# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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# THE FARM.

#### FARM NOTES.

Sheep will always do better if they can have water every day. Sheep to be most profitable, must be well cared for at all times.

Sheep will live and do better with the same care than any other animal on the farm. Sheep, if properly fed, will stand

severe cold weather and yet do well if they are only kept dry.

The best bred sires are the ewes to use for profit, for well formed stock good condition will sell even when lamb stock is neglected.

The value of a pedigree to the sheep breeder is as like an advantage to the one who buys, the one who owns and to the sheep itself.

Of all stock on the farm to keep healthiest, sheep need plenty of pure air and abundant opportunities for exercise. If closely confined even for a short period, good care should be taken to provide good ventilation and to keep quarters clean so that pure air can secured. Generally sheep will be better if confined at night after cool weather sets in, allowing them to run but during the day, arranging for thor-bugh ventilation and at the same time avoiding direct drafts. In arranging the sheep quarters it will be a good plan to make the doors wide and ar-range them so that they can be fastened open. One advantage with the sliding doors is that there is no risk of their slamming to and injuring the sheep. Then when the weather will admit the doors can be left open and the sheep run in and out as they please. When the weather is mild, it will be found a good plan to have mangers or feeding racks into which fodder or unthreshed oats can be put. This will help secure good exercise and at the same time induce the sheep to get out into the air.

The imports of raw wool in to the United States during the month of August were the heaviest in any recent month, if not in the entire history of wool importations. The imports through the three leading ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia alone were 35,417,502 pounds, of this total 17,032,579 pounds consisted of the high-grade Australian wool and 2,422,-102 pounds of low-grade wool from China.

It is asserted by flockmasters that no one thing contributes more to the health of sheep that salt. However this may be salt is very essential to the health and general welfare of the flock, and the sheep cannot thrive well where it is absent. It obviates injury from the great and sudden change from dry to green food in the spring, often so detrimental, and is a prevent-ative against fermentation if the green moss in the stomach, as well as some of sessesip pue seilinomin reduce of the which sheep are liable.

# CONDITION OF CROPS.

The showers retarded cotton picking to some extent on the 4th, 5th and 7th, but the remainder of the week was favorable for this week. It is reported that, picking progressed rapidly and half the crops is considered picked in some localities, while in others a great gathered. The local rains on the 7th reduced the grade of the staple to some extent. The rains were of no benefit to cotton, as the top crop is considered a failure in some localities, but a little late cotton may be picked in some sections. It is a consensus of opinion among the cerrespondents that picking will be completed early this season. there is no top crop, and the bulk of the crop will scon be gathered. Farmers are still gathering corn, and the yield is good and in most localities it is the best for years. rice crop over the east coast district is about all harvested and the

Add to these practical suggestions now have little or no market and it would seem to be wise to breed the horses adapted to farm purposes. Comparatively light horses for ity horse-car service will probably never again be in large demand. Even the horses for fancy turnouts of the wealthy in cities and villages and the average horses of the less pretentious families are said to be in less demand than ever before. This is accounted for in part from the greatly increased use of the electric cars and, with the young peo-ple, the bicycle. The family team is supplanted by these modern inventions.

### OCTOBER ON THE FARM.

The fine weather and bracing air that usually prevail in this month are just what the farmer needs to finish his harvesting and get ready for winter.

On farms where corn is growing for the grain, the husking is usually done mostly in this month in the field, the evening "husking bees" having fallen, unfortunately, out of fashion in recent years.

The harvesting of roots is now in or-Potatoes and beets, being most like. to be injured by frost, are usually harvested first. In digging potatoes, it is inportant to keep them out of the sunshine and rain, pick them up as soon as they are dry, and cart them at once to the cellar or pit for storage

The making of a pit for storing roots is a simple mat r, and yet roots stored thus are often lost by carelessness in putting them in too deeply, so that they heat, grow and rot. The pit for potatoes, beets and carrots should not be piled over two feet deep with roots, and for turnips and horseradish it is better to have them not much over a foot deep; cover lightly at first, and increase the covering as cold weather comes on, bearing in mind that there is more danger from heat than from frost. Vegetables well stored in a pit come out very fresh and nice in the spring. Squashes are best stored in a dry

loft or cellar, with free circulation or air around them and a stove or furnace to protect them from frost and dampness; they need a dry atmosphere with a temperature of 45 to 60 degrees.

As cold nights come on the poultry should be protected, and those who have acquired a habit of roosting in the trees at night should be caught and placed in the hen house; a little care in this way will hasten the early laying of the pullets. As the frost kills many of the insects about this time, it is useful to supply their place with some meat or fish in feeding the poultry in order to give them strength to finish moulting and to promote early laying.

The prudent farmer who has an eye to future profits will take care to select from his crops at this season of the year the best specimens for seed, and by repeating this process year af-ter, will most certainly improve his

crops All the farm buildings, not forgetting the dwelling house, need some repairs at this time of the year, and now is a good time to attend to it, while the weather is still fine. No country in the world equals our

own in the richness and brilliancy of its autumn foliage, and there is no good ason why th dently gathering a generous supply of forest leaves for the comfort of his stock in winter, and for covering his pits and other structures from frost. should not take time to admire the wonderful beauty of this delightful season and give thanks that he is not shut up in the city, where people have little opportunity to enjoy such blessings.

grooming, and should be less expense ting in the seed. Many of our most successful wheat growers plow the land and let it lay for weeks and even nonths, and then working it again with the harrow. A good depth of soil is indispensable to a good crop, as the wheat plant has two sets of roots, the first springing from the seed and ex-tending downward, the second extending laterally from the first point and lying near the surface. A difference of opinion "exists respecting the depth of plowing for wheat, some advocating only three or four inches; four or five inches, however, seems to be the more customary depth of the land. Early plowing is always desirable for wheat crops. If wheat is sown upon oat stubble, it is well to plow the stub-ble, as soon is the crop is off and before the ground becomes too hard to plow well. If the scattered bats sprout a good plan to destroy them would be by harrowing repeatedly. The selection of seed has a great

deal to do with the success or failure of a wheat crop. Seed should be of the best quality, perfect sound, perfect-ly developed in kernel, well ripened, and entirely free from imperiections of any kind. As to the varieties of seed upon the selection of which so much depends, no definite rule can be given, since some kinds are best adapted to one locality and some to another.

In regard to the pest time for sowing winter wheat, it is well to sow it in time to give it a good start before the ground freezes, the time, or course, varying with the altitude. The time of sowing in the South is from the middle of October to the middle of November although in some sections it November, although in some sections it has been delayed until the early part of December, but this involves a risk that is not advisable to take. There has been much discussion upon

the subject of thick and thin sowing of wheat, some insisting that but a few quarts to the acre being essential to produce a good crop. Others would sow so thick that the growth of the plant would be well nigh impossible for want of room. There is, of course, a well defined, happy medium between the two. A heavy sowing will as a usual thing produce lighter heads and straw, as all plants when crowded are inclined to be of alcoder growth. Light inclined to be of slender growth. Light sowing produces a strong, vigorous growth, with large filled heads. From several calculations, the following has been chosen as the most reliable and seemingly correct. A single head of red Mediterranean wheat will con-tain about 20 grain; a good wheat field will shoul 20 grain; a good wheat held will show 1,250,000 heads to the acre, or 28 to the square foot. It is therefore easily deduced that the harvest is dependent for its proportions to the number of grains contained on each head. The above estimate would give 25,000,000 grains or 40 bushels, to the acre. All estimates of this kind are to a great degree uncertain, and can only be taken as a basis for an approximate calculation. As a general rule the quantity to be sown will be from one to one and a half bushels to the acre if drilled and from one and three-fourths to two bushels per acre if sown broadcast, this to be modified according to circumstances, such as qualsoil, productiveness of variety ity of

sown, etc. As to the method of sowing, it may either be sown broadcast or in drills, the letter method having the advantage, however, being the better and im-proved method. It distributes and covers the seed more evenly, allowing an after cultivation, insuring a stronger and heavier growth of grain, hesides the grain grows more uniformly, the heads being all about of a height and ripening about the same time.

the winter it should not be stored in too large bulk; in fact, the smaller the bulk and the more the air can circulate around them the better they will keep without sprouting before planting. It is very important that planting. seed potatoes be kept without sprout-ing until the time for planting arrives, It is often the case that it can scarcely be done in cellars, as the temperature is too much governed by outside changes. The writer has, in years past, lost a great deal of money by be-ing compelled to plant seed that had lost part of its vigor by premature sprouting. Pitting usually does better than keeping in the cellar, as the tem-perature is more even, but the work must be done right to insure success. The potatoes should be kept in a dry, cool place until the weather cools down enough outside so as to allow the pltting to be done on a rather cool day. The place selected for the pit should be where drainage is perfect. A layer of straw should be laid down two or three inches thick and about four feet wide and as long as the pit is wanted to be; the potatoes should be placed on this straw, piled up high and narrow in the center as possible. They should then be covered with enough straw to make about two inches solid straw when the clay is put on; by using a plow and plowing around a pit a few times the dirt can

be loosened and fined up, so as to be comparatively light work, with the shovel. Eight or ten inches of soil should be put on, and the thickness carried up to the top of the pit. A small tile or something to provide ventilation should be set up before the plt is finished at the top. A foot joint of two-inch tile makes a good ventilator, and in a pit, say twenty feet long, I would use two or three ventilators. These tiles should be closed with a bunch of straw or boards laid over in very cold weather. After the first coat of soil is put on, a good plan is to scatter enough straw around the pit -not upon the pit, but on the level where the soil was plowed up first. where This will keep the soil from freezing

COTTON CROP The commissioners of agriculture, it will be remembered, sent out on Au-gust 31 last information showing that the decrease in the acreage of cotion planted this year in Texas justified the belief that the present crop would be at least 27 per cent below that of last year, and probably greater. The opinion entertained by the commissioner at the time was that unless a de-cided change for better in seasons conditions should speedily ensue, the reduc-tion of the crop would be materialy increased. In a statement prepared for the press this afternoon, the commissioner says that since that time a radical change has occurred, but instead of improving the prospects as to production, it has greatly diminished them and it is now evident that the cotton crop of 1895 will be decreased to a much greater degree than his apprehension

The continual drouth from middle Texas to the coast, and the ravages of the boll and leaf worms in the nothern portion of the state have so seri-ously arrested the development and reduced the fruitage of the plant that he compelled to believe, and says he is feels it his duty to say, that the pres-ent crop of Texas will not exceed 50 per cent of that of last year, or a total tion of about 1,500.00 bales, and he seriously doubts that it will reach that amount. Under this condition. at amount. Under this condition, he earnestly advises the farmers to their cotton slowly, which. in his judgment, is always the safest plan. If, he says, as is now reported, the crop of 1894 is now exhausted, there is no reason why this one should not command and realize more there is than 1/2 cents per pound by the first day of January next. Nearly all of the cotton has already opened, he says, and from the middle of the state southward, will soon all be gathered. When the present rise in price reached the 8-cent mark many of our farm-ers made a great rush to market their cotton, and speculators have taken advantage of this and are endeavoring to use this increased amount of cotton thrown suddenly upon the market as proof of an increase of production beyond what has been supposed, and the eagerness of the farmers to sell at 8 cents operates as a cause and reason or reducing the price. His present estimate is based upon numerous reports made by practical farmers in response to inquiries sent out by this department, and the reports fairly represent all sections of the state, being well distributed from Red river to the coast, and from the Sabine to the extreme cotton growing coun-ties of the west. They present fairly and well the true conditions, he main-tains, and from his own observations and from personal interviews with citizens and farmers during a recent journey through a considerable portion of the state he says he is prepared to agree fully with them. In conclusion he says from information received from other states he is convinced that the total cotton production of this country in 1895 will not be more than 6,000,000 bales.

that small berries need more water but the notion takes you, or just because as much cultivation as larger furits. Now, as regards root pruning. The roots as well as the tops of a fruit tree need a certain amount of pruning to make the tree bear well. If allowed to go all to wood and root growth you cannot expect to get a large regular crop of good fruit. I do not believe in excessive pruning, but enough to keep all poor, ungainly branches cut away and roots stirred or loosened once a year .--- C. B. Hewitt.

RAKE OFF THE GARDEN. The rake is to the garden what the smoothing harrow is to the field. It is more, or in many places it may with advantage take the place of the culti-vator and the hoe. Many times, in preparing the land for sowing onions or other small seeds, woodengrakes are brought into requisition for removing the lumps and the trash that might interfere with the succesful operation of the handdrill, wheelhoe or weeder. But for ordinary garden operations, nothing equals a properly constructed steel rake. This should have from have from twelve to sixteen teeth, and the shape of the latter is quite important. Some are made straight, but for most effec-tive work, especially in leveling the surface, they should be slightly curved inward. Such a rate with a rader inward. Such a rake with a moder-ately long handle will do great execu-tion in a garden, if it be backed by a vigorous, active man.

In smoothing the ground preparatory to sowing seeds, a rake with teeth of the shape indicated may be most ef-fectively used with a sort of pushing motion in connection with a drawing one. The surface may be thoroughly fined, and this will aid greatly both in the germination of the seeds and in the after-cultivation

But a rarer use for the garden rake is in place of cultivator and hoe after the seeds are sown, and also after the plants are up. The surface frequently becomes crusted, especially after heavy rains, and unless the seeds are sown very shallow a careful stirring of the surface by means of the rake will bring up this crust, destroy many embryo weeds and assist the tiny

plants in coming to the light. This is preceisely what the farmer does in his corn and potato fields when he goes over them with his smootling harrow. This year a small piece of potatoes was planted in furrows, just enough soll drawn over to cover the seed pleces and fertilizer afterward scattered in the furrows. Just before or about the time the shoots began to appear, a rake was used to draw more soll into the furrows and level the surface. This destroyed millions of incipient weeds, and left a smooth and mellow surface through which the potato plants cane up rapidly. I raked over the surface of the ground in which were sown my peas, sweet corn, beets, onions, salsify, parsnips, radishes, etc. It saves a tremendous amount of after-cultivation and weeding, not to mention the advantages of the soil mulch, which aids so greatly in conserving the moisture in the soil.

But the rake should take the place of the hoe in the garden more frequently than it does. If the garden has been neglected until the weeds are large and tough, the rake will do but little execu tion. It isn't worth much for cutting off large weeds. But the work should be begun before this stage is reached, and repeated frequently enough to prevent any such growth. The teeth o

you see there is room between two other trees to put it.

Such planting will make your yard a mixed medley and will be a tangled mass of trees, shrubs and yings the years to come.

Lay out your plan, and if not desired to plant your yard all at once, but wish to keep planting as you find things which suit you, still you can plant indiciously one with contexts. plant judiciously and with system, noting to plant your clumps of evergreens, deciduous trees, shrubs and roses in their proper place after their proper kind, and in after years, you will be glad.

There is a mistake, and a great one. in thinking that there is no beauty except in a large tree or trees and shrubs. Now, one of the principal beauties of them is in seeing them grow and caring for them until we come to love them as we do our children. Plant them small, thirfty young trees and plenty of them, and their growth and progress will gladden your eyes and hearts every time you 'return to your homes. These trees, shrubs and plants will

grow in your affections and in the affections of your children until they come to love every one of them, until they will delight to care for and defend them. A very striking illustration of this occurred at one of our schools here in Sherman when on an Arbon Day occasion we suggested to the school directors to celebrate the day by planting the grounds with shade trees. The objection was raised that among three hundred and more children in attendance on each building that the trees would be overrun, and certain rude ones would destroy the trees, but with considerable argument they yielded; the day was observed, the trees were planted, each room, class or grade allotted certain trees to the plant for themselves memorially, an exercise which they entered into with the utmost enthusiasm and relish. And though there were over 300 puplis on a lot 125 feet square, with a large building in the center, they took care of the trees and ever stood ready to defend and care for them, and when some "vile scalawag," as they termed it, ruthlessly cut off a few of these trees they were filled with indignation, and implored us to send them other trees, which they would put in their places, and today after a lapse of six years, those trees are spreading out their shady branches in filial protec-tion and friendship; a monument to the care and love of these pupils and teachers, and we truly believe that teachers, and we truly believe that lessons were implanted in their hearts that may prove of great blessing in the future. Pardon the digression. I am trying to show that one of the best in-vestments we can make is to plant trees in our yards and around our homes, and let them grow up with and in the hearts of our children. The de-tails of how to prepare and blant tails of how to prepare and plant cheaply, and what to plant may form plant the basis of another paper at some future time.

> JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas

THE DISMAL SWAMP AND ITS OC-CUPANTS.

"I have just returned from a visit to the Dismal Swamp," said Dr. A. K. Fisher, ornithologist of the department of agriculture in Washington, the other day. "It is a strange region, full of oddities that are not to be found else-

yield was very good. Sugar cane is maturing very fast, and the crop is very good throughout the sugar region.

The drouth has greatly retarded farm work, and plowing for wheat is getting behind, but the general rain at the close of the week will put the ground in better condition for this work, yet more is needed over the western portion wheat belt. The rain has been of great benefit to general farming in-Fall vegetables and pastures terests. have been improved. Stock water is more plentiful than last week, ye vet more is needed in some localities .- Dallas News.

#### COTTON RATES.

Following is the railroad comminsion's order in full relative to baled and compressed cotton:

When a railroad company, receives uncompressed cotton which is to be delivered in compressed condition at destination, such railroad shall require of the compress company, entitled under the ruling to perform the work, a written guarantee with sufficient sureties, to reimburse such railroad com pany the amout of expense incurred by having such cotton recompressed se the first compressing is found to defective and so declared by comcase petent inspectors. And further, in case a compress company shall fail or refuse to execute such guarantee, it shall be the duty of the railroad company transporting such cotton to delive same for compression to the next near-est compress located on the direct route to destination, which will per-form the work under the required guarantee, provided that other require ments with regard to compressing in transit shall be complied with in all

Instances. And further: To establish through a railroad company the responsibility of a compress company for defective compressing, the shipment of cotton involved shall be inspected within four days after its arrival at the point where such matter is to be decided, and a copy of the cer-tificate or report of the condemnation, embracing a detailed account of the re inspection shall be forwarded to the commission by the agent of the railroad company. And lastly When a railroad receives compressed cotton for shipment, the bills of lading issued for such cotton must be made to bear notations relieving said rail road company of any obligation to require or enforce a guarantee of the work performed by the compress com-pany; but the provision is not intended to relieve the compress company from liability to the shipper or owner of the sotton for the cost of re-compressing when that shall be found to be necessary. Order effective October 14.

Every farmer has his own choice as to the breed of horse he wants for his own use. But in view of the fact that the demand for horses for city and village uses is still diminishing, a plea of Canadian Stock Journal for heavy the would seem to be true, says the editor, that farm horses are oftener too light than too heavy. When, for instance, three horses are required to draw a plow which two heavy horses can pull without difficulty, it would seem to be the better way to use the two than the three. We never could see the advant-age of using three light horses at farm work in preference to two heavy ones. The two should certainly require less food than the three, they want less

Sand clay and loam pervade all soils to a greater or less extent, and the proportions of these that constitute the soil give its name or character.

A sandy soil is one that contains from 70 to 90 per cent of sand. Being made up of such a large proportion of sand, it will contain little organic fertility to sustain plant life.

Such a soil is readily cropped down unless good management is given. It s rather better adapted to grass than to grain, and if well fertilized is good gardening, for the early that usually it has good natural drainage, is easily worked and can easily be kept in good tilth by proper cultivation. It can be worked while wet better than other soils, and this, with the fact that it warms up quickly, makes it good for early gardening. But it does not retain manures very Unless level, a sandy soil should well. not be plowed in the fall, as it is very

liable to wash. \*A loamy soil is one containing less than 70 per cent of sand. If it has con-siderable sand it is usually termed a sandy loam, and the proportion of sand it contains should largely determne its management. Of the different kinds of soil a sandy loam is the warmest and most easily worked. Like a est and most easily worked. Like a sandy soil, it will not stand the con-tinuous growing of grain crops for any considerable time without good applications of manure, while a very little manure is of great benefit in increasing the crops. In applying the manure care should be taken to leave it near the surface. Sandy loams are the best soils for dairying and stock raising.

A clay soil retains moisture longer, is more difficult to work into a good tilth. packs more easily and harder, but is well adapted to the production of small grain, especially wheat, when it con-

Generally a clay soll is benefitted by underdrainage. Any soll with a clean or hardpan subsoil will be benefited by the same treatment, as such soil will retain moisture, often to the detriment of plant growth. Subsoiling is beneficial to such soil, or deep rlowing if it is done gradually, so as not to bring too much of this cold, unworked

soil to the surface at one time. Diversity of soil tends to diversity of production, and the wealth of a coun lies in the diversity of its pro-ts. The more nearly the crop ducts. grown and the treatment given are adapted to the character of the better will be the results .- St. Louis Republic.

# WHEAT RAISING.

The greater part of the corn crop is harvested, and the last of the cot-ton will soon be picked. About this time of the year the successful farmed is supposed to break land for his wheat A variety of soils may be used for this purpose, and it adapts itself to either a warm or cold climate, coing better, however, in the temperate zone. There is scarcely any crop that requires more careful preparations of soil for successful results than wheat, yet having once obtained a good start, it grows very rapidly under . orabi it grows very rapidly unler . 'Gradie circumstances. It is partial to fertile soils, care being taken that up suil 's not too moise, for then the crop is in danger of being heaved out frosts in winter. The field to appropriate to wheat raising should be well plowed, at least twice, and afterwards thoroughly least twice, and afterwards thoroughly harrowed to reduce it to as much of a mellow and pulverized condition as possible. This serving to unlock the possible. This serving to unlock the fertility of the soil and put it into  $\bullet$ . state adapted to the sustenance of the plant. It should then be made as firm as possible by rolling before put-

The depth to which wheat should be covered depends a great deal upon the nature of the soll, a heavy, r oist soil requiring less depth generally than one that is light and dry. From two to three and a half inches is the usual depth, although some very dry soils may require three inches, and some that are very moist and wellom may not require more than one and a half but this would be the exception; two and a half would be the averige depth

for most soils. Texas has not yet reached 'he joint where fertilizing is indulged in to capable of raising an abundant crop where outside influences do not inter-D. H. C. fere.

# SAVING SEED POTATOES.

Very few farmers give the saving of seed potatoes the attention that they should, and the seed for no other crop pays better for a little extra care than the potato. We should be as careful to select and store our seed for the potato as we would for corn. Most farmers are particular about having good, sound corn selected and put away in a dry, airy place, and then they feel confident when they come to plant. How different usually in select-ing seed potatoes. I think, however, more attention is paid to this of late years than formerly; but by no means We have adopted a plan enough yet. this year which we believe will enable us to have seed more nearly perfect than ever. We go over any certain vaflety that we want seed of and select the strongest and most thrifty hills them away separate from the others. We want to do this, too, before the stems are entirely dead, so that in case there is any stem blight we may thus obviate any possible tendency to infest the seed therefrom. We are not sure, however, if we can lessen the tendency to blight by thus taking hills not yet quite dead, as we have not yet experimented far enough in that direction; but it does seem reasonable us, if the Ohio experiment station is correct about blight following the stem down to the potato after the leaves are destroyed, that there must be infec tion of the seed that will show itself the year following. In conversation with a noted agricultural writer a short time ago he said in substance "That to grow a profitable crop of potatoes it had come to the point that more good judgment and care is necessary than for any other crop on the farm." And he should have added that it has come to the point that the selection and care of seed must be no secondary consideration :if we expect the best

results. I believe it will always pay to dig the seed early and store away in as cool a place as possible while the weather is yet warm, and then being careful that the seed is not chilled as cooler weather advances. It will always pay, too, to select the seed in the fall and store it separate from those intended for market. I would select good, sound tubers, smooth as possible, and not the very largest or smallest. I would not, as a rule, take seed smaller than a large hen's egg, notwithstanding I have frequently done so when seed was scarce, and I had some new sort I wanted to make reach as far as possible. But I believe it can be safely laid down as a rule that can be depended on, that it is best to let small seed go. I will not say that large crops have not and can be sometimes grown and can be sometimes grown from small seed, but I believe the risk is too great to take the chances on anything but the best seed that can be procured. It is harder now to raise a good crop than it used to be, because of so many insect pests and fungous diseases; hence the necessity of being more care-ful. In selecting and storing seed for

# ORCHARD AND GARDEN

STIRRING SOIL IN THE ORCHARD. Most varieties of trees put out sur-face feeders and but one main taproot. This shows that they are hunting for nourishment in the warm, dry surface soil, and need the heat and air to make them grow. If you neg-lect to stir this surface soll to keep it light and porus, admitting the air and heat, and simply turn the water as often as the surface becomes dry and hard, you simply give the tree more moisture than is needed and sour the sap, causing the fruit to be small and of poor flavor. In California, where the oldest and

most experienced growers have had the best success in raising the largest and most luscious fruit, they do it by thorough cultivation, only irrigating deciduous fruits two or three times a They keep the cultivator going year. almost continuously during the sum-mer and plow shallow next to the trees and deeper in the center, after the heaviest of the winter rains are over, after which they start the cultivator and keep the ground stirred and weeds down, not allowing the soll to bake or become solid, but keep it light and spongy.

soil that is kept stirred will be The moist and spongy within two or three inches of the surface, while the irri-gated soil not cultivated will pack and become soggy and will soon bake and dry out on top, so that like the inebriate, the tree must have another drink soon or it begins to weaken and thirst for more, until, with continued sprees of drink and no cultivation, it begins to sour and gradually dies or becomes scrubby and of no use to mankind and only a curse to itself. To get the largest and most lusclous fruits, cultivate well and deep, irrigate only as often as seems necessary to keep the ground moist within two or three inchs of the surface and not soggy.

This is true with all varieties of de-ciduous fruits-peaches, plums, ap-ples, pears, and the whole line, except plant all at once, do not by any means plant at tree or shrub or rose just as

the rake presents so much less resist ance to the soil than the edge of the hoe, and so much more ground can be covered on account of the greater width of the rake, that the same penditure of power will produce much greater results than would be possible with the hoe. The latter can not be dispensed with entirely, but I use a rake far more than I do a hoe in my own garden. A hoe with a short rake on the back is made, and is very convenient for stirring between narrow ows, and among closely set plants in the flower beds. A rake leaves the surface much smother and nicer than does the hoe .- Correspondent in Culti vator.

ORNAMENTATION OF OUR COUN-TRY HOMES. For the Stock and Farm Journal.

A man whose whole time and interests are devoted to the growing of reavy farm crops, and to the breeding and raising of cattle, horses mules, sheep, hogs. etc., can scared, find time to spend a day or a dollar on his yards or gardens in the way of ornamentation, impelled by the urgent mands upon his time in these pursuits, the average fara er has all wed the beautifying of his home to be greatly neglected, the result of which is fully apparent on every hand. Verily our prairie homes need trees and flow ers. But the dawn of a more aesthetic age is upon us and we must give more attention to the beautiful in nature. Our country home varies from that planted in the native forests, surrounded by many old trees, perhaps ever-greens, a large yard in grass, where the horses are often turned to grazand the chickens and hogs are allowed to roam at will, to that of the ploneer on the prairies without a fence or a

tree about the home, with stock on the "go as you please" style. Between these two we have all grades of house and yards, some pleasant, some agree able, some tasty, and some even hand

some and picturesque. What we need to do is to awaken an interest in the minds of many of our country home keepers that much taste can be dis played in the planting of our new and old places and that it can be done cheaply and easily. Fist, then, it is necessary and I am

sorry that it is, to have a fence, but one fust as light and as low as the circumstances will permit. So many of our yards are spoiled by cumbrous, unsightly fences, make them as light and airy as possible. Next, let us have green lawn. A good set of the native little running mesquite forms a beauti ful yard front. Sloping or rolling 1 may be, it matters not, if we only have it covered with a good gi sward. Burmuda sod is equally grass 01 more effectual for this purpose, but requires more clipping to keep it smooth and short, and more digging to keep it from running into the beds and where it is not wanted than the mesquite. The position of the house from the road is a very important matter. If too far it will cost too much to plant and care for it properly. A house standing 100 to 150 feet from the road, and if on a corner all the better, will give all the room ordinarily de-

sired for the front yard. Do not plant in regular order, but by all means plant in a bare spot of lawn and a clear view from the house to the road, especially from the principal windows of the sitting room and kitchen. Plant a clump of evergreens here, a clump of shrubs there, a clump of one kind of deciduous or shade trees here, and another kind there, a bunch of hardy herbaceous plants in one bed and a collection of roses in another. These being of ordinary good verieties cost but hitle and are soon planted. But what I want to warn you against is indiscriminate planting. Have a plan for the whole and carry it out.

where. The purpose of my expedition was to investigate the fauna of the locality, and of rare animals and birds I secured quite a number, .'nakes are abundant and are alleged by the natives to be venomous, but all that saw were harmless. When I picked good sized one from a log and held him by the neck, the negro who was paddling for me shuddered so he nearly upset the boat

"I found about fifty species of birds breeding in the swamp. One of them was Swainson's warbler, which is very rare. I trapped several species of small mice, rice mice, field mice, gold-en mice and lemming mice. The lemming mouse is hard to catch, because it will not take any sort of balt; the only way to capture it is to yet a rap

only way to capture it is to set a rap in its runway. I set my traps 'n' iry places, out of water. Among other things I got two rare shrews. "There are plenty of cattle in the swamp—small, dark and very wild. They are the progency of animals that have strayed from domesticated herds, Hunters stalk and shoot them like deer. Bears are numerous. In the autumn they feed greedily on the wuit of the sour gum. Wildcats, opossums of the sour gum. Wildcats, opossums and raccoons are not scarce, while squirrels are remarkably abundant. The squirrels have discovered an easy way to get a living by going along the shores of Lake Drummond and picking up the nuts and berries which have fallen into the water and drifted in windrows. They trot along the logs and fish them out with their paws along the Deers are common, but hard to get. In the fall hunters run them i to the

lake and catch them with logs. "There is fine fishing in Lake Diummond, which contains plenty of perch, black bass, two kinds of pickerel, three species of sunfish and other panfish. There is no dry ground in the swamp, and one sinks at every step to his knees in mud. The cane which forms brakes all through the South is abundant. Together with a varied under-growth, it is tangled with vines that run up into the trees, so that half a mile an hour is a good rate of progress. One must carry a knife to cut the vines, walking being further impeded by the gnat brier, whose thorns catch in the clothing and hold on like hooks. "The boats used in the Dismal Smap are all dugouts, made from cypress logs, twelve feet long and very narrow. To shape such a craft properly is a nice plece of work. The novice who steps into one of these boats is apt to go out on the other side, but the native stands up and paddles with security. The water is darker than amber and excellent to drink; it is said to be a sure cure for malaria. There are no malarial diseases in the swamp. The swamp is full of magnolias, from the size of bushes to trees sixty feet high.

high. "When I was there they were full of flowers. The cypress trees are cut for shingles. The best trees for the purpose are those which fell from twenty-five to thirty years ago, and are now covered with moss. The negroes wade in and cut off the moss and rot-ton here. Then they cut up the here ten bark. Then they cut up the log into shingles on the spot. The next best tree is one that is newly fallen, and the third quality is the tree that has to be felled."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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# CATTLE.

Thirty car loads of cattle were un-loaded at McKinney, Tex., to be win-tered in that section. The abundant corn crop of Collin county makes it a desirable place for holding cattle.

The cattle markt last week took a turn for the better. The demand im-proved in several directions, and in a general way more competition was en-gendered by a better disposition on the part of buyers, at any rate there was an absence of that dullness which was so apparent week before last, and though the advance was not very pronounced it was eaiser to make sales and not so many stale cattle were held over from day to day.

A companion case to the one mentioned by Mr. Bernett in this column, is

the following: During the last four days more than 00 head of cattle have died in western Kansas from eating the second growth of sorghum, which is rank poison. The crop of surghum is very large in west-ern Kansas, and the second growth is exceedingly rank. Many farmers turned their cattle into the field to eat it down, and death has resulted in nearly evry case. In Phillips county fifty head died from eating this forage, while reports from other counties state that the loss has been heavy. In Stanton county a herd of forty fat steers died within two hours after eating sorghum.

The action of Secretary Morton in permitting the entrance of Mexican cattle into Texas is calculated to create a certain degree of apprehension on the part of the stockraisers of Texas. There need, however, be no fear on this score, as it can be correctly stated that the number of cattle brought into the state from that source will not exceed 100,000 head, a mere drop in the bucket to the range now needing stock. There need be no uneasiness in regard to the communication of Texas fever, as the cattle from the low altitudes of Mexmust be taken to low Texas altitudes, the same as to the high altitude cattle. If the time should come when the influx of Mexican cattle should prove detrimental to the cattle inter-ests of Texas a high tariff enactment can correct the error.

The following self-explanatory letter from our correspondent is given that those who have had or know of similar occurences may throw some light upon the question. The Journal would pleased to hear from those who can offer a remedy.

"To the Journal: I am a reader of your popular paper, hence write this for information. One of my neighbors drove a bunch of steers through a small sorghum patch that had been cut and suckered out about eight inches high. He put the cattle in a stock field and in less than an hour three of the best steers were dead and two more were very sick, but eventually receivered. What killed the cat they had eaten some of the cane. What was the matter?

#### Success to the greatest journal in Texas, W. Y. BARNETT, Texas. Denton, Texas.

In order to be well fitted for stock purposes, the bull should be well fed from the time of his birth. The aim of the breeder should be to keep up a steady growth from the time, of his birth to maturity, without making him over fat or forcing his growth, for while it is very injurious to stunt the growth of such stock, with insufficient food, it is also an injudicious practice to feed too highly, and hasten ma-turity with stimulating food. A bull should grow up naturally into a healthy, well-developed animal, ma-turing at the time and in the way nature has chosen, liberal feeding, but no forcing, being the rule. Milk should six months; this is the natural diet and therefore the best for young animals. After weaning he should be supplied with a good supply of nourshing, though not rich food. A young bull whose growth has been forced, may be a fine looking animal, but will not prove as good a breeder as if he had been fed more judiciously. Practice has shown that a bull under two years old should not be used for breeding purposes, When fully ma tured a bull will get stronger and better calves than when young; it is, therefore, an opinion amoung breeders that the most desirable age to put him to service is from three to six years.

months in the elevated districts, free from Texas or splenetic fever infection, of the states of Sonoro and Chi huahua, and will be subject to the rules and regulations of the states and territories into which they are taken, and also subject to such regulations of this department as may from time to time be made. The formal entry of the cattle and the application for in-spection must be made at the places mentioned in this order, but the cattle will be allowed to cross the boundary and grocers. at such points as may be agreed upon by the collector of customs of the dis trict and the inspector of this depart ment as proper and convenient for inspection.

The operation of all orders and of all regulations or parts of regulations in-consistent with this order is hereby suspended until further notice."

A Journal reporter made a circuit among the cattlemen of Fort Worth with a view of gathering opinions as to

the effect the admission of Mexican cattle into Texas, as set forth in the proclamation of the secretary of agriculture, would have on Texas markets and prices. It was the general opinion that the price of Texas cattle would not be materially affected by the order and little fear of the spread of Texas fever and kindred diseases was exressed

Daly of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, said: "I think the secre tary's action is exactly right. The The Mexican cattle question has been a mooted one long enough. I do not think that the importation of cattle from Mexico will exceed 200,000 head, and that will not have the slightest effect on the cattle market of the United States. If Texas had 8,000,000 more cattle than she has now she would be better off. This opening up of all the gates to Mexican cattle will afford an opportunity for buyers who have been waiting to replenish their supply of stock on the excellent range. It may cause a little flurry among people who are easily scared but the effect will not be permanent, and I think the secre-tary's order a very wise one. It will open up trade with Mexico, promote a better feeling between the two coun

tries, and be productive of much good." George B. Loving said: "I do not think Texas cattle will be materially affected by this order. There will no be enough Mexican cattle brought in

to affect prices. There are not as many cattle in Mexico as has been claimed and the rush which may be caused for Mexican cattle will very likely put up the price of cattle higher there than they are here. I do not think that over 100,000 head will be brought in within ninety days after importation commen ces. So far as diseases are concerned the cattle of Mexico ought to be as healthy as those of Southern Texas, those of Sonora and Chihuahua especconcerned they don't amount to much practically. A herd of cattle which themselves seem to be perfectly healthy when taken into a new district will thrive without the least sickness among them, while at the same time will communicate Texas fever they

and similar diseases to the cattle around them. It is a strange fact, but nevertheless true. It has been claimed that this communication of disease by sound cattle is effected by ticks and the mixing of cattle from tick infected districts with other herds is guarded against. I see no particular reason.

however, why Mexican cattle should not be subject to the same regulations which govern cattle in Texas." Several other cattlemen who were seen expressed themselves as agreeing in the main with the sentiments expressed above, though one or two were of the opinion that it was a little early vet to allow Mexican cattle to be brought in.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending



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ever, is made use of in the manufacture. of Edam cheese.

There has been the greatest variety of theories as to the cause of slimy milk. Diseases of the mammary gland, milk. Diseases of the mammary gland, variations in the food of the cow, and differences in conditions surrounding the dairy have all come in for a share in the explanation. But the slimy fer-mentation of milk has been found to be connected with a large variety of organisms. Some of them give to the milk only as slight sliminess, while others render it tenacious almost bemilk only as signt similless, while others render it tenacious almost be-yond belief. One, described by Conn, renders milk so slimy that it can be drawn into threads ten feet long and of the organisms render milk slimy in their early growth, others only after several days, and some do not render the fresh milk at all, but first curdle it and then dissolve the curd into slimy solution.

> DR. R. C. FLOWER of Boston, Mass.

Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas. The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the state of Texas, as follows: Victoria, Texas, Muti House, Mon-

day, October 14, until 1 p. m. Tuesday, October 15.

San Antonio, Texas, Menger House, Wednesday and Thursday, October 16 and 17.

Austin, Texas, Driskell House, Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19. na, Texas, Commercial Hote Monday, October 21.

Waco, Texas, Hotel Royal, Tuesday, October 22 Fort Worth, Texas, Hotel Worth,

Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24.

Denison, Texas, McDougal Hotel, Friday, October 25. Paris Texas, Hotel Peterson, Satur-

day, October 26. There is no physician in the United States better known than Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous, and often of such a miraculous nature, that many writers have claimed that many of his cures were miracles.

Dr. Flower's ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question, is as well established as that Dr. Flower lives.

This Southwestern visit of the doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

#### ANTHRAX.

Anthrax is a dangerous, contagious and fatal disease. It exists in all parts of the world. It affects most animals, especially herbivora, particularly cat-tle, sheep, horses, mules, goats and swine. The disease is communicable to man, being known as malignant pusswine. tule and woolsorters' disease. It mani-fests itself in different forms, varying with the country and the species of animal. Anthrax is or has been known under a variety of names, particularly: splenic apoplexy, gangren of the spleen, anthrax fever, splenic fever, apaplec-tic anthrax, malignant anthrax, malignant carbuncle, carbuncular fever, bloody murrain, black murrain, black quarter black leg bloodstriki



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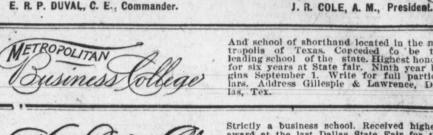
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CATTLE EXPORTATION ORDER. In accordance with section 2 of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1891, and amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, Secretary Morton has issued the following:

"It is ordered that all beef offered for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an inspecof this department showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease and wholesome. It is further ordered that the meat of all barrels, cases or other packages shall be legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animals from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not marked and which is not accompanied by a certlficate of inspection will be subject to unpacking and examination in order to ascertain if it is uninspected beef. No-tice is hereby given to the exporters of beef, whether said beef is fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of the vessels upon which said beef is exported that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said beef until the provisions of this order are complied with.

'As reliable evidence has been submitted showing that a large quantity of beef has been prepared for exporta-tion, the identity of which has been lost in the process of curing and that the immediate enforcement of this or-der would prevent the fulfillment of many contracts now outstanding, it is also evident that the inspection force of this department must be increased before the affected trade can be properly accommodated, it is directed that this order shall not be enforced until January 1, 1896. All orders and regu-lations of this department inconsistent with this order are hereby revoked."

# QUARANTINE MEXICAN CATTLE.

Secretary Morton has recently issued an order in regard to the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States which will be of special interest to Texas cattlemen, as their interests will be those most likely to be affected. The order says:

"It is ordered that from and after October 22, 1895, cattle may be admitted into the United States from the Republic of Mexico for grazing and for immediate slaughter through the ports of San Diego, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, and the sub-port of Laredo. The admission of said cattle is permitted subject to inspection by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry, and no cattle will be admit-ted which are affected with or which have been exposted to the contagion of any disease liable to be disseminated among the domestic animals of the United States. The importer must produce evidence satisfactory to the inspector that his cattle have not been exposed to contagion during a period of ninety days previous to the importation.

Cattle imported into the district of the United States known as the Texas or splenetic fever district will be sub-ject to all regulations applying to the native cattle of that district. Cattle imported intoge other sections of the United States previous to December 1, 1895, must have been held for three

American Jersey Cattle West Seventeenth St., New York, N. Y J. J. Hemingway, Secretary: BULLS. Buster Rex Pogis, 41,292-H. J. Mitch-

ell to J. D. Bhadley, Winsboro, Tex. Dunbar's Boss, 40,950-D. A. Saun-

Bunbar's Boss, 40,000 D. tA. Bauh lers to S. R. Dunbar, Houston, Tex. Golden Rob, 35,276–J. Y. Bates to J. T. Howard, Quanah, Tex. Katy's Dohley Pogis, 41,320 – T. C. Foster to W. B. Peteet, Navasota, Tex. The Champion Champion, 31,518-

Mitchell, Robertson & Campbell to H.

Mitchell, Robertson & Campbell to H. J. Mitchell, Winsboro, Tex. Mhoon Queen, 91,262–J. L. Prichett to H. F. Estill, Huntsville, Tex. Osa T., 64,673–Parks, Randal & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Osa T., 2d, 97,568–Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Pearl Hewitt, 72,228–Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Tex.

Penelope King, 96,342-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.

Prime 2d, 79,142—Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Rovers, 10,604—S. C. Bell to B. Callaghan, San Antonio, Tex. Signalia H., 85,767—Parks, Randal &

Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Tormentor's Countess, 104,006-104,006-M.

Lothrop to Miss I. Barclay, Edna, Tex. Virgie Landseer, 74,831-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis,

Tex. Tex.
Wandrina, 3d, 32,423-S. B. Hendricks
to B. R. Chiles, Marshall, Tex.
Welcome Risena, 96,605 - Mrs. C.
Penn to Mrs. M. M. Minter, Pine For-

est, Tex. Golden Cricket, 93,070-E. T. Lewis to R. J. Ware, Hillsboro, Tex. Golden May, 73,511-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Ida's Mannie Gray, 104,011-M Lo-

throp to W. E. Johnson, Navasota, Tex Indian Squaw, 2d, 88,679-S. B. Hen-

dricks to J. M. Furh, Elysian Fields Tex.

Madame Midget, 85,764-Parks, Rau-dal & Parks to Parks & Parks; Ennis,

Tex. Mattie E. Royal, 78,728-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS. Beauty of Rosedale, 104,009-M. Loth-rop to F. E. Johnson, Navasota, Tex. Dora H., 105,263-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex, Dora Pogie M, 78,733-Harris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex. Dunbar's Beauty, 106,125-D. A. Saun-

ders to S. R. Dunbar, Houston, Tex. Effie P., 79,464-Parks, Randal & Parks to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.

#### WIDE TIRE TEST.

At the Ohio State university, says the Carriage Journal, a test was made during the fall of last year, the result of which was as follows: An ordinary wagon, with a new three-inch tire, was loaded with 4480 pounds, the dynamometer being used to measure the draft. On a hard dirt road the draft was 254 On a hard dirt road the draft was 204 pounds; on a grass field it was 468 pounds; on newly plowed land it was 771 pounds. The draft power of a horse of 1000° pounds is 150 pounds, and therefore two horses could draw the load easily on a grass sod. With a nerver the balf as much is a full a narrow tire, half as much is a full load for a tow-horse team, showing a marked advantage for the wide tires, in addition to which they become rollers, and smooth and level the road, and so make it better the more it is used, instead of cutting it into ruts, as is well known the narrow tires do on soft roads.

A slimy fermentation of milk is a somewhat common occurrence, and oc-casionally, produces great trouble in dalries, since it destroys the milk for all ordinary uses. Slimy milk will Packing Company. furnish no cream. It can not be churned, and it is ruined for drinking purposes. Slimy fermentation, how-Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Moin st., Della-

known as Charbon (France), Milzbrand (Germany), Cum-berland disease (Australia), Siberlan pest (Russia), Loodiana disease (India), etc.

Some of the above names are no longer used to express true anthrax, yet there is little doubt that deaths from anthrax have been erroneously attributed to some of the above-named diseases

eases. An thrax is caused by the introduc-tion of a germ into the body, usually with the food. The sources of conta-gion are innumerable. The pasture may be infected by the proximity of graves of animals that have died of anthrax or by the ante-mortem or post-mortem discharges of the discourd end mortem discharges of the diseased ani-mal. The germ remains alive in the ground for several years, and cattle grazing over anthrax graves will invariably contract the disease; a stream passing near such graves will scatter passing near such graves will scatter the germs everywhere along its course; fodder from an infected field will oc-casion an outbreak; manure is a con-stant source of infection. The malady is also caused by actual contact, the germ entering the body through scratches, sores or wounds.' Moreover it is heleved that discourse the it is beleived that flies carry the germ. The innumerable channels by which anthrax may be introduced upon a farm or range causes the danger of an outbreak to be alwys present. In many cases the source is quite unaccountable, and the disease appears, apparently spontaneously. Again, the difficulty o effectually disposing of carcasses and of thoroughly disinfecting the sur-roundings renders the recurrence of an outbreak of anthrax almost inevitable. All sudden deaths or heavy mortality in sheep, cattle, horses, mules and goats should be suspected as being caused by anthrax.

Owing to the rapidly fatal termina-tion of a case of anthrax-death following a few hours' sickness treat-ment is unsatisfactory and even im-possible, especially at the beginning of an outbreak. Hence the importance of preventive remedy

In studying anthrax we must remember that the disease is communicable to man, and every year we hear of a large number of deaths from malig-nant pustule and woolsorters' disease among the veterinarians, butchers, tanners, knackers and others engaged in tending or handling domestic animals. The germ of anthrax is known as the bacillus anthracis. It is a short straight filament or rod, detached and motionless, visible only through a microscope and magnified to 400 or 50 diamenters.

To definitely ascertain if an animal has died of anthrax it is necessary to obtain, within twelve hours after death, a small quality of blood from the heart and subject it to a microscopic examination at the hands of an experienced bacteriologist. The presence of anthrax bacilli denotes the disease. As a contributory measure against the spread of anthrax, carcasses should be burnt or a small plot of ground set apart as a cemetery, enclosed by walls whose foundations are deep enough to prevent the surface water from penetrating the adjoining land, and high enough to exclude cattle.

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

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

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# DAIRY.

AN INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at its annual meeting in March, 1894, for the purpose of stim-ulating and awakening breeders to a lively interest in the Holstein cow as a butter-producing machine, passed the following resolution: the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of officers be authorized to offer not to exceed 51000 in prizes for authenticated weekly butter records, made under the supervision of the superintendent of Ad-vanced Registry, or some inspector designated by him, or made under the direction of the officer of some experiment station or state institution of some state; such tests to be made on the basis of the rules for admission to the Advanced Registry, and must be entered in that registry. The amount offered to any one cow not to exceed \$50; and then the prizes to decrease in amount in ratio to such records. Such prizes to be offered for various ages,

as in Advanced Registry rules." This prize list brought out from the Holstein-Friesian camp thirty-five cows and heifers that were officially tested and entered for prize competition. Of this number ten were 2-year-old helf-ers, ten were 3 and 4 years old and the remaining fifteen were from 5 to 11 years old.

For the purpose of further ascertaining for his own satisfaction as a dairyman and breeder the actual value of a fair type of the Holstein-Friesian cow, the writer has spared no pains to secure an accurate statement of the amount, kind and cost of food con-sumed by each animal in this test, over the age of 3 years, incidentally demonstrating to the dairy public that the large black and white cow is not only capable of producing a large amount of milk and butter, but that she is capable of doing it profitably and economically, so much so that the following table, showing results of the test, demonstrates conclusively again the oft-repeated statement of those owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle who are business dairymen, that had the Holstein cow been in the Columbian tests she would have been an outstanding winner, when comparing the amount of butter produced, the cost of its production, and the net profit. In making the calculations of this

table, the cost of production was fig-ured on the basis of its actual food cost when purchased, or at its market value if raised upon the farm owned by the competitor. In some cases the cost of the different foods consumed by the Holsteins exceeds that fed at the Chicago test and vice versa, but as a whole the prices average about the same. My purpose, however, is not to assume the same cost of feed as es-tablished by Chief Buchanan for the Chicago test, but I have ascertained from the different breeders having animals in the Advanced Registry test, the actual food cost of producing the results, so that we know exactly what each cow earned for her owner during the week under test.

It is but fair to state that the entire number of animals mentioned in this list represents only six breeding estab-

the worth of the Holstein cows when brought down to attainable prices. The butter of the Holsteins was well calculated by the rule established at Chicago of 80 per cent fat. Eighty pounds of skim milk in the Holstein test are credited to every one hundred

pounds whole milk and the skim fig-ured at 20 cents per one hundred pounds; and the fact that the tests were personally and directly super-vised by representatives of different experiment stations or state instituexperiment stations or state institutions of the state from which the cows were entered establishes the absolute accuracy of these tests by the highest authority.

In the Chicago test the cows were credited 4 1-2 cents per pound for ev-ery pound increase in live weight, which factor is not taken into account in the Holstein test, and another point of no little importance is that the Jerseys were, in the language of the chair-man of the testing committee, "watched over with the greatest care and handled with the most wonderful skill," and the Holsteins received their ordinary care by herdsmen, many of them comparatively unskilled.

The total seven days' milk of the twenty-five Holstein cows was 11,-242.63 pounds, an average of 64.24 pounds per day. The average milk per Jersey cow per day for the first week of the ninety days' test at Chi-cago was 36.6, which is exceeded by the Holsteins by 29.64 pounds per cow per day.

The total week's butter of the twen-ty-five Holsteins is 496.83 pounds, an average of 19.87 pounds per week, or 2.83 pounds per cow per day. The average amount of butter produced by the Jerseys in the ninety days' test was 170.96 pounds, or 1.89 pounds per cow per day, which is exceeded by the Holsteins

by .93 pounds per cow per day. The food cost of one pound of butter for the Holsteins was 10.33 cents and that of the Jerseys 13.75 cents per pound, from which it will be seen that the Holsteins produce a pound of but-ter by over three cents cheaper per pound than did the Jerseys.

The highest net profit per day in the ninety days' test was that of Brown Bessie, of eighty-one cents, The average net profit per day of the entire twenty-five Holsteins was ninety-four cents per cow, and coming down to a practical and reasonable basis of twen-ty-five cents per pound, we find the average net earning of the entire num-ber of Holsteins to be fifty-one cents per day, which is conclusive evidence that the Holstein cow can yield a handsome profit, and is not an expensive cow for the dairyman of this country to keep. The highest week's yield in butter

during the ninety days' test was that of Brown Bessie of 20.163 pounds, which is exceeded by twelve of the twenty-five Holstein cows, and of these one cow was three years old, and four were only four years old.

The best day's production of butter of any cow in the ninety days' test was that of Brown Bessle of 3.48 pounds. The best twenty-four hour's yield any Holstein was that of De Kol 2d of 4.308 pounds

During the World's fair test only eight times was a yield made of up-ward of three pounds of butter in a

 
 Pounds and oz. of milk per wik's in one week.
 Av. Total ak
 Am't base
 Value of base
 Value of state
 Value of all of base
 Cost of all profit profit profit profit food above Name of Animal, 
 409
 3
 4.27
 17.472
 21.840
 \$ 8.74
 \$ .654
 9.394
 \$ 2.85

 586
 12
 3.96
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 26.576
 10.63
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 11.488
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 585
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 25.760
 10.30
 936
 11.236
 3.92

 682
 2.97
 20.270
 25.337
 10.13
 1.091
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 409
 8
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 625
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# TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

ter. A neighboring farmer has this arrangement in operation. A few years since another neighbor obtained an abundant supply of water that for many years had the under ground undiscovered. Of course this supply came from a springy forma-tion, but the query is, why was it not found before? At little expense it was conveyed into a capacious tank, a shelter built over it, and being only a short distance from the barn sidered a valued acquisition to the farm.

On the farm of the writer, that does not contain a living surface spring, a year ago last spring a little pool of pure cold water was found on the sur-face of the ground, beside a large stone in the pasture. A shallow well was dug into which the water made its way, and was conveyed down the hill a few rods into a trough. This comes very near being living water. In some of these ways water may of-ten be obtained. ten be obtained.

Again, there may be excellent springs but located where they cannot be made available, at least without a good deal of management and ex-pense. With a spring or reservoir af-fording a sufficient supply of water with a few feet of fall direct from the with a few feet of fall direct from the spring, water can be carried a long distance and up a considerable in-cline by means of a hydraulic ram. This can be successfully done when the conditions are right, but the mat-ter should be carefully considered be-

fore making the attempt. In many parts of the country, par-ticularly at the West, recourse is had to wells with wind mills for pumping the water. This method is also con-siderably practiced in Vermont. in Grand Isle county, and the Champlain valley. This never can be also used valley. This power can be also used for pumping water a considerable distance and in some cases may be prefer-able to the hydraulic ram.

A farmer years ago in Addison county, hit upon an ingenious method for supply his building with running water from a well. There was a hill of ledgy formation directly back of his buildings, and from the top of this he had a well bored, I think 100 feet deep, which afforded a good supply of wa-ter. He then built a large reservoir underground near the well, sufficient to hold water for a week's use. This was filled by means of a whith mill, which would only be kept running when needed for this purpose. From this reservoir, the water was conduct-ed in pipes to the sheep barns, horse barns and house, gauging the supply to the amount needed still I think to the amount needed, still I think kept running all of the time. Of course this arrangement cost a good deal at first, but was highly appreci-ated by the owner.

If possible there should be a plenti-ful supply of water for winter. The nearer to the barn this can be located the better it will be. Whether it shall be in the stables will best be determined by the owner. Since the tuber-culosis scare it is thought by many to be safer and better to have it outside the stables.

But if out of doors it should be well protected from the weather. The stock should have as comfortable a place in which to drink in inclement weather as it is possible to furnish. It may sometimes be necessary to drive quite a little distance for water, but if the drinking place is well protected with plenty of good water, not too cold, there will be little trouble or loss, but to be obliged to go a long way and then drink freezing water in a bleak place, any one can see would be bad for milch cows and must materially

diminish their usefulness. Whether water shall be warmed artificially will depend on circumstances. If there is a good stream of water that does not freeze, there will be little necessity for warming, but if the supply is so small that it cannot other-wise be kept from freezing in ordinarily cold weather, then it will be found profitable to warm it.

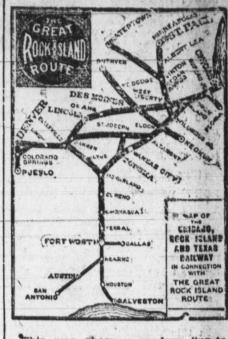
There is good money in dairying, but it requires lots of hard work and good management to get it out.

Franklin County, Vermont.

E. R. TOWLE.



Hotchkiss separators, which injunction restrains Houston from the further u of such machine.



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lishments of America, and that there are many other herds from which animals could have been selected that would have been expected to produce records of the same excellent character.

It will be noticed the following list contains but twenty-five animals of the thirty-five tested; the ten 2-year-old helfers being omitted, so there may be a more direct comparison with the twenty-five fully mature cows (Jer-seys) in the dairy test at Chicago. There were sixty-four mature Jersey cows, selected as the best representa tives of that breed, sent to the Jer-sey barn at Chicago, and of this num-ber at least forty-seven calved in their new quarters, which, more than any-thing else, makes a cow feel at home among new and unusual surroundings. From the above number the final twenty-five cows were selected to enter the ninety-days' test, hence it appears that the twenty-five Jerseys reached nearer the very best producers of the breed than do the twenty-five Holstein cows, from the fact that of the twenty-five Holsteins ten were only 8 and 5 years old; many of the leading herds were not represented, and many were tested when it was con-venient for the different experiment stations to send a man to supervise the tests. It is, therefore, a question whether there was a Holstein animal tested when actually at her best. On the other hand, the Jerseys were most of them in the fifteen, ninety and thirty days' tests, and we find greater latitude to select from the results of their every day performance yields of a more extraordinary character. In short, the week each Holstein was tested, she may or, may not have been at her best.

At Chicago the butter was credited to the cows at from 40 to 50 cents per pound, and for the purpose of com-parison, in this table the butter of the Holsteins is credited at the lowest Chi cago test price of 40 cents per pound. I desire here to venture an opinion that a test conducted on a basis of fictitious and ridiculously high prices for the product is not a test of great-est value to the average well-to-do dairyman, because not one in one hundred can find a market at 40 to 50 cents per pound for butter. However, if fair for one breed to assume such value for its product, it is fair for others, and there can be no comparison otherwise. In this table will also be found a col-umn showing "net profit with butter at 25 cents per pound," which will give our readers a practical view of



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day, and in the Holstein tests ten of the twenty-five cows averaged three pounds of butter per day for the entire week.

It has often been hurled at us that our breeders dared not enter the Co-lumbian dairy test to compete with other dairy breeeds where cost of production was to be aken into consideration; for my own satisfaction I have made careful analysis of both tests, taking into consideration every point that would give each breed justice and fair play, and have made my calculaions from facts. I think the advantage of the Holtions

steins being tested at home, though perhaps not entirely, is in a measure offset by some points which favor the Jerseys; viz., scientific feeding, a longer time tested, and a better representa-tion of the highest producing cows of the bread the breed. Anyway, from the con-ditions under which both breeds were tested, whether on an equal basis or not, I find the Holsteins produced more milk, made more butter per cow and at a less cost than did any of the breeds in the World's Fair test, and this by a very strong lead; so strong that any one examining the above table must concede that the Holsteins produce milk and butter profitably, and the facts here set forth hardly warrant the comments which have been made by thoughtless people and owners of rival breeds for not entoring and be rival breeds for not entering our breed in the World's Fair dairy test. Rosendale, Wisconsin,

WATER ON THE FARM-ITS IM-PORTANCE TO DAIRYMEN.

PORTANCE TO DAIRIMEN. Hardly second in importance to plenty of good feed is an abundant supply of pure water on the farm where dairying is a leading industry. Be the feed ever so abundant and the supply of water scant or poor, and the cows cannot do their best. Cows giving milk need a large

amount of water, as any farmer will notice when undertaking to make up a supply when from any cause there is a deficiency. It is needed in the pasture in the

summer and at the barn or near by in winter. It is bad to be short in supply in summer, but a little worse in winter when it is usually so much more difficult repairing water lines or obtaining a province water lines or

obtaining a new supply. It will pay the farmer to be at some It will pay the farmer to be at some expense to obtain a good supply of wa-ter for the farm. Of course that from a running spring is the best and the most reliable, if it can be had. In the more hilly parts of our country this is generally the case, but the springs are not always located where they can be made available, at least without more or less of expense. But with a little management this difficulty can often management this difficulty can often

overcome.

be overcome. In the pastures the water from springs should be conveyed to tanks where the animals can drink readily without contaminating it, as would otherwise be the case. Some farms are provided with water from brooks, rivers or ponds, always furnishing a sufficient supply 20f these are in small proportion, and the water not always as good as that from run-ning springs. ning springs.

On some farms where there are no On some farms where there are no available springs, water can be ob-tained by laying tile in wet ground of proper conformation, so as to conduct the water into a reservoir or tank, thus securing two objects, the drain-age of the land and a supply of wa-

There never was a better time to start into the breeding of pedigreed stock than just now. Prices are low-er than they have been in the past and undoubtedly much lower than and undoubtedly much lower than they will be in the future. With a re-turn of prosperity, which is coming rapidly, thoroughbred stock will ad-vance in price as fast as any other staple article. The best thing the farmer can do is to start in now and be ready for the good things which are in store for the breeder. The efforts of the ploneer breeder is not always to make impressions sometimes, but the good cause of improving the herds and flocks keeps marching on at a

catch on by and by. A neglected break in the fence may teach all the stock on the farm to be-come "breedy." Look after the fences often and repair them whenever they need it.

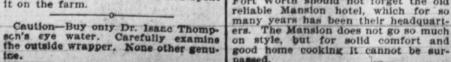
steady gait and even the slowest will

In producing a pound of butter ays Prof. Robertson, there are six says ty-six times more room for skill than in the production of one pound of potatoes. Dairying offers a man the best chance for putting birsts a man the best chance for putting his skill into money. The object of the butter-maker is to get the fat out of milk with as little of the other constituents in the milk as possible. In every 100 pounds of butter there should be about thirteeen pounds of water, eighty-two pounds of butter, three pounds of salt and two pounds of other constituents in the milk. A cow is not a machine, but a living organism, and therefore will not give a different product bewill not give a different product be-cause she takes different. food. The food does not affect the blood of a cow, from which milk is largely cow, f formed. formed. Food will affect the quality of the milk sometimes by changing the composition of the fat itself. If the quantity of fat is not affected the volatile fats from the food will become part of the fat in the milk, and give its peculiar flavor to the milk. These volatile flavors can be ex-melled by heating milk or cream to Food will affect the quality milk. These volatile flavors can be ex-spelled by heating milk or cream to 150 degrees. The ease with which oream may be separated from the milk sometimes depends upon the kind of food a cow takes. Cows for reaking butter should be handled under such conditions as will give them 1.e. fect repose. Cleanliness should be trictly observed.

Impure air of the stable will affect Impure air of the stable will affect the milk, and ensilage will not injure the milk when fed to cows. When cows have been wilking a long period or have been overheated or without salt, the milk will become sticky, and prevent a complete separation of the cream. By having a few fresh-calved cows that have been milking a long time, a better quality of butter can be made. Keep the cream sweet and cold. Use a suitable fermentation starter, and you will get a quality of starter, and you will get a quality of butter in January as good as the quality of June butter. If cream is prop-erly tempered, a temperature of from 54 to 58 will be suitable for churning and 45 minutes will be long enough to get butter.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All 1 AII others are imitations and of inferior qual-

Rusk defined the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist by saying that the former made money on the farm and spent it in town, while the latter made money in town and spent money in town and spent it on the farm.



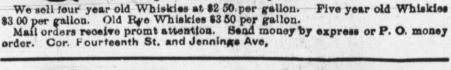
It is not definitely known how broad the scope of the present decisions may be as regards their immediate bearing upon the manufacture and use of as-serted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, but due and repeated caution is again given in this respect that no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as may be necessary in m aintaining just and lawful rights and interests.



This book was written mid the world of fashion at Saratogs, the proudes pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, R siltoad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est buiterfiles of fashion luzuriate in baimy breezes, display their person at charms, cosity jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and revel in

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# SAVED BY A DREAM.

SAVED BY A DREAM.
 Farmer Oak setting posts for Page fence is to make it yourself, just as good, "etc., etc., ho soon talks him to sleep. He dreams he's back at the World's Fair, almost familshed can't live without a good cup of coffee,quick weets stranger with machine, "You buy the preduction of the stranger with machine," You buy the green berry, anything cheap, ronst carefully frind in this: p-er-f-ec-t-i-y d-e-l-i-c-i-o-u-s," "Oh, yes, of course, you must steep it and sugar and cream it, takes a little time but it's so cheap." Here the michtmare kleks the agent of the field and brings farm er O. to his senses, and he'll use the Page.
 PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich, a. R. KEENEY. Gen'l Ast. Dallas. Tax



They say there is a sight of fifriin' done a 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 it entire alone

ti 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 wus dretful fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with

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

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"Delicious humor."-- Will Carlston. " "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcased on the follies of fashion."-- Lutheran Observer.

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In this world people are so apt to confound a fit of the blues with hopeless mania. Lord Byron's school is not dead by any means, figuratively speaking, when anything goes wrong with even the most favored they turn up the corners of their mouth and allow great big tears to fill their eyes and go around murmuring, "What is it all worth? I am tired of the frivolity and folly." It is true, that old saw, "We judge the world by ourselves."

When the government of the United States shall have given the "Good Roads" subject the conisderation that has been paid the "good harbor" question, the wheels of commerce will have received renewed vigor, far beyond the benefits attained by the enormous expenditures in dredging rivers and frog ponds in various states. Every congressman should be instructed by his constituency, and in good, strong language before taking his seat, regarding the legislation for better roads desired throughout the country. Letcongress appropriate one-half the sum for good roads that is appropriated for harbors, and the increase of marketed produce throughout the land would amount to millions to farmers every year.

Peoples minds should be disabused of this one thought, that anybody knows enough to farm. If farmers ever take their place among the business men of the earth, to which the importance of their calling entitles them, it will be after they have exhausted every means within their reach for a complete understanding of their work. A very small per cent of the money now wasted by agricultural ignorance would suffice to remove such ignorance, if properly directed. People must eventually recognize that labor and capital employed in tillage and husbandry is as worthy of legislative consideration of labor and capital employed in mining, commerce and manufacture. There is a grand principle involved in the science of agriculture which affects only the present general

has failed to materialize. Not only is it so with these two products, but all articles bringing paying prices. And the further help of being an off political era has proven of incalculable benefit to the farmer. The future of the stockraiser is also

pleasing to contemplate. Owing to a daily increasing demand the price of cattle and kindred products can do nothing else but raise. While the price of hogs is at present low, it must eventually, and that in a short while, yield to the demand and take a rise. As it now is money can be made raising hogs for market, and the possessor of fat hogs may always enter them on his books as so much cash. As a general thing the horse market is in a depressed state, there being no special demand for them except in the case of special classes for special work.

Viewed from every legitimate standpoint the future of Texas holds many indications of a continued and almost unbounded prosperity, and no man need hesitate to invest caultal or labor within her borders.

ADAPTABILITY OF THE WEST FOR FARMING.

A prominent characteristic of the American people is their inordinate desire for room-plenty of elbow room to work in. As the East settles up they move westward to the land so brilliantly pictured to them as a second edition of Canaan, where all that is necessary for-them to do to obtain

milk and honey and a large bank roll is to get there. People well fixed as concerns this world's goods will leave a good farm in the East and spend all they have for railroad fare to reach the West. Once there the expected good things fail to materialize and they are forced to begin the work of making a fortune 'over again, after spending a comfortable living left them by thrifty and better contented ancestors.

The Journal candidly and unhesitatingly says that West Texas is not a farming country by any means. By farming it means tilling the ground with the idea that the harvest will prove of benefit if transported to and disposed of in markets. The cultivation of cotton and corn will not pay in the west, and the sooner the people re-

alize this the better for the people. Of course all this goes against the grain cal of the fellows who have an 'ax to grind, but it is a fact borne out by hundreds of experiments that have proven dismal failures. In numerous places in West Texas a traveler may see a deserted house, an abandoned field with only a harvest of rank weeds, and only the ceaseless chatter of countless prairie dogs to break the monotony of the scene. No explanation is necessaryit is the one home of a nester who made a failure trying to raise a marketable crop in West Texas. His family has gone back east to see the folks. and he is the successor of the cowboy on a neighboring ranch. He has learned an inevitable lesson, and over the door of his home might be placarded to agniring western farmers the fact 'Abandon ye all hope who enter here." But there is a vocation for the ambitions artisan who desires to farm in West Texas. Be a stock farmer. Raise only crops that are known to thrive well upon the valleys and plains of West Texas, milo maize, beets, sorghum and oats. Instead of hauling the crop to market drive it there in the shape of fat cattle, hogs and horses. The Texas legislature has made it possible to lease alternate sections at 3 cents per acre or \$19.20 per section. with the privilege of buying the alternate section at \$2 per acre, with long time payments, This land planted in the crops just mentioned will bring forth a good harvest, and each article economy this temptation to expend has been proven by frequent tests to be good feed for stock. The brilliant prospects for the future as regards the market for feed cattle offers a further incentive for pursuing this course. A herd of cattle of even small proportion if fattened on these crops can be driven to market and a good price realized, or, if it is not convenient to market them at the railroad they may be sold to the large stockman who is gathering stock for a big shipment to Eastern consumers. The average western counties are so inaccessible to a railroad that if a crop of gold could be raised on cornstalks it could hardly be gotten to market with enough profit to pay for harvesting. It has been presumed this for that corn cotton and the like may be successfully raised in the section under consideration, but even this hopeful probability is only a will o' the wisp affair. The burning sun and the scorching winds combine to annihilate the growth of such plants.' It is unnecessary to explain the difference in the needs of these plants and those possible to raise successfully. Too many failures stand as proof of the fact that the west is not a profitable general purpose farming country. The west opens a wide and inviting scope of country to the homeseeker among people who are all that kindness and hospitality mean, and will prove a profitable investment if he works on the line of stock farming.



# IRRIGATION.

The following call has been issued. The objects of the association are im-portant ones for Texas, and it is to be hoped there will be a full attend-

To All Persons in the State Interested in Irrigation: Notice is hereby given that the Texas

Irrigation association will meet in San Antonio, Tex., in its regular annual session, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. All members of the association are All members of the association are urgently requested to be promptly present at the opening of the session. All persons desirous of becoming mem-bers are cordially invited to attend

It is respectfully suggested that meetings be held in every county throughout the state, and representa-tive men induced to attend, and unite with the association.

The vice presidents, other officers and members of the association are especially urged to exert their utmost influence to secure a full attendance. Arrangements will be made for re-duced rates on the railroads, and proper entertainment of the visitors during the meeeting of the association, and a full program of the contemplated business will be published later. Addresses and lectures by distinguished gentlemen, conversant with the subject of irriga-tion, and kindred matters, will be delivered during the sessions of the association.

The good effects of the convention held in this city one year ago have already been seen and felt in the favorable legislation that has been enacted, and in the successful results of practical efforts throughout the The newspapers generally are state equested to give this notice the benefit of extensive circulation.

J. H. M'LEARY, J. N. BROWN, EDWIN CHAMPERLIN, Excutive Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF F. D. COBURN.

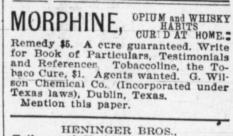
Mr. F. D. Coburn delivered a very entertaining speech at the Kansas state irrigation convention held at Garden City, October 2. The following practisayings are taken from that

speech: In future, the man who settles in Western Kansas to farm, to stay, to seed, will consider from the first subject of water supply, water ucceed, the gathering, water storage and irriga-tion. His investment, his location, his life plans will all be made with these in It is superfluous to say that this does not imply pumping nor having to pump over his entire possessions nor the irrigation of this entire region -a condition not thought of by well-informed people nor at all a necessity to intensive farming nor extensive pop ulation and production. Let no man discouraged because of not seeing his way to irrigate a large tract in the ginning, for he will be the better equip handle the larger tract after having his early experience and make his inevitable mistakes on a some-what more modest scale. He will know infinitely more about the business after although he may never learn nearly so much as he thought he knew when he began.

our irrigation must be done with storm waters we impound behind dams, or from supplies pumped by more or less expensive equipment from considerable depths in the earth. Hence it seems to me that our primary problem, unlike that in other States where innumera-ble streams heading in regions of perble streams heading in regions of per-petual snow, afford abundant water, s, firstly, to ascertain as near as may be the extent of our supply beneath these high prairies; secondly, how near it is to the areas where we need to ise it; and, thirdly, how we can most readily and economically possess our-selves of it, and place it where serving as reliable insurance against the vicis-situdes of thirsty winds and tardy rainfall it will give reasonable certainty of five crops in five years, instead of but two or three.

Closely connected with the fact of our greater dependence being upon the underground waters, is another from the contemplation of which there is no escaping, namely, that Kansas in course of a year has within its borders, independent of underground re-sources, immeasureable vagrant waters that need only to be seized and util-ized to make whole counties rich-to transform uncounted leagues of parched and profitless pastures into

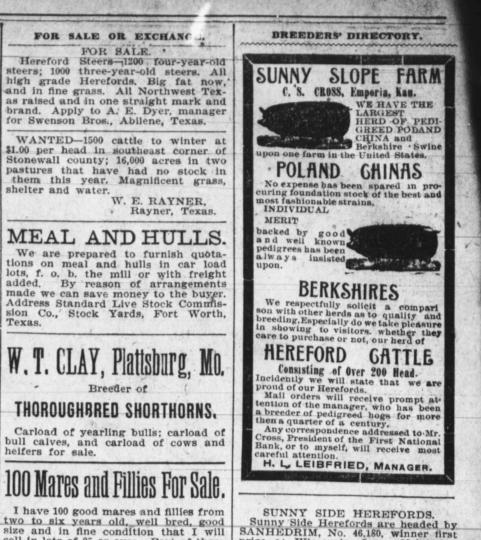
there is coursing during much of the year a body of water which, taken out upon our incalculably fertile prairies, stored there in the thousand reservoirs that nature has provided or man can provide, and properly distributed at the times when most needed would work miracles and make the country round about a land of fatness. appear as yet to have no feasible scheme that contemplates this, the hoarding of such striplus as we have, against the rainless day; we lament the destructive dryness while the sources of great wealth sweep past our doors the meanwhile contributing out of our poverty to the general fund from which is maintained corps of en-gineers, fleets of vessels, and armies of dike-builders, costing millions annual-ly, to keep within bounds the wild floods that unhindered by us go forth to ravage and destroy the possessions of our fellow-citizens and kindred.



Tailors and Clothiers, Fort Worth and Gainesville. We have recently opend a house in

handle the best. MRS: C. K. HAWKINS, Corner Eim and Bluff streets, Fort Worth, Texas Fort Worth at 609 Main street, and whether you want ready made or tailor I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future made clothes we)can suit you. Prices reasonable. We refer to the Journal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. City, Mo. FOR SALE BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. Eight hundred feeding steers, high grade Durham, 3-year old and up; an extra choice lot; above quarantine line, Address, W. J. McIntyre, Alpine, Tex. FOR SALE-400 three and four year old gentle feeding steers, run on pas-ture in Denton county. T. W. Abney, Denton, Tex FOR SALE-600 native stock cattle consiting of cows and calves and 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers; nearly all young stock and partly graded. Will sell for delivery any time until No-vember 15. W. M. Groseclose, Breckinridge, Stephens Co., Texas J. H. 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 blood-ed 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 blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek even 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 Shel-

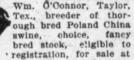


Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large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

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

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





or immediate delivery. I. D. DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

fruitful fields and homes for a pros-perous population. For a distance of nearly thirty miles within this one county alone (Finney)

all succeeding generations and forms the basis of all permanent improvement and the highest hopes of an intelligent and progressive people.

The returns from all parts of the country indicate a general improvement in business, and this general revival kept even pace with the increase in wages. When the laboring classes are working for inadequate wages, they are forced to retrench in every manner in order to find the plain necessities of life, but as soon as work grows plentiful and wages higher, they keep their money in circulation by indulging in comforts, which in the day of their privation would be considered luxuries. From a standpoint of prudence and hard-earned wages even to the last cent is one to be fought and conquered, yet it is just as human as any other failing that flesh is heir to. The narrow, contracted life of the humblest wageworker does not furnish proportionately any more examples of injudicious expenditure than the broader life of the better paid and more pretentious. The sweat of the face is not a universal preventative and safeguard against extravagance with hard-earned money in any walk of life.

The outlook for cattlemen in the future has assumed a very pleasing aspect. While they will not at present reap any great reward for their investments the next five years will be years of prosperity to those who take hold in good earnest, and carefully watch the signs. In substantiation of this prediction the report of the live stock receipts in Chicago shows that notwithstanding this has been a good market year the receipts for the last nine months have fallen below that of last year 303,044, of the number marketed an increase in the number of calves for the same period is 18,354, another proof that there is going to be a further increased demand for cattle during the hext five years or longer. The same condition not only applies to the cattle market but also to hogs and sheep; 125,000 more hogs and 343,284 more sheep were marketed during the period than for the same time the preceding year. This constantly increasing demand coupled with the absence of material to satisfy that demand is sure to put the price of marketable cattle to paying figures.

With the dawn of each day the brightness of the prosperous future of Texas becomes more apparent. Everyday brings forth some new evidence of the truth of the belief that better days are fast driving away the darkness which has overshadowed the world of business for the past five years: Upon every hand can be seen the proof that leads to such a belief. The farmers are today realizing a better price for their products than for many years. Cotton has taken a leap from 4 conts of last year to 8 and 9 cents of today, and a further increase is hoped for with good evidence that it will be realized. The terrible fall in the price of corn, which so many predicted as a result of the enormous crop

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-

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

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

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar, Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH. G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE,

The people who paid their money into the public coffers for these arid or semi-arid lands and gave them to civilto the veys and service on behalf of the government as will aid in demonstrating to what extent there is water for their irrigation. I heartly join in all their prayers and petitions "for the old flag and an appropriation," but the man who dams as well as prays and who works the underflow without ceasing

works the underflow without ceasing is the one whose promise to pay will always be most esteemed. Until a recent period it has been ac-cepted that the seasons of disaster vis-ited upon the people of the plains of Colorado and Kansas were unavoid-able, but it now seems fairly demon-dentice that upon has placed within strated that nature has placed within reach the means to a successful agri-culture and we are rapidly learning the ways of using them. Individual enterprise is perhaps scarcely equal to the proper diversion or wisest manage-ment and distribution of the great wasmoky, Solomon, Republican and Kaw, operation in the communities interested under such legislative provisions and restrictions as past experience and existing conditions prove best. Its de tails can be thought out and wrought out by those on the ground and immediately interested.

On the other hand the paramount problem of watreing their land with well water and harvested storm water is one in the solving of which the individual must rely on himself, inde-pendently of legislation at Washington or Topeka, and as he succeeds in this he is to that extent master of the sitmanagers nor defaults of corporations water courses. In my judgment, nor water courses. In any judgment, after irrigation has been developed, as it is to be in Kansas, the man who controls his own plant, who relies on the resources existing within the boundaries of his own farm and within the crown of his own hat, will be the one most envied. Such men are now in every county laying the foundations for just the sort of success this implies; they are not depending on the Utopian reforms the new congressman is to usher in nor the appropriation which is to divert the Missouri river a thousand miles out of its course and make it climb twelve hundred feet in the air in order that, it may irrigate their farms in Western Kansas. He will have learned much more fully than is now realized the importance of having his soil deeply loosened and sat-urated with life-giving moisture prior to the plainting and growing season, and likewise of having his pumping machinery at work pouring into suitable reservoirs and over his acres during the winter and spring months steady streams of sweet water wherewith to baffle the hot winds and protect from a scorching sun in those trying days when it blasts instead of blesses.

The problems and conditions which confront the would-be irrigator in Kansas and Texas are in several essentials so different from those to be met by irrigators in other States where the chief water supply is from streams, that it seems to me they are scarcely to be compared or considered in the same category, and in some respects the man of however much experience and wide observation exclusively in a country physically like Western Colo-rado, Utah or California may have but the most limited comprehension of the needs of a people located on the vast stretches of riverless plateaus, such as exist in Kansas and Texas. Disdain ing to take advantage of the informa Disdaintion our neighbors have acquired would be a most short-sighted policy indeed. their situation has not been ours but and we must find ways and means GALBRAITH, F. AND P. A. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas. Palestine, Texas. Palestine, Texas. PRICE, P

by county tract for prairie grass land. J. W. HERNDON. Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La. 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. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. prices.

WANTED-Lady wishes position as governess or companion to a lady. Send full particulars to "Teacher," box 28, Menardville, Menard County, Tex.

Address

THE GREAT DISPERSION.

The Shorthorn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing out sale of the entire Forest Grove herd of fine show cattle and valuable breeding stock, property of the late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at Richmond, Ky. on Wedhesday, Octo-ber 25. The sale will be positive and will include the renowned bulls, Young Abbottsburn 119679, and Nonpareil Chief 113034, and such cows as Imp, Princess Alice, Imp. Victoria. 79th, Linwood Golden Drop, Gwendoline 2d, Isabella 3d, etc., generally conceded to be the richest collection of Shorthorn cattle in North America at the present time. The opportunity of a lifetime is to secure "top" cattle. For catalogue address N. B. Deatherage, administrator, Richmond, Ky.; Col. R. E. Edmon son, auctioneer.

At 9 a. m. some fine saddle stallions and mares will be sold. Cattle sale begins at 1 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE. 500 head of good feeding sheep-2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds. Ad-dress J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex. FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head. George B, Loving & Co.

HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Ho's'ein-Friesian Cattle, TEXAS RAISED Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex. Bertstered. Bertstered. Bigenesy Red & Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey & Hol-stein Cattle. Bheep, Fancy Poulity, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANC

sell in lots of 25 or over. Part of these

have been broken to harness and sad-dle. S. Cress, Odessa, Tex.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

500 three and four year old steers, all

good cattle of Wise and adjoining

counties; can be seen any time at De-

atur. Address, for particulars, R. K.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture-Plenty of

feed. 250 acres of fine wheat for weak cattle to graze on. Good range, well

watered. Can accommodate from 600 to 1000 head of feeders. For full par-ticulars address Thomas D. Bard,

FOR SALE.

4000 FEEDERS

FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio

Must Be Sold at Once——150 Delaine Sheep

Will also sell a few oblice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Ander-son, Asbury, W. Va.

reasonable

quality good and price reasona Address No. 168, care of this paper.

For particulars apply to or address LEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria,

Halsell, Decatur, Tex.

Chelsea, I. T.

LEMING

Hereford

shelter and water.

tions

Texas.

FOR SALE.

FINE BLOODE D Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sport ng Dogs. end stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & Co., oatesville, Pa.

IRISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pitgames have been bred pure by me for 14 years. "riganal stock imported. Write for pross. T. A. EV ANS, Hutto, Tex.

# \$10 WILKES \$10

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

W. H. Plerce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. An-other is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

FORT WORTH. TEXAS.

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

For Sale-Clay Cross, 26,241, record 2:30, sire Royal Windsor, 10,245; dam Belle, by Happy Medium; sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and 91 others in 2:30 or better. Clay Cross is a rich-red bay, 15 3-4 hands, foaled 1889, is very speedy, having show quarters in race in 33 1-2 having show quarters in race in 33 1-2 seconds, a 2:14 gait, and a horse that never quits. His colts are all bays and very fast. I also have other young horses for sale. For particulars ad-dress J. T. Weathers, Rich Hill, Mo.

FOR SALE. 150 four and 100 three year old steers all raised in Callahan county. A firstclass bunch of feeders. Can be seen my pastures north of Baird. R. Mac-

donald, Baird, Tex.

all times. Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful R. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bert 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 Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-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 best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corre-spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders 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 Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

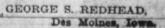
J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed, Young stock for sale.

ROCK QUARRY 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,

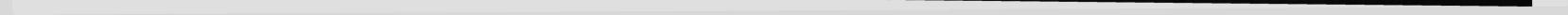


# At Iowa State Fair Grounds, Tes Moines, Ia., Thursday, Oct. 31.

34 cows and heifers by such sires as Sir Wilfred. Star Grove 1st. Capt. Grove, Hengler, Lett Behind, and Goo d Luck; 11 bulls, including the show bulls Left Behind, Operator, Affidavit, and several other good genes, sired by Left Behind and Good Luck. I am going to sell some good gettle a beefy kind in beefy condition, and they are going to the highest bidder without any reservation whatever. Send in your address for catalogue and come to the sale and see old Ancient Briton and some of his calves, whether you want to buy or not.







# TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

# HOUSEHOLD.

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

# IMPRESSIONS.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,

Or word exchanged with a passer-by; glimpse of a face in the crowded street,

street, And afterward life is incomplete. A picture painted with honest zeal, And we lose the old for the new ideal; A chance remark, or a song's refrain, And life is never the same again.

An angered word from our lips is sped

Or a tender word is left unsaid, And one there is, who, his whole life

long Shall cherish the brand of a burning

A line that stares up from an open

A cynic smile from the lips of age, A glimpse of loving seen in a play And the dreams of our youth are swept away.

A friendly smile and love's embering spark Leaps into flame and illumines the

dark: A whispered "Be brave," to our fel-

low men And they pick up the thread of hope

again-Thus never an act or a word or thought.

But that with unguessed importance is fraught; For small things build to eternity,

And blazon the ways for a destiny. -W. R. Hereford.

WHAT A WISE MAN SAYS OF MAR-

What marriage may be in the case of two persons of cultivated faculties, identical in opinions and purposes, between whom exists that best kind of equality, similarity of powers and ca-pacities with reciprocal superiority in them, so that each can enjoy the pleasure of looking up to the other, and can have alternately the pleasure of leading and of being led in the path of development, I will not attempt to describe—to those who can conceive it there is no need; to those who cannot it would appear the dream of an enthusiast. But I maintain, with the profoundest conviction, that this, and this only, is the ideal of marriage, and that all opinions, customs and institutions which favor any other notion of it, or turn the conceptions or aspirations connected with it into any other direction, by whatever pretenses they may be colored, are relics of primitive barbarism.-John Stuart Mill.

#### SWEET SIXTEEN.

Pinery Home, Sept. 29.—Dear Mrs. B.: A hushed repose seems spread over the whole face of nature, as I sit by my window in an old fashioned, two story house and gaze out at the vast landscape before me and note the falling leaves and beautiful colorings of falling leaves and beautiful colorings of autumn. I have been a reader of the Household for some time, and thought a letter from a little country girl would not be amiss. Although not old enough for my letters to be of much benefit to the Household readers yet, but I thought I would write, as I once noticed a letter written by a little girl on the Ladies' Page. My father is a farmer and owns a large farm on the Colorado river. Our home is two miles from the farm, and is surrounded by the tall, stately pines and huge oaks. Indeed, the most prominent scenery from my window is

prominent scenery from my window is at evening, when the sun is showing its last rays above the beautiful pines, which tower far above the oaks, mak-ing them appear as the gentle breeze tosses their branches, a shining mass of gold in the fading sunlight, although

liver\_and cook ten minutes, then add ("small boys" of course), and Emma George likes the man that leaves off all sentiment and affectation and half a teacupful of milk, when it boils a tablespoonful of lemon juice and makes marriage a matter of "common sense." And O, how wise Sybil has grown. To hear her talk one woul think that she had been, at least, Ma-

ness, Little Nell? You must indeed, have great patience and lots of time

wherein you know not what to do. Will you tell us anything you got out of the

whole lot? "Life is real. Life is earn-est'-to how many? My dear Emma,

that is the most arrant nonsense to the mass of people. Every person has some

pet theory that they try to believe is "real"—yet, the greatest motive pow-

ers to the progres of the race and the

people who have achieved most in this

world, have been the searchers after the "ideal"— the unreal. A dead level

of common sense contentment is, no doubt, a very valuable possession to

the owner, but it is certain that it ren-ders that same possessor a very un-desirable citizen of this little world, unless, indeed, we could give to all the

people that some sixth-sense. The Chinese as a nation come nearer re-alizing this state of affairs than any

other that we are acquainted with,

You say this is the age of great deeds for men and women-they are making

themselves greatly ridiculous, especi-ally the latter. Eevery age has im-agined that in them, or with them, lay the power of changing the world-they

have only succeeded in changing the men and women in a superficial way.

A few customs, the dress, the style of wearing the hair, the subjects dis-

BEAUTIFUL WORDS.

or all things beautiful. Teach

plan,

may hear more of

Mock Terrapin: Fry in butter' till tender a plece of liver as large as a coffee Saucer, cut it in bits, dredge with flour, add half a pint of water, a teaspoonful each of prepared mustard tron of an orphan's home, and had the riff-raff conglomeration of mixtures that such places receive, under her special guidance for the spece of some and lemon juice, two teaspoonfuls of butter and two hard-boiled eggs chopdozen or two life-times. How in the world have you managed to wade through all of Rider Hag-gard's immense structures of nothingped fine. Boil a minute, and before serving season with a dash of cayenne pepper

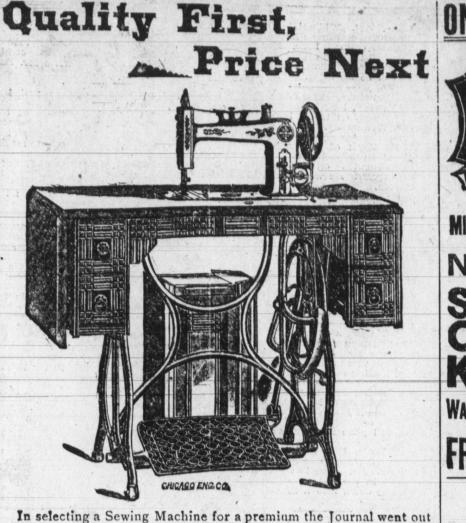
Liver Pudding: Make mush with Indian meal and boiling water, when half-cooked stir in cold boiled liver, chopped fine. When the pudding is thoroughly cold cut in thick slices and

fry on a pancake griddle. Deviled Liver: Chop together three pounds of uncooked liver and a quarter of a pound of pickled pork. Stir in half a pint of preside crumps, two table-spoonfuls of salt, a scant teaspoonful of pepper and a level teaspoonful of ground cloves. Put the mixture in a tin pail with the cover inverted, put stone or brick in the cover, set the pail in cold water and boil briskly two hours. Then set the uncovered pail a few minutes in a hot oven. This should be served cold in thin, dainty This slices.

Liver Rolls: On each slice of liver previously soaked fifteen minutes in salt and water, lay a very thin slice of pickled pork, roll and tie with a string. Into an earthen baking dish put sliced potatoes, carrots, turnips, or any veg-etables you chance to have, scatter over bits of butter, dust on salt and pepper, put in the rolls and a teacupful of water and bake till all are tender. Serve in the dish, adding a little water to moisten the vegetables if the water has evaporated.

# SARAH E. WILCOX.

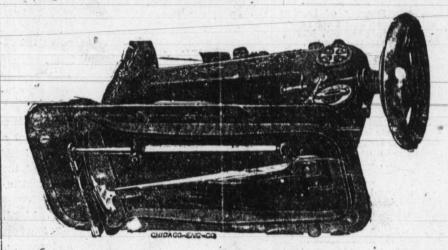
THE CONCHO VALLEY. San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 8, 1895.—Yes-terday our city was crowded with peo-ple that were in to see the circus. I cused have been changed numbers of times, but the human nature, love, friendship, worship of the highest ideals, malice, hate, envy, all remain interviewed a good many of my ac-quaintances who live out of town as to the object of their visit, but I the same, evew waring for the ascendency over man but never gaining any appreciable victory either way, for any great length of time. The wo-man of today is taking the same old did not find a single one who came in to see the show. Some of them came plan, "the good of humanity," as a cloak to hide her gratification of aparto bring their children, and not a few as a on business, but not a sinner to see the show, at the same time from the eleticular whim, or fad, that is not sensi-ble enough in itself to receive com-medation for itself alone, but must hide 'neath false colors to have even vated position which I occupied I could see that they were all there "just the same." We have just passed through one of the longest spells of wet weath-er, mixed with cloudy days, that I have a temporary reign. If this effusion re-ceives the required approbation you ever seen in this section. It has clear-ed off now, however, and we are hav-JANE. ing just what we need to mature the grass. The range was never in better The Live Oaks, near Strawn, Oct. 8 condition and without an unusually early frost we will go into the winter 1895.—Dear Mrs. B.: I want to write a few words to the toiling farmer wife. better prepared than for many years, Cattle, sheep, in fact all kinds of Her life is, indeed, a life of toil, espec ially in this western country. But I don't think she always takes advanstock are holding their own, in price I mean, and whereas the feeder market tage of the opportunities for pleasure surrounding her. She owes to herself a is a little off, there is no disposition to lower the price of other classes of duty and that duty is to take some time from every week in which to go out with her little ones and enjoy the beauties of nature surrounding them. Instill into their childish hearts a love stock, and those who are buying are paying good prices for what they get. The management of our fair, which comes off November 5 to 8, are busy putting the grounds in shape. They have just finished working the track, them to love the song of the wild birds. Help them gather the lovely flowers scattered around their pathway. Nothand it is as fine as it was the day it was finished. Horses are coming in ing is too small or insignificant to serve for a lesson to them of the Dear Fathand the secretary is husy answer-ing letters of inquiry about the fair. The railroads are doing their share to make it a success, and with a cheap er's love and care for all His creatures. By teaching them to love the small things of life we help them to grow up to make it a success, and with a cheap rate, \$5 for a ticket from anywhere on the Santa Fe system, we feel that we are sure of a big crowd. There are already on the grounds about 20 horses, among them being "Legs" and "Traveler," owned by V. Brownfield of Hylton and "Dead Check" "Cinch" contented with their lot in life, and inculcate in their hearts a love for the country. If we trust in God He will order our life for the best. If it is best for us to live in the country we should be contented. Try to do our duty every day, thankful for the blessings, and the of Hylton, and "Dead Cinch." "Cinch' and "Legs" are matched for \$1000 a side for half a mile during the fair evils bear patiently: "Through all my little daily cares Every indication is favorable for a big success this year. The West Texas Wool Growers' association will hold its annual meeting during the fair, One thought that comfort brings whene'er it comes. "'Tis this: "God knows." He knows and there has been organized a Cale Each struggle that my heart makes to bring Scotchmen in this section. They have the



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

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CHANGE OF TIME.

July 1, 1894.

Through train leaves Fort, Worth at

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And the Great Wichits, Red River,

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THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

old country home is the earliest emotion of my heart. I think farming is the most beautiful occupation, for it is in the country and on the farm that one is in constant intercourse with nature; it is the earliest of all indusfrom your refreshing slumber, the first pleasant sight to greet you in the farm yard is the beautiful fowls and young anir ing's feed. animals, awaiting their morn-

I like to read the lady's letter from Stanton, Tex. I wish I could describe the environments of nature as beautifully as she does, but that cannot be done by one so imperfect as myself, as I am anything but a poetess. I enjoy reading very much, and have read some very nice books. Mamma is a subscriber to the "Ladies' Home Journal." I think it is one of the best magazines I ever read. Miss Ruth Ashmore is my favorite writer of the Journal. Her page, entitled Side Talks With Girls, is beneficial and instructive to girl readers. She is now offering her writings in book form for 80 cents. I think every girl should have a copy of her beautiful and instructive book. Perhaps some of the girl readers of the household have read it. I like to read the old maids' letters. I believe old maids are generally the best writers there are. As this is my first letter, I had better not be so familiar on short acquaintance, as such friend-mhip doesn't last long. If I am welcome in your department, I may write again. Your new but true friend. -SWEET SIXTEEN.

## A LOVER OF BOOKS.

Mountain Home-Dear Mrs. Buchan-Seeing from the letters of your nan: Household that they were interested in books, I have become interested in them.

When very young my father taught me my alphabet and to read in that good old novel, "The Wide Wide World." I then read our dear Augusta Evan's novels, since which I've read constantly, Have always been sick. and you will know I have tasted the bitter drugs of trouble when I tell you 'tho yet a young woman, I am a wid-dow, and after being that most blessed creature on earth, a mother, I am childless. My mother has lately gone, (father died when I was a child) and I am one alone. Through all this, books have been my friends, my one great pleasure.

1, too, love the old writers best, and though I've read them all, I read them over and over. Marie mentions "Remledge," I read the first of that many years ago, and have ever since tried to get it, I wonder if Marie has it, and if she would exchange it?

Will you allow me to make a propo-sition to the "Householders." I have a great many books, the usual 25 cent novels, in good order, and if any of them have books they would exchange for others and will write to M. E. B. Gail, Borden county, Tex., giving their list, 1 will gratefully reply and send my list.

my list, I am now reading Rider Haggard's "People of the Mist," "Mr. Meeson's Will," and others. Have recently fin-iahed Benson's "Dodo" and Tota's "A Yellow Aster." I did get Dandets "Sapphe," but hasten to tell you I didn't read many pages. How can any-thing so avit be applauded?

thing so evil be applauded? With sincere hopes of happiness for yourself and your interesting House-hold, and that I am not trespassing, I am yours truly, MACARIA.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 8, 1895.

Dair Mrs. Buchanan:-- I notice that all remarks are addressed directly to you, and only allowed to circle around among the rest of the Household after

My heart is full of tears because the

there is

That seemed, at morn, so easy to be done. Has proved so hard. But, then, remem-

bering That a Kind Father is my judge, I

say: "He knows." And so I lay me down with trust

That His good hand will give me needed strength To better do His work in coming days." I pity the poor soul that does not be-lieve in prayer. There comes a time in

every life in which we feel how utterly helpless we are. We feel the need for something higher than human strength or aid. The future looks dark and or ald. The future looks dark and gloomy, but if we trust in God He will carry us safely through. God pity those who cannot say: "Not mine, but Thine." How can we hope to be good enough to meet our loved ones "Over there" unless we believe in prayer? Teach the little ones to pray, to carry all their troubles to Him, while they are young. Then when they grow old and greater troubles come, they will and greater troubles come, they will know where to turn for aid. The farm-er's wife, if she has a good husband, should be the happiest woman on earth. Her mind is occupied with her family; she has no time nor inclination for the many foolish fads; her sister in the city is worrying over today. She is content to leave the politics in the hands of husband and son, feeling sure that they will attend to that better than she can.

Her object in life is to try and live and die a gentle Christian wife and mother. The only woman's rights that she believes in is:

"The right to be a woman -In truest woman's work; If life should be a hard one No duties ever shirk;

A right to show to others ow strong a woman grows, When skies are darkening, lower-

And life bears not a rose." "A right to love one truly And be loved back again;

right to share his fortunes Through sunlight and through rain

A right to be protected From life's most cruel lights

By manly love and courage-Sure these are woman's rights. MARIE

LIVER-EIGHT WAYS OF COOKING. Stewed liver: Scald and skim the liver, cut into thin slices, fry brown in pork fat or dripping; cover with boiling hot freshly stewed or canned tomatoes, cook twenty minutes, keepng the stew pan closely covered Curried liver: Cut it in small thin pieces, soak in salted water while a small sliced onion is frying brown in the fat from pickled pork. Dry the liver in a cloth, and with the contents

of the pan very hot put in the liver and fry brown on both sides. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, stirred until smooth in a teacupful of stock or

water. Dust with salt and pepper. Cover and simmer ten minutes. Stuffed liver: Parboll slices of liver in slightly salted water. On the boj-tom of a baking dish spread thin slices of salt pork, over these lay half

slices of sait pork, over these lay dait the liver and cover with a thick lay-er of dressing prepared as for poultry, add the remainder of the liver, cover closely with a plate and bake an hour. Blanquette of Liver: Parboil two pounds of liver ten minutes; take it from the water and put duto a clean

from the water and put into a clean kettle: add two quarts of boiling water, and simmer three hours. Let it cool in the liquid and when quite cold cut into small bits. Put three tablespoon-fuls of butter into a frying pan, and in it cool a simple of the second compared for they have attracted your attention and won your nod of approval, allow me minutes, then thicken with three table-please to present myself to you. What, not a man here? And yet Mrs. B. says "God pity" an abode without a man. Little Nell, too, thinks lots of the

My will to His. Often when nightime engaged a band of the most noted in the world and will have a regular Scotch "blow out" during the fair. Wool is coming in at a lively rate and the scouring mill here up lively to this writing has not bought enough to start up on. They claim that the price is higher than they can afford to pay. I would like to see the scouring mill start up, but I would also like to see wool bring 10 cents. Yours, J. L. PHELAN,

DOTS BY THE WAY. Hutto, Tex.-To the Journal: Leav-ing home the 7th, my first call to find a subscriber for the Journal was at the home of J. E. Robinson. He has a fine place of about 1000 acres of fine land. He settled here in 1850, and has been a gin man for twenty-five years. He has some fine imported Berkshire hogs. My next call was at the home of M. B. Norman, another solid farmer and gin owner. On my return I stopped at the cemetery, where they were preparing to inter the body of one of our neighbor's boys. He was raised on this farm and went West to make his home. He was running cattle and found a Mexican stealing his cattle, tried to take them away from him Result: A good man cut off from his family. They sent the remains home to be buried. How long will it be until we can make our homes on the farm attractive enough to our boys to keep them on the farm and away from the dangers attending the cattle business

dangers attending the cattle business in the West? Colonel W. W. Dunn: What kind of seed corn did you use to make ears twenty inches long? I have been looking for a well filled ear of corn twelve inches long for twenty-seven years, and after measuring ears in Mississippi and twenty-five years search in Texas, I have failed to find one well matured ear of corn twelve inches long. I want some of that seed. As to breaking land thirty inches deep in black waxey soil, it cannot be done without a steam plow. Tell the Colonel to please give us a description of his wheel and price of it through the Lournel 16 to price of it through the Journal. If it will make corn grow twenty inches-long, I want it, for I could take all the prizes at the institutes. I will be at Cameron on the 18th and

I will be at Cameron on the 18th and 19th and will tell your readers what Milam county grows. I am ready at any time to help organize and work in farmers' institutes for the good of farm-T. A. EVANS. ers.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

to the ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

ATLANTA BAFOSTION. It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and

new ones. Exposition open September 18th to

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

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal: My wife has received the Stock Jour-

nal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recom-mend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

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

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Sara-toga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in an-

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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.

"KATY FLYER."

On October 6, the popular M., K. & T. railway company will put into ser-vice between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth Greenville, Denton, Whitesbo-

Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Danas, Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesbo-Worth, Greenville, Denton, and

6. which will be called the "Katy

The equipment of these trains will be

first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommo-

dation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m, arriving in St. Louis

the second morning at 7:30 a.m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily

south-bound will leave St. Louis daily at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m. The Katy, always working to the in-terest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engrafting herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were seed enough for Texas people to

were good enough for Texas people to

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Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas,

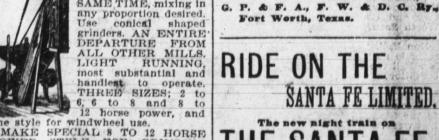
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CRUSH ear corn and 0 GRIND any kind of small grain AT THE SAME TIME, mixing in any proportion desired.

one style for windwheel use. MAKE SPECIAL 8 TO 12 HORSE POWER STYLE FOR GRINDING POWER STYLE FOR GRINDING COTTON SEED AND CORN WITH SHUCKS ON. IN GREAT FAVOR WITH GINNERS AND LARGE FEEDERS. N. G. P. BOWSHER, SOUTH BEND, IND. AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION. COLUMN B-13-34, TRANSPORTATION AND IMPLE-MENT BUILDING.

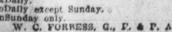
MENT BUILDING.







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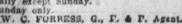
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FEEDERS.

graded three and four-year-old

1000-pound steers at \$26, at Colo-

# PERSONAL

H. A. Pearce from Ellis county was here Saturday,

E. B. Strand of Hill county was in the Fort last week.

C. F. Thomason of Reeves county, was in town this week.

E. Rielly of Decatur was in the Journal office Monday.

H. M. Montgomery of Channing, was In Fort Worth Saturday last.

W. T. Waggoner from Decatur was In the Journal office Monday.

Bud Clark, from Henrietta, was a Journal office visitor last week.

J. H. Cobb of Wichita Falls was in the Journal office Saturday.

Ed Carter of Clay county was in the city on cattle business this week.

Ringgold's popular stockman, Jo Harris, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Joe

J. B. DeBord and J. W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs were here Tuesday.

A. B. Robinson of Stanton shipped three cars of calves to Chicago Friday.

Sam Cuthbirt, from Baird, was in town on cattle business this week.

A. Gamble and Jno. Lytle, two prominent cattlemen were Journal visitors Tuesday.

Jno. Hurt and T. Hill, two Collin county feeders, were in the city Tuesday. ,

Harvey Arnold of Mineral Wells was visiting stockman in Fort Worth this week.

Joe Dillard of Monetta had a fine bunch of hogs in the market last Friday.

W. P. Anderson shipped a car of cattle from Clarksville to G. C. Spires of Roscoe.

O. S. Norton shipped two cars of cattle from Waskom, La., to Ranger, Texas.

J. P. Weathered, a stockman of Hill county, was a Sunday visitor to the Fort.

G. W. Bryson, from Gainesville, visitad Fort Worth Friday, on cattle busihess.

Charles Coon, a Parker county tockman, was a Fort Worth visitor laturday.

W. J. McMurray brought in a fine bunch of packers from Park Springs this week.

A. J. Barnett, who owns a ranch ear Memphis, Tex., was in the city aturday.

M. Davis, of Milford, had a car of ine hogs on the Fort Worth markets last week.

Bert Johnson, a prominent cattle man of Quanah, went to Central, Tex., Friday to buy feeders.

The visiting stockmen from the Panhandle report good rains, Red river is on a considerable rise.

Bob Melton of Bridgeport was in town Tuesday. He reports fine rains in Young and Jack counties.

a bad accident. While riding horseback the horse fell and broke Mr. Merchant's arm and collar bone. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is recovering fast and with a few week's quiet will be all right.

J. M. Daugherty came down from his ranch Monday, took in the circus Tues-day and went on to his home in Abllene on Wednesday.

P. R. Clark of Comanche has recently sold 600 head of buils and stags to the Comanche oil\_mill company at private terms. He was in Fort Worth last week.

G. W. Simpson, the popular manager of the Fort Worth Packing company, is back from Omaha. He says the North is getting over the hard times, and prospects for trade never better. The neckers is on a boom The packery is on a boom.

W. E. Cobb, Wichita county's genial cowman, was circulating among his brother cattlemen at the stock yards Saturday. Ed reports things in fine shape in the Wichita valley.

H. R. Martin, a prominent and well-to-do cattleman of Comanche county, was at the Mansion hotel last week. Mr. Martin was in the city for the purpose of looking over the markets.

The Journal has received from the publishing house of N. D. Thompson a copy of Rural Home Cook Book. It is well gotten up and set off by a number of full page illustrations.

C. C. Poole, the genial and well known cattleman, was a Journal visitor this week. Mr. Poole has purchased a fine farm in the vicinity of Aledo and is settling down into a first-class nestor.

G. H. Connell of Dublin was in the city Monday. He has recently pur-chased an oil mill plant at Dublin and will carry a bunch of feeders through the winter.

McKinney, Tex., is coming into promsinf of that place was on the market saturday, hunting feeders. He gives glowing accounts of Collin county's prosperity.

T. W. Dabney of Denton has for sale 400 three and four year old steers. They are in good fix, having been on pasture in Denton county.

John Hassard, a prominent cattle dealer of Coleman county, was in the Journal office Saturday. Mr. H. reports fine rains in Brown and Coleman county, a good starter for the winter range.

A. Craig, president of the Hill W. county Fair association, was a Jour-nal visitor last week. He says the fair is going to be the best ever held in Hill county, and a large attendance is desired.

The Journal has received from John Bauscher, Jr., of Freeport, Ill., an ele-gant catalogue of his poultry and seed farm. If you intend purchasing write him for catalogue.

Gus Schreiner, the well-to-do banker and cattleman of Kerrville, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Schreiner reports an abundance grass, but an unusual scarcity of cat-tle in Southwestern Texas.

The reliable Galveston Nursery company of Galveston, Texas, is again on the market with a fine assortment of high grade nursery stock. Those de-siring to invest in this line can do no better than write this firm.

of water, has decided to winter about 1500 head of cattle. Those having a herd this size and desiring to hold them on good grass for the coming winter, will do well to write Mr. Ray-ner at Rayner, Tex.

After an almost endless period of litigation in the courts the De Laval Separator Co., manufacturers of that successfully tested cream separator, the Alpha, have been successful in their litigations, and are on the market with their machine.- To persons owning cows, the saving resultant from the use, of an Alpha will almost pay for the machine the first year. Write for their catalogue and read their ad in this issue.

Joseph L. Loving, who for several years has been associated with Geo. B. Loving & Co., live stock brokers, has severed his connection with that firm and formed a co-partnership with R. N. Graham. The firm of Graham & Loving will engage in the land and live stock commission business in this city, and inasmuch as they have both had considerable experience in that had considerable experience in that line, they already and no doubt will be quite successful. Their office will be at the old stand of R. N. Graham, 506 Main street. The Journal wishes them success and bespeaks for them a fair share of patronage.

W. Adams of Quanah, a stockholder in the Hesperian Cattle company of west Texas, passed through Fort Worth recently. To a Journal man he reported that cattle in his section are in good condition, and crops this year better than usual, as it has been more seasonable than for several years. This company controls 70,000 acres of land located in Foard, Cottle, King and Knox counties. Mr. Adams' home is in Kansas City, but he spends much of his time on the ranch.

One of the largest shipments of the season passed through Fort Worth last week from Brownwood, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande to Camen. This shipment was made by W. Crawford to the Milan County Oil Mill of Cameron, Tex. There were in all fifty-four cars-1400 head. They were taken out of Fort Worth by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to Waco and transferred there to the San Anto-nio and Aransas Pass. This lot of cattle was reported to have gone through some time ago, but a stampede near the pens at Brownwood caused the delay in arriving.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions.

The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women. who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Mister, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. F. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English, Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor R. B. Pumphrey, a well-known cat-tleman of Taylor, Tex., was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Wood-business department Mrs. W. E. Missing Strategies department

Our list of cattle for sale is too lengthy to publish in The following are simply a few sample lots. full.

#### COWS. YOUNG STEERS

200 good Callahan county cows at 1000 good, well bred Chihuahua twos \$14.50, delivered at Baird. 2,000 good graded cows, all in one brand, for immediate delivery at Amar-

TO CATTLE BILYFI

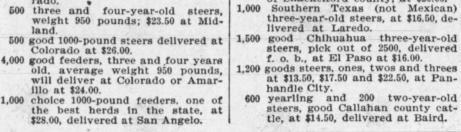
- 2,500 choice two-year-old steers in the Comanche reservation; will sell
- at Memphis, Tex.
- livered at Laredo. 1,500 good Chihuahua three-year-old
- steers, pick out of 2500, delivered f. o. b., at El Paso at \$16.00.
- goods steers, ones, twos and threes at \$13.50, \$17.50 and \$22.50, at Pan-
- 3,000 mixed stock cattle, good ones, at \$13.00, delivered at Midland. good mixed, Northeastern New Mexico stock cattle, delivered at 3.000 Clarendon about October 20, at \$13.00. good Western Texas stock cattle 5.000
  - at \$12.00; easy terms to responsible parties. 1,000 high grade Shorthorn cattle, to

1,000 first-class Chihuahua steer year-

gether with six sections of pat ented and ten sections leased lan(. -one of the best herds and best cattle ranches in the state; cattle \$15.00; land, leases and improve ments; \$9000.

Those who want to buy should write or call on us before buying, while those who have cattle to sell and want them sold should give us a trial.

We are making our business a success because we understand it and push it. Visiting stockmen are cordially invited to call on us while in the city. GFO. B. LOVING & (INCORPORATED.) Cattle and Ranch Brokers. Office Up-Stairs, Opposite Delaware Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS,



lings, pick out of 2500, f. o. b., at El Paso, at \$11.00. STOCK CATTLE pick out of 25,000; f. o. b., at El Paso at \$13.50. 1,000 Brewster county cattle, one-third partly on time. 825 mixed, good Panhandle cattle, mostly steers, at \$14.00, delivered steers, one to three years old, at \$10.50 400 choice two-year-old steers, natives of Shackelford county, at \$20.00. 1,000 Southern Texas (not Mexican) three-year-old steers, at \$16.50, de-

John Belcher, the genial Clay county stockman ,spent a fortnight in the Panther City recently. Wm. Harrall, the prominent Potter

county cattleman, was in the city Friday and Saturday.

W. Mayfield, of Alvarado, had a car of his fine hogs for sale on the Fort Worth markets last week.

T. B. Carrington of the Midland vi-cinity was a guest at the Mansion the later part of last week.

J. W. Whatley, a prominent Harde-nan county stock raiser, was a visitor at the Journal office Saturday.

J. W. Morris of Limestone county came down from his Wheeler county ranch Tuesday en route home

One of Knox county's most successful cattlemen, in the person of Bob Hinton. was a visitor in Fort Worth last week

Jot Smith, a prominent stockman of Grandview, brought 1000 4 year olds from S. B. Burnett of the 6666 ranch.

S. W. Moore, owner of a big cattle ranch near Big Springs, was in Fort. Saturday, from Comanche Worth county.

J. C. Irby of Seymour, passed through the city Sunday on his way to Granbury. He was accompanied by his two sons

Ed B. Carver, the popular Panhandle cattleman, connected with the firm of Cassaday Bros., was in Fort Worth Sunday,

C. W. Wells, formerly the manager of the Five Wells Cattle company of Midland, was a Journal caller Monday.

D. H. Meek, I. McDonald, J. McDonald and Sam Donaldson, were visitors from San Saba county to the Fort this week

Tom Penniston of the Kimberlin Cattle company, with ranches in the terri-tory and Greer county, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Don Bell, the popular Abilene stock-man, is at the Mansion. According to Mr. Bell the Abilene country is in fine condition.

Coffin Bros., successful stockmen of Hill county, shipped a car load of hogs to the Standard Commission company last week.

J. R. Howard of Roscoe was in Fort Worth Saturday. He has in transit from Wascum to Roscoe three cars of cattle consigned to J. B. Wulfzin.

J. D. Oaks of Palo Pinto county was in Fort Worth this week with ten doads of cattle from Arkadelphia. Ark., consigned to his Palo Pinto Tanch.

Frank Moody, the well known live stock commission merchant of this city, returned Monday from a successful returned Monday from a succ business trip to Southern Texas.

Mr. Hancock of Seymour is in the city, He has just returned from Kan-sas City, where he sold a bunch of calves. He says Clay county cattle are in fine condition.

W. C. Ray, a cattle feeder of Travis county, was in town Tuesday looking at the markets. Mr. Ray furnities a large part of the beef consumed by the different asylums at Aus. n.

G. A. Beeman from Comanche county was a Journal visitor Saturday. He says Comanche county and surround-ng counties are all right on the range

> Merchant Abilene's big cattle-as a visitor at Hotel Worth Sat-He was on his way home

ward, O. T., where he has 1500 fine steers awalting his arrival for shipment.

Persons desiring to purchase Hereford cattle will do well to correspond with Geo. B. Redhead of Des Moines, Iowa. He has for sale at auction prices thirty-four cows and eleven bulls. Write for free catalogue.

The popular educational institution located at Fort Worth and known as the Poytechnic college, is in a prosper-ous condition. Dr. Lloyd is the right man for the place he holds. See the advertisement on this page.

Grant B. Tinnin, a prominent cattleman of Toyah, spent Tuesday night in the city en route to Amarillo. Mr. Tinnin has a herd of 3000 cattle near Amarillo that he will probably winter somewhere in the Panhandle.

The popular Col. Hunter, of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission com-pany, and also of the Strathorn company, went to Dallas on live stock busi-ness last week. Col. Hunter reports the company's business in a flourishing condition.

John W. Light, an old Texas cattleman, who now lives at and ranches near Chickasha, I. T., took in the circus Tuesday and remained over Wednesday. Mr. Light has some good feeders that he is offering at a reasonable figure.

Swenson Bros., large cattlemen of Taylor county, through their popular manager, E. H. Dyer, have placed a herd of 1200 four-year-old, and 1000 three-year-old Hereford steers on the market. They are in fine condition and under one mark and brand.

In a letter to the Journal Mr. Kerr of Farmer, Young county, reports everything in fine shape for stock. Corn 20 cents per bushel, cotton seed 8 cents, the cotton crop being very light. A prosperous year for Young county is in sight for next year.

N. P. Bowsher of South Bend, Ind., manufacturer of mills for grinding feed stuffs, has a beautiful exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. The most im-proved and very best of this variety of mills bear his stamp. Those visiting the Atlanta fair should not fail to see this exhibit.

Mr. McInnis, a Brown county stockman, was in town last week. He has just purchased from B. C. Rhome of Rhome, Tex., ten head of fine thoroughbred Hereford heifers and a Hereford bull. Mr. Mc is a firm believer in fine stock, and expects to stock the surrounding country with Hereford progeny.

G.- A. Beamer of Comanche County was talking cattle. He is shipping a thousand head of choice cattle from Woodward, I. T., to Kansas City. Mr. B. reports fine rains and fine ranges in Comanche and surrounding coun-

J. M. Elliott of Mansfield was a visitor at the yards. Mr. Elliott is a sucessful cattle raiser of this county He told a Journal representative that he had a choice bunch of steers, coming two in the spring, that he had been offered the handsome price of \$22.50 per head for but had refused.

J. A. Gamel, the well-to-do and prosperous old-time cattleman, who now makes his headquarters at Chickasha, I. T., spent Tuesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Gamel has great confidence in the future of the cattle business as is denced by several purchases recently made by him,

W. É. Rayner, a prominent cattle-man of Stockwall and controlling one He was on his way home of the finest ranges in that section, prostration and fall billousness. It is erritory where he met with consisting of 16.000 acres. with plenty the greatest of tonics and invigorators.

business department. Mrs. W. F. Mister and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr. Miss Mary E. Cocke and Miss Juanita Pressley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole.

The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position.

It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and planists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor.

The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college.

The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

FREE MEDICAL BOOKS.

An Illustrated Book on Health, Disease and Family Medicines

A recently published book, packed full of valuable information for the masses, will be sent free for a time by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O. This book contains numerous physiological and anatomical illustrations, conveying ac-curate and useful instruction. The book covers the whole list of diseases to which the human family is liable, and gives the treatment for each one It is written in plain and chaste language, expressly for family use. It contains no reading or illustrations of for family use. It an objectionable character. The ar-thor of the book is Dr. Hartman, whose long and extensive experience has enabled him to speak with authority on all medical subjects. This book should

entitled Woman's Hand Book of Fe-male Diseases, will be sent for a short time to ladies. This book cannot fail to be of priceless benefit to the afflicted women. It has led to the curr of thousands of suffering women. Those preferring Dr. Hartman's personal advice should write, giving age, symp-toms and duration of disease. Answer

Everybody takes Pe-ru-na for chron-ic malaria and all forms of nervous prostration and fall billousness. It is

SHEEP AND WOOL

Canada raises far more choice sheep than the United States, and that country is quite an exporter. During last Great Britain imported 198,138 sheep and lambs from the United States, 136,690 from Canada, and 149,-764 from all other countries.

The supply of sheep was heavy again last week and exceeds that of a year ago by a few thousands. The demand, however, has been very good and sales were made at a little better advantage than a week ago. Good sheep and lambs have sold readily, but the common grades were slow and did not meet with much satisfaction. Western lambs have been very numerous and sold largely at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

A pig weighing about 200 pounds at six months of age makes the best and most profitable pork. The young pigs should be of sound, vigorous stock and the males castrated at four or five Then begin to push them weeks old. with milk, shelled corn and a slop made of bran and linseed meal. Give them as much as they will eat up and no more. Let them have a chance to get at salt, ashes and charcoal. Keep the pen dry by the use of absorbants. After ten weeks or so, corn meal should be the staple of the food with some bulky addition like squashes, aples or green corn. Feed at regular times.

THE SHEEP OF THE WORLD ESTI-MATED TO BE ON THE DECLINE. The American Wool Reporter has compiled the estimates of sheep in the world. It finds that in the three great sheep countries of Australia, Argentine Republic and the United States, there is a decrease over the number of a few years ago. The world is not rushing into wool growing at present rates. Whether the revising of our tariff on wool will again raise the number in foreign countries remains to be His estimates are as follows: Grand divisions—North America, 51,-223,983; South America, 135,574,857; Europe, 181,831,642; Asia, 53,401,579; Australasia, 124,854,606: Oceanica 12,607: Africa

35,759,935; grand total, 583,030,209 The United States has 45,048,000; the United Kingdom, 33,642,000; Russia, 49,-241,000; France, 21,794,000; Germany, 13,-775,000; Austria-Hungary, 14,370,000, and Spain, 13,773,000. Argentine Republic has 100,000,000; Uruguay, 22,989,000; Australia, 104,948,000. In Africa, Cape of Good Hope has 16,793,000, Algeria, 9,-475,000, and Orange Free State, 6,620,000.

LOOK TO THE SHEEP'S FEET.

The foot is the tender part of the sheep. It is different from that of any other hoofed animal, in the manner of growth of the horn. The crust of the hoof grows downwards it is true, but it does not stop at the junction of the sole. On the contrary if turns under the sole thus making a receptacle for the collection of sand, mud, filth, gravel and other matters that do much mischief. It is much as if the shep-herd had the upper of his shoe growing down over the sole, and having an opening between the two for the collection of all such stuff as mentioned. How would the shepherd feel to be compelled for weeks and months to submit to this unpleasant condition of things? But it is precisely what the sheep suffers unless it is closely looked and the mischief prevented. It after is going on when the sheep is seen feedon its knees, painfully crawling about in the pasture, or when it is standing stupidly in a fence corner with its head down and fighting the pestilent flies. It is necessary for the welfare of the flock that the shepherd should be al-ways ahead of every need. This is his business. He is to be on the lookout

for every eventuality and he must know just what to look for and when. We take some of the responsibility on ourselves, feeling it to be a duty to forewarn our readers of what is to be done in good time to avoid injury to

the flocks. And just now is a good time to gather the sheep and put their sheep and put their feet in good condition for the winter. The soft, ragged horn, now turning under the sole, is to be shorn off, and if the toe is at all projecting it is to be shortened before it turns up like the slipper of a heathen Turk. It will be a good thing at the same time to disinfect good thing at the same time to disinfect the feet by applying some of this oint-ment, which 'every shepherd should keep a stock of for dressing cuts, wounds, sores, etc., and to avoid fly-blowing. Take one pound of pure lard or vaseline, one dram of carbolic acid, half pound of Venice turpentine, two ounces of acetate of copper. Melt the fort day the together then add the first and third together, then add the others and stir and grind together to get an even mixture. This is an excel-lent remédy for all diseases of the feet, a preventive of foot rot, useful for shearing cuts, and all kinds of sores. Sheep Ereeder.

It is encouraging to notice that a good many farmers are investing in sheep the present season. That is as it ought to be. Beyond all question there is money in sheep raising if sheep are properly handled. There can be lit-tle doubt that they will be considerably dearer a year hence than they are today. The slaughter of whole flocks during recent years will assuredly bear its fruit in making dearer the price of mutton. Those who do begin this work should begin right. They should use a pure bred ram, and they should do so from the first. When the investment is made, therefore, let enough be laid aside to get a good pure bred ram. A lamb will suffice for a small flock say of not more than twenty ewes; but for a larger flock an older ram should be used. Good rams can be secured in our own States. Give these the preference. They are acclimated, and as a result, will probably give better satisfaction than if brought from abroad. In any case get a pure bred ram, and get a good one. Some who have been breeding sheep for years seem to think that a high grade will do as well as a pure bred. Such is not the case. He will not. He will not breed so truly, as his own blood elements are mongrel in character.

HOW THE HOG BECAME POPULAR IN TEXAS.

If a strange or improbable tale can find no other parentage, Texas is given the benefit of the doubt and must own The Indiana Farmer gets this off It is said that some are born with honors and others have it thrust upon them. His porkship was never very popular in Texas till the Texas orator thrust greatness upon him, Ou Southern brethren are highly susceptible to strong and moving impressions through the medium of real oratory This ocurred at a swine breeders convention in that state, and the year following the hog crop was doubled in numbers and quality, for Texas is breeding fine hogs now. This is how it was done:

"The life of the hog has been one of the most eventful in the world's his-tory, filled with vicissitudes and evolution, transitions, progress and improve-ment. Once the repulsive nuisance of antiquity, the insignificant scrub of the pinery woods of Texas, condemned, ridiculed, proscribed and ostercised by civilization, abhorred by heathendom. But behold him now in the new trans-formation. See him now in the splendor of his power and magnificence of his greatness. The dictator of commerce, the umpire of exchange, abet-tor of wealth and arbiter of fortunes. He knows no fear, dreads no competi-tor and fears no rival in the commercial marts of hemispheres, but treads along with stately pride, the halls of science, the schools of art, the temples fo justice, the commercial highways of nations, the avenues of trade, and money kings tremble at his coming and weep at his going, while corporations howl, monopolies shiek and syndicates mourn when fluctuations in values of his bacon in bulk shakes the financial centers of the monetary world."



NOT & HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post

paid, for \$1.50 and Guaran-

teed to Keep Perfect

Time.

THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL JIZE,

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

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you. one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

be in every family. . Another book by the same author.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Common to fair, each ..... 1 00@ 1 75 ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. (Limited.) cars; corn, 540 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 35,000 head. The Largest and Most Successful \$ 200,000

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.-Flour unchanged

Pork-Standard 'mess, jobbing,

\$8.62 1-2@8.75. Receipts—Flour, 4000; wheat, 43,000;

corn, 6000; oats, 9000. Shipments—Flour, 7000; wheat, 7000; corn, 10,000; oats, 13,000.

Available Grain.

urday as compared with the preced-

not reported in the official visible sup-ply were 920,000 bushels at North-

western interior elevators; 633,000 bush-els at Fort Williams, 300,000 bushels

at various storage points in Mani-toba; 75,000 bushels in Minneapolis

private elevators and 72,000 bushels

New York Produce.

ing Liverpool cables, advanced on dry weather West, weakened at noon un-der the big increase in Bradstreet's

visible, followed by a sharp upturn on rumors of Eastern wars; in final par-tial decline, closed at 3-8c net decline. October, 65c; December, 66 5-8c. Cotton seed oil-Firm. Summer yel-

22 1-2c; prime summer yellow,

Coffee-Options opened steady at 5 to

10 points advance, ruled quiet but gen-erally firm on higher cables and for-

eign buying orders. Sellers scarce. Moderating warehouse deliveries and quiet spot market checked buying. Closed firm at 15 to 25 points net ad-vance. October, 15.30; December, 15.00@

Spot coffee-Rio, quiet; No. 7, 16c; mild, quiet, steady. Cordova, 18 1-4@ 19c.

Sugar-Raw, firm. Java, centrifugal,

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.-Wheat-Spot quiet, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 1d; No. 2 red spring, stocks ex-hausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d;

No. 1 California, 5s 2 1-2d. Futures steady, unchanged to 1-2d low-

ing Saturday:

ial mention

68 3-8c.

low.

15.15.

96-test, 3 1-8c. Refined—Quiet.

# FORT WORTH LETTER.

130

60 39

57 55

60

-26

61

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 10.-We re-port following receipts week ending October 9: Cattle Hogs M. W. Beard, Mangfield ..... E. M. Daggett, Fort Worth ... 8 G. W. Coulter, Tarrant Co.... 2 Lex Smith, Tarrant Co...... 2 W. I. Smith, Veal Station..... 25 J. W. Collier, Bluffdale ...... 25 Come Bros. Lasca 83 8 .... .... .... .... 

 Coffin Bros., Itasca

 W. J. McMurry, Crafton

 W. Mayfield, Alvarado

 Joe Dillard, Marietta, I. T....

 offin 69 37 59 Davis & M., Milford..... T. N. Clayton, Tarrant Co.... Scrivner & S., Itasca..... R. P. Edrington, Itasca.....

MARKETS.

J. Sanders, Nevada ..... .. Mayfield, Alvarado ..... J. K. P. Keyser, Rockwall.... .. Midlothian Grain Co....... B. Watkins ..... Walters, Tarant county.... W. Mayfield, Alvarado ...... B. F. Hawkins, Midlothian.... W. J. Spencer, Tarrant coun-W.A. Hunter, Tarrant county. 2 ... A. L. Keller, Marletta, I. T.. J. M. Henderson, Tarrant .. county 1 J. S. Powell, Tarrant county... 11 G. S. Layton, Tarrant county 9 E. G. P. Kellum, Valley Mills... M. R. Birdwell, Mineral Wells

W. A. Hunter, Tarrant county J. J. Middleton, Tarrant coun-W. I. Davis, Tarrant county...

W. D. Lain, Mansfield ...... A. E. Rodelph, Tarrant coun-

S. Jeffries, Tarrant county...10 Cato & Holman, Hutto ....... Clem Howard, Hutto ........ J. W. Faught, Argyle ...... Edwards & Son, McLendon..... 

T. J. Pickard, Weatherford. 

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 10 .- We report following representative sales on this market week ending October 9:

| THE TRUCK |      |        | 5 OULD   |    | <ul> <li></li></ul> | 11    |
|-----------|------|--------|--|----|---------------------|-------|
| Car Hogs  |      | . Wt.  | <br>- Sa - S - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C | PI | ice.                |       |
| 83        | 259  |        | <br>   | \$ | 3.70                | 1     |
| 67        | 255  |        | <br>   |    | 3.70                | 14    |
| 63        | 252  |        | <br>   |    | 3.70                | 1. CP |
| 31        | 227  |        |  |    |                     |       |
| 69        | 256  |        | <br>   |    | 3.70                |       |
| 37        | 268  |        |  |    | 3.70                | w     |
| 59        | 237  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | 10    |
| 47        |      |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | 1000  |
|           | 227  | • T(1) | <br>   |    | 3.65                | st    |
| 60        | 252  |        |  |    | 3.70                | 10    |
| 39        | 202  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | s     |
| 76        | 252  |        |  |    | 3.70                | 10.00 |
|           |      |        |  |    |                     | ra    |
| 74        | 276  |        |  |    | 3.70                | st    |
| 57        | 291  |        | <br>   |    | 3.70                | 1 \$4 |
| 55.       | 287  |        | <br>   |    | 3.70                |       |
| 60        |      |        |  |    | 3.70                | tl    |
|           | 253  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | n     |
| 127       | 278  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | t     |
| 63        | 272  |        | <br>   |    | 3.60                | f     |
| 74        | 256  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                |       |
| 71        | 298  |        | <br>   |    | 3.65                | p     |
| 80        | 218  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | f     |
| 77 '      | 259  |        | <br>   |    | 3.60                | \$    |
| 61        | 220  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | h     |
| 58        | 251  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | in    |
| 39        | 270  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | it    |
| 61        | 274  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | b     |
| 43        | 245  |        | <br>   |    | 3.55                | a     |
| 64        | 218  |        |  |    | 3.50                | 3     |
| 134       | 289  |        |  |    | 3.55                | 0     |
| 163       | 292  |        |  |    |                     | t     |
| Wagon     |      |        | <br>   |    |                     | S     |
| Hogs.     |      | N.     |  | 1  |                     | b     |
| 0.000     | 0.10 |        |  | 1  |                     | r     |

## ...... 3.40

# OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat irregular; futures advanced early on firmer continental cables and closed dull but 3-8@5-8c higher than yesterday. Spot weak and 1c lower. No. red, cash, 62 1-2c; October, 61 7-8c; December, 63 3-8c; May, 67 1-8c. Corn closed lower; cash also lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 26 1-2; October, 25 1-2c; December, 23 7-8c; May, 25 7-8c. Oats opened steady: closed firm for Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895. About the most encouraging thing that we can say of the Texas trade at present is that it is in better condition than anything else. Values have held nearly steady while both natives and wesetrns have declined very seriously. Of course this is due largely to the fact that receipts of Texans have been Oats opened steady; closed firm for futures; spot lower. No. 2 cash, 17c; October, 17 1-2c; December, 17 7-8c; May, 20 1-2c. light, while in other departments the runs have been excessive. Since the demand for feeders in Texas has drop-ped off we notice quite an increase in Rye lower. Barley steady. Corn meal unchanged. Bran offerings small; east receipts. For several weeks we have received 10,000 or more each week, rack saleable at 54@55c. Flaxseed higher at 92 1-2c. Timothy seed firm at \$3.00@3.25. which, although comparatively small, is large as compared with the runs since the middle of last summer. We Hay-Low grades in abundant supply and easier, without much de-mand; choice grades firm; prairie, \$5.00 @9.00; timothy, \$6.50@14.00, this side. Butter, eggs, whisky, cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork-Standard 'mess jobbing. expect to see an increase from now on. Arrivals the past two weeks have included a large number of cattle out-side of the quarantine division, espec-ially from the Territory and southern

Kansas. Receipts last week were 11,000 head, against 11,000 the previous week and 10,000 a year ago. The month of September footed up 29,000 head, against 19,522 in August and 37,987 a year ago. Sales this week have included

| 27 | sales this week have included          |   |
|----|--|---|
|    | 324 steers 871 at \$3 00               |   |
| 63 | 176 steers                             |   |
|    | 110 steers                             |   |
| 9  | 226 steers 932 at 3 10                 |   |
| 74 | 299 steers                             | 1 |
| 14 | 99 Kansas1107 at 3 60                  |   |
|    | 209 Kansas 809 at 2 85                 |   |
|    | 246 Kansas 846 at 2 90                 |   |
|    | 253 Kansas 954 at 2 95                 |   |
|    | 344 steers                             |   |
| 71 | 80 Kansas                              |   |
| 80 | 137 Territory                          |   |
|    | 148 Territory                          |   |
| 1  | 405 steers 777 at 2 85                 |   |
| 5  | 207 steers 987 at 3 20                 |   |
| 3  | 66 Territory                           |   |
| 77 | 128 Territory 996 at 3 12              |   |
|    | 494 steers 874 at 2 85                 |   |
| 9  | Sheep have not sold quite so well this |   |
|    | week and this is due to the fact that  |   |
| 64 | the supplies have been excessive. The  |   |
| 58 | demand has been good both for feeders  |   |
| 39 | and amountains wet theme may handles   |   |

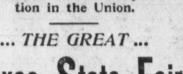
and exporters, yet there was hardly enough competition to hold, values steady. Receipts of western sheep have 43 been enormous, as well as western lambs, and were the largest on record for the month of September. A few arrived from Texas and sold as follows:

122 head, weighing 88 pounds, \$2.30; 100 weighing 89 pounds, at \$2.30; and 502 head weighing 93 pounds at \$2.85. Westerns sell at \$2.50 to \$3.25 and natives at \$1.50 to \$3.60.

Yours truly GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Oct. 9 .- Good native cattle vere again in active demand and any ots sufficiently good to bring \$4.75 were trong; other kinds ruled slow and 5@ oc lower. Sales to dressed beef firms, hippers and exporters were within a ange of \$3.40@5.60 for common, to trictly prime, with sales largely at 4.75@5.40. There are not enough catle of the best class arriving here, and nany 1172 pound yearlings have sold his week at \$5.40. The stocker and eeder trade was as good as ever, and prices averaged much higher than a few days ago, sales being mostly at \$2.75@3.85. There was a fair cow and helfer trade at easier prices, sales be-ing principally at \$1.75@3.00, with lim-ited lamb lots, selling at \$3.10@3.35; bulls sold rather slowly at \$1.75@3.25, and calves were fairly active at \$2.75@ 3.50 for common lots, up to \$5.37 1-2 @6.00 for good to choice. Texas cattle were not very numerous, and they sold very well at former prices, the bulk going for \$3.00@3.30. Western rangers were once more plentiful, and the market was again quite animated,







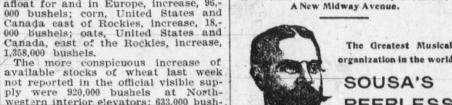
DALLAS EXPOSITION. Tenth Grand Annual Entertainment

opens October 19th and closes November 3d, 1895, AT DALLAS, TEXAS. tin N

# \$75,000 AND PURSES \$75,000 All previous Exhibitions eclipsed. The

New York, Oct. 9.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Brad-streets, covering principal points of accumulation indicates the following changes in available stocks last Satexposition of Art, Science, Schools, Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock unsurpassed

Innumerable New Features and New Attractions, including an Educational Exhibit on a grand scale. Available supplies, wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains, increase, 3,094,000 bushels; affoat for and in Europe, increase, 96,-A Mexican Exhibit. New Improvements,



John Philip Sousa.

at Louisville. Corresponding decrease with the ex-ception of 136,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators do not call for spec-A programe of RACES covering the Largest purses ever offered in the South. The Fair and Exposition of 1895 will be the most complete New York, Oct. 9.-Wheat-Receipts, 61,800; exports, 66,800 bushels. Spot, firm. No. 2 red, 66 5-8c; No. 1 hard, and most comprehensive in the history of the Association. A carnival of Amusement on a scale never before attempted, awaits those whe accept the opportunity thus offered. Options opened easier on disappoint-

Lower Railroad Rates than ever before se-cured. For Catalogues, Fremium Lists, Fro-grammes, etc. and further information, ad-dress C. A. COUR, J. T. TREZEVANT,

President. Secretary. DALLAS, TEXAS.





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**Our Special Brew** 

**Own** Conclusions.



EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,



..... ................ 3.40 ........ .... .... 271 ....... ...... ...... 245 ...... 279 Av. Wt. Price. 21 Cattle. \$2.00 1.70 25 cows ..... 780 cows ...... 725 1.90 64 cows .... 782 2 cows .... 770 1 bull .... 1020  $2.00 \\ 1.75$ 10 cows ...... 620 11 bulls by head, private. 2.00

Actual sales meade by the Standard Live Stock Commission company for

| th   | e week:                    | pro-pro-pro-pro-pro-pro-pro-pro-pro-pro- |
|------|----------------------------|--|
| H    | oge Av.                    | Price                                    |
| 63   | 263                        | \$3.75                                   |
| 50   | 253                        |  |
| . 75 | 247                        |  |
| 60   |                            |  |
| 88   |                            |  |
| 40   | 244                        | 3.65                                     |
| 35   | 255                        |  |
| 60   |                            |  |
| 64   | 270                        |  |
| 65   | 251                        | 3.70                                     |
| . 59 | 253                        | 3.65                                     |
| 62   | 266                        | 3.65                                     |
| 68   | 305                        | 3.55                                     |
| 77   | 256                        | 3.60                                     |
| 61   | 218                        | 3.50                                     |
| 58   |                            |  |
|      | One hundred and sixty      | v-one. wagon                             |
| h    | ogš average weight, 360    | at \$3.50. Mar-                          |
|      | et 10@15c lower than a     |  |
| 1    | on hoge selling at \$2.60. | hulle \$2 5000                           |

hogs selling at \$3.60; bulk, \$3.50@

#### OUR DALLAS LETTER

| Market quotations reported by Car-<br>ter's stock yards. |
|--|
| Choice feeding steers \$3.00                             |
| Common to fair feeding steers 2.50@2.75                  |
| Choice fat cows 2.30@2.50                                |
| Common to fair cows 2.00@2.10                            |
| Choice veal calves 3.50                                  |
| Common to fair veal calves 2.50@3.00                     |
| Bulls 1.75@2.00  |
| Stags 1.75@2.00  |
| Yearlings 9.00@12.00                                     |
| Milch cows   |
| Choice fat hogs 3.65@3.75                                |
| Good stock hogs 3.50@3.75                                |
| Choice fat muttons 2.50                                  |
|  |

#### Anything fat finds ready sale.

OUR NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1895. The receipts of all classes of cattle from Texas continues light; the bulk from Texas continues light; the bulk of the supply is coming from Mississ-ippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Good beeves, cows and heifers, calves and yearlings rule firm and meet with ready sale. The market will close with few Texans of any class left on hand. Good cornfed hogs are firm, but quiet. The sheep market continues very un-reliable.

| CATTLE.                                | ł. |
|--|----|
| Good fat beeves                        | ł. |
| Fair fat beeves 2 1-4@2-3-4            | ľ  |
| Thin and rough old beeves.             |    |
| per pound gross 1 1-2@2                | ľ  |
| Good fat cows and heifers. 2 1-2@2 3-4 | 1  |
| Fair fat cows, per lb. gross. 2 @2 1-2 | E. |
| Thin and rough old cows,               | E  |
| each \$6 00@10 00                      | ľ  |
| Bulls ,per pound gross 1 1-4@1 3-4     |    |
| Good fat calves, each \$9 00@10 00     | i. |
| Fair fat calves, each \$6 50@ 8 00     |    |
| Thin calves, each 4 00@ 6 00           | į. |
| Good fat yearlings, each 11 00@13 00   |    |
| Fair fat yearlings, each 7 50@ 9 50    | l  |
| Thin yearlings 5 00@ 6 50              | l  |
| Good milch cows                        | l  |
| Common to fair                         | l  |
| Springers 17 50@25 00<br>HOGS.         |    |
| Good fat cornfed, per pound            | L  |
| grogg 4 1-9604 2-4                     | e  |

Common to fair, per pound gross ...... 2 1-2@4 1-4 SHEEP.

Good fat sheep ,each ..... 2 25@ 2 50

at unchanged prices. Range steers are selling from \$2.75@3.00 for the poorest up to \$4.40 for choice, with the bulk going at \$3.25@3.75, and very few above \$4.00.

above \$4.00. The hogs left over last night swelled the supply to 42,000 head, making a very large number. There was an ac-tive demand once more, however, local packers taking hold freely, and the bulk of the supply was sold at about steady prices, though yesterday's top steady prices, though yesterday's top figures were not realized. Sales were largely at \$3.90@4.05 for packers, and at \$4.05@4.75 for shippers. Common to choice hogs sold at \$3.60@4.20; mixed lots at \$3.75@4.15, and light weights at \$3.70@4.25. Pigs sold largely at \$3.00 @4.00.

Sheep-The heavy supply caused Sheep-The\_heavy supply caused a bad market, and sales were slow, with a good prospect that a great many sheep and lambs will remain unsold to-night. The few choice flocks sold at steady prices, but medium kinds were slow and 10@15c lower. Native sheep were saleable at \$1.50@3.75 for inferior to fancy, selling higher than \$2.00. Western sheep sold slowly at \$2.25  $\oplus$  3.25 and lambs sold at \$3.0004.60. Receipts-Cattle, 17,500; calves, 800; hogs, 36,000; sheep, 30,000.

# St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis Livestock. St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1500. Market about firm and active. Export steers, \$5.20@ 5.40; shipping steers, \$4.40@5.10; dress-ed beef and good butchers, \$3.50@4.85; feeders, bulk of sales, \$2.65@4.40; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.15@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75; cows and heifers, \$1.85@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.00@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.75@ 3.25; cows and heifers, \$1.75@3.00. Hogs-Receipts, 6100; shipments, 2100. Market steady. Heavy, \$3.807 4.20; mixed, \$3.70@4.75; light, \$3.909 4.15. 2600: shipments,

4.15. Sheep-Receipts, 2800; shipments, none. Market a shade off and slow. Native muttons, \$2.60@3.40; lambs, \$3.25@4.50; southwestern, \$2.25@3.25.

# Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Oct. 9. Cattle. Re-ceipts, 10,000; shipments, 4500. Market steady. Texas steers, \$2.65@4.35; Tex-as cows, \$2.00@2.50; beef steers, \$3.75@ 4.25; native cows, \$1.50@2.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$1.65@

3.25. Hogs-Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1200. Market steady; bulk of sales, \$3.70@3.90; heavies, \$3.75@4.10; packers, \$3.70@4.10; mixed, \$3.65@3.90; lights, \$3.60@3.85; yorkers, \$3.75@3.85; pigs, \$2.75@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 800. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.00@4.75; muttons, \$2.00@4.20.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

#### Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Oct. 9 .- The reports of promised trouble between John Bull and the unspeakable Turk scared wheat shorts into a rush for cover today that shorts into a rush for cover today that sent December up 3-4c. New York had lib-eral buying orders on the market which also helped prices .But the continued free deliveries in the Northwest, the selling bear plungers and the weaker Liverpool cables all contributed to make the market weak. A report that wheat stocks in Europe had increased about 11,000,000 bushefs during the past month, sent the price off nearly 1c month, sent the price off nearly 1c from the top price reached early. There was a final bulge on more war news. Corn was quiet and easy most of the day, the heavy feeling in wheat hav-ing a depressing influence. There was but little business during the last hour. Oats were quiet and steady, in-fluenced by big arrivals, closing 1-8c

ower Provisions declined on liberal hog re-

ceipts. The January deliveries suffered as follows. Pork, 5c; lard, 2 1-2c; ribs,

Estimates for tomorrow Wheat, 173

October, 5s 1 1-4d; November, 5s -4d; December and January, 5s 2 1-4d; February, 5s 3 1-4d; March, 5s at'Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, 3 3.4d. Corn-Spot, steady. American mixed,

Futures quiet and unchanged to 1-4d lower. October and November, 3s 1-4d; December, 3s 4 1-2d; January, 3s 3 1-4d; February, 3s 3d; March, 3s 3d.

Flour steady, demand moderate. St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

# baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with

hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

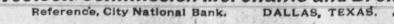
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, 50c. and \$1.00

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BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your WELL MACHINERYWorks





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TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people. R. A. Riddels, J. S. Dorsey, cate-tle salesmen; G. Nicholson, hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, S. D. Felt, sheep salesman. Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

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# POULTRY.

POULTRY NOTES. If you can get broken rice cheaply it will form an excellent variety for your young chickens.

About one ounce per day for each hen is the amount of cut green bone to use in winter or in confinement where no insects can be had.

Jones—That chicken is 14 years old. Smith—How can you tell the age of a chicken? Jones—By the teeth. Smith —By the teeth! Chickens don't have ny teeth. Jones-But I have.-Crypt. Do not feed your hens too much, if any Lo not reed your hens too much, if they are confined without exercise, if you do not want them to get broody. Even the non-sitting breeds will be-come broody if overfed and under-exercised

The proper season for turkey is the late fall and winter. In spring and summer the meat is no longer julcy nor of good flavor; though sometimes served at that time, they are much in-ferior to the winter bird for a roast. Have yours fattened at the right time. The gizzard of the bird kingdom is

rich in gluvin, a greater aid to diges-tion than pepsin. Chemists have only recently begun to make use of this fact, and cooks, in the main, have not understood and do not yet understand why the gizzards should be so carefully prepared and served as food.

Allow the young turkeys to have full liberty at this season, but they should roost at the barnyard, under a shed, and not in the tree tops, as exposure to rain may cause roup, while the fre-quent jumping to the ground from high limbs causes lameness. An open shed, with a high roost will prevent the loss of many young turkeys, and its use will be to save much more than the cost of the shed.

Give the poultry house an application of hot whitewash before the winter sets in, so as to finish any vermin that may remain and also to make the interior of the house light. The whitewash on the walls and that which may be spilled on the floor will serve to purify the premises and keep disease away. It would not be out of place to apply whitewash as often as once a month, and also to scatter air-slaked lime freely, for if this is done roup may be prevented better than by any other method that can be used.

An egg is largely nitrogenous. The white is albument, the yolk contains phosphoric and mineral substance, and the shell is composed mostly of lime. Col. C. F. D. Curtis, in a lecture delivered before a farmer's institute, some years ago, said: "Eggs are not a miraculous dispensation; they come from the food the hen gets and converts into egg, the same as any animal con-verts its food into products. It is apparent that corn alone is not a suit-able food for this production of eggs, as it does not possess enough of the constituents to make eggs. Hens fed on such food will get fat. A hen, like any other animal, must have some coarse food to distend the stomach and bowels, so we give them finely cut clo-ver hay and cabbage, both of which ontains material to make egg produc

cause rout or colds. A hole no large than a pencil will give a fowl the rout if she roosts near it so as to receive the draught on her head. Lice harbors should be kepl from the poultry house if you wish to be without those pests. As for ventilators you do not need any if you keep your house well clean-ed. More fowls die from rout and like disease caused by ventilators than is generally supposed. Give the house a good airing each morning as well as a good cleaning up and you will soon see the need of ventilator useless.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

MONG THE POULTRY. Whole wheat is better for growing fowls than corn. There are few kinds of poultry that pay better than guineas. Do not allow the ducklings to go to the ponds until they are fully feath-ered

ered.

Dry, clean earth makes one of the very best materials that can be used very in the nest boxes during the summer. Lime will kill lice; it is a good disin-fectant; it will purify the air; it will make the poultry house clean and free

from vermin. Oats stimulate without enervating or fattening. They form a good ration to reduce the fat of hens that are too fat to lay well.

Feather pulling is largely due to idleness. It is most liable to occur in active breeds that are kept confined and have little exercise.

The only hers that it will pay to keep through the winter are those that can be relied upon for winter layers or that are needed for breeders.

In raising hens for market the profit lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as much as pos-sible and marketing them early.

There never was a time when care-ful selection failed to give good re-

sults, especially when extra attention-is given to the selection of the male. Turkeys do not bear confinement well, whether young or old. When shut up they soon mope and droop their wings and begin to fall off in condition. condition.

Egg shells are good for the fowls, but they should be crushed very fine before feeding them. Otherwise you may introduce the egg-eating vice into the

poultry yard. Geese cost very little if allowed the liberty of the fields, with access to a pond or stream. To attempt to make them profitable without these advan-tages will result in failure. One great recommendation that the larger breeds of fowls have over the small ones is that the large ones have to stay where they are put, while the small ones go where they please. Ducks never have the cholera, roup

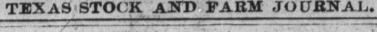
nor gapes; hawks will not touch them; they lay more eggs that will hatch better than hen eggs. With good feed-ing they can readily be made to weigh five pounds in ten weeks after hatching .- St. Louis Republic.

SWINE.

From March 1, 1895, to August 14, 1895, the number of hogs packed at eighteen places showed a decrease of 246,000,000 as compared with 1894.

At the late state fair in New York the most valuable hog on the grounds was a Berkshire boar, owned by Metcalf Bros., valued at \$1000.

The demand for hogs last week centered on good light weight hogs. Partly due to this and to the fact that such hogs were scarce, values on light have held nearly steady all week, while the heavy grades have receded in price 15 to 20c from the best time Monday. Packers have been slow to take hold and, as usual, offered as little competi-tion as possible. Good shipping hogs have sold pretty well and sales at the close of Thursday were not much different from those made a week ago. Common heavy hogs were hard to sell,





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tion, and the value of wheat, oats and meat goes without saying." Dampness is a great fowl destroyer and germ generator.

See that water has a chance to run off the yards even if you have to put in a few tile. Puddle holes are enemies to good

health in hens, and ducks are better with pure water than foul. It is none too late to secure a liberal

supply of fine, dry, road dust. October is one of the best months to gather it. It can be put away under shelter in old barrels or boxes. In winter it is excellent to give the hens for a dusting If you can arrange a couple of bath. glazed hot-bed sash at an angle of 65 degrees on the south side of the hen house, having the sash about four feet high from the ground, after a foot of road dust has been put in the pen. you will be pleased to see the real en-joyment it will afford the hens in the cold, sunshiny days in winter.

BUILDING A HEN HOUSE.

In building a poultry house the first thing to be considered is the location. Sandy soil is the best because the water runs off readily after a rain. A hill or ridge facing the south is preferable

Next to consider is the foundation for the house. A cheap foundation makes a cheap house though it may cost ever so much. Don't place your house on a foundation that will soon rot down, but, at least, make it as good accordingly as the rest of the building. If you wish to build a good substan-tial house, a brick of stone base would be best. One good way to do is to dig a trench to suit the size of the building, digging it from twenty to thirty inches deep, then fill in with any kind of stone. After filling (being careful to keep the stones packed well to-gether) take some mortar or cement and make it level on top. After it is thoroughly dried, place brick or buildquired. Upon this place the sills and you will have one of the best founda-tions you can get for the money. The walls allows no draughts to blow be-neath the floor causing the house to become very cold in winter. Be care-ful not to leave any opening in the masonry to allow rats and mice to enter. If you think such a foundation too expensive use nothing less than a good \$x5x8 sill, which should be placed on stone, not blocks of wood, for the blocks will be sure to rot in a short time, and the building become nothing fout a poor shackly structure. The house should face the south so as to get the benefits of the sun's rays so very essential in winter to keep biddy comfortable and in good laying condi-tion. The size of the building should depend on the number of fowls you ex-pect to keep in it. Crowding too many together causes discase and great loss. Five square feet to each fowl is the average allowance, but ten would average allowance, but ten would be better. Place large windows in the front to allow plenty of sunshine. In summer they should be well shaded to protect the fowls. Make the house tight and be sure there are no cracks or holes to admit draughts which will or holes to admit draughts which will

Waterproof:

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing verywhere-handy cans. Best oil for farm manery also. If you can't find it, write to MACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

claimed, by those who have tried it, to be a good reme-dy for hog cholera. Carbolic acid, 100-pound hog, ten drops; 50-pound hog, 5 drops, 25-pound hog, 3 drops. Make a barrel of swill and put in ingredients. Hogs cannot stand cold; keep them comfortably housed.

Another receipt, said to be a good ne, is: Bi-carbonate of soda, one found; capiscum, or cayenne pepper, one and one-half pounds; rosin, one pound. Make a barrel of swill, put in the ingredients, and feed three times a day

Still another remedy is: Ground ging-er, three ounces; black antimony, two ounces; sulphate or iron, four cunces; epsom salts, four ounces; common salt, four ounces. Put in a barrel of swill; feed three times a day.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOG GROWERS.

As a means of lessening the losses from contagious diseases, and otherwise contributing to the more profitable raising of Logs, the following sugges-tions may be mada, which the practical farmer can apply in accordance with the facilities at his disposal:

1. A more liberal supply of food (grains or grasses other than the weeds of the prairies or woods) is need-ed during the summer months.

2. The water supply should be from wells where possible; otherwise from running streams, and not stagnant pools

3. Only a limited amount of range should be allowed at one time, and this changed several times doring the year. Hogs should not be pastured on the same field in successive years. 4 By proper feaces each farmer should keep his hogs on his own farm, and his neighbor's out of it. This is especially recessary when disease is

in the neighborhood, When a contagious disease appears among hogs, the most important thing to be attended to, and that which is most frequently neglected, is to sep-arate the well from the sick animals at once. This has usually been done by removing those as yet unaffected to another pasture or lot, not, as is sometimes done, by taking out the sick and heaving the well where they are and leaving the well where they are. If any more become sick, a further separation will be necessary.

THE NEW HOG.

As compared with years ago, we have the new hog. He is new in his make-up, lives fast and dies early for profit, and hence is handled differently than he used to be. The demands on him are new also. Instead of a year and a half old, he must mature in seven or eight months. A writer on this subject says that now the feeding weight of the hog of commerce is 175 to 200 pcunds, instead of 300 to 350 as formerly. This writer says: Hogs of 300 pounds of dead weight and upward could hardly be produced without their being wintered over. This took all the gliding off the gingerbraed, unless prices were abnormally high. But hoga weighing from 175 to 200 lbs, can be weighing from 175 to 200 lbs. can be brought to saleable maturity in the course of one season. An early spring litter of them can be fitted for market before cold weather begins to make feeding unprofitable. Then, when the young pigs are sold off, there is only the breeding sow, or possibly two of them, to keep over winter, and she or they can roam the barnyard, picking up waste grain, working over manure, and taking comfort beside the straw-stack: stack.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is 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 triffe over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

| and the second second   | Cattle and<br>Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.                       | Horses<br>and Mules | Cars.   |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Official Receipts for 1894<br>Slaughtered in Kansas City<br>Sold to Feeders |                       | 2,050,784 | 589,555<br>387,570<br>69,816 |                     | 107,494 |
| Sold to Shippers.<br>Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894                      | 409,965               | 468,616   | 45,730<br><b>503,116</b>     |                     | 1       |



| RECEIPTS FOR  | NINE  | YEARS:  |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle.         114,163           1886         144,457           1887         235,723           1888         340,469           1839         467,340           1890         606,699           7391         503,044           1892         738,186           1893         862,642 | Hogs.<br>130,867<br>390,187<br>1,011,706<br>1,283,600<br>1,206,600<br>1,673,314<br>1,462,42<br>1,705,68<br>1,425,27 | Sheep.<br>18,985<br>40,195<br>76,014<br>158,503<br>5159,053<br>4156,185<br>3170,849<br>7185,467 | Horses<br>1,950<br>8,02<br>3,20<br>5,03<br>7,59<br>5,31<br>8,59<br>14,20<br>12,20 |



Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superinte

G. KNOX, Vice President