have won her? While wooing they are all ardor. tenderness, anxiety, While wooing fear. trembling: after marriage they seem to change completely-no ardor, no anxiety, no fear-just an easy going air of proprietorship-like "she is mine now I need not be nice any longer." It would just break my heart to ever be treated that way. I have some ideas of reform in marriage which I may take the platform and lecture about. (If father sees this he will have

What good letters we do have in cur household. Marie must be an authoress. I would love to know her. Little Nell just won't come again-no matter Nell just won't come again-no matter how much we call her. And the first Busy Bee from pretty Riverside cot-tare, what has become of her? She wrote beautiful letters. And now we have a Sweet Violet added to our mem-bers. Oh, we are a progressive and fast growing family. Our club re-or-ganizes in October, and I am so glad. Mrs. B-- must send me a list of books. With love for all kind friends, I am as ever. ever.

### ISABELLE.

### AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE ON

BOOKS. The Live Oaks, Near Strawn, Tex., Sept. 19, 1895-Dear Mrs. B: I am sure Sept. 19, 1895 — Dear Mrs. B: I am sure you will agree with me in saying that one of the blossings we should be thankful for is the free access we have to the best books, not only of the present day, but of days long gone by. A love for reading is a rleasure that never forsakes us. In the darkest hour of trouble and anguish, a few words from our favorite author, will often soothe the wounded heart more than the words of a dear friend. It has been my good fortune all through life to be surrounded ry good

are and diligence you are forming in your class-rooms will help you through your whole lives. It is really less what a thorough weeding. Get down on your knees and with fingers and thumb you study than the way you study it which is the main thing to be considered now. A girl at school cannot, of course, al-

There is a time for all things.

one lives in the country one always looks forward to the mail day with much pleasure. How pleasant for all

the family to gather around the lamp

on a long winter evening, each one with a book or paper to interest them Sometimes one will read aloud, while

the others listen in silent enjoyment. "Outside falls the snow flakes lightly; Through the night loud roars the

storm; my room the fire glows brightly

FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

If we were a girl again, and could

go to school, I would be careful, at least I think I would be careful, not to lose any time. Yours is foundation-work, and it is very important that this should be because the habits of

MARIE

And 'tis cosey, silent warm.'

ways be provided with every appliance to have her own books, her own pads, pencils, ink-eraser, crayons, drawing-paper, penknife, and whatever else she needs in order to do her work, so that she is under no necessity to borrow from her friends. What would you convention was called to order at the court house in that city at 2 o'clock think of a carpenter what awe to your house without tools, and had to ask the Saturday evening. Senator Goss of Baylor presided, with loan of some? or a doctor who forgot his prescription-book or his medicines, and had to lose time and pains until he Mayor Green of Dallas as secretary. The assembly was composed of 500 buscould send around to an acquaintance and procure others, while his patient iness men and farmers from Wichita. Baylor, Knox and Archer counties. Ad-dresses were made by Hon. Henry was waiting to be releived? Have your Sales, Abilene; M. Lasker, Galveston; Col. Hood and J. A. Kemp of Wichita, A report was read from Engineer Mc-Crickett, explaining the feasibility of tools, girls, and keep them in order and, if you must sometimes lend, exact a speedy return, politely and gently, but firmly, for we must sometimes insist on our rights, and then just as firmly resolve not to borrow unless the the enterprise. The meeting was called for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of in-terested parties in making a final surcircumstances are exceptional. Have your own tools.

School books should be laid aside as vev of the site chosen for a dam on you leave them for other and more ad-vanced books, neither given away nor Brazos river, twenty miles west of Sey mour, to sound for a bedrock on which vanced books, neither given away nor parted with out of the family, though you may allow a younger sister or brother to use them, if you choose." By-and-by you may be glad to have your school books to refer to, and you will find that they are as useful as much larger volumes and order to to place the foundation and give esti-mate of the cost of a dam, ditches and reservations. It will cost \$3000 to do this. Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Over \$1000 was raised on the spot. The meeting was full of life much larger volumes, and easier to and business from the beginning. Bay-lor county's crowd was headed by Seykeep at hand; they have been prepared by learned and thoughtful experts, and have the advantage of being carefully condensed. After your school life is mour's elegant cornet band. International and Great Northern

over you will very much enjoy the possession of a shelf full of text-books, once your daily companions .- Harper's Round Table. All Agents West of Hearne: We are in receipt of protests from the

### Important Information.

Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by The "Rock Island Route" is now unning through vestibule sleeping car that company for the purpose of send-ing shipments to Northern markets by running through vestibule steeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p.m., and ar-riving in Denver at 7:45 second morna-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mor call on your nearest licket agent other lines. You will advise all live-stock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, by that route. rates or information. It is needless to add that we still

continue to run the "5'ver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

cars. Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route,' and get full Great Rock Island, your money. value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, 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. :15 p. m. This train also lands you in Denver

or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

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 re-

quirements of safety. If you are going East, North, North-

east, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-mation, and etc. or address the under-signed. J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.

The Journal Premium Watch has given general natiafaction, but there has been all along a demand for some-thing better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation gold watch, has a short stem wind and office.

a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2. See Danlels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

likely

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to patronize.

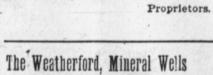


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NEW HOTEL. THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED

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

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and Northwestern Railway.

Daily except Sunday. nSunday only. W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-

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Between Kannas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipmonts v this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arriva-of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the follow-ing stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESEITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis. J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Wath, Texat.

IOHN R WELK Live Stock Agent, U. S. Vardr, Chie FRED D. LEED

Live Stock Agent, Kannas City Stock F. W. BANGE Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yam

NO NO NO NO

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has NO. NO. en actual headquarters for stockmen or a good many years, and it is not ikely that they will go anywhere else 11:49 8:00 5:4 Lv Weatberf rd A. 9117 1:00 10:00 12:4 3 22 6:00 Ar Miller 1 W. 1 v 7:4 3:0 9:0 There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connection at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksbo and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard centr and good rooms, it certainly is the place xDaily.

WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can

J. E. GALBRAITH.

General Freight Agent.

supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Com.

Railroad, Traffic Department, Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895. (Circular No. 537.)

Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the

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

Order your stenejis, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 250 Main st., Dallas.

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



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

### FINE DESIGN,

# ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

### DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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

### TERMS AND PRICES:

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

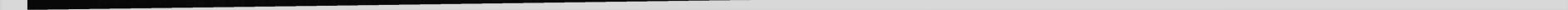
Note-All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as, you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

### REMEMBER:

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

Fort Worth, Texas, Istan.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### PERSONAL.

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

Dr. J. B. Tavlor of San Antonio, owner of the celebrated pacer Joe Patchen, and an extensive cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way North. He said: "I have about 12,000 aged steers. and will feed a part and possibly all of them. I have bought the meal and hulls of the Temple oil mill and if there shows to be any money in feeding I may put on as many as 10,000 head. I will put the first lot on feed early next week, and am going to try a mixed ration of cotton seed meal and corn, crushed cob shuck and all. I regard meal, however. as the best and cheapest feed obtainable, and have agreed to pay \$12 per ton for what I use. The meal made at the Temple mill is very fine, being prepared for export if necessary, and regard it worth at least \$2 a ton more than that carelessly prepared. My idea If a ration is two-thirds meal and onethird crushed corn and hulls for roughness. I am lately back from the North. having accompanied my bosom friend, W. Fulton in his travels in rge search of health, was with him in his last moments, and attended his funeral was without question one of the hoblest men who ever lived and I mourn untimely death, as much as if he had been a member of my own family. George W. Fulton, Jr., of Rockport, one of the foremost men of Southwest Texas, died in San Antonio September 9th. The cause of his death was enlargement of the heart. His health had been bad for some time and since May last he began traveling, hoping for relief from his disease, but found nothing that was of benefit to him, and he has been steadily sinking until death culminated his pain. He was 42 years of age and had as many friends among all classes of people as any man who ever lived. He was vice president and general superintendent of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, which owns 167,000 acres of land in San Patricio and Aransas Counties. a, legislator and worked hard and at the different cattle conventions he has always displayed his ability as earnestly for the advancement of the entire interests. A good man passed away when George W. Fulton died, and his host of friends in this and other states will learn with sorrow of

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

E. C. Throckmorton of Whitt, Tex., was in the Journal office Wednesday since, but owing to Colonel Bush's ab-sence, it was deferred to the above and said: "Everything in Parker coundate. ty is doing well, with the exception of cotton, which will make about half a crop. Corn is fine and stock of all Ira Havens of Pecos. Tex., was here Wednesday and called at the Journal office. He said: "We had a terrible kind are fat. I have heard a good deal of discussion about the relative value big rain in our section of the country a few days ago, and the grass is fully as green as throughout the year. There of cotton seed meal as against corn for feeding cattle. I understand that meal will sell for \$10 a ton, and one feeder savs that with meal at that price corn are not many steers in my section, feeders having bought the most of will have to sell for less than 15 cents to equal it for cheapness. Corn will sell for from 15 to 20 cents in our sec-tion, and my opinion of the feeding them. cattle. years. matter is that better results can be ob-Edgar Stilson of Oskosh, Wis., who tained if crushed corn and meal, with a fodder roughness are used. A mixed ration of this kind will fatten faster and make steers harder than meal and hulls and can be fed for an indefinite

time." B. H. Dunn, proprietor and manager of the Mansion hotel, is making that long established caravansary more pop-ular than ever. Stockmen who have been coming to Fort Worth for years and making their headquarters at the Mansion declare that it is run better then under any former management, and the increased, number of arrivals daily show that this fact is appreciat, ed by the traveling public. The table daily show that this fact is appreciat, ed by the traveling public. The table fare is first-class, the beds are as good as can be found in the state, and Mr. Dunn solicits the patronage of all who appreciate good service at reasonable cost.

H. D. Ratliff of Travis, Texas, in a letter to the Journal renewing his subscription and ordering the premium book "Samantha at Saratoga," says: "The Journal, in my opinion is the best all round paper that comes to our domestic circle. I am receiving it under your proposition to postmasters, but I believe you may change it to me under my name, as in coming to postmaster it is frequently treated as public property, and approproated, especially in my temporary absence. never lose an opportunity to p

in a good word and later on when the time comes for farmers to make up in a good word and later on when the time comes for farmers to make up their library slate, I will send in a good list. Hoping soon to receive the book and always the Journal, I am, ments. A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned Saturday from an extended pleasure and business trip through the Northwest. Speaking to a daily newspaper reporter he is alleg-ed to have said: "Cattle are very scarce and feedstuff of all kinds plen-

etc.'

begin.'

tiful in the sections I have visited. Especially is this true of Iowa. I think prospects for cattlemen are very bright cows. in every particular. There can be no such thing as a glutted market and as there is an abundance of feed every-where I do not see anything to pre-vent feeders who buy judiciously from making money. Shipnients along our line are becoming more frequent and the season in earnest is just about to

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

as governess or companion to a lady. Look in the "For Sale" column and address her as indicated. which meets in that city September 26. The meeting was called for some time E. J. Ashburn of Waco, a cattle-man, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

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

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

SHEEP ON THE FARM. It is encouraging that farmers have wisely decided to stand by the sheep and include more sheep in the general farm stock breeding, to give variety to the market supplies, that are avail-able for revenue all the year round. True, there is not much money in wool, but, by grading up to the larger mut-

ones in proportion to its area than any other country in the world. Is the best Leicester or the best Southdown of to-

day superior as a breeding and feeding animal, as a mutton and wool producer

to the best of those bred by Rober Bakewell and John Ellman? This is a

difficult, probably an impossible, gues-tion to answer, for there are no means

f accurate comparison. If we were to

have to be admitted that Bakewell ob-

tained prices for the use of his rams which have, we believe, never been ex-

ceeded in this country. Thus in 1789 he is recorded to have let three rams for

1200gs-(\$6000), and seven others for 20000 gs., and we are not aware that

these prices have since been equaled

But it must be admitted that he had a monopoly for the time, and he conse-

quently obtained monopolist prices, and that no one has since had the same

within the last half century breed

ers have devoted themselves largely to what may be termed the develop

ment and accentuation of varieties or "breeds." The special characteristics

of particular breeds have been assidu-

ously cultivated, so that the differences

between them have become more marked. A stickling for absolute "purity" of breed, which amounts al-

most to pedantry, is the main charac-teristic of the breeders of the present

day. In this there is no doubt that they differ from the earlier breeders.

Bakewell certainly had no compunc-tion about crossing, and many of his

followers were equally addicted to effecting improvements by this means.

Nowadays the breeder relies entirely

upon selection within the limits of the breed, and crossing is regarded as a

The special characteristics

ton breeds, we can soon have our sheep flocks as well bred up as are our Edgar Stlison of Oskosh, Wis., Who is interested very largely in cattle in Tom Green county and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednes-day, and called at this office. In reply to questions regarding the cattle busis-ness, said he had called specially to learn something about it, and that he had not been in the state long enough hogs, that are so generally pure bred, and our farmers could not again think of going back to grade hogs or the of going back to grade hogs of the long legs of twenty years ago. English breeders have bred up their sheep to the "pure bred," much as we have our hogs, and although they have so many distinct pure breeds, there has been wonderful improvement within the last fifty or hundred years in their mutton breads for large size and early had not been in the state long enough to be able to express a clear opinion.

John Lackey of Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Monday and bought mutton breeds for large size and early maturity, for spring lambs and the best mutton, that our farmers are en-couraged to breed for mutton instead of wool alone, as witnessed by the imfor DeBord & Co., of which firm he is a member, 1000 "Figure 8" steers from Marion Sansom of Alvarado, paying therefor \$31 per head. These are as portation of such large numbers of the English mutton breeds, Southdowns, Shropsnires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cots-wolds, Oxfords, Hampshires, and other fine cattle as will be put into a rexas feed lot this year. The sale was nade by George B. Loving & Co. of Fort Worth, commission dealers in cattle. breeds-that already have so many en thusiastic admirers throughout our stock breeding states. Cattle feeders who have not yet made

There are a good many stock but nothing like in former

their arrangements for meal should read the advertisement of the Standstock breeding states. A writer in the Loadon Agricultural Gazette on the progress of improve-ment says of British Sheep breeding: "It is obvious that very much has been accomplished within the last hundred ard Commission company, which ap-pears in the "For Sale" column. They are ready to quote prices on first-class are ready to quote prices on first-class meal and hulls at prices just as low as can be secured at the mills. Ad-dress their Fort Worth office, R. K. Irwin, manager, and a prompt reply accomplished within the last hundred years. There has been an enormous improvement in the flocks of the coun-try generally: in other words, there has been a great leveling up of the average, will be made to all inquiries. and Great Britain now undoubtedly possesses more good sheep and less bad

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

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

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

Pruitt's Business College is the latest addition to the Journal's school adver-tisers. This institution has been so long established and is so favorably known that it needs no commendation in these columns. Read the advertise-ment and not accordingly ment and act accordingly.

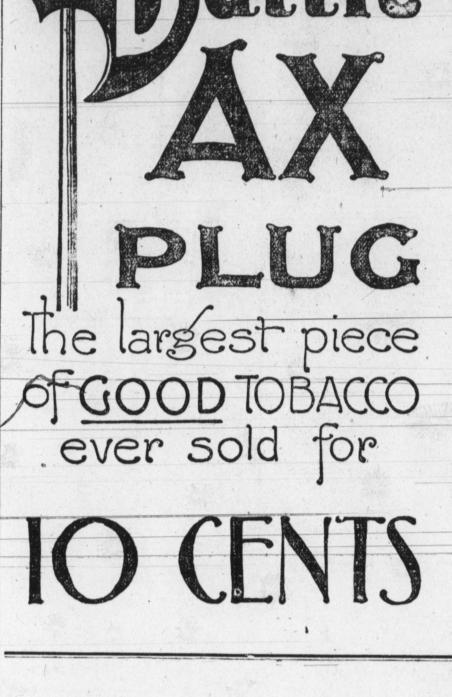
W. E. Cobb came down from Wichita Falls Wednesday evening. He ex-Falls Wednesday evening. He ex-pressed himself as being skeptical of the future of the plan to irrigate the Wichita Valley as it will require more money than the people of that section one plan to proper are able to raise

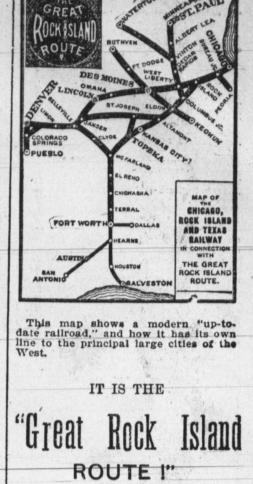
W. H. Bachman of Bowman, Archer

good stock and will sell reason-

"Breeders' Directory

of cattle in the Jumbo pasture





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

	WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY
	\$2.50 Book, Free!
-	C. T. A.
	City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets. W. T. ORTON.
-	Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.
	2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.
	Ar. Denver
	Ar. Chicago 9:55 a m
	Lv. Ringgold
	Lv. Bowie10:40 p m
	Ar. Kansas City8:20 next a m No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m
	Lv. Ringgold 2:09 p m
1	No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth

MANTHA

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

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, fliritations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-prop voking style.

[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of firtin' 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 les

t coin him from the first on 't that he'd better for it 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 dretful fashionable smongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with tt "

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried t cane, etc. Bu she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Joslah 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.

This book was writte

mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the oid world, with Congressmen Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezea, display their person a charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and revel in

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TOSTAT.

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



cattle are still high in his section, with numerous buyers, mostly for feeders.

The Sunny Side Herefords owned by W. S. Ikard, of Henrietta, are headed by Sanhedrine No. 46,180, winner of entended stay in St. Louis. first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebras-ka, Illinois and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old, in 1892, and George T. Peynolds of Albany, Texas was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way home from St. Louis, where he made final arrangenents in the purchase of the land and cattle of the Gomez Catsweepstakes over all breeds and fifth at World's fair in 1893. No better Hereford bull exists. Mr. Ikard has the company. This is one of the blg-gest cattle deals of the present season. some pedigreed and high grade bulls and heifers for sale, as well as large English Berkshire hogs and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write him for any-thing wanted in the line he carries, J. H. Whatley, a well known cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way home from King county, where Capt. L. L. Moore for Harrold mentioning the Journal.

Wm. Briggs of Waxahachie, who, with E. B. Harrold of this city, feeds a large number of cattle, was in Fort fed, some time in October. Worth Monday, and in answer to questions said: "We will feed 1200 county," Tex., breeder and shipper-o head of steers this year. Last year we fed 1800. I think more people will feed this year, than did last, but there Poland-China swine, has an advertisement in the this issue which should be read. He will be fewer big bunch's, and about the same number in the aggregate. has ably. I shipped a car bud of fat hogs to the Fort Worth yards today, and caught the market considerably off. The hog market is slow everywhere.

W. M. Groseclose of Breckinridge, Stephens county, has an advertisement October in the "For Sale" column, offering 600 rative stock cattle, consisting of cows T. A. Canfield of Waco, who has 7000 and calves, and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers. These cattle are nearly head near Midland, was here Tuesday on his way out to look after them. 'These all young and partly graded. He will sell them for delivery any time until November 15. When writing be sure cattle were brought in from Northern Mexico and are doing well. and mention where you saw his advertisement. W. B. Tullis of Hardeman county,

according to press dispatches has been M. D. Bennett, of the well known cattle firm of Bennett Bros., of Cuero, appointed to fill the vacancy on the live stock sanitary commission occas-Tex., was here Thursday and called at the Journal office. He had just come through from Shreveport, and ned by the resignation of Florence J. Hall of Gainesville. said that he had been in that sectior Col. J. S. Godwin of Merkel, a cattle-man and old friend of the Journal, looking after cattle. Said when he left Cuero five days ago it was raining.

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

a caller at this office Tuesday Said everything in his section is in as fine fix as could be wished. Box & Leaverton of Crockett, Tex. offer 300 head of steers for sale in an

advertisement on the fourth page of this issue. Be sure when writing to this issue. Be sure mention the Journal.

E. B. Strand of Hillsboro, merchant, banker and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Monday and registered at the Mansion. "He will feed quite a nice string of cattle this year. H. C. Weathered of Hillsboro, a cat-

tle contractor, who has got up some nice big strings of cattle for North-western ranches, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

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

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

and called on the Journal force. J. M. Connaster, a well-to-do and old-time cattleman of Whitt, Parker county, was in Fort Worth Wednes-day.

W."Z. Hollon of Commerce, a well-o-do cattle feeder was among Tuesday's visiting stockman.

Capt. Charles Goodnight was down from his ranch in the Panhandle Tues-day.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was egistered at the Delaware hotel Mon-

A young lady in Menardville, Tex., adverties in the Journal for a position

cardinal sin. Col. Jim Wilson, who ably represents To return to our particular muttons, the Chicago and Alton railroad in this territory, returned Tuesday from an the question may again be propounded in a more limited sense—Have British

sheep improved within the last twenty years or so? Statistics show that they have decreased, but the general hellef seems to be that they have improved.

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

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NOTES. Our representative was out at the Polytechnic College a day or two ago, old him 1000 steers at \$30 per head. and was quite surprised at the many He will move them to Greenville to be signs of growth and improvement

about the college and in the community. Dr. Lloyd has had a very large building erected, which is to be devoted exclusively to teaching purposes. In addition to the regular recitation

F. M. Hill and Jorn Hurt of Mcrooms, it contains a study chapel for Kiney were here Saturday morning from up the Denver, where they bought 1000 feeders from Webb Bros. of Bellvue. They will put these cat-tle on feed at McKinney some time in the girls, a study hall for the local students, a room for the primary department, a laboratory for the classes

in physics and chemistry and hall for the business department. It was all ready by September 1. Dr. Lloyd has also had the College building proper renovated and refurnished from top to bottom. It will hereafter be used exclusively for a boarding department

for girls and young ladies. The school opened with a large number of girls. Many have been drawn by the unusually fine music department which the college has for the coming season.

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

directions.

Captain Jeans, a banker from Duncan, I. T., will locate his family there. Mr. Chandler of Farmersville, Tex., is

having a house built. Mr. H. J. Wilson of this county is also building. Mrs. Little of Comanche, Tex., and Mrs. J. Fred Cox of this city have recently moved to the college. Others are ex-

pected soon. Of course the attraction at this suburb is the college. People are rapidly finding out that the curriculum of the college is unusually high,

and the institution very thorough. The public is not slow to recognize merit. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the president.

### CATTLE WANTED.

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

We have buyers for steer yearlings and twos, for dry cows, heifers and

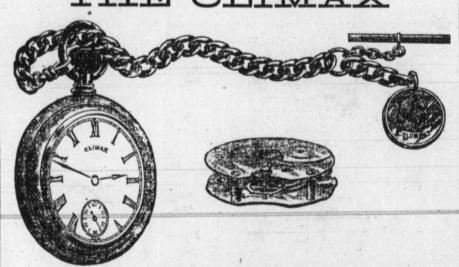
cows and calves-in fact, for all kinds and classes of cattle. The demand for feeders was never better.

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

young steers in lots less than 400, or eders in lots of less than 200 head.



Our Guarantee Goes With It.

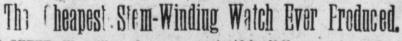


THIS IS THE CLIMAX up to date. 'It represents the most important step taken in Watch evolution in many years. It describes a line beyond which nothing radical will pass for years, not only in the matter of price, but quality. The movement comprises many original patented features, and has been for many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

# DESCRIPTION:

### CASES.

Two styles, plain and imitation engraved. Two finishes, solid gilt and nickel. Two dials, Roman and Arabic. Snap back. Heavy bevel crystal. Reg-



OUR OFFER-We will send you one postpaid for \$2.00, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.50, or watch free for seven' subscribers to the Journal for 12 months. If the watch is not exactly as represented return it to us and we will make good our guarantee. Address

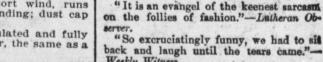
TEXAS FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Regular American lever, lantern pinion, quick train, 240 beats per minute, three-quarter plate, short wind, runs thirty hours to one winding; dust cap over movement.

MOVEMENT.

Snap back. Heavy bevel crystal, they ular stem wind. Inside stem set. Reg-ular 18 size case. Chains assorted in Waltham or Elgin.



Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free Press.

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

HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE. Ist. To every old subscriber who sends us

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

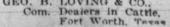
TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL. Fort Worth, Tex.

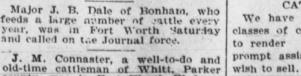


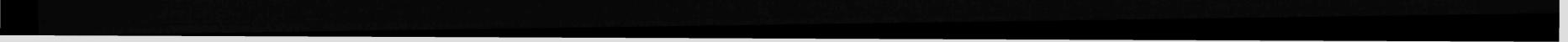
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS.

We do not handle stock cattle or

We invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers. GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,









140

- 23

Hogs are quiet and weak. No inan where a marting of

A. The state

St. Louis. Sept. 18.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling. 71-8c. Sales none; receipts, 782 bales: shipments, 185 bales; stock, 7175 bales.

Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. Sco full description in another column.





Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed. stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed for tlass. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

took Landing

(Box 684)

NEW ORLEANS, TA



### TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. the whey has been strained off), bits RANCH AND CATTLE FOR SALE. SEED WHEAT. We will sell one of the best bred herds in Western Texas at \$12 per head forgetting that, when feath-they require the food little for cattle, throwing in the calves. Herd numbers about 6000 head. Ranch con-tains 75,000 acres of fine land; all en-BARLEY, ering and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more. at a feed, and no more. Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry— such as hawks, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm quickly, and in such shrill and oft-repeated tones, that the enemies generally 'eave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact, by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, RYE. closed and otherwise improved. Price of land \$1-it is worth \$2.50. This propor land al-it is worth \$2.50. This prop-erty is above quarantine line, and is a big bargain. Address GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Fort Worth, Texas. Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders, OATS, ALFALFA. SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE. Crimson clover, turnip seeds and a full line of seasonable seeds. Write The Journal Premium Watch has given general satisfaction, but there has been all along a demand for somefor prices. We carry the largest stock thing better and less bulky, and we have secured it in the CLIMAX. This watch is no thicker than a regulation is reinsted by many, in fact, by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the Guineas supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceedingly rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size. You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TEXAS SEED AND FLORAL CO., Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 306 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex. gold watch, has a short stem wind and a stem set, and is guaranteed to keep good time. The CLIMAX and the Journal one year for \$2.50, or the watch alone for \$2. tember 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLD'S FAIR SEND IN YOUR HOGS THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it. Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle ne between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the ATLANTA EXPOSITION. that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding on It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and only line running two daily trains composed of Through Coaches, Double daily train service and Pull-Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas nan sleepers on night trains between Galveston ,Houston and St. Louis, La. 'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chiand Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market. new ones. are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes. reado, san Antonio, st. Louis and Chi-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quick-Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895. A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. Do you want to go? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for printed matter. HAVE and other points of interest. It is GOT You can have it free by writing for it. Write for Market Information. est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train A. A. CLISSON, S. O. WARNER, and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis We have customers for several thou E. W. LABEAUME, sand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or G. W. SIMPSON. Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex., TYLER, TEX. W E. SKINNER, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX. Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., ST, LOUIS, MO. market. Facilities for feed water and rest in are requested to correspond General Manager. with us. President transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo Give us a full and accurate descrip tion, together with weight, price, etc. of the cattle you offer, and we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO., "SUNSET ROUTE." THE UNION STOCK YARDS, and St Louis. further information call on near-For Commission Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas. est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. Double Daily Train Service. THE OLD RELIABLE. D. J. PRICE, The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so CHICAGO. A. G. P. A. Palestine, Toya . See list of through sleeper service. many years has been their headquart-ers. The Mansion does not go so much The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. New Orleans and Galveston, SHEEP AND WOOL on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be sur-New Orleans and San Antonio, passed TO TELL GOOD MUTTON. Mutton, to be healthful and well-flavored, should be from an animal anywhere from two and a half to five years old. Older than five, the meat is tough and likely to be strong; younger than two and a half it is coarcely the neuron in flavor for mut-CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses. The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a Galveston and San Antonio, New Orleans and San Francisco. sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to All Connecting with through sleepers from buy or not, come and see it anyway. scarcely rich enough in flavor for mut-ton, but still lacks the delicacy of The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the ho of, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds an d grades of stock. The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle inrough to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines term inate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not deb ar you from the privilege of trying oth-The fact that Texas Stock and Farm San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass lamb. Lambs are killed when from Journal endorses "Samantha at Sara-toga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or maketwo to twelve months old, but are best when about six or eight months of The flesh has then quite lost the Excursion tickets on sale from all coupon stations to California and Mexican age. up is offered. Read our offer in ansoftness which it has when very imother column. points mature, but still remains juicy and delicate Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not eccive their paper regularly are requested to notify this ALL THE YEAR ROUND, On account of the softness and juici-ness of lamb it becomes tainted much Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers more easily than mutton, and is, thereto and from New York, all points East and West. fore, hung but a short time, or not at all, according to the age at which it is killed. Mutton, on the contrary, is through to Chicago. This will not deb ar you from the privilege of trying oth-er markets en route. THIS IS STRICT LY A CASH MARKET. For further information call on local agent, or address Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office. Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm not fit to eat until it has been hung in some cool place for at least a week L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas. THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET after killing, and in cold weather or in dry climates, it is better to be hung for WE WANT CATTLE. IN AMERICA. two weeks. We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or The lean part of good mutton is a deep, dark red color, while the fat is clear and white. The lean should be THE THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampiover, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we firm in texture, but julcy, and the fat should be hard, scarcely showing any tissue at all. The texture is a theater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and sciences of TEVAS KANSAS AND MUE UNDERFORMED **OUEEN & CRESCENT** will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. very important thing to know about in Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, selecting meat, and it is so pronounced Tex. ROUTE. in mutton that, having once observed Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TER-RITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chia good piece, one can hardly fail to distinguish the good from the bad. The quality is sure to be bad if the fat is Choice of routes via The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, Shortest Sto New York. Cincinnati. fully described elsewhere in this pa-per, is fully guaranteed to be as good New Orleans or Shreveport cago yellowish or soft, or if the lean is stringy or pale. Lamb, of course, is Line To the North and East. Birminghan stringy or pale. Lamb, of course, is softer and lighter in color than mutton, N. THAYER. JOHN B. SHERMAN: E. J. MARTYN, Solid Trains New Orleans to Birm-New Yorks

POULTRY.

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in the South.

GIVE THE FOWLS RANGE. A hen thus at liberty keeps in good condition by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain, she will become lazy, refrain from forag-ing, fattens, and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves atten-

tion. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, and travel over a wide area of ground in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive, to which may be when hens are in confinement they are liable to be overfed, and it requires extra care on the part of those who manage to avoid overfeeding. We have found that when there is ample forage for hens they need no food at all in the summer, as they will easily find all the worms, seeds and grass required. A good range in summer will provide eggs with little or no cost

IRREGULAR FEEDING.

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

TO MANAGE HENS It is quite as natural for a hen to sit as it is to eat or to lay eggs. Hence, after a hen has produced an indefinite number of eggs, sometimes a few and sometimes many, she will cease to lay and her system will assume a proper preparation to pass the period of incubation without impairing her health. When a hen is in a "laying habit" it would be ruinous to her health to re main inactive on the nest for twentyone successive days-the period of in cubation. Some hens are so slightly inclined to incubate that the propen-

a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John aflair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the

Vice. Pres., Gen. Mgr. 2nd Vice.Pres'

hity may be cured simply by driving them a few times from the nest, while others, even when they have produced only half a sitting of eggs, will stick to their nests with pugnacious des-peration. If it is not desirable that a hen be permitted to incubate, she must be treated philosophically and under-standingly. When the desire to incubate comes on the laying habit dis-appears. My own practice is to put such hens as are inclined to incubate in a large cage in the hennery, where they can see other fowls outside of their prison and give them a generou supply of soft food and water. After they have been released one or two days they will commence immediately to "feed up" and to bring the system again to an egg-producing habit.

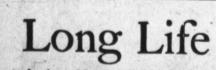
A great many sensible people, who do not understand the correct way to manage hens at this natural period, take them into a dark apartment and shut them up in a barrel or turn a corn basket over them. Others order a hen to be ducked nine times in water to cure the propensity to sit. Oth-ers still hold a hen's head in a peril of water while one is counting five. Oth-ers will the a piece of red flannel to a Numerous other stupid remedies are adopted, all of which are un-philosophical and ineffectual. But when secured in a cage as suggested, if fed generously with soft food, hen will soon commence laying another sit-ting of eggs. When I have a valuable hen or turkey whose eggs are desired for rearing stock of that particular bird, she is kept laying. As soon as she has produced a brood of eggs and desires to sit she is put in a cage for a day or two and her eggs are placed beneath another fowl. By this system of management a turkey will often lay three or four sittings of eggs in one

THE GUINEA FOWL.

The Poultry Monthly says: We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order-merits which are just beginning to be fully appreciated.

Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has un-dergone, it still possesses, in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roost an inclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nests in some secture far away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers. Young Guineas are the prettiest,

cutest little things imaginable, remind-ing one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of for these they are exceedingly tender feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guineas during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys-such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage heese (made from thick milk after



to leather : Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25cahalf-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. 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.

white, the lean, julcy and not stringy; and in both lamb and mutton there must be a good proportion of fat .-Demorest's Magazine.

but the same general characteristics

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OUTLOOK FOR THE SOUTHDOWNS. Reports from breeders are of an en-couraging nature, and lead to the belief that during the coming season the demand for Southdowns will be greater than ever before. The changing of wool growing flocks to those that will produce mutton first and wool secondly, presents a grand opportunity for Southdown breeders. There is no ques-tion as to the superiority of their mut-Their claims for a fineness of ton. wool next to the Merino; their pro-lificacy; their early maturity; their healthfulness, are well founded; and for hardiness, the Merino, heretofore claiming the first place, must give way to the Southdown. Wherever they have been tried, either on the Merino, native or other sheep, the good quali-ties of the Southdown makes them favorites. In regard to them Mr. R. E. Fltzgerald, Shiner, Tex., says: "I use all my thoroughbred lambs on my Merino flocks and the cross is perfectly splendid. In 1890 I saw that we fectly splendid. In 1890 I saw that we could not longer raise sheep as wool for a profit only, so I concluded to try thoroughbred Shropshires and South-downs. I have nothing to say against the Shropshire, and if I had not tried them alongside with the Southdown I am sure I would have been satisfied with them, and thought that they were good enough. The Southdown s the good enough. The Southdown s the hardlest sheep in the world. It was thought that no sheep could withstand our hot, dry climate like the Merino but the Southdown will stay fat where the Merino will die of poverty. I saw that tested the past winter." Mr. C. H. Nimson, in addressing the Sheep Breeders and Wool Grower's Associa-tion of Mitchell county, North Caro-lina, speaking of the sheep owned by the Bellevue Farm company, said: "At Bellevue we selected the South-down, because we belleved that these sheep were better adapted to the cli-mate, soil and the surroundings we could afford them than any other. We could afford them than any other. We commenced five years ago with 100r, unselected, native ewes, of all ages, sizes and shapes; good, bad and in-different; crossing them with pure bred, registered Southdown rams. The first cross made a wonderful change in the general appearance of the ambs, and in course of time they developed the characteristics of the Southdowns in other respects, to an extent we had the characteristics of the Southdowns in other respects, to an extent we had not been looking for. The second and third crosses have developed a nutton sheep that handle with ease and fatten readily. Our flock of grade and thoroughbred Southdown lambs will turn out a large proportion of good, profitable feeders, weighing from 70 to 100 pounds by the 1st of December. We have at Bellevue now, more de-mand for our Southdown ewes than we could begin to supply, even if we had could begin to supply, even if we had our breeding flock up to the fullest capacity we could carry on the farm. The experience of these two flock-masters is that of others who have introduced the Southdown for the letter-ment of their sheep. This cross has been so successful that, as Mr. Nimson says, "after five years experience with a flock numbering from 500 to 500, grad-ed up from the native sheep, we could not be induced to even experiment with other burded to other breeds." To make known these facts as to the

To make known these facts us to the Southdown's superiority for reinodel-ing other breeds to conform to the sheep in demand today, must be the aim of all Southdown breeders. Their introduction into the several sections of the country will, in a short time, convince breeders that this is the breed they need. The greater demand for these sheep the coming season will be followed by a greatly increased call for them the next. The coming pros-perity of those engaged in breeding perity of those engaged in breeding them seems conclusive, and the great-est care should be taken to keep the breeding flock recorded, so that the higher price that is always realized for stock thus fortfied as to purity may pe assured JOHN G. SPRINGER.



