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THE FARM.

FERTILIZERS IN TEXAS. The tillable soils of Texas have been put to so little use, as compared to that of older states, that the question of using fertilizers to freshen the productive powers of the land has never been seriously considered. Should the time ever come when it becomes necessary to use commercial and natural fertilizers, there will be no need of going beyond the borders of the state to obtain them.

The immense gypsum fields of western Texas may be utilized for this purpose, and scientists who have made a special study of the adaptability of this substance report that it is possessed of qualities that go to make up a successful fertilizer.

The extent of the gypsum deposits of the state is as large as any locality in the world, possessing a total thickness of 900 feet, and extending over whole counties in northwest Texas.

The marl beds of the Texas coast country are also capable of being used as a fertilizer possessing a good amount of phosphorus. This stuff may be obtained at very slight cost. Whenever, it becomes necessary the lands may be refreshed again, but that day is a long way off, and unless used for some other purpose the two fields will remain unused many days.

OVERFEEDING NEW CORN. There is probably as much danger in overfeeding the swine and cattle in the fall of the year with new corn as there is in the spring with new grass. As soon as the new corn is here the animals on many farms are given all this grain they can eat, the farmer expecting to see them jump up in strength and health immediately under such liberal treatment. So general is this belief that some actually starve their swine and cattle late in the summer and early fall, reasoning that they will, make up for it when the corn comes. It is very doubtful, however, ff the animal ever actually recovers the loss sustained by growing thin. He may get fat and strong again, but the pound lost through disease and lack of proper food is, not regained except by extra expense in feeding. The practice of letting the animals run down late in summer because of the high price of grains is an uneconomical one. It brings direct loss to the owners. At that season of the year the fall prices have not yet attracted the owners to sell, and grain is high, and the new harvest is only a short way ahead. All of these factors induce the farmer to reduce the diet of his animals. . A friend of mine even goes so far as to claim that it is better for the animals to go on a small diet in the summer. He believes that it cleanses their systems and prepares them better for the heavy feeding of fall. He says that thrive rapidly when fed. liberally the new grains. Moreover, he they goes into the market and buys lean pigs and swine that are offered for low prices-animals that have been half starved for a month, and shipped to market from some drouth-stricken farm. These animals he claims to fatten at less cost than the better-fed

His experience would seem to prove his theory, for he is rather successful in his work, but after all his success is more largely due to other causes. He is a progressive wide awake huver

now transports 427,000 tons a year, and others in proportion, and yet no one who knows anything of the country will deny but that a small fraction of the land has been sown even in the wheat belt; so that if all should be sown which is adapted especially to wheat the 2,000,000 fons would be 20,-000,000; indeed, it will not be long before 10,000,000 per annum is reached. We are speaking now of the northwestern belt, but we must not forget the far south, where nothing has yet been dong in the way of corn growing, which is as fertile a country as that which has been planted.

These figures are from the Buenos Ayres Herald. The paper expresses great hope for the country and adds: All we have said of wheat would apply to barley(oats, rye and maize, and we may with confidence look forward to the time, and that not a distant one, when Argentine will export more cereals to Europe than are now sent from the United Stares. The great wheat sections are none of them if ore than 150 miles from ships which will carry produce abroad, while in the United States the wheat fields are 1000 miles from shipping. The cost of transport, handling and loading is here less than in the United States, so that the latter may well regard Argentine as its most formidable competitor in feeding the millions of Europe

ing the millions of Europe. The American farmer must stop the production of these crude, bulky farm products. He cannot compete with India, Argentine Republic and Russia in the world's great market. He should produce grain, but only to work it through animal machines into a higher and more elaborate form of food. Think of the fearful tax he nays on transportation. A dollar's worth of wheat transported 1000 miles to the seaboard will cost 20 cents; a dollar's worth of potatoes will cost 40 cents; a dollar's worth of butter will cost 5 cents; af dollar's worth of cheese 7 cents; of eggs 8 cents, and so on up the scale through the finer grade of meats. The more value there is in a product the less per cent of cost in transportation it bears.

American brains and American gumption on the farm ought to see pretty soon that the only salvation for the American farmer is to condense the farm product into more refined forms and of higher values.

Then let the same American brains and gumption study the finer economies of such production; how to reduce the cost. A penny earned in reducing the cost of production is worth two earned by enhanced price.

Every farmer in the United States ought to make just as large profit to day on butter on 20 cents a pound *s he could ten years ago at 30 cents. The lower price will immensely increase the consumption and aid to drive out fraudulent substitutes, and thus give the farmer an honest control of the market.

There are plenty of ways of doing this thing—reducing the cost. All that is needed is that the American farmer shall become a thinking man, as well as a working man. There is no hope for him in competing in the production of crude, rough products.

MARKETING OF COTTON.

As to the marketing of cotton under existing circumstances, I see no way we could improve on what we have been doing. We are all in debt. We been doing. We are all in debt. We had to go in debt to feed our families aking the crop These debts must be October 1, and January 1. Thus inside of ninety days fully ninety per cent of our cotton must be marketed, this gluts the market. The ordinary farmer of not easily avoid these debts, or can. the selling of his cotton to meet them soon as harvested. And it's no use to keep telling us to move our smoke houses and corn cribs home. We have nearly all tried that without finding the We have wasted the humus panicea. of our soil trying to raise enough cotton to keep our families in decent shape, our children at school, and pay the fifty to one hundred per cent margins The charged us by the merchants. merchant is forced to charge these large prices to pay for extra expenses losses from various causes It's no use to say quit this credit business until prices go up, or money comes down. Remember the farmer comes down. cannot get it direct from the bank, because he has no commercial rating, he must pay interest to both the banker and the commercial man, besides all bad debts of others, as well as the ex-penses of high-priced bookkeepers, etc. It was this credit system and its child the tenant system, and not the cotton plant that has mortgaged our homes. exhausted our soils, taken our children from school, made us practice niggardly economy, and makes the subject marketing our cotton appear as a burlesque. Like the squirrel in the tree top that jumps from bough to bough, all the time keeping up the most piteous chattering, but drops lower each jump until he comes to within a few inches of the open jaws of the black reptile; when he ceases to chatter and quietly walks in. We may, and keep up a most piteous clattering about the marketing of cotton. But when we approach the maturity of that wide mouthed reptile, the chattel mortgage, we quietly walk in. It's the worst of folly to talk buying for cash. Money is out of the question with us. We have not, and cannot get a com mercial rating. Then the banks will not loan us money on any kind of paper for more than ninety days. Ther are private banks. Yes, but they will charge us 10 to 12 per cent and require the same negotiable paper, so they can use it immediately as collateral to get the money back, at from 3 to 5 per cent in the East. We cannot get up the commercial paper, because we have no commercial rating. All the real estate or crops in Georgia, as collateral could not get a dollar out of a National bank Our commercial men are there to sell goods; and not to shorten their credit indorsing for the farmers at the bank. His name and not the farmer's makes the note, consequently his rating at the bank is just that much short. and his trade and hold on the farmer gone. If he has a customer that is about to pay out, and get foot-loo he must get very anxious for the cus tomer to spread out more, and then the merchant goes to the bank and gets money without the farmers the on his commercial rating, and then loans it to the farmer. If the farmer does not need the money, the merchant will hunt up some good trade some where that requires just enough cash to the the farmer for another year's slege at from 50 to 100 per cent. We We must not blame the country merchant, for he cannot.do any other way except to make an assignment. These mortgages the farmer must put up to feed his family, and laborers are the merchant's capital to do busion. They give credit and com-rating. A country merchant ness upon. with a two thousand dollar residence upon a half acre lot, has a rating ac ordingly, and can take ten thousand lollars worft of chattel or farm mo gages and do a ten thousand dollar business; while a farmer with a twenty thousand dollar farm, cannot do one thousand dollars worth of business without the commercial rated man to back him See! All city property of any kind, gives

the owner commercial rating; while the farmers' property is valueless at the bank in the farmers hands, but the commercial man gets rating on farm and chattel mortgages.

The banker can get money at 3 to 5 per cent on his home or business office to loan out at 10 to 15 per cent to the commercial rated man, and on this commercial man's paper, he gets more money to loan out. The commercial man makes the cash paying consumer 10, this 10 to 15 per cent over and above a fair profit on the goods, and the credit farmer must pay from 50 to 100 per cent above a fair cash price, if all business was done on a strictly cash basis. My plan of farming for more than

a dozen years has been to borrow money the first of June for 90 days, the full limit extended by the banks, with which to pay off my hands. (We work hands by the day or month-no croppers or partnership business.) By our system very few hands are needed until May. So we need very little money before the 1st of June. And by our system we are generally able to meet with cotton at the expiration of days. This enables us to run (a strictly cash 'asis. Not our farm, out our seed business and commercial kindred, enabled us to borrow money. My eyes were first opened to this great inequality several years ago, by accident. Working very late or. Saturday afternoon, at the seed house, I was forced to go into one of the credit houses to buy a shirt-every other business house being closed for sup-per. The clerk said they had no shirts that would suit me. I told him to give me the best he had. He threw down a box; I turned it up and saw they were marked \$1.75. I asked him to wrap one up for me and handed him \$2. He gave me back 75 cents and 1 went home congratulating myself on having saved 50 cents on a shirt by having the cash to pay for it. On arriving home, my sister unwrapped it and read on the manufacturers' stamp "The best one dollar hardpan shirt in the market." There I had lost 25 cents on account of the merchant not being able to buy for cash.

A short time afterward my brother, who was on the farm, sent some hands to me to buy them each a pair of \$1.25 brogan shoes and a sack of flour. I could not find the brogans in the town —all of the dozen business men in the town did a credit business, and therefore could not afford to buy standard goods—so I stopped at a large business house and asked for the cheapest plow shoe they had. The clerk handed me a pair marked \$2, with the remark that \$2 was the credit price, and that I might have them for \$1.25. I paid \$4 for the four pairs, and went to another house for the flour. I found that an unfortunate, brother had just bought four sacks of flour on a credit. at \$2 a sack. I bought the same brand and of the same lot and paid \$5 for the four sacks. Had the merchants paid cash for the shoes and flour I would have gotten the shoes for \$1 per pair and the flour for \$1 per sack.

and the flour for \$1 per sack. It is only verifying what President Jackson said in his veto of the bill for the rechartering of the national banks, in 1832, i. e.: "Every monopoly and all exclusive privileges are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the

in the very near future, if not this year. The year of 1889 was very similar to this year, except cotton was probably better and hogs and cattle more plenti-

ful. The price of cotton was from eight to twelve cents per pound. Corn in the west ten cents a bushel; wheat and other small grain in sympathy with corn, cattle and hogs not worth their freights to Eastern markets. Every farmer that lived where cotton would grow at all wished he had planted or all cotton and more prolific varieties. In the spring of 1890, he carried out his wishes.³ West Texas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia where cotton was heretounknown, was planted in cotton. fore I had been advertising an extra early variety of cotton for several years with very little success. During the winter of 1889 and 1890, I had more orders from Kansas and Indian Territory alone, than I had seed to supply or had sold to the entire trade any previous season, while orders from all sections poured in ten fold greater than ever belong. This, I think, was the way it was with all the advertisers of prolific varieties. This staple was not thought of. Nothing could check this prolific cottom boom, until two immense crops of cotton had been harvested, which drove the price of short staple cotton below zero, and the long staple to 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Then came the reaction of 1892 and 1893. No one would have a prolific variety; all wanted long staple, seed and provisions which had been so badly neglected the two previous years had taken on a regular boom. Then came the two staple crons of

had taken on a regular boom. Then came the two staple crops of 1892 and 1893, and the price of staples dropped until the best 3-4 inch staple beat 1 3-8 inch staple in 1893. Then came the reaction again in 1894. Everybody disgusted with the light crop and low price of the long lints, and turned back to the prolifics and but for the shut-down of the merchants, not able to secure supplies to furnish hands and the very unfavorable season, the cotton crop of 1895

would have been greater than 1894. Now that the backbone is broken and we have found out how cheaply we can live at home and the lessons of 1890 and 1894. It was the high prices of 1889 and 1893 that caused us to run away with the wagon. We should and believe we will profit by the experience.

L cannot advise the running after every will-'o-the wisp boom by the ordinary farmer back from the markets and thoroughfares, but do as they have been forced to do this year—live down at home, as much as possible. Before the crop of 1890 was marketer

it was very clear what had happened and that the South must have another money crop to second cotton.

Experiments convinced us that the second or fall crop of Irish potatoes would fill the second place. So in 1891-92, we determined to pull the throttle valve wide open and fasten this second crop of potatoes upon the Southern farmer before the reaction in prices in cotton came. So well did we suc and that our little boom run clear over us and in many places took the wrong road and are making miserable failures. But in Arkansas an imported potato is even now mighty lonesome, and five years hence Arkansas will be the potato state of the Union. And our two potato crops a year will bring into the state double as much money as

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE HOME GARDEN. The following is the address of Prof. R. H. Price of the agricultural and mechanical college to the Milam county Farmers' Institute held at Cameron October 19:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of Milam County Farmers' Institute: If any one is in a/position to enjoy fresh vege-tables all the year it is certainly the farmer. There is no reason why his family should not be supplied all the year with an abundant supply of fresh vegetables. He has the land, the tools and the mules. Nothing more is need-ed except a little energy to cause that pen of weeds to bring forth all the fresh vegetables the farmer's family can use. Now is a good time to build the garden fence and begin preparing er time the soil. During the past three years I have tested over 300 varieties of vegetables and have grown two gardens each year. In some respects the fall garden was better than the spring garden. The best caulifiower I have been able to grow in Texas was cut the 24th of last December one year ago. Fine cabbage which weighed from three to five pounds per head were cut during the following month of January. On the 24th of last December I gathered good celery from our gardens. Snap beans, turnips, tomatoes and Irish po-tatoes have been grown all fall until frost in December. Many of these vegetables grown in the fall can easily be kept over winter. I have kept the fall crop of Irish potatoes very success fully, placing them in sand in our po-tato house. Fall cabbage will keep well if it be pulled and the heads be placed in a trench dug in the ground-and then covered with dirt just before the freezes come. I have cut tomato vines the first of September loaded with green fruit and hung them up in a house where they would not freeze, and in about ten days to three weeks they ripened up as nicely as they did in the summer. In this way I have had fresh tomatoes for my Christmas dinner. Egg plants, which are usually hard to bring on for an early summer crop, yet if they be cultivated well all summer, and even if the drouth seems to almost kill them, they will start off to grow again when the fall rains come and will bear a heavy crop. I have grown a heavy crop of okra this summer with out any cultivation whatever. The ground which had okra seed on it from last year's crop was simply plowed in the spring for a crop of peas, but the okra came up so thickly that I decided to let it stand, and there it flourished and bore a heavy crop all summer. The okra plant is a first cousin to the cotton plant and will stand much drouth These statements being facts, they

prove to my mind that there would be a considerable saving of the farmer's income if he would pay more attention to his garden and less attention in trying to kill the weeds in his yard and to mutilating the merchant's goods boxes. A circular letter was sent out to the farmers of West Virginia recently asking them what money value their gardens were to their families, and the very lowest estimate was \$25° and the highest estimate was \$150. Then again, there is a recreation and a pleasure in working in a nicely kept garden and gathering fresh vegetables as the products of our own industry. It is well known that a diet consisting largely of

contained in barnyard manure. It is best for such soils to give them two plowings a year with a heavy turning plow, one in the early fall and the other in February just before planting begins. Subsoiling is also desirable. THE FENCE

While such vegetables as sweet potatoes may be grown most anywhere, even in the cornfield if the vineless variety be used, yet to attempt to grow a garden of a variety of vegetables without a good fence which will turn stock and poultry of all kinds, it is apt to be a source of annoyance and vexation of spirit. A good wide gate which will admit plows and wagons to go through should be made on one side in the garden fence. It is hard to keep weeds down and grow vegetables without frequent stirring of the ground with cultivators, and there should be no trouble in getting them into the garden easily and at the prop-

SYSTEM IN THE GARDEN.

The same variety of vegetables should not be grown on the same piece of ground each year in succession. It is best, for instance, to follow a crop of cabbage with potatoes. It is a good idea to divide the garden into equal parts, with a good walk down the center. In the middle of the walk mag be built a rustic arbor where one could sit down and rest in the shade to enjoy the summer breeze. On one side of the garden small fruit should be grown and on the other vegetables

and on the other vegetables. The small fruit division should contain several rows of Mitchell's Early and Parker's Early strawberries, several rows of Dallas blackberries and several rows of Herman Yaeger and Moore's Early grapes. All planted in rows parallel with the center walk and wide enough apart to easily cultivate with a field cultivator.

In the vegetable division sow seed of El Paso onion on the first of February for spring and summer onions. At the same time sow seed of the Early Ro e Colored China radish. Plant Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage seed first of February. Sow your Giant Paschal calery seed from the first to the last of January. From the 10th to the 15th of March sow seed of the early Dwarf Champion tomato and also plant some beans of the Early Golden Wax variety. About the 20th of March plant some seed of the Henderson Dwarf Lima or Butter bean. Bed out first of March some of the vineless and some of the pumpkin yam sweet potatoes. Plant then also some Triumph Irish potatoes saved from the fall crop. Last of March plant Early Newted Gem and Pineapple cantaloupes, Early Marblehead and Cory sweet corn. This list of vegetables and fruits, while not complete, yet it is fine enough for the most wealthy southern farmer. These varieties I have tested and know to be adapted to this southern climate. Frequent plantings of the early vegetables should be made every two wacks and the soil should be well cultivatad.

FALL GARDEN.

The spring garden is often harvested by the middle of July in Southern Tex-as and then the dry, hot weather sets in. After the first good rain in July plow your ground and if convenient give it a dressing of wood ashes at the rate of about ten tons to the acre. Harrow thoroughly and put on about 300 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre and your ground is ready for fall planting. Cabbage and cauliflower should be sown in a gool and shady place about the last of July, where they can be easily watered. At the same time sow some celery seal. Cut off some tomato vines and stick them into the ground after a rain, also put some cut tings into the ground at some cool and shady place, where the cabbage seed are sown. When the ground is moist enough in September or the 1st of August put the plants out into the garden. Also plant your snap beans and pea seeds of which you gathered and saved from the spring crop. Sow turnip seed and plant cucumbers in gust. I have had the best success with a fall crop of Itisn potatoes by keep-ing the soil well cultivated until planting time, the last of July or the 1st of August, and planting good sized potabeen bedded out two weeks. A good way to bed them is to put them in a shady place and to cover them with straw and to keep them moist. Soon the eyes will turn green and then they Soon are ready to plant out when the ground is molet enough; last of July or August 1. I have over fifty varieties under test now, but so far the 'Triumph variety is best I have tested for a fall crop. the Owing to the popularity of this good potato it has been sold high under different names and each claimed to be a strain. I have been unable new any difference in the so-called kinds of Triumph potato. Again the old Peach blow variety has been sent out as the Triumph potato, which proved an utter

a shrewd seller, and one who watches the markets and conditions of the farm carefully. A man under such circumstances could make a success even though hampered a little by strange theories.

- It is a fact, nevertheless, that such a policy as he advocates is wrong. Several times hog cholera has materially reduced his flocks in the fall of the year, and the cause is not far to look for. The lean, thin, half-starved animals are turned from a slim diet onto a heavy grain ration. The systems of the hogs are run down and weakened, and the digestive organs are soon overworked, strained and eventually break down. They cannot stand the heavy feeding suddenly thrust upon them. Hogs and cattle must become accustomed to the new corn just the same as they have to be changed gradually from dry feed to green grass in the spring. I believe at one time some farmers advocated sudden changes of diet from dry to green food. The young grass, they claimed, purged the systems of the animals and made them healthier for h afterwards. There are some physicians who advocate the same policy for their patients. They diet them down to mere skeletons, and then build them up afresh—that is, those who do not die from starvation. But a happier and better science is teaching us that the system of either man of animal should not bemade to undergo violent change. Change there any must be in life, but it must be done gradually, and not suddenly. We should not jump suddenly from the thin clothes of sumer to thick, heavy ones of winter, nor the reverse, unless we wish to invite physical ills that may take us to an untimely death. E. P. SMITH.

E. P. SMITH. In Rural Canadian.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN WHEAT GROWING. W. D. Hoard, editor of Hoard's

Dairyman, in a recent issue of that journal, says:

We have a great number of farmers in the United States, east of the Mississippi river, who cannot see anything else for themselves and their farms to do that is better than to grow wheat. They are men who got into beaten ruts and have been in them so long that they cannot see out and over the It is impossible to get them It is impossible to get them to look out over the broad world and make any study of their relationship with the rest of the world. They don't think they have anything to do with the rest of the world or the world with them. So they continue in the same old rut of wheat growing. Talk to them about making a change in them farming; about dairying, pork making, poultry raising; about considering the farm as a factory and themselves as manufacturers, where the coarse, crude products of the soil are worked up into ducts of less weight, greater value. and consequently of much less cost of transportation to market. All this looks like a dream of romance to them. Those are book farming theories. No matter if wheat is only 50 cents a bushel. No matter if their land will not produce half as much per acre as it did thirty years ago, they must con-tinue to grow wheat. For the special benefit of such farmers, if they ever happen to read this, we wish to call their attention to the development of wheat growing in the Argentine Repub-Ic and then we hope they will ask themselves the question how long in-telligent American farmers had better continue to fight inevitable fate with such odds against them: ARGENTINE AS AN AGRICULTU-

RAL COMPETITOR. The Argentine Republic produced in 1894 more than 2,000,000 tons of wheat. In 1878 it imported \$10,000,000 worth of wheat. These two statements will show at what pace the country is being developed. A single rallway that fifteen years ago did not carry a ton of wheat existing banks must come directly of in indirectly out of the earnings of the de American people," of We (Welborn Bros) not only had our

smoke house and crib at home, but sold a good deal of corn and oats every spring and summer, at double the cost of producing it. Why could not our neighbors do the same. Just because they had not commercial rating or backing, and the consequence was they must mortgage, pay \$1,75 cents for the best hardpan shirt in the market, \$2 per pair for a \$1 pair of plow shoes, per sack for flour worth only \$1, and pay on or before November 15 the fall and winter, force sales of all kinds of grain to meet these same mortgages, and buy such things as cannot be bought op credit, or pay the doctor's bills, etc., places the price at the bottom. Then they cannot risk buying fertilizers for this crop, to be paid in the fall. And the cotton seed s worth \$15 per ton, as cow feed on fertilizer for corn, must also be sold per ton, and hauled at from \$5 to \$7 several miles at that. There are commercial fertilizers to be bought in the spring on the same credit basis, to raise more cotton to depress the market, build up protected manufacturers and enslave the farmer. But I had best drop this line of thought, for fear that I stir up some one who is more partisan than patriot, who will accuse me of working for some political party. But to show that I am more patriot than partisan, I will say that I was born and raised a hard money, free trade Democrat. But I will venture the as-Democrat. But I will venture the as-sertion that if the McKinley tariff bill and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold could be firmly established laws, this Southland of ours would have 75 per cent of its cotton manufactured at home, while free trade and the single gold standard would give us cheaper and kill our manufactories algoods ready in operation.

Now, to what party do I belong? But before leaving this commercialcredit business, I had best look after a seeming open gap, towit: The farm ers of the South have raised more corn, meat and other supplies this year than ever before. The cause? We could not buy them on credit at all at planting time, and the great scarcity of money made it impossible to fine employment. So they had to live on whatever they had and work at home I will say further that there was more patched up clothing more and less meat eaten per capita by the farmers this year, so far, than ever before. This "Big pig, little pig, root hog or die" business has now brought us near the point where we can change things to some extent. While there is no calling that could

While there is no calling that could hold out against such manipulations as the Southern farmer in particular, and all farmers in a general way, we could have held out much longer had we been better-posted or understood as we do now i. e. that we cannot pay the credit prices on mineral fertilizers that we have already in our subsoil and acids in the air above the soil; that only needs being brought together by deep fall and winter turning out of these subsoils where the combining of the minerals and acids will make a soil that will make more cotton, peas, Spanish goobers or other shade crops per acre the first year and corn or other grain or grass the second year than many dollars worth of commercial fertilizer, and turned a little deeper each fall or winter permanent improvements and crops will increase each year.

And regardless of the price of cotton, we must raise our supplies at home or do without them; when cotton is so low and that the only way that cotton pays is as a surplus crop, even when prices are good. And if we take past experience, and present indications for anything, we are to have paying prices for cotton, while supplies must go down

do just as well as Arkansas, but not with the credit-tenant system. Everything must be done on time and well done.

The first thing is, get the land well drained and make it rich. Then get it well plowed, the same as for turnips. Dig seed from spring crop before the vines die. Place them in a light, airy, shaded place, where the water cannot stand or settle around them as in open out-houses or under them, or under shade trees, where the ground is sufficiently rolling to drain the water off; or they can be protected from the sun by canvass. Always spread out thin, leave them in these places until time to plant, which is with the return of cool nights. In the northern part of the cotton belt it is about the first of August. In the southern part it is in September. With the return of cool nights we are sure to have sufficient moisture in well prepared land to bring up well prepared seed if cut the same as in the spring. Never plant the whole tuber; don't bed out the sprout, either whole or cut, but plant just as we do in the spring.

These directions followed, we cannot fail, especially if the Triumph potato at is used for seed.

This second crop, seed for spring planting, should be dug before frost or soon after, placed so as to not freeze, but dry out as much as possible before spring planting. The more sap that has been dried out of them in either spring or second planting, the quicker they will sprout. Well dried, this second crop seed will bring new potatoes to the table before the most Northern grown seed, and will give more marketable tubers to the acre than any spring crop grown seed from anywhere.

Now Texas has a monopoly on seed oats. The Texas raised red rust proof oats will distance all Northern grown seed, both at the North and South. And oat straw and cotton seed will keep cattle fat all winter without even shelter in Texas. Then why away with cotton again?—Jeff Welborn.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 22, 1895. Texas Stock and Farm Journal. In your issue of the 18th I see an article headed "Feeding Smutty Corn." Some years, when corn is very smutty, I have invariably noticed that a great many horses in places die from blind staggers. I have kept horses in Texas for farm purposes the last thirty-five years, and have not had one to die with that disease. My rule is to always keep salt in the trough and put the corn in on it for them to eat, and they will always have to eat some salt with it. Of course we alm not to feed smutty corn, but they will get

some, more or less, when corn is much smutty. A. M. RAMSEY. O Dr. R. C. Flower, the noted Boston specialist, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and Thursday of this week. To a Journal man he said that each yisit through the South greatly increased his practice. He was very much pleased with the Journal, saying that wherever he went through this state he would hear patients coming to see him say that they saw his ad. In the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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

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vegetables and of fruits during the hot summer lowers the temperature of the body and has a tendency to stop the craving of the stomach for such stimulating things as intoxicants. Such a diet well managed will also greatly lessen the doctor's bills. The value of a garden in these lines cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Farmers frequently state that they have no lands suitable for a garden. I have traveled across the state of Texas from Denison to Galveston and through several other southern states and I have not seen a place where some varieties of fruits and vegetables would not grow.

Recently I have seen a ranch where there were 7000 acres of beautiful grazing prairie land in one field, over which roamed many fat stock. There were 259 acres of fine corn, fifty acres of fine Texas millet and twenty-five acres of excellent cotton. That man had no vegetables and no fruit on his table. The only garden was a small spot where a few squashes were growing, he said, for his cows. The wild mustang grape was the only fruit that wealthy farmer had. I thought how much of life he and his family were missing out on that lonely, yet beautiful rolling prairie, where vegetables, fruits and flowers would grow in great abundance, as has been proven near him. If I had been offered that 7000 acre ranch with all its fine cattle, with all its rich pasturage, with the understanding that I must live on it and not grow vegetables nor fruits around the home, I would not have accepted the offer.

It is often stated that vegetables are hard to grow, and so they are to the man that gives them but little attention. It is seldom we find any crop that will flourish without attention.

The sweet potato is undoubtedly the vegetable best suited to the lazy man. will grow and mature its crop dur ing most any dry season and on almost any soil in the state. And what is bet ter or more wholesome than the rich old pumpkin yam or yellow yam, baked in the stove or range till the sweet syrup oozes out of the sides, and then brought to the table, mashed and spread out on your plate while hot then seasoned with rich creamery but-Where is the picture more teri beau tiful than that of a little innocent girl coming from her father's garden early on a May morning, bringing to its mother the red lucious strawberry in its tiny hands? Some of the main reasons why farm

Some of the main reasons why farmers do not pay more attention to their gardens may be stated to be that in a new country there is usually an abundance of wild meats, beef and bacon, unskilled labor to attend to the garden, a poor location for the garden, the fence which keeps the man with the plow out, and the lack of information to select the best varieties of garden vegetables.

LOCATION OF THE GARDEN. The site of the garden should, of course, be selected back of the house, and not so far away as to be inconvenient of access to the family. The surface of the soil should slope enough to carry off the surplus water as it falls upon the ground, because good vegetables will not grow upon a low, heavy, wet soil. The slope of a spring garden should be toward the southeast or toward the southwest, so as to get the benefit of the sunshine, also to escape to some extent the injury from cold north winds. For a fall garden it is better for the ground to slope toward the north, so as to escape injury from the hot sun in the Southern states.

The best soll is perhaps a rich loam, because it lets the water go down more readily, warms earlier in the spring, and can be cultivated quicker after a rain. Most any heavy soll can be brought to a fine tilth if it be given good cultivation at the proper time and heavy applications of wood ashes and of vegetable matter such as is

failure. Many of the biting insects which trouble the farmer's garden can be killed by dusting a little London purple mixed with flour over the plant while the dew is on. One ounce of London purple well mixed with twenty ounces of flour or of lime usually sufficient. For the sucking insects the common kerozene emulsion diluted ten times generally gives good results.

LAWN MAKING IN THE SOUTH. Not until the once despised, but now royally esteemed, Bennuda grass had become generally disseminated in the South did the people have at their command the greatest grass in the world for lawn making. The beautiful blue grass lawns of the north had long been their envy, but blue grass was not available for Southern lawn making as is Bermuda grass. It is a summer grass and begins to show its green shortly after the soil has been warmed by the April showers, and continues green until the first hard frost of November. The Bermuda lawn need not present a desolate appearance in winter, if properly established and maintained in connection with white clover.

with white clover. Anywhere in the South where Bermuda has established iself, the easiest way for making a small lawn is to do the work in the early spring. The sod can be obtained for the asking, and a man with a horse and cart, or mule and a wagon, can sod a good sized place in the ten hours of a March or April day, the lawn being all ready to receive the sods as they are brought

If the lawn is to be of considerable area (a quarter of an acre or more), or made at some distance from the source of material, a different method will be necessary. Dig up the roots and shake or wash off the earth. Chop the roots into pieces either with hatchet or fodder cutter, and after preparing the soil thoroughly with a plow and harrow (or rake), lay off shallow drills every twelve or fifteen inches and sow the root pieces as thickly along in the drills as can be afforded. Then cover with a rake and run a garden roller along the drills. In the absence of a roller an iron bound barrel will do the lob nicely.

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

CATTLE.

2

The Journal would like to have the experience of cattle feeders who have had fatal results from feeding sorghum.

A good method of acclimating bulls in Texas that have been taken from the North is to select the most healthy calves, those of stout, robust frames. and the offsprings of parents of strong constitution. Those dropped in the early spring are recommended as most suitable for transportation about the first of December, when the danger of Texas fever is passed.

Many Eastern agricultural newspa-pers take a delicious delight in picturing the long-horned Texas steers. If their idea could be correctly conveyed to pay it would amount to nothing more than a gigantic mass of horns tacked on to a ten-pound steer. They should gain information by observation and thus dispel this horny nightmars.

Pursuant to the proclamation of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, the re-striction prohibiting the importation of Mexican cattle into Texas was lifted on the 22nd. United States Cattle Inon the 22nd. United States Cattle In-spector Cunningham, in an interview with the press, estimates that 65,000 cattle will come from two Mexican states alone. As the Journal stated heretofore, there need be little appre-hension on this score, for all the Mex-ican cattle brought to this country will have but little if any effect upon the market market.

WHAT IS A GOOD BEEF ANIMAL? Realizing that it should be the aim of every cattle raiser to make as much profit from the shipments as possible, the answer to the query is very simple. A good beef animal is that peculiar brand best fitted for the locality in which they are to be raised.

It is well understood that a certain breed of cattle may prove eminent'y successful in one locality, and may successful in one locality, and may prove an aggregious failure in another, Therefore, by a series of observations and careful lists, this question must be determined. When a beef producer is wanted a breed posessing a massive, compact, block-shaped body, with fine so formed as to admit of the laying on of the greatest amount of flesh in those parts that furnish the most desirable cut at the butcher's block, and with the least possible amount of offal. A nar-row-chested, guant, large-boned animal will require a longer time and a greater amount of food in proportion to his weight to be ready for the mar-ket than the latter, and when ready will not furnish as good meat as the others.

A PROCLAMATION. governor has issued the proclamation following:

Whereas, the live stock sanitary commission of Texas, under the provisions of an act approved April 20, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of domestic animals, for the creation of a live stock sanitary commission, for the establishing of live stock quarantine lines, rules and regulations; to provide penalties for violating the same, and to make an appropriation to carry out the pro-visions of this act," has communicated to me orders made by said commission.

Whereas, by the laws creating this commission, it is made the duty of the same to co-operate with the United States secretary of agriculture in es-tablishing quarantine lines, rules and regulations against splenic or southern fever and protect the live stock industry of the state of Texas, and

Whereas, this commission is of the opinion that by a strict observance of the said rules and regulations so issued as aforesaid by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, dated September 27, 1895, and a colse on of cattle as therein provid

"From her front door to the front gate is 13 miles, and she drives her carriage in a straight line for 65 miles Her house looks like a castle on the Rhine. It is situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by the modest dwell-ings of her dependents, and by fields of waving corn. Beyond on every side is a green wilderness of mesquite and cactus

"The house is as completely furnished and as handsomely equipped as any mansion on Fifth avenue, in New York. No-luxury is lacking. Mrs. King is the daughter of the first Presbyterian missionary to the Rio Grande. Corpus Christi is the terminus of a railway, and from that point a stream of wag-ons, carrying ice and other necessaries, goes to the ranch. Mrs. King lives for several months each year in a palace at Corpus Christi. Her son-in-law, Robert J. Kleburg, is general 1 mager of the ranch, on which are 200,000 cais of improved breeds. Long trains of Christi to carry Mrs. King's cattle to the East. For every 20 miles of barbea wire fence there is a man to make repairs and see that no break occurs. In the old days to cut a fence was an offense likely to result in the death of the perpetrators of the act. Three hundred cowboys are regularly em-ployed, 1200 ponies being set aside for their use. Every spring all the calves are rounded up for branding. They are driven into a pen through a wood-en chute, and as they leave it each one is caught by the leg and thrown upon its side. Then one of e dozen irons that are kept hot in an open fire is pressed upon the animal's nose. All brands are registered, and sometimes brands are registered, and sometimes each member of a family has one. Mr. Davis speaks of a girl who came out in society in New York, and who is known in Texas only as the "Owner of the Triangle Brand." Nobody can get water in that country save by good will of the owners of the great estates. will of the owners of the great estates, and no one can travel without their permission, inasmuch as there are no public roads. Thus it comes about that the region is entirely shut up and un-used to any extent for agriculture, though it is extraordinarily fertile."

TEXAS FEVER.

Texas, splenic, or Southern cattle fever is an infectious disease; how-ever, it is not communicated from one ever, it is not communicated from one animal to another by direct contact, but the infection comes from the Spanish or the Southern cattle tick. Cattle that are raised in the infected belt from birth are usually, if not al-ways, immune from the fever, except t more affect forms of them in a mild ways, immune from the fever, except it may effect some of them in a mild form during very dry, hot weather, when water is scarce. The perma-nent infected districts may be defined as those sections where this tick or its eggs will survive the winter months. Low, swampy, timbered or brush lands are the favorite areas for the produc-tion, maintenance and protection of the tick, and which exists all winter tion, maintenance and protection the tick, and which exists all winter at a much higher range of latitude at a much higher range of latitude north, on such lands, than it does on the open prairies. An animal raised in the southern or more permanently infected belt may be taken to a northern latitude and there kept for one of wo winters and then returned to that belt again, when it will become infect-ed, sicken, and probably die; whereas if it had not been taken north it would have remained immune from the dis-

There are, to one who has not studied the apparent discrepancies attribu-ted to sporadic origin of the many ted to sporadic origin of the many outbreaks of this fever, some curious things connected with its cause. Even in the infected area it has been dis-covered that high bred cattle that have been raised on cultivated farms and fed upon grass, tame grasses and clover never have the fever when turned into the common woods pasture where or woods cattle-have grazed or brush the latter cattle are turned into the pastures with the high bred cattle. This indicates that if the whole southern belt of the United States was timberless, swampless, cultivated glon where cattle lived on greass, tame grasses and clover, this fever would become extinct therein probably Cattle that are raised from birth the brushy, timbered sections of Okla-homa where this tick or its eggs have survived the winter months and re produced its kind numerous times are largely immune from the fever except in very dry, hot seasons when the grasses are very tough and good water is not plentiful, some of the more highly domesticated may then become susceptible, contract the fever and die, while others will have it in a degree of greater or less severity. One severe o two light attacks render an animal immune thereafter from the fever. Pathologists in the bureau of animal industry, Washington, have discovered and shown the manner in which the that subsequently produces this disease. It requires about thirty days for a tick to fully mature, when it falls from the animal to the ground where it lays its eggs and dies. Two or four weeks are usually necessary, according to warmth to hatch the young, which immediately climb onto the cattle, seeking as a preference the under and more delicate parts between the hind quarters where the hair is thin and short. Here they fasten their tenacles, there being four on either side of the tick, each of which is provided with a minute terminal knob, into the skin of the animal. From this time they begin to communicate their poison to the blood of the animal. These ticks will blood of the arimal. These ticks will produce the fever in susceptible ani-mals in ten or thirty days, according to their size and number. Ticks from domestic animals will produce the fe-ver in other susceptible domestic ani-mals. It has been ascertained that the tandard of this tick is to climb hertendency of this tick is to climb per-pendicularly when possible to do so, and not horizontally. One well de veloped female may produce progeny of 2000. While the ticks that exist on the native born or acclimated cattle in our timbered belt may not produce the fever in such cattle because both the ticks and the cattle are acclimated but should those ticks come in contact with the more highly bred and domes-ticated animals of our territory, or those from points farther north, such cattle would most certainly become in-factor fected. Again, should cattle fresh from the low lands of southern Texas or Arkansas, bearing the native cattle tick of those sections be brought into our territory and herded with the ticky cattle of our timbered belt is is very probable that the more highly domes from such ticks. In other words the native of the low land further south are more poisonous to our cattle than its kind which have become acclimated here. It has been shown by the bureau of animal industry that the liver, spleen, lungs and intestines of an infected animal may be cast upon the pasture field of a susceptible animal without danger. An infected animal from the South, if freed from all ticks, might graze alongside of our domestic cattle COON'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE "Junction" Ninth, Main and Delaware Streets, Kansas City, Mo. Three courses, Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy. THREE THOUSgraze alongside of our domestic cattle indefinitely without danger to them, though the microparasite of Texas fo-ver exists in the blood of such animal. The blood of this animal may be in-jected into the circulation of domestics thereby producing the disease in them, AND GRADUATES IN GOOD POSITIONS. We solicit correspondence with those desiring thorough business education in a city where good positions are securable. thereby producing the disease in them, but in no other way could the fever be communicated by this animal, as the tick is absent. Isolation and prevention are the sheet anchors of the cattle owner's hope, let his herd be small or large. If the poor rough cattle in a herd have ticks on them, which are the first to have them usually, corral or lasso them and pick and scrape off all ticks and put them on clean grazing with plenty of water. If the smoother cattle of the herd have affy ticks with plenty of water. If the smoother cattle of the herd have any ticks, take them off also and turn them to clean, good grazing and plenty of water, sep-urate from the others. Keep them all

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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as free as possible from ticks. In this way, if the season is advanced or the cattle are partly acclimated, they may cattle are partly acclimated, they may be prevented from accumulating a suf-ficiency of poison to kill them, or at-tacks of fever may be lightened until they become immune, or cool weather appears, which is a modifier of the viru-lence of the fever. Every farmer should keep his cattle on his land, and if any of them become infected keep the well and better cattle sengate from the unand better cattle separate from the un-well ones, which must be ticky. Follow the directions outlined above,

tell your neighbor, that he may be the more cautious, and you will besides receive his sympathy, friendship and liberal assistance. Never permit your infected cattle to go or graze anywhere than on your own premises. If you do you sow the ticks to kill your neigh-bor's cattle. Watch all herds traveling over or coming into the territory. Find out the number of cattle in the herd, the different brands, the name of owner or party in charge, where from and where going. It is these herds that sow the seeds of infection. Some men are willing to destroy the cattle of others if they can only get theirs where they want them. Just now there is a tendency to drift cattle from eastern Okla-homa to points farther west, under the pretense of better grazing. The object is to get more west of the United States government quarantine line. Note all of these herds and report them to this office. Farmers within a few miles of this line may discover that some of their neighbors are accumulating cattle under the pretense of purchase or graz-ing them for another. These cattle may disappear unobserved-possibly under cover of darkness. Unless their whereabouts can be located and no suspicion rest thereon, the movement of the herd should be reported. The territorial board of health is desirous of prevent ing the promiscuous sowing of the seed or infection by some of these herds, and will co-operate with the United States government to that end. C. D. ARNOLD, M. D., Ter. Supt. Health.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the ransfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week end-ing October 15, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary. BULLS.

Harry Boyd of Blanco, 41160-A. W. Hilliard to A. W. McKillip, Kerrville. Hypolite, 12328-L. B. Black to P. G. leachum, Rogers. Multigraph, 41786-G. Hemilton to C

V. Duty, Hornsby. Prince of Nashville, 37249—Platter & 'oster to J. M. Everheart, White-W

wright.

COWS AND HEIFERS. Adelaide Saufley, 96284-T. S. Webb D. C. R. Wright, Mexia. Compeer's Cricket, 52434-Estate of H. Matthews to J. O. Bryant, Belleville, Cricket's Winnie, 105851-Estate of H. Matthews to J. O. Bryant, Belleville. Crown Princess D, 76243-Estate of E. Briggs to T. C. Ogilvy, Palestine. Fannie Webb, 78578-J. T. Brown to

E. Eckols, Kennedy. Koffee's Tormentress, 80337-A, G. Burton to O. C. Forbes, Alder Branch. offee's nentress. 80637-0.

well-fitting harness. Harness should never be bought when the animal is not at hand to be fitted. This is true of all parts of the harness, and par-ticularly of the collar. There is a as great a variety in horses' shoulders as there is in men's noses, and because a collar fits one horse is no reason why it should fit another. Before a collar is purchased every part of its face should be carefully pressed, that if there are hard lumps in the collar, or there are hard lumps in the collar, or if it is harder in places than others, it may be rejected. Very many collars are poorly stuffed—one side is harder than the other, or some spots are hard-er than others. Such a collar will never be satisfactory to the man having a wise regard for the comfort and use. wise regard for the comfort and use-fulness of his horses. One can fit a collar somewhat to a shoulder by cutting a slit along the grove in which 'he hames fit, pulling out some of the stuffing and pounding down the face of the collar with a stick of wood having no sharp corners. A slit shou never be cut in the face of a collar. should

well-fitting harness. Harness should



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spring wheat-poo

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ed, the cattle of this state will b fully protected against all contagious and infectious diseases of malignant character; now, therefore, the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas, hereby adopts the herein before mentioned rules and regulations issued as aforesaid on the 27th of September, 1895, by the honorable United States secretary of agriculture, make the same the rules and regula-tions of this commission, and hereby order that the violation of any of the aforesaid rules and regulations shall an offense and punishable as provided by the laws of the state of Texas, and most respectfully ask your excellency to issue your proclamation as the law provides.

Witness our hands and official signature, this the 19th day of October, 189 W. J. MOORE, 1895 President Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

ROB'T J. KLEBERG, Secretary Texas Live Stock Sanitary ommission.

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, governor of Texas, in conformity with the provisions of said act, do hereby declars that the rules and regulations set forth in the above recited order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, shall be in full force and ffect from and after this date. In witness whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and; caused the seal of state to be affixed, at Austin, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1895. C. A. CULBERSON, Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:

ALLISON MAYFIELD. Secretary of State.

A TEXAS RANCH WOMAN. A wandering Texan recently sojourn-ing in Washington, speaking of the mmensity of the state, had the following to say regarding the great King ranch:

"One representative in the next con-gress will be nominated and elected a woman. She is the widow of Capt. Richard King, and owns a principality in Southern Texas. Her lands consist of about 1,250,000 acres, nearly 2000 square miles. For taking care of this a small army is required. Their votes are controlled by Mrs. King, who

is practically a queen. "The records at Washington reveal some extraordinary facts with regard to that part of Texas, which seems on the map to/intrude into Mexico, terminating in a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This region, nearly as big as New England, comprises four great counties, and is owned by four families, the Kings, the Kenne-dys, the Collinses and the Armstrongs, Much the largest of the four shares Much the largest of the four shares belongs in fee simple to Mrs. King. The ancient road from San Antonio to Brownsville has been closed by Mrs. King's fences, and there are no gates. There is no road law there. The only way to get from Brownsville to Alice is by a stage route of 40 hours. The Ittage carries mail for a large part of Mexico. In the entire distance there is not a single settlement, because is not a single settlement, because the territory belongs to Mrs. King. The region is wholly wild, being used for cattle grazing. Mrs. King is referred to by Richard Harding Davis, who says that it is difficult to imagine a solitary family occupying an area larger than some of the Eastern sites. larger than some of the Eastern states, area that would in the East support a state capital with governor and legislature and numerous small towns, with competing railway systems and rival baseball nines.

"The owner is a generous and liberal minded woman, about 60 years of age. She does much good, and takes care of her people. To each laborer on her es-tates she gives a cow. Her ranch of Santa Gertrude is the largest in the world. It is bounded by Corpus Chris-ti bay for 40 miles, and by barbed wire fences for 300 miles more.

Yorbes to J. D. DePuy, Elkhart, Mattle E. Royal, 78728-Parks & Parks to G. J. Clough, Ennis. Modena M., 86284-W. A. Ponder to J. D. Martin, Abbott. Pearl of Lavaca, 105608-A. T. Devall to M. S. Townsend, Hallettsville, Popp's Beauty, 101031-J. S. Terry to Miss I. Ficklin, Hillsboro Renaxa's Beauty, 102949-O. C. Forber to J. D. DePuy, Elkhart,

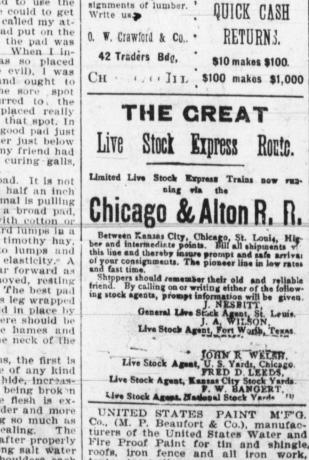
GALLS ON HORSES' SHOULDERS. Sometimes galls are the result of ignorance, not indifference, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. Two hours ago I saw passing a horse with a very sore shoulder. I know his owner and criver well-not a cruel man, but un-intelligent, having a very poo "thinkintelligent, having a very poo "think-er." I called to him and asked him why he drove a horse with such a shoulder. He said he had to use the horse and had done all he could to get the shoulder well, and he called my attention to the grease he had put on the sore and to the pad—and the pad was placed right on the sore. When I in-quired why the pad was so placed (where it aggravated the evil), I was told that it was soft and ought to make the pressure on the sore spot easier. It had not occurred to the driver that the pad so placed really increased the pressure on that spot. In

ten minutes there was a good pad just above the sore and another just below it, and none over it, and my friend had some instructions about curing galls, which I will repeat. But first about a good pad. It is not

a very thick one-usually half an inch in thickness when the animal is pulling is better than more-but a broad pad, and it is never stuffed with cotton or wool, which forms into hard lumps in a short time, but with fine timothy hay, which does not form into lumps and which does not lose its elasticity. A hay pad springs the collar forward as soon as the draft is removed, resting and cooling the shoulder. The best pad is made of an old trouser's leg wrapped around the collar and held in place by the hames. Of course there should be very little hay under the hames and between the collar and the neck of the horse.

As for those instructions, the first is a don't. Don't put grease of any kind on a gall. It softens the hide, increas-ing the probability of its being brok in and worn off, and if the flesh is ex-posed grease keeps it tender and more considing while not adding so much to sensitive, while not aiding so much as some other things in healing. The some other things in healing. The best preventive of galls, after properly fitting the collars, is strong salt water used as a bath on the shoulders each evening. Its use should be begun four weeks before the animals are put in the plow in the spring.

The best preventative of galls is



ness is regular com-mission in grain, proing-everything now points to higher prices. Only 2 to cents margin on 100 visions, cotton, cattle and lumber. Liberal advances on catbushels required. tle and special ef-forts on large con-QUICK CASH

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SWINE

There is no better way for one to convince himself of the value of incorrect and correct systems of feeding than to select two lots of pigs as nearly alike as possible and feed the one in a haphazard, cramming sort of a way, giving one kind of feed all the time, and the other in an intelligent, methodical way, varying the rations so that variety of feed may promote health, thrift, growth and profit.

It is yet too much the custom to confine pigs during the period of growth, and too few seem to have learned that a pig is a grazing animal. If one is at all skeptical on this point observe the pigs and swine of a neighbor whose breeding stock is always supplied with liberal pasturage, how thrifty they are in comparison with those that are confined in pens and yards. Is it not true that there are men, no matter what the markets are, that by their practical system of feeding are hold-ing their own, and in the course of ars are making money on hogs, because the same system is adhered to whether hogs are low or grain cheap or dear, while others are making a miserable failure?

The combined packers predict that the prices of hogs will go lower before the real packing season sets in. It is no trouble for these fellows to predict correctly, when they have it in their power to make prices to suit themelves while farmers accommodatingly keep sending hogs to market regard-less of prices there or cost of feed and possible gain at home. The time is now at hand when the science of hog feeding is more important and may be of more value than ever before. Food is cheap in the markets, so cheap that the hog that is intelligently fed will pay a better price for it even if the threat of the packers is realized. The point to be aimed at is to hold hogs on the farm just as long as they can be made to gain in weight, or just as long as they can be made to pay more for food consumed than the markets will.

The foods available this coming feeding season are numerous and plenty, and some of them extremely good, but in order to get the best results and make them remunerative we should make ourselves acquainted with their nutritive properties and the relative quantities required for maintaining growth and producing fat. We should never fail to observe that while certain foods are admirable in their way, but upon which a pig could not long exist or remain healthy unless other kinds are occasionally added. Again we should remember that no other animal feeds so rapidly as the pig, and probably none that so imperfectly masticates its food. This being true, we should aim to feed it food in the most digestible form so as to make the least draft upon the digestive organs, that we receive the greatest re-turn from all the nutritive portions, which will insure the largest quantity of meat of good quality in the shortest possible time.

HOW LONG TO KEEP A BROOD SOW.

The first litter, as a rule, is not so valuable as the following. The second, third and fourth are generally reckoned the most profitable, but I have known sows to have eight or ten lit-

ters of good pigs. While a sow brings a good litter in while a sow brings a good litter in numbers, suckles them well and they are fairly level in size, that sow is a money getter and a man is foolish to sell her and replace with one he knows nothing about. But immediately after a sow brings small unlevel lit-

error. It is comparatively an easy matter to make money on hogs when the market rules high as it has for the last two years.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR HOGS. Within a few years cotton seed meal has entered quite largely into the feed-ing economy of the farms of the northern sections of the country. This has been owing partly to a shortage of corn in some sections, while in others it has been used in order to secure a concentrated food rich in fat material. Where co-operative creameries exist

and its use is not prohibited because of a fear of affecting the flavor of butter, cotton seed meal has been con-siderably employed in the belief that it made an important increase of but-ter fat. Its general use has led to study at some of the agricultural ex-periment stations to determine general effects. This has been the case at the Iowa station in reference to feeding to hogs. The plan of the experiment was to feed five lots: No. 1, corn and cob meal and buttermilk; No. 2, corn and cob meal, cotton seed meal and buttermilk; No. 3, the same with the cotton seed meal doubled; No. 4, corn and cob meal, gluten meal and buttermilk; No. 5, corn and cob meal, cut clover hay and buttermilk. In each case the conditions were as nearly alike as pos-sible, and the feeding for about six weeks seemed to be favorable, after. which lot No. 3 showed hardening of excrement, and finally one died, in con-

equence whereof the other hogs were taken off the cotton seed portion of the feed, when a normal condition was restored. An interesting feature of the entire

experiment is found on a comparison of the economy of grains made on differ-ent rations. It is apparent that cot-ton seed meal has nutritive and fattening qualities when used with judgment, but the results showed a superiority of a well balanced ration.

In the bulletin containing a state-ment of the conducting of the experiments as given the conclusions arrived

at are as follows: 1. Cotton seed meal is fatal to hogs when fed in sufficient quantity; the total amount required to prove fatal being in this case from 27 to 33 pounds per hog.

2. Hogs in this experiment were fed without injury for seventeen weeks, following cattle that were fed from four to seven pounds of cotton seed meal per head daily.

3. Cotton seed added to a corn and cob meal ration for hogs materially increased and cheapened the gains over corn and cob meal alone. 4. Cut clover hay added to a corn and cob meal ration and cooked twelve hours before feeding gave no advan-

tage in gain over corn and cob meal From the above it appeared that while cotton seed meal may be solely employed as a food for hogs in limit-

ed quantities, great care must be exercised in its use, for which reason it s somewhat questionable whether the possible danger that might be incurred by over feeding would not be suffi-cient to balance the advantage to be gained by the same. Without a full understanding of the

effects that might be produced, if the feed was commenced in a small way with a marked improvement, the temptation to increase the gain by increasing the feed might lead to the same kind of disaster that attended the Iowa experiments.

So long as there are enough rations that are safe that can be employed in the feeding of hogs it is hardly best to enter upon the field of uncertainty. Wm. H. Yeomans in Farm, Stock and Home.

RAISING PIGS FOR BACON. The following article, copied from an

English paper

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

When creamery, separated milk, is available it may be used fresh from the separators, but it it has to be carried or kept over it ought to be treated to a temperature of 180 degrees creamery immediately after it is separatea.

Cataloga 150

NOTES.

There is nothing hens like better then

a good variety. During the growing season geese may be picked every ten weeks. Water for poultry can be kept pure

if put in earthen crocks. Pekin ducks are claimed to be in-

variably free from lice and vermin. A dust bath is a necessity in every poultry house Common road dust with a little sulphur in it is a good material. Short-legged "----'- fotten quickly,

while usually long-legged fowls are hard to fatten.

The to fatten. When the hens are well cared for while molting they can be depended upon for winter layers. It is a good planter keep lime, gravel and bones where the fowls can readily help themselves to all they want.

Crowding will save space in the poultry quarters, but it is nearly al-ways done at the expense of health and thrift of the fowls.

When sharp gravel cannot be readily secured, old crockery ware pounded up sufficiently fine for the fowls to swallow readily can be made to answer for grit.

In nearly all cases improvement among the poultry can be more readily secured if only one or two breeds are kept rather than a large number.

. Coarse bones in fowls nearly always indicate coarse meat, and a coarsemeated fowl is poor eating by the side of a fine, juicy-meated one.

Unless starved to it the hens will, as a rule, reject nearly all kinds of food that are not suitable, and are usually the best judges of what they want and need.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local applications as they can-not reach the diseased portion of the There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumb-When ling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by ca-tarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

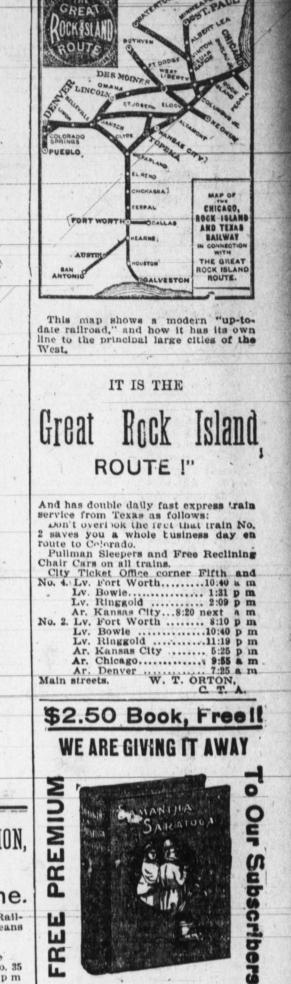
tarrh Cure. Send for circular; free. F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FEED MILLS.

Sold with or without elevator. Medal awarded World's Fair. Crush ear corn and

grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any propor-tion desired. Use conical shaped grinders. An entire departure from all other mills. Lightest running, most substantial and handlest to operate. Three sizes, 2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 12 h. p. Make a specialty 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks and in great favor with ginners and large feeders. N. G. F. Bowshen, South Bend, Ind. At the At-





ters and seems in any way deteriorating as a breeder, she should be sold or fattened. Some sows begin to deteri-orate after the second and third litter. Some never are any good; the quicker these are got rid of the better. No doubt a four or five year old sow, if made into bacon, is a bit hard, but as they make up in the open market as much as one that has suckled one litter only, this is no obstacle to keeping them on while they bring up profitable litters .- Rural World.

NOTES.

.W: 4

A brood sow should do her best work from three to five or even six years old. When a sow has proved herself to be a good mother in every way, don't discard her till there is something bet-ter to take her place.

If sows are bred to produce early pigs, February or March, the owner should make calculation to care for them in the most inclement weather. It will not do to make only such pre-paration as will answer for mild weather, but rather be prepared for the worst. This is the only safe way to be

successful with winter pigs. The breeding season it at hand. Be sure to have the breeding stock in fine condition, not burdened with fat, but improving in flesh. A sow that is run-ning down in flesh should not be bred; better walt till she dan be started in the other direction. The mae should be kept in the best possible condition, and his food such as will impart muscular vigor, and not such as will tend to lay on fat.

Selling brood sows before they reach full maturity, and substituting in their places young animals, has a tendency to reduce the vitality of the herds. This is one of the potent reasons why herds on the farm run out. There can be given no sound reason why the farmer should not from year to year improve the quality of his herd and their vitality. Don't accept as a fact their vitality. Don't accept as a fact the general belief that the herd on the farm must run out. Culy bad management causes it.

a prime anticle of lard is made on the farm it can always be disposed of at the village stores. Often the town people are glad to purchase their yearly supply of the farmers, and sometimes at a good advance over store prices for factory make. Why not market porkers every

Why not market porkers every month in the year? There is always a market for them, and many farmers are so situated that they could soon carry such work successfully. They, need not always be large, but should always be well fattened. Often a light weight is in much better demand than the heavy.

The men that argue that hogs should not have wallows we believe stand in their own light. We hardly know how their own light. We hardly know how we could carry our hogs through a drouthy season like this without the wallows along a living stream of water and would regard it as a misfortune. if we had to depend on wells for the necessary supply. Wallows about wa-tering places at wells usually, became filthy, and disease breeling centers.

ESSENTIAL FOINTS.

There are a few essential points that need to be regarded, even though there is no great variety of food. Regularity is no great variety of food. Regularity of feeding is of great importance-be it twice or three times a day, it should be at the same hour; nor should the trough be filled with more than will be eaten, leaving food to become soil-ed, possibly putrid and certainly un-basility. Let no one deceive himself ed, possibly putrid and certainly un-healthy. Let no one deceive himself because it is pigs he is feeding, and for that reason they do not require fresh pure food. Food nay come fresh from the swill barrel, be it sour or sweet. Where there are different sizes of pigs it is hardly possible to feed them satisfactorily from the same troughs at the same time, for the smaller will always receive what is left, or possibly nothing to speak of. Too often it is thought that when pigs get swill that they need no water. If one has that idea let him try the ex-periment and he will soon discover his

some useful hints in this country, not-withstanding that it advocates a plan of hog raising that we have not as yet approached:

, may perhaps afford

The Irish bacon curers have ascer-tained that the old-fashioned custom tained that the old-fashioned custom of spaying female pigs has been dis-continued to a very large extent, and have given notice that on and after the 1st of January, 1896, they will not purchase sows that have not gone through this operation. At the present time the competition between foreign and Irish bacon is so keen that everything must be done that will improve quality; and as the flesh of spayed animals is decidedly superior, the practice must be again resorted to. More-over, uncut sows cause great damage and hindrance to growth of, those feeding with them, thus inflicting unnecessary loss upon both feeder and curer. The bacon curers impress this point on the immediate attention of all pig breeders, as it is a matter of great importance to the whole trade. Irish bacon has long held a high posi-

tion in the English markets, and it is a matter of great importance to the Irish farmers that it should continue to do so. There are two all-important matters connected with the bacon trade which are entirely in the hands of farmers, and which ought to receive every attention-viz., the breeding and

feeding ofpigs. Different breeds suit different districts, but at present white breeds are most in favor with buyers in Ireland. While trying to impress upon farmers the necessity of fresh blood and careful attention to breeding, it may be well to warn them against attempting to introduce a new bred of pigs into a district. It is much the safer way for farmers to alm at the improvement of pigs which have been long bred in a district than to attempt to introduce new breeds. While this is so, care ought to be taken in the selection and introduction from other districts of high-class male animals to develop the points essential in good pigs. Speaking generally, short, dumpy boars and sows ought to be avoided, as it will be found that extra length of body not be found that extra length of body not only adds much to the weight of the carcass, but insures a larger proportion of lean meat to the gross weight. Every care ought to be taken to pre-vent consangunity of close breeding. The evil effect of close breeding shows itself sooner in the case of pigs than the other of our dementic arima. in any other of our domestic animais, and therefore fresh blood is most essential. In practice it will be found that a well-snaped pig can be reared, fed and brought in a shorter space of time to a greater weight upon a smaller amount of food than a mongrel-bred one; while the bacon and hams cut from the carcass of a well-bred ply are superior in quality and command a higher price in the market. Even in the heavily stocked markets of the present day there is still "room at the top," and today there is still margin in the wholesale and retail markets between the price or ordinary bacon and hams and those classed as best

quality. The flesh of pigs is soft if fed on brewery and distillery grains. Turnips and mangolds are unsuitable for pro-ducing good bacon. The following foods are suitable for producing good bacon: Potatoes (cooked), milk, barley meal, oatmeal, and crushed oats, poi lard bran, wheat (ground), rye meal, Indian corn (used sparingly) ground and cooked.

It is said that one of the principal why Danish bacon has taken such a hold on the English market, such a hold on the English market, and has been so profitable to the farmers in Denmark, is the fact that they have fed their pigs largely on separated milk. Nor is milk feeding a new ideal. For generations the cot-tagers in Cumberland and Yorkshire have made a point of buying skinamed milk for their pigs for at least a months before they were killed for fam-ily use. Although seemingly an ex-

lanta exposition, in the Transportation and Implement building at column D-13-34.



If you have any intention of going to the North or East this fall or winter you should advise yourself of the best route from the South and West. This sould from the south and west. This is the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which is running double daily trains from New Orleans and Memphis through to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgom-ville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgom-ery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Jackson-ville and all Florida points; Washing-ton, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and all points North and East, Pullman sleeping car service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States exposition. For par-ticulars as to rates and through car service write

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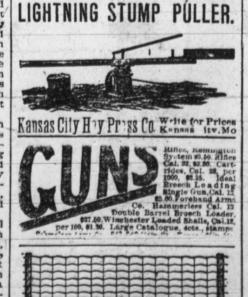
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This book was written mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudent pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressman, Millionaires, Railread Kings, and Princes with their wires, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breases, display their personal charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, so

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipations "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

It takes off follies, firtations, low-mecked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobegraning, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-pre-voking style.



They say there is a sight of firrin' done a Baratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongs imen than women. I told him from the first on't that he'd better les it entirely alone. But heseemed sot. He said "it was more fashion-able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wus dretfin fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with th."

". Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin to do with it." There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. Bhe dressed some like a young man, carried L cane, etc. Bu she wir one of the upper 10, and wir as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with,

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor." — Will Carleton. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcases on the follies of fashion." — Lutheran Obscrver.

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

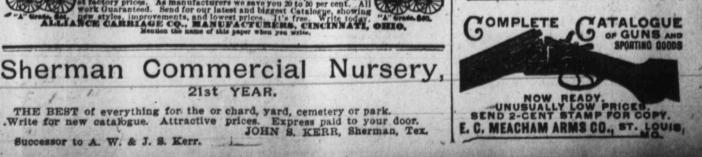
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[EXTRACT.]

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The Stock Journal Publishing Co. GEO. B. LOVING Pres. and M'g'r.

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One of the nicest agricultural papers ever issued in the South was the elegant fair edition recently issued by the Texas Farm and Ranch. It came out, in a new dress and was certainly a beauty.

There is a sweet contentment in the everyday life of the farmer almost unknown to other people. The blessed consciousness of knowing just where the next meal' is coming from, and where their next night's lodging will be is theirs. And contentment is a precious boon in this world.

OLD WAY VS. NEW WAY. This is an age when progression is the watchword that leads to success. No matter what the profession that a man, endeavors to gain a livelihood from he must get out of the ruts if he would succeed. The old way of doing things is an old road that has been traveled until they are no longer possible for the man who desires to be thrifty, to traverse. As well might the. farmer seek to harvest his grain with the old fashioned scythe and cradle in opposition to the later improved binder, as the cattleman to seek a profit by raising stock in the manner followed twenty-five years ago. The good old ways were good ones without a doubt but they are gone ,and in their place is the present, and if the laborer wishes to reap success he must not plant bygones or has beens, for it is a truth that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

FACTORIES NEEDED.

It has always seemed passing strange that the people of this state have been so slow to realize the necessity of more factories. Ranking as she does high up in the ranks of the producing states. it has an essence of bad management and mossbackism about the matter. Just why a people should be so tardy in fostering industries which can but redound to the benefit of the whole state is, to say the least, a bit puzzling. There can be very little logic in selling favorable weather there is every reason to believe that this will prove the most successful of the meetings yet held. Good crowds have been in attendance daily. The following program will be followed out in the arena, which is lo-

cated just west of the midway, commencing at 10 o'clock each morning: Wednesday, Oct. 23 .- Class 100, 101, 102 and 107, Herefords; class 108, Cotswold sheep; class 111 and 112, Oxford Down sheep; class 78, Berkshires.

Thursday, Oct. 24 .- Class 103 and 104, Holsteins; class 109, Southdown sheep, class 79. Poland-China, Friday, Oct. 25 .- Class 105 and 106, Jerseys; class 110, Shropshires; class 80,

Essex; class 81, Duroc-Jerseys. Monday, Oct. 28 .- Class 82 and 89, standard bred trotters; class 90 and 91, thoroughbreds; class 96, Cleveland bays.

Tuesday, Oct. 29 .- Class 83, Percherons; class 84, Clydesdales; class 85 English sires: class \$6, English hackneys, class 98, French coach.

Wednesday, Oct. 30 .- Class 87, farm horses; class 88, carriage and buggy teams; class 92, roadsters; class 93, horses of all work.

Thursday, Oct. 31 .-- Class' 94, facks and jennets; class 95, mules; class 97,

saddle horses; class 99, Shetland ponies. At this writing (Thursday) the following awards have been made: Class 100-Special premiums offered by the American Hereford association. C. C. Slaughter and W. R. McEntire, awarding committee: Best bull 1 year old and under 2, first premium, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Bull under 1 year old. first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, W. T. Weddington, Childress. Heifer 1 year old and under 2, first, W. T. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome. Heifer under 1 year old, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Herd composed of 1 bull under 2 years old, 1 heifer 2 years old and under 3, 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2, and 1 heifer under 1 year old, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Steers under 2 years old, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard,

Henrietta. Class 101-Herefords-Texas Bred. Bull 3 years old and under 2, B. C. Rhome. Bull calf, 1 year and under 2, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Bull calf under 1 year, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, N. T. Weddington, Childress. Cow, 3 years and over, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Helfer, 2 years and under 3, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Helfer, 1 year and under 2, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second N. T. Weddington, Childress. Heifer calf, under 1 year, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome.

Sweepstakes-Bull, any age, first, W T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome. Cow, any age, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; sec-

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



ine.

tom land. I moved still eastward down Little river, through a thickly settled ountry, with much clearing going on. When the Georgetown and Trinity railwood trade will be immense. Crossing at the old Bryant station crossing, and picking up Uncle Jo Blankenship · road, he gave me much information. We passed old Bryant station and saw the last resting place of Col. Bryant and his family, which seems now to be in a dilapidated condition; but such is life-today at the pinacle of fame, tomorrow the pecceful silence of the grave, and still the world moves on. Passing Ad Hall, a postoffice on the road, and moving on, I pulled up for the night with T. R. Bishop, a prosperous tenant farmer, with good stock and a nice family; asking of the institute, he said he had not heard of said it was strange that he had been in town often and thought they always told him everything, but he did not take his county paper. Moved into Cameron the next morning. Sought the barber shop, for Brother Bishop said when I drove up with a tired horse that he took me for a long haired Populist and that would not do for the field man of the Journal. Asking the knight of the chair of the institute he said he did not know; but supposed it would meet at the court house; asking ones as they came in I of different saw a light-haired, blue-eyed boyish looking farmer'in a chair, who asked where I was from. After telling him was from God's country, some times called Williamson, located in the best part of it, or at Hutto; was Tom Evans hunting Milam county's institute; he jumped from his chair, clasped my hand and said I am W. G. Field, and president of the institute, and you have no idea of how glad I am to see you. Walking over to the court house, we found Brother Field's collection in the room; he felt a little discouraged on account of slowness of farmers to take hold of the institute work. We found some other collections that were fine We began to straighten out and oh, how I wished for Brother Ediman to help us arrange it, but some of the town people quit their business and walked into institute work. The ladies. God bless them. came in by 12 o'clock we were filled with choiceest products of Milam county's growth until Brother Fields said I see I have not half room enough. It would be impossible for me in one article to undertake to sav what they had. It was all there, corn. wheat, oats, cotton. millet, peas, pumpkins. watermelons, egg plants, stalks of hemp nine or ten feet high, flax. tobacco, potatoes. su-gar cane. matured. eight feet high, as fine as I have ever seen in Louisiana or Mississippi; art, nedele work, cakes. bread, meat and all that go to make home happy. At 12 we were dined by Captain McAnally and his good wife; editors of the Cameron Herald. Recess over Capt. Lewis, mayor of Cameron delivered an address of welcome, filled with good sound sense, and to the



north Concho river; 640 leased five years at 4 cents; well improved; all under fence; 50 acres in cultivation. Abso-lute ownership of one-eighth interest in system of dams and ditches; gin within 500 yards; daily mail, Water Valley Texas, half way between San Angelo and Sterling City. \$1800, one-third down, balance in one and two years. J. L. Phelan, San Angelo, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORGES-Abilene city property and Taylo: and Jones county lands, to exchange for stock horses: Address Box A, Abilene Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand peeves, 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised, well graded to Durham and Hereford; every steer full fat now. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, delivered on cars at Beeville, at \$25 per head. No Will sell on ninety days' time to responsible parties to feed. Geo. West, Oakville, Texas. W

WANTED-300 good yearling stylers, one year old past. State if can deliver here and lowest terms. Address Hogg Bros., Hamilton, Hamilton county, 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, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON.

Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

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

FOR SALE-100 head of four and five year old steers, were graded and in fine condition. Raised in Edwards fine condition. county. For further information write T. F. W. Dietert, Japonica, Kerr Co., Texas.

WANTED-CATLE TO PASTURE .have 54 sections of land suitable for grazing purposes lying on the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river, in Kent county. Can take care of 1500 cattle; fine grass and plenty of water. For particulars write G. W. Elkins, Snyder, Texas.

SEED WHEAT-I have a quantity of Texas-Mediterranean improved wheat which I will sell f. o. b. at Mc-Kinney, Tex., for 50 cents a bushel. This seed has been tested and is good. Address E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.



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prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweep-stakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

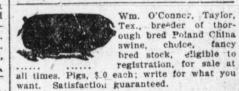
POST OAK POULTRY YARDS. Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.

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 for all of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfac-tion guaranteed.

O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten doilars I will deliver one of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of eith-er sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order, H. S. DAY.

Dwight, Morris. County, Kan.



our products for a mere song and buying them back from the North and East at enhanced prices. The sum which the farmers of Texas expend for Northern killed bacon annually would erect more than one packery. The price paid for callco would build cotton factories, and the same may be said in regard to all our products which we pay foreign manufacturers to make up for us.

Until lots of judgment and as much forethought is used nothing better than a life of continued toil with little reward may be expected. The men who have done so much in this direction are worthy of much praise, but more shoulders are needed at the wheel to roll the car of progress on.

DRY GOODS BOX FARMING. Picture to yourself a long, dusty lane, on either side of a barb wire fence, reaching as far as the eye can follow its stretch. A gate, to describe its appearance the word rickety is most appropriate, hanging to a post by a leather hinge, in a woe begone, down in the mouth sort of fashion, at the entrance to the average country home. A walk of flagstones laid in a careless way, and used only in muddy weather, leads to the doorway. No steps are needed to reach the door sill, for it is only a few inches above the level of the walk. Not a flower, not a tree, serves to break the dull monotony of the weedy front yard which greets the vision. A slide with a barrel on it denotes the fact that there is no well or spring on the place, and that the family is forced to restort to that most troublesome of all farm work, hauling water. A number of dogs, lean, lanky curs, that consume enough food to feed as many hogs, rush out from under the house and greet the Tisitor with a series of yelps and growls. Attracted by the noise, a woman comes to the door, disheveled in appearance, and clad in a mother-hubbard, with a multitude of small children of various ages, answers the traveler's questions through the half opened door. It is safe to say that the man is sitting on a box at the village store, whittling on a pine stick, talking politics or "cussin'" his luck. The windows are destitute of lights at home, and old clothes are stuffed in the apertures, but instead of remedying this defect. this lord of creation is "saving the government" by whittling on a dry goods box. The cribs need re-covering to shelter the crop, but he can't see that. He spends his time among a lot, of kindred sovereigns, "damning Grover Cleveland and the rest of the corrupt government." A thousand and one things need his attention at home, but he can't see it that way. He can't, or won't, see why he hasn't better luck and more prosperity.

GREAT IS THE FAIR.

The tenth annual meeting of the great Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition opened with great eclat Saturday, October 19. The ceremonies attendant upon the formal opening were inaugurated by a grand street pagaent. and was concluded with a speech by Governor C. A. Culberson, after which the machinery was put in motion and

35.00

and, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Herds-One bull and 4 females, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome. One bull and 4 of his get, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome.

Class 102-Herefords, Bull, 3 years and over, first, B. C. Rhrome. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome. Bull, 1 year and under 2, B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Bull calf, under 1 year, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Cow, 3 years and over. first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; second, N. S. Weddington; Helfer calf, under 1 year, first,

B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, B. C Rhome, Rhome.

Sweepstakes-Bull, any age, first, B C. Rhome, Rhome; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Cow, any age, first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta second, B. C. Rhome, Rhome.

Herd-Bull and 4 females, first, B. C. Rhome, Rhome; second, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta.

Class 107-Lot 6 fat steers, 2 years old and under, bred and fattened in Texas. first, W. T. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. Journal readers are well acquainted with the names of B. C. Rhome, of Rhome, Tex., and W. T. & J. B. Ikard, whose names figure so prominently in the above list of awards, and will not be very much surprised to learn that they have received just rewards for their deserving exhibits.

The number of entries in the live stock department is gratifyingly large. being double that of any preceding year. The number of hogs on exhibition are 751.

Not only is a marked improvement noticeable in the live stock department but also in other parts of the magnificent show.

The musical attractions are the best ever seen in the South, including Sousa's peerless band and the Hawalian band. The exhibits of machinery are also the best and latest inventions. The main building is one mass of glittering inventions of creative genus. To describe all the beauties of the show would be impossible, but the Journal will from time to time Inform its readers of its most attractive points as well as keep them informed of the awarding committee's report.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Oct. 21 .- On October 17th I moved east, bound for Cameron on my way I called at Wm. O'Connor's and had a look at his fine Poland-China herd, found him at home and pleased to show , me through. Moving on we passed through Circleville, making arhandle the Journal for me. I moved on down the Gabriel by the Hoxie ranch, crossed the river and moved on through the finest of brack lands for about twenty miles; turning east, I soon began to pass through a light sandy country covered with a mesquite growth on which the finest of growth on which the finest of grass growth on which the finest of grass grows, and is fed on by horses and cat-tle. As I neared Davilla in Milam county I soon began to reach the farms. Crops all show evidences of the doubt Control is all picked and most drouth. Cotton is all picked and most of it sold; stopping for the night with an old friend four miles north of Dathe great fair was in progress. With | vilk and seeing some very fine bot- | reduced rate on the admission fee to

swarmed to the exhibit hall until it was crowded with an eager throng of ladies. each helping to arrange and beautify the tables. They swarmed on the outside, too, subscribing \$35 for an exhibit hall for another year and telling President Fields to say what the farmer wanted and it should be done, they would only co-operate. In the evening we were carried out to the home of Judge W. V. Heffly. Here I found one of the grandest triumphs of a farmer's life I have ever seen. Living two miles north of Cameron. he has a beautiful place of 1000 acres of land, a fine house and beautiful vard; he settled here in 1857; has raised thirteen children, all settled around him, enjoying the good things of the life; a diversified farmer, raising all crops necessary to a successful farm. Mr. H. is the originator of Heffly's Golden. Leaf cotton.

point, after which your scribe was in-

beautiful ladies and well dressed men.

After a lecture on farmers' institutes.

their aims and objects, the institute

fever struck Cameron right. They

troduced to an audience composed of

Col. Catton has a wide experience as farmer and stock raiser, and has varieties of cotton from all the prodthe world in lint samples of ucts of the world, says golden leaf is first with him. He is a grand old man, rounding out a well-spent life, filling mission on earth as a farmer in such a way as to make one glad to have known him and his good wife. The judge gave me quite a surprise

presenting me with a nice Stetson hat as a souvenir for my work An

Milam county institute. Brother F. was also presented with a nice suit of clothes by the citizens of Cameron, of whom too much cannot be said. They have contributed more in money for prizes in one year than we have had in six at Georgeyet we made a success of our town: institute.

Stock hogs, horses, mules, chickens and everything else shown in good variety, and too much cannot be said for the work of President F. for the grand success achieved in two years without experience or capital. I prophesy that Milani county will

come to the front next year with the best institute in the state. With special thanks to the ladies of Cameron for kindness shown, I am

yours for institute work, T. A. EVANS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION IN 1900. The magnitude of the labor involved in the praparation for a first-class infrom the fact that already the French from the fact that already the French people are actively engaged in the pre-liminary work of organization, al-though the opening day of their great enterprise is nearly five years distant. It is estimated that the preparation of the grounds, erection of buildings and general maintenance of this exhibition will absorb a round sum of \$20,000,000 How to raise this vast sum is a se rious problem, and this is how the rectors propose to do it: The Ville de Paris has granted a subvention of \$4,000,000. A like sum will probably be obtained in the form of a state sub-vention, which two sums together will amount to two-fifths of the required amount

For the remaining \$12,000,000 an ap peal will be made to the public, and bonds will be offered on some such con-ditions as attached to the issue of bonds in connection with the exposi-tion of 1889. In the pesent instance the exhibition bonds will have a face value of \$5, and to each bond will be at-

tached tweny admission coupons. Each bond, moreover, will e entitle the holder to certain lottery privileges, and it will guarantee him a reduction in railroad fare between his place of residence and the exhibition grounds. This privilege will be graduated ac-cording to the distance at which the cording to the distance at which the bond holder may reside from Paris. From a distance of 200 kilometers from Paris he will be entitled to three special trips; from 200 to 400 kilometers he can claim two such trips; and if he reside more than 400 kilometers away, he will be entitled to one special trip. To meet the case of those who live in Paris, the bond holder will be given a

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaran-

people will respond with that patriotic generosity for which, among the na-

tions of the earth, they stand pre-emi-nent.—Scientific American.

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

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS OUBED AT HOME.

Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under

HENINGER BROS.,

Tailors and Clothiers, Fort Worth and

Gainesville. We have recently opend a house in Fort Worth at 609 Main street, and

whether you want ready made or tailor made clothes we can suit you. Prices

MUSELEY'S

CREAMERY. SOLD ON MERIT. Send for Special Introduc-

FREIANT PAID BY US. OSELEY & PRITCHARD

reasonable. We refer to the Journal.

Ontario Veterinary College,

Temperance street, Toronto, Canada. Fa-

trons, governor general of Canada and lieu-tenant governor of Ontario. The most suc-cessful veterinary institution in America. Fee

\$65 a session; session begins October 16. Ap-ply to the principal. Andrew Smith, F. R.

WEB - Picket Lawn Fence

Fence, 24 to 58 in. high; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Wire Fence Pourd.etc. Catalogue free DeKALB FENCE CO., 146 linh St. DeKalb, III.

NOT A HUMBUG

888888888

C. V. L., Toronto, Canada.

Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

teed to Keep Perfect





THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE. Hereford Steers 1200 -four-year-old steers; 1000 three-year-old steers. All high grade Herefords. Big fat now, and in fine grass. All Northwest Texas raised and in one straight mark and brand. Apply to A. E. Dyer, manager for Swenson Bros., Abilene, Texas.

WANTED-1500 cattle to winter at \$1.00 per head in southeast corner of Stonewall county; 16,000 acres in two pastures that have had no stock in them this year. Magnificent grass shelter and water.

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.



THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale

I have 100 good mares and fillies from two to six years old; well bred, good size and in fine condition that I will sell in lots of 25 or over. Part of these have been broken to harness and saddle. 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-catur. Address, for particulars, R. K. Halsell, Decatur, Tex.

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 particulars address Thomas D. Bard Chelsea, I. T.

POULTRYMEN-Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry literature? Write me for prices. I handle the best. MRS. C. K. HAWKINS, Corner Elm and Fluff streets, Fort Worth,

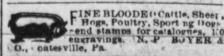
Texas.

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

City, Mo.



J. H. 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.



IRISH GRAYS-My strain of Irish Gray pit games have been bred bure by me for 14 ears. 'riginal stork imrorited. Writs for provs. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

Pure Bred Poultry.-Mrs. Kate Grif-th, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has fith. 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 mam-45 lbs moth bronze turkeys weighed Order this month and get first choice.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kan-sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prizevinners 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.

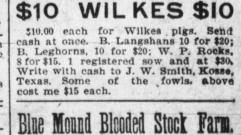
Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be: breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Durne-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

FOWLS AND ECGS FOR SALE, From the best strains of Light Brah-mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Sliver 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,



J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORE CATTLE

Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

Hereford Park Stock Farm. Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL. Proprietor

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 Gesse, 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 OCARRY 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. to I Mo.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17, 1895. Dear Mrs. B.-So you admit me. Thanks awfully. My, how poetical "Sweet Marie" doth grow. Suppose we all send in a sample of poetry and see what vein each one will strike? Of course "Sixteen" will write of

"When the violets begin to grow Underneath the cold white snow."

And Marcha will write:

"There is to bereaved hearts a hope That in this world they will have -

There, I can't think of anything to rhyme but "soap." Finish it please, Sweet Marie. Marie herself will pen:

"Of all the English words of beauty To me the sweetest one is duty!"

And Sybil will write:

"A face in a frown and temper awry Should never come to children nigh.

And another Househoder will say:

"O the misery and the joy He gives me-that 'small boy.""

Mrs. B. herself will trace:

"Now, contradict me, ye who can, Every true woman loves some man

Now, if you don't think this is what you would write, grab your pen, invoke the muse and let the Household have the benefit of the fruits of your labor.

Here is mine: "A little life lived all in vain-A little girl most painfully plain-A little picture to you of JANE!"

When the sheep is seen biting itself does not indicate that it is hungry loves wool, but that lice, ticks or scab are at work.

The place to make sweet savory mut-ton is in the feeding places and by the feed; it is not in the slaughterhouse nor in the methods of butchering.

Wool would be one of the scarce ne-ressities of life today if the mass of people could buy and wear all the woolen stuffs that common comfort lemands

During the warm days in October the sheep should be dipped, in any good dip, preparatory to the winter cam-paign. If vermin or scab is to trouble the sheep during the winter the nits or germs will be present by this time,

and proper treatment will do them up. Wheat screeings are often given away, sometimes besides given to the wheat buyer for taking them, and then he sells them for \$7 to \$8 a ton to sheep feeders who make money on them. This constitutes an unfortunate combina-tion to the party of the first part, to say the least.

JUSTICE.

Mrs. A. V. Purdy in First Fruit. He's a man, my friend; it does not hurt a man to break the laws,

But in woman's character we tolerate no flaws. Why should he be respected after such

a crime as this, While she, the ruined, should be hound-

ed down the dark abyss? Hurt him? Well, it hurts him so that could I have my way He'd hang as high as Haman hung in

Mordecai's day.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Draw to your standard the good, the moral, the strong and brave. 6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer.

Open a vigorous crusade; make war on liquor and crime. Moral paralysis reigneth; now, if at

gather the penitent in, Throw out defiance to evil-today let

The above poem is from a Texas poetess. Perhaps she is known to our

the battle begin.

to give them.

their skirts aside.

friends.

means known only to himself, whom dressed in broadcloth, a woman meets and smiles upon as a friend of her

Is she to be censured for shrinking

from the convict? She would shrink from the one in broadcloth, but she does not know. Ah, well, he is better for the touch of her hand.

OAK LAWN.

bor of A Reader's. I would love to read Emerson's essays with her. They are

too deep for me to read alone-such reading requires an intellectual com-

panion to understand and enjoy fully It is too deep for club reading, I think.

By the way, our club is doing beauti-fully. So far this fall we have not

taken up any book-have just read the magazines and papers. The club after-

noon is the brightest spot in all our lives. we look forward to it from

ead it? It is odd, but interesting.

is "people." I adore people. I love to be with people, to hear them talk, to study them, to find out the good, to see

how much bad there is to overlook, to

see the different sorrows and joys and

how they are borne so differently. Well,

I find this an interesting world iff which to live, in spite of the lack of chivalry, and my sealed fate, it seems,

is to be an old maid. I am going to

be different from any you read about,

GRAINS OF GOLD.

would never be any big ones. Pray that you may not think/evil,

and then you will not speak it. The man who looks at everything

through money never seeks far. The man who worships a God of his

own imagination, worships himself. The less a man amounts to the prouder he is of his ancestors being

If sunshine had to be paid for, there

but every one can make up his

are people who would declare that andle light could beat it. Perhaps all men can not be success-

mind that he will deserve to be. Thousands of people would work like beavers in the church, if they could only do it in the front window.

If we believe right we will seek right, and if we seek right we will

never make a prayer that will not be

Aim to be happy five minutes at a time, and you will be surprised to find how easy it will become to rejoice all

RECIPES FOR HOUSEHOLD.

Graham Pudding-One-fourth cup melted butter, one egg, one-half cup.

molasses, one cup raisins, one-half cup graham flour, one teaspoon soda, cin-

namon and ntmeg. Steam two one-half

Sauce for Puddings-One-half cup

butter, one cup sugar, one-half table-spoon flour. Beat sugar, butter and flour to a cream, then add yolk of egg and beat thin then one cup bolling water. Boll until it thickens then stir in white of beaten egg and flavor.

"KATY FLYER."

If there were no little sins there

ISABELLE.

as sure as my name is

as when he loves him.

answered.

day.

hours.

Serve hot.

The equipment of these trains will be first-class-in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. 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 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 natrong has

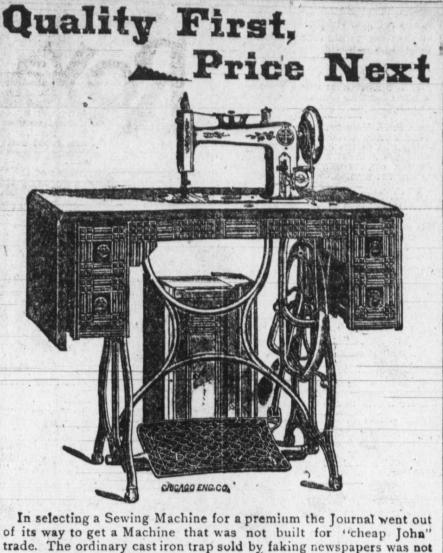
Moral paralysis reigneth; now, it at all, is the time; March hand in hand with religion no man can withstand; Religion, and law; and women, the strongest powers in the Jand; Snatch the brand from the burning, cather the predicted in terest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engrafting herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to ride in.

poetess. Perhaps she is known to our Household. Her poem of "Justice" will be enjoyed by every reader. Why there should be one code of morals for man, another for woman, is a question long been asked, but never satisfac-torly answered and never will be in this world. All that here here and and CONSUMPTION AND ROUP. It is now generally conceded that the term roup means really nothing, simby covering a number of diseases. When a bird has catarrh, scrofula. heart disease, consumption or diph-theria it is ascribed to roup, and is at best catarrh, then pneumonia, and then consumption, according to the different-stages. Tuberculous diseases, howthis world. All that has been said and written on this subject has not bet-tered conditions one ioto. Why? Ah! there are too many reasons to attempt There are two famous oil paintings, There are two famous oil paintings, "The Return of the Prodigal Son," and "The Return of the Prodigal Dauhg-ter." The difference between the re-turn of the two can be imagined by the least imaginative. Immorality should be frowned upon, put down, alike in both sexes. Should be, yes, but alas! is not. Women are severely censured for not condemning alike man and woever, may affect the bones, bowels and throat, as well as the lungs. A writer in the Live Stock Journal of London, England, asserts that he has proven that the tuberculosis in fowls is entire-ly distinct from that which affects the human family or the mammalian ani-mals. He claims it to be the result of for not condemning alike man and wo-man in the transgression of certain filthy and unhealthy surroundings and contagious from fowl to fowl, even apmoral laws. It is said woman receives the full measure of her wrath, while man goes free. This is not true. To a pure woman all things are pure—until pearing when new flocks are put into yards where it had previously been, if they were not thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before the fowls were put in. He also says that they cannot con-tract it from the human race or from proven otherwise. She smiles and wel-comes to her home and presence the friends presented by father, husband or brothers as surely fit for her to met animals, or did not in some experiments he made by feeding them for three months on infective tuberculous if fit for them to present, and is often ignorant, blissfully ignorant (and bet-ter she remain so) of the unseen lives of men friends. But the devil, as if matter from consumptive human patients and from tuberculous horse and cow. Systematic cleansing and disinhaving a particular spite against wo-wen, doubtless recognizing in her his fecting of poultry yards, the removal of excrement, and feeding on clean surworst enemy, at her best, and a for-midable rival at her worst, leaves the faces, with care in the selection of birds from healthy situations, are means which give an amount of protec-tion from incursion and spread of dis-ease, while isolation of suspected ani-mals, or, better, killing out, and disin-faction may be addreaded when the marks of sin so visible that little chil-dren turn instinctively from an immoral woman, and good women draw The convict in his stripes paying the fection, may be advisable when the disease is once established.—National penalty of the law, is perhaps no more culpable than a man who has broken the law but escaped punishment by Stockman and Farmer.

THE TURKEY TO RAISE. All commission merchants agree that it is the medium sized turkeys that sell the most readily and are the most profitable. The birds should dress eight, ten or twelve pounds, according to the proportion of toms and hens, they say, and should look plump and clean. These birds are the first se-lected, and the others go off more slowly. At over fourteen pounds a re-

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

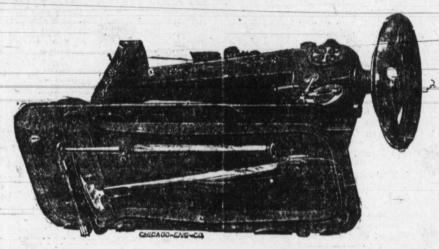
I really thing our Household the most interesting I can find in any of the papers. But please don't call me an old maid yet. This is the third time I have had to deny the charge. "A Read-er" may be an old maid, but I am not for a few years to come. I am posi-tively jealous of Little Nell. Mrs. B. used to say she loved me. Emma George was a little severe on me. If the household really knew me they would know me to be far from the thought of ever taking the platform and lecturing on any subject. I am not of that order of women. It makes one feel flat to say "I was only jest-ing." I wish I knew A Reader, though we do not agree on the decay of chival-THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-Double daily train service and Pull-man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chl-cago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quick-est and best. Lots of ten cors and we do not agree on the decay of chival-ry. I do not doubt but that any of us est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train can pick out the most knightly and and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis



of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

FINE DESIGN, ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL,



ON ITS OWN RAILS

OFFERING A CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT OR MEMPHIS.

THROUGH CARS TO ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT AND MEMPHIS. NEW

For Tickets and further information

call on or address your nearest ticket

Third Vice President and General Man-

L. S. THORNE

agent or

duction in the price is demanded, while birds at eighteen and twenty Dear Mrs. B.—I have been silently enjoying the many good letters in our Household for some time. Since I have written there are many new members. pounds are almost unsalable at greatly reduced rates. am so glad. The more the merrier, really thing our Household the most office.

And I'll tell you that in my stern code I give a man no more nse to sin than I would a woman, and would lower

His lordly head and teach him that it he goes astray He shall be punished as we punish

women every day; ' Require from him what he requires—a

spotless purity; Let purity no longer wed with moral leprosy.

If the smallest stain falls on the snow

of woman's fame, we cry "Away with her!" and yet in man pull all dishonor by. He demands a human lily with the

dew upon its breast, Upon whose coral lips no kisses, save a

parent's, have been impressed. She demands adoring glances, florid

words and smiles, Fulsome compliments and letters, love with all its wiles.

What if her king be reckless, he will yet be wise,

When maturer years shall bring him stronger will and clearer eyes. For he thinks, aye, he cares not, what

his morals be. She but knows she loves him fondly,

will not set him free: And she gives her stainless virtue in

exchange for his as black As yonder nimbus that the east wind

from the sun is driving back.

Let me sound a note of warning: Mothers, guard your fireside; teach Sons and daughters that a pure life is within all mortals' reach;

That morality and goodness will adorn each sex the same;

Lacking this, that each should merit like abuse, contempt and shame. When a man would woo your daughter,

let his record be Like her own in honest purpose, and

in stern integrity. Lacking this, dismiss the suitor till he

shall attain All the virtues she possesses-record

clear of stain. Not an intermittent goodness, lost and

found each day,

But a steady, stern repentance, that will last alway; And if he have not moral strength,

though good his will may be. Dismiss him, that your daughter's life t from trouble may be free.

Maidens, rouse, and gather bravely, in a phalanx grand, Spurn the intemperate, spurn the im-

moral, purity demand; Set your faces and your voices strong

as death against the base, Spurn the man, as well as woman, who

the laws of God disgrace. Subject your loving suitor to a rigid

scrutiny, 'Tis not enough, he seemeth moral; he

must moral be: And if sins and faults you witness, and

And if sins and faults you witness, and perceive no crime,
Love him fondly, love him deeply; he deserves a love sublime:
But few can bear the close inspection; few of crime are clear."
Tested thus, how many weddings would you have this year?

you have this year? 2.2

If the maiden viewed her lover as he

is-not seems-would cast him out, disgusted, from She

her girlish dreams. If the maiden viewed her lover as he lives each day,

lives each day. She would wrest love from her bosom, it is safe to say: Not for his sins and follies, nor for his triffing slips. But that the man she honors is steeped in crime to the lips. What is lust but a crime? Theft is not greater; God knows None of the nice distingtion

which men repose. Man's definition of crime is made to

answer his needs, To take the crimson of guilt away from his own misdeeds. Woman, alas! You, and you only, can

SAVA;

chivalrous of men in our acquaintance —a few—but, take the world over, chiv-alry is dead. Woman cannot clamor are given the benefit of the St. Louis for equal rights with men, then ask or expect chivalry besides. That is too market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio;

much. But I adore tender, differential manners in a man. The rough-and-ready way spoken of in a former letter Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo would not suit me. If a man said "Come, old gal," to me, his cake would and St. Louis. For further information call on nearbe all dough with me from that time on. Again I say I wish I was a neigh-

est agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH, G. FJ AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON,

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

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

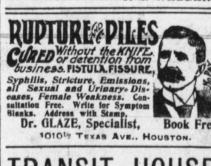
week to week with such pleasant an-ticipations. It breaks the monotony of ticipations. It breaks the monotony of country life and serves a manifold good. I have just finished "The Story of an African Farm." Have any of you References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, There are so many good things to read I wonder that people ever become lone-Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company. ly." Good books are truly the purest and best of our companions. My hobby

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

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 recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.



L, E. HOWARD, Manager.

CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1

per day.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Time Table Effective June 25, 1896.

NO.4 NO. NO. 11:49 8:00 5:00 Lv Weatherf rd At 9117 1:00 10:0 12:49 6 22 6:00 Ar Miber 1 W.1 v 7:4 3:0 9:0 Connections at Weatherford with Texas and

xDaily

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-ro and Denison, trains numbers 5 and

FOR SALE OR TRADE-For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or sub-ject to registration; price, \$40 per head. George B. Loving & Co,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

FINE ATTACHMENTS,

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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

TERMS AND PRICES:

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

Nore-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.

REMENEE

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

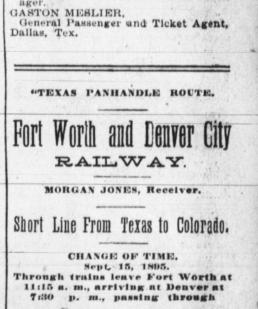
> STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas,

DONT GET LEFT THE KATY FLYER **A NEW FAST TRAIN** FIRST CLASS SERVICE ST. LOUIS CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.

> BLAIR BROS., Fort Worth, Tex. FINE OLD WHISKIES.

People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices. Five year old Whiskies

We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2 50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3 00 per gallon. Old Rys Whiskies \$3 50 per gallon. Mail orders receive promt attention. Send money by express or P. O. money order. Cor. Fourteenth St. and Jennings Aye,



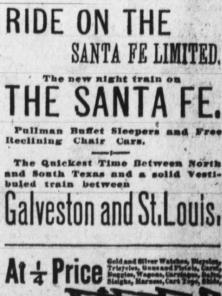
TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

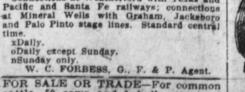
And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pense River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C. R'y Fort Worth, Texas.







Book Free.

big people. Temperance means the right use of TRANSIT HOUSE right things. There can be no right Man is never so unhappy as when he hates his brother, and never so happy

UNION STOCK YARDS,

PERSONAL.

George Simpson of Cresson was in town Tuesday.

Tom Riley of Montague county was in town this week.

George Simmons of Weatherford was in town Wednesday.

J. T. Holt of Vernon sent ten cars of fine cattle to Honey Grove.

R. E. Carswell, a Decatur cattleman, was a visitor in the city Thursday.

C. W. Coon, a cattleman of Weatherford, was in the city Wednesday.

Sam Cuthbirt, a stockman of Callahan county, was in town Tuesday.

G. S. Dalton, a cattleman of Mineral Wells, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. T. Wooten and W. A. Hunter of Cresson were in the city Wednesday.

F. M. Weaver returned Thursday from a short absence from the city.

T. S. Foster, an extensive feeder and ranchman of Decker, was in town this week.

W. R. Green of Jack county was among the cattlemen in town this week.

A. J. Long, a Nolan county stock-man- was a visitor at the Mansion Hotel this week.

J. E. Crites of Grandbury, an enterising banker and cattle raiser, was n town Wednesday.

Charles Brown of Childress was in the city Saturday shaking hands with his numerous friends.

O. L. Moray, a well known cattle of Montague county, was a Aealer Journal visitor last week.

John Black, a cattlemen of Prairie Hill, was in town last week. He is an officer of that country.

J. T. Harris, a Ringgold cattle raiser and feeder, was here Wednesday from a trip to south Texas.

W. D. Cook of Wolfe City was in the city Wednesday looking for a chance to buy 1000 choice feed cattle.

Phelps White of Roswell, N. M., manager of the well known L. F. D. ranch, was in the city this week.

Colonel Bob Wray of Woodward, Ok., passed through the city Saturday on his way to look at some Hill county steers.

J. A. Hammel, a Chickasha, I. T., stockman, passed through Fort Worth Saturday on his way west to look at cattle.

L. J. Caraway of Granbury was in the city Thursday. Mr. C. is president of the Texas section of the Farmers' congress.

John Hogg, a Decatur ranchman and postmaster, accompanied by his fami-ly, was visiting friends in the city Wednesday.

B. F. Leonard, a Palo Pinto stock-man, was in the city Saturday watch-ing the market and talking to his many friends.

Eugene McDaniels of Hubbard, Tex., member of the live stock firm of Watson & McDaniels, was a visitor to Fort

of the now famous expression that all that was raised in west Texas was hades and cattle.

Ashburn of Waco was in the city Wednesday and left for Dallas last night. Mr. Ashburn is an extensive feeder of cattle, and now has a number on feed at Waco.

Mr. S. H. Vaughn, now of Goodnight, but formerly an old resident of Pilo Pinto, was in the city Wednesday and made the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Vaughn reports cattle in good condition in his section.

W. Elkins offers a fine tract of land lying in the upper Brazos, in Kent county, for pasturage. The flats are covered with an excellent growth of mesquite grass and the broken land offers fine shelter from the winter weather.

Doc Harris, a prominent cattleman of this city, has returned from a trip to King county, where he turned over to J. H. Wadleigh of Greenville 1000 head of 4-year-old steers of the "8" ranch. The herd brought \$30 per head head.

W. B. Scrimpshire of Big Springs, a large cattle owner of that section was in town Wednesday. He has about 3300 head of four and five year old steers on pasture at Paint Rock, wait-ing for a rise in the market.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance society of New York have an ad. in this week's Journal. They offer an excellent policy at very small cost. The genial R. B. Parrott is general manager.

J. H. Whatley and Sel Arnold of Greenville were in the city Saturday on their way to King county, where they have 1000 head of feeder cattle that they bought from E. B. and M. Harrold. The stock will be carried to Greenville for feeding.

H. M. Munday of the City of Mexico, passed through Fort Worth on his way to the west via the Texas and Pacific to look at some grazing lands in West Texas. If a satisfactory place can be found he will drive a herd of cattle there from Mexico.

The reliable DeKalb Fence company of Dekalb, Ill., are offering for sale at very reasonable figures three styrs of fencing, and each are models of beauty for the purposes manufactured. The steel web picket is especially well put

"Bob" S. Davis, editor of the Sayings, published at Wagoner, I. T., was at the Journal office this last week. Mr. Davis is also secretary and treasurer of the Indian Territory Press association, and in every particular a good fellow to know.

A. J. Walcott, a prominent cattleman of Waxahachie, was a pleasant visitor at the Journal office Tuesday. He was on his way to Baird to purchase cattle. He reports cattle interests flourishing in Ellis county, and expects a raise in the price of cattle soon.

Will L. Sargent, the well known and energetic newspaper man, is now pro-prietor of the Greenville Headlight and is making it one of the great papers of North Texas.

The attention of the Journal readers is called to the ad. of the Atlanta and New Orleans short line railroad in this week's paper. Those who contemplate visiting the Atlanta exposition will find this a most desirable route to travel.

J. J. Rishardson, editor and proprietor of the Davenport (Iowa)

fed in Texas this year as in former years. This results from the scarcity of cotton seed meal and the high price asked for it, paying which the feeder would have little margin for profit. This condition, however, may be partly offset by the feeding of crushed corn, which the enormous crop of that cereal will make probable in case good crush-ers are introduced. Mr. Carroll says, at thei Worth. however, that even crushed corn can-not take the place of the meal, as its use will not result in as rapid fatten-ing of cattle.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Es-puela ranch, was here Saturday and in answer to a query made by a Journal man said: "It has been my observa-tion that every year about this time there is a big rush of cat'le to market and where so tumbling down. The and prices go tumbling down. The cause of this is that the immense number of cattle that are taken every year to Indian Territory and Kansas pastures are held as long as possible, and when frost falls they are sent to market in a hurry. Northwestern cattle are also coming in heavy now, as their season is about closing. It is purely guess work to say what the market will be, but I think that it is bound to improve as soon as receipts decrease, which they are bound to do in a couple of weeks at the outside. I do not look for as good prices as last year, but I look for an improvement on the present market.'

C. T. Herring, the big Vernon cattle-man, was here Saturday en route to Muskogee, I. T., where he has a bunch of middle Texas steers. He reported the sale through Geo. B. Loving & Co. of this city of 500 steers to J. T. Holt of Honey Grove at \$32, and a carload, the sole of a big herd at \$40. He also the tops of a big herd, at \$40. He also sold B. O. Walcott of Honey Grove 500 steers at \$35. These are among the best cattle that will enter Texas feed lots this year. Mr. Herring thinks that there is bound to be a reaction in the market, and that where meal and hulls were bought before the advance some money will be made. He said: "It is surprising how meal and hulls have advanced in price. I came down the road today with a member of the De-catur Cotton Olid Mill company, and told me that at a meeting held yesterday it had been decided to hold the meal at \$15 and the hulls at \$4 per ton, meal started out at about \$9, soon went to \$12, then \$13.50 and is now \$15. Hulls have advanced from \$2.50 to \$4. Still I think there will be some money made by feeders, for as soon as the rush is over prices will return to a normal condition. I do not look for as good a market as last year, but do look for an improvement.

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

Son, and latterly or the B. Loving & Co. This new firm invites correspondence This new firm invites correspondence and sellers, promising faithful attention to all business entrusted to them. Buyers and sellers will consult their own interest by cor-responding with or calling on them at their office, 506 Main street, Fort Worth

NEWS AND NOTES.

President Cleveland is on a visit to the Atlanta exposition

An excursion of Oklahoma editors made an extended trip through the state this week. They were royally welcomed on every hand.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair has been called off by the Florida Athletic club, and other parties are now at work making arrangements for the fight.

Acting Postmaster-General Jones has issued a fraud order against the Kan-sas Mutual investment company of Kansas City, Kan. An order has also been issued against the British-Ameri-can Loan syndicate of Chicago for obtaining nioney through the mails by fraudulent practices.

Henry Lummers, a farmer, was returning home Saturday night, hear Fla-tonia, when he was set on by three men and beaten terribly. After they had pounded him into unconsciousness they took the proceeds of his cotton crop from his person and left him for dead, and he may yet die.

At the regular session of the Twentyfourth legislature an appropriation was made of \$25,000 to refund money paid into the treasury on land taxes; etc., where patents could not issue on account of conflicts in cases of illegal and erroneous sales, to be paid subject to approval by the governor and at-torney-general. Under this appropriation about 5000 claims have been filed which aggregate about \$50,000. For some time past the governor and at-torney-general have had these claims under advisement, and today the first claim approved by the board was turned over to the claimant. The board has rejected all claims of lands sold under the detached section clause, where parties have not kept their interest paid up. Where interest has been paid they suspended action and recommended that the land commissioner do not cancel any of said sales and recom-mend legislation validating such sales. The only claims approved are those where patents cannot issue on account of conflict, and where sales have been cancelled as illegal by decree of the court. It is given out that the appro-priation made will be sufficient to pay all claims filed to date approved by the board. A suit for a writ of mandamus was filed this afternoon against Commissioner Baker of the general land office to compel him to issue a certificate of facts in reference to the illegal sale of school lands. It is understood the commissioner bases his refusal on the ground that the cause of the state might be prejudiced.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL

In mixed farming there is nearly or quite enough that would otherwise be wasted, that if sheep are kept would be converted into a marketable product.

There is a considerable difference in

Some Watch Talk.

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

No. 544-



This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly, timed, tested and fully warranted, We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for \$5.00.

No. 554-

A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movement is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price-a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for \$6.00.



No. 507-

This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep



No. 501-

This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use-hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for \$5.00.



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Jorth Saturday

C. F. Cox of Throckmorton county was here Thursday. Mr. Cox owns 12,000 head of sheep, one of the biggest herds in the state.

Jot Smyth of Grandview was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He has a large herd of cattle near that place and reports them as doing well.

R. P. Clark of Comanche, better known as the cowboy poet, was in the city last week, reciting his newest poetry and looking at the markets.

Giles Connell of Dublin, a heavy feeder of cattle, came in Wednesday afternoon. He now has about 2500 head on feed at Dublin.

M. McCartney of Waxahachie was a Journal caller this week. He was on his way to Callahan county to buy cattle.

C. C. Daly, the Fort Worth representative of Evans-Snider-Buell company, was in Sulphur Springs this week. where he has had an extensive deal on foot.

Mr. Melson of the cattle firm of Melson & Cassidy, Sulphur Springs, was in the city Saturday with a view to buying a lot of cattle to put on feed at Sulphur Springs.

Ben Barr of the prosperous cattle company of Denny & Co, has recently returned from South Texas. He reports stock in that section in fine fix to spend the winter.

C. T. Herring, a Wilbarger county stockman, was in the city last week. Mr. Herring reports everything in fine shape, and cattlemen are jubilant over future prospects.

Jim and Dick Nail of Wolfe City were among the cattlemen in the city this week. They have a large numthis week. ber of cattle on feed in the Indian Nation.

G. R. Nelson and nephew, A. K. Nelson of Kansas City, passed through Fort Worth the other day on their way to Mr. G. R. Nelson's ranch in the itate of Coahulla, Mexico,

S. H. Bromley, who has been doing the shipping for Colonel Doc Harrold at Mineral Wells, was in the city en route to Channing to superintend the shipping of Arthur Tisdale's steers.

The Two Buckle ranch in Crosby county, owened by the Kentucky Cat-tle company, has been leased by a party of Mexican cattlemen from the state of Chihuahaa and will be stocked with imported cattle.

L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls and L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls and Kansas City returned Saturday from a trip to South Texas. While Mr. Wil-son may have had an idea of buying cattle, he thinks that the prices now asked are a little too high.

Government Quarantine Inspector D. McCunningham of El Paso left Saturday morning for Kansas City. He says fully 50,000 Mexican cattle will pass through El Paso after the quarantine law is suspended.

The ever popular L. and N. has inaugurated a new train service to the North and Northeast, making a special-ty of their route to Atlanta, offering an extremely low rate to the exposition.

T. F. W. Dietert of Japonica, Tex., has placed on the market assmall herd of fine steers. Those desiring to pur-chase such a bunch will do well to write to him. See his For Sale column. See his ad. in the Journal

W. Merchant of Abilene came in Wednesday evening. Mr. Merchant has cattle interests in the Nation, Arizona and west Texas. He is not only an extensive and successful breeder of cattle, but is also the old time origina-

was a prominent caller at the Journal office Thursday. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Democratic executive committee of his state, and is also a very successful breeder of Jersey caltle.

Colonel R. H. Overall was here Friday and left for his home in Coleman county over the Rio Grande. Colonel overall is an old-time Texas cattleman and he said that had never seen grass better than it is at present. Calves are not so plentiful as in former years, but they are of a better quality, which, he added, might be said of cat-tle generally.

The veteran nurseryman, E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, has an ad. in the For Sale column of the Journal, calling attention to the seed wheat which he has for sale. So trustworthy have the people of Texas found Mr. Kirkpatrick to be that his name attached to any statement is sufficient guarantee that it is just that way. The wheat has undergone several succleasing seed wheat you can do no better than to write Mr. Kirkpatrick.

P. M. Burnett, a prominent cattleman of Knox county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office last evening. Mr. Burnett is quite an affable man, and in answer to questions said: "The cattle outlook in Knox county was never, better, fine range, and we are needing rain to insure winter grass. The stockmen of my neighborhood are not very much worried over the en trance of Mexican cattle into Texas, as we believe that the number that will be brought in will be 'very few and years must pass before they can be made as good cattle as ours. Mr. Burnett has been attending the Fair and reports himself well pleased.

A very prominent Panhandle ranchman was in the city last week. While talking with a lot of cattlemen the talk drifted to the importation of Mexican cattle. The Panhandle man soon became interesting. He said he would allow no importer to drive cattle through his range; that his stock was too finely bred to run the risk of hav-ing them catch the fever, and that they just shouldn't come in his neighborhood. Some of his brother ranch-men remonstrated with him for entertaining such opinions: that the cattle that would be imported came from north of the quarantine line, crossed the Rio Grande above this line and were just as free from infectious dis-eases as Panhandle steers; that the law permitted it and the only way to prevent Mexican cattle passing through his range was by force of arms. The angry cowman was still protesting against "them darned Mexican steers" late this afternoon

A. V. Carter, who looks after Nelse Morris' cattle interests, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He said: "We will have 2500 head of 3s and 4s on feed at Waco and a like number at Little Rock, Ark. I am still in the market for 1300 head and expect to get them for not more than 2 1-2 cents and probably less. am under the impression that the eeder who has paid 3 cents and upfeeder wards for his cattle stands a good chance to lose. I have instructions from Mr. Morris not to make any ar-rangements for the second feeding. Meal is higher than it was last year. mean is higher than it was last year, occasioned by the cotton shortage. There is very little meal going North, as corn is plentiful and cheap. As to the number of cattle being fed this year, I cannot say, but as far as this state is concerned I think there will be concerned. be fewer.

R. J. Carroll of McCulloch county was in the city a short time Wednesday on his way up to the fair at Dal-las. Mr. Carroll has 900 head of steers, Asy and carroit has soo head of steers, S-year-olds and upward, on pasture, which he will offer for sale. He re-, ports grass as finer in his county than he has seen it for ten years, and cat-tle are doing well. Mr. Carroll does, not think that as many cattle will be

the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the 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 Wessle Adkisson and Miss Mattle Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and sup-

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.

ervises the whole.

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 familles or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

A NEW FIRM.

R. N. Graham and Joseph L. Loving Engage in the Cattle Broker-

age Business.

Messrs. R. N. 'Graham and Joseph L. Loving, two well-known cattle brokers of this city, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Graham & Loving and are now ready for business. They will do a strictly commission business in cattle and cat-ue ranches, confining their operations strictly to this line of business, and devoting their entire time and attention to the business. Their office is located to the business. Their office is located at 506 Main street, this city, where all cattlemen visiting the city are re-quested to call and make themselves 'to hum

"to hum." "Rom" Graham, the senior member of the firm, has for years been en-gaged in the cattle brokerage business and is too well known to the cowmen generally to need any introduction at the hands of the Journal. "Joe" Loving is a young man, but one who is probably as widely ac-quainted and well known as any one in Texas. Like Mr. Graham, he has all his life been associated with the cowmen of Texas. Readers of the Jour-nal know him well; for years he has been connected with this paper. but for two years past has been in the cattle brokerage business here, first in the well-known firm of Geo. B. Loving &

the quality of wool as produced in dif-ferent climates; that is due to the cli- its color for a lifetime; it has full mate itself or indirectly and the food jeweled Elgin works, quick train that is produced in that climate.

The Texas Wool Growers' association will meet in San Angelo, Tex., on November 7 at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of passing on matters of vital importance to wool growers. A large attendance should be present.

Not only should sheep have all of their wants supplied as to shelter, food and water, and care that brings in the extra profits is the care that comes in the form of attention, that cost but little cash, but aid much to the comfort of the sheep.

SITUATION IN TALLOW.

American tallow is being displaced in foreign markets by the rapidly in-creasing exports of this commodity from Australia. Large quantities of tallow are also coming into this coun-try, over 2,000,000 pounds of Australian having been brought by Chicago firms within two months. Until within a few years England has purchased very largely of American tallow, but in two years the quality and quantity of Aus-tralian imports has driven our No. 1 are able to ship only the second grade. The best Australian tallow brings from 1-2 to 3-4 of a cent more than the best quality of our domestic; while No. 2 tallow brings scarcely more than 4 1-4 cents today. This Australian competition is causing much concern am our dealers and producers of tallow and the outlook is not very encouraging and there hardly seems to be any hope or prospect of a betterment of the situation.

in the Devil's river country last week at prices ranging from \$1.35 to \$1.60 per head. There seems to be a regular exodus of sheep from New Mexico, 250,000 head

being driven and shipped from are now around Las Vegas to Kansas and Ne braska.

The wool market is at present in a strong position. In London the hard-ening tendency of values has, continued, and in the Boston market there has been heavy transactions in foreign wools, manufacturers having purchased them freely.

A meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' association will be held in Sar Angelo, Tex., on November 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of passing on matters of vital importance to wool growers. All sheepmen and oth-ers interested in the wool industry are requested to be present. Geo. Richard-

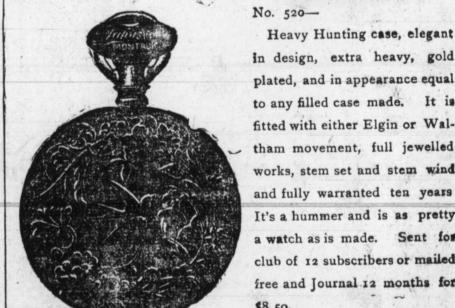
son, secretary. Texas feeders are making arrange-ments for feeding liberal numbers of sheep this season, while in Nebraska more sheep will be fed than was the case last year, but hardly so many as the previous year. If our reports are correct, at present there doesn't eeem to be any prospect of a scarcity of fat during the present winter .- Nasheep tional Stockman.

Judge William Lawrence of. Ohio, president of the National Wool Grow-ers' association, G. W. Markham and Secretary Avon of New York, have called a meeting of wool growers, wool dealers and sheep breeders to meet at the Ebbett House. Washington, D. C., December 4, to urge congress to in-corporate wool tariff provisions in any

Last week's Boston Advertiser says: The strong tone an the London sales continue and the values are as firm as continue and the values are as firm as at any time since the sales opened. Purchases for this country in London are small, about 1500 bales being re-ported bought during the first week, with values on this side. English, Ger-man and French buyers are operating freely in London, and it now looks as

and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a come plete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say

Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for \$8.75.



Address, TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

\$8.50.

Fort Worth. Texas.

though the offerings would be cleaned studied from a wrong stand point. We up very quickly. Prices range all the way from 10 to 20 per cent above the closing of the July sale, and even at drawn. The attendance has been full, and competition active, ever since the present sale opened, and appearances indicates that there will be enough wool to go round. Private cables from American operators in attendance, say that the general quality of the offer-ings is very poor, with but little suit-able for this country.

BREEDS OF SHEEP AND EVIRON-MENT

There are no worthless breeds of sheep but there are some better than others for a particular locality. It is merely a question of environment. It is true that we can take a sheep that is at home under quite different environments from ours and by long and patient breeding the sheep will become used to our environments and will thrive here as at home. We can no We can no doubt acclimatize the African she with their bare or hairy skins, a and Welsh mountain sheep or the Highland Scotch. But the question is: What is the use of doing any such thing? There are already enough breeds established and I think more than enough, for practical use in the farming states of

America, Now there is a line of study in selection of a breed to stand by on our farms that it seems to me has either our been quite neglected or else has been farms .- Exchange,

read of this breed or of that breed, the description generally of the sheep as it is in its native home, and we become quite enthusiastic and resolve that that is the breed for us, and then we buy some imported stock, someway the home grown not being quite up to the standard, and we start in with high hopes of emulating the performances of the breeders in the home country. At first we are delighted, perhaps, with the results, and then after a while we find that our Lincolns are not breeding quite as large or vigorously as they did at home, and we resort to fresh im-portations of blood to keep them up to the standard, or our Cotswolds are found to be delicate and the lambs hard to raise, or the Leicesters do not keep up their reputation for thrift and keep up their reputation for thrift and early maturity that they once possess-ed. So, perhaps, we change to the newer favorites—the Shropshire Downs or the Oxfords or Hampshires or Sus-

sex or Dorsets. I have not mentioned one of these breeds with any feeling of disrespects; I have a sincere admiration for each one as developed into perfection in its one as developed into perfection in its proper home, nor do I maintain, as some have, that we should develop a breed of sheep of our, own here in America; that is not in my opinion necessary, and it is hardly possible. What I do this that we should con-sider well the previous conditions of environment of any breed under ques-tion, and then think how near we can come to putting the sheep under the same conditions when we get it on our same conditions when we get it on our

that they have never made a

Heavy Hunting case, elegant'

plated, and in appearance equal

to any filled case made. It is

fitted with either Elgin or Wal-

tham movement, full jewelled

works, stem set and stem wind

and fully warranted ten years

It's a hummer and is as pretty

a watch as is made. Sent for

club of 12 subscribers or mailed

free and Journal 12 months for

No. 520-

EXCHANGE NOTES. About 1500 Runnels county stock sheep recently sold at \$1.50 each. At Boston last week 115,000 pounds of spring Texas wool sold at 11 1-2@13c per pound. Several bunches of stock sheep sold



MARKETS.

OUR FORT WORTH LETTER. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 24:—The fol-lowing is a list of the actual sales for the past week by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

CAR LOT HOGS. Aver. 229 228

WAGON HOGS.

No. Aver. ····· 220 A 170 ************************

CATTLE. 19 cows 892 22 calves 26 cows cows

1 cow 910 2 25 6 bulls Yours truly, FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COM-MISSION COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, La., Oct. 19.-The move-ment continues fairly active in the better qualities of all classes of cattle Quotations for good beeves, good fat cows and helfers are well maintained, and there is a little advance above last ek's figures for good calves and year-gs. Good beef cattle, calves and lings. yearlings are in good demand. Hogs are in full supply, dull and

values are declining. Sheep in heavy supply, and quota-tions are unreliable.

CATTLE. Good fat beeves per 1b gross.3 1-4@3 3-4 Fair fat beeves per lb gross. 2 1-4@2 3-4 Thin and rough old beeves

 per lb gross
 1-2@2

 Good fat cows and helfers

 per lb gross
 2 1-2@3

 Fair fat cows per lb gross
 2 2 1-4

 Thin and rough old icows each.......\$ 6.00@10.00 Bulls per lb gross......\$ 6.00@10.00 Fair fat calves each......\$ 9.00@10.50 Fair fat calves each......\$ 6.50@ 8.00 Good fat corn-fed per 1b

SHEEP.

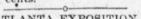
SHEEP. Good fat sheep per lb gross...2 1-2@3 Common to fair each......\$1 00@1 75 Respectfully yours. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,

OUR DALLAS LETTER.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 23 .- Market quotations reported from Carter's stock yars: Choice fat cows......\$2 30@2 50 Common to fair fat cows..... 2 00@ 2 10

Shipments-Wheat, 15,700; corn and oats, none.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.



Bulls 1 1-2@2 Stags..... 1 1-2@2 ket good

THE CATTLE MARKET,

Chicago, Oct. 23 .- Cattle-Although the receipts for this week have been much smaller than a week ago, the of-ferings have more than sufficed to meet all the requirements of the trade and Monday's advance of 10@15c has all been lost. Yesterday's late sales were at reduced prices and today's market was dull and dragging. Sales were on a basis of \$3.40@5.30 for common to strictly choice native dfessed beef and shipping steers and as choice lots were plentier there were more sales at \$5.00 and up, although good numbers of at-tractive looking steers weighing be-tween 1350 and 1500 pounds sold for \$4.50@4.75. There was fair activity in \$4.50@4.65. There was fair activity in stockers and feeders at the reduced prices, sales being largely at \$2.65@ 3.75 for steers weighing from 600 to 1230 pounds with some cattle averaging over 1300 pounds at \$3.45. Western range cattle were rather slow at a de-cline of about 100 with backward steers cline of about 10c with backward steers largely at \$3,40@3.90 and cows and heifers at \$2.40@3.40. Range feeders sold at \$3.85@4.50; some 1400 pound Da-kota feeders fetching \$3.45. Texas catthe were 10c lower than on Monday with sales chiefly at \$2.75@3.25.

Hogs-Good hogs sold on an average of 50c higher, other kinds being barely steady. Sales were largely at \$3.550 3.65 for packing and at \$3.70@3.80 for spring droves, common to prime lots go-ing at \$3.30@3.90 as against \$3.40@5.00 a year ago, \$6.10@6.12 1-2 two years ago. \$5.00@5.35 three years ago and \$3.75 @4.40 four years ago. Pigs were plentier, the greater part coming from Illi-nois and sold chiefly at \$2.75@3.65. Sheep-The smaller offerings of this

week tend to strengthen the market and prices were firm with an active de mand, the call for feeders being especially good at \$2.65@2.90. Inferior to prime sheep were in demand at \$2.00@ A:30, few going higher than \$3.00 and 4:30, few going higher than \$3.00 and western sold at \$2.70@3.00 for good flocks, while lambs sold at \$3.00@4.50 for common to prime. Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; calves, 650; hogs, 35,000; sheep, '14,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—Cattle-Re-ceipts, 2000; shipments, 800, Market steady and strong on upper grades. Butcher cattle slow and weak. Fair to good shipping grade steers, \$4.20@5.00; good shipping grade steers, \$4.20@5.00; coarse heavy cattle, \$3.75@4.10; dressed beef and good butcher grades, \$3.25@ 4.75; bulk of sales, \$3.40@4.40; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.50@3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.75@3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3:60; bulk of sales, \$2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, \$1.75@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.00@3.00; bulls mostly \$2.00@ 2.50; Western steers, \$2.75@4.00; Texas and Indian cows and heifers, \$1.75@ 3.00.

3.00. - Hogs-Receipts, 5000; shipments, 1900. Market steady and strong. Heavy, \$3.50@3.75; mixed, \$3.30@3.65; light, \$3.50@3.75. Sheep-Receipts, 800; shipments, 700. Market steady and firm, Native mut-tons, \$2.40@3.25. Lambs, \$2.50@4.00; Southwestern sheep, \$2.00@3.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City. Oct. 23.—Cattle—Re-ceipts, 2800; shipments, 2500; best grades, steady; others weak. Texas steers, \$2.20@3.25; Texas cows, \$1.60@ 2.65; beef steers, \$3.35@5.05; native cows, \$1.40@2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.90; buils, \$1.75@3.00; Hogs-Receipts, 9300; shipments, 17.0; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of males, \$3.45@3.65; heavies, \$3.00@3.65;

New York Produce New York, Oct. 23 .- Wheat-Receipts, 215,300; exports, 233,000 bushels. Spot strong. No. 2 red, 78c; No. 1 hard, 69 1-8c.

Options opened firmer on continued dry weather west; lighter spring wheat receipts and foreign buying; sold off under realizing, but finally rallied on export buying and closed firm at 1-8c net advance. October, 66 1-8c; Decem-

er, 67 1-8c. Cotton seed oil-Quiet. Coffee-Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower: ruled generally slow, with small local trading and a weak undertone through-out. Cables unsatisfactory and crop estimates increasing. Closed 10@20 points net decline. Closed steady at October. 10@20 points net decline. October, 15.30@15.35; December, 14.80@14.90. Spot coffee-Rio dull; No. 7 Rio, 15 1-8c; mild, dull; Cordova, 18 1-4c@19c. Sugar-Raw, dull; fair refining, 1 3-8c;

centrifugal, 96 test, 31-2c; refined, dull.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23 .- Flour-Unchanged. Wheat—Closed firm and easier. No. 2 red cash, 62 1-2c; December, 61@61 3-8c; May, 66 1-4c. Corn-Dull, but firm. No. 2 mixed, ash, 28c; December, 24 1-2c; May, cash. 26 1-4c.

Oats-Dull and firm for both futures and spot. No. 2 cash, 17c; December, 18 3-80

Rye-Quiet, 37c. Barley-Steady. Cornmeal-\$1.45@1.50 Bran-Quiet and unchanged, Flaxsed-Unchanged, 88c. Timothy seed-Easy, \$3.10@3.50. Hay-Little more inquiry for higher grades and firmer. Prairie, \$5.00@8.50. Timothy-\$5.50@14.50.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.-Wheat-Spot quiet but steady; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 4d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Mani-toba, 5s 4d; No. 1 California, 5s 5d. Futures firm, 1-4d lower. October, 5s 3 1-2d; November, 4d; December, 5s 5 1-4d; January, 5s 5d; March, 5s 3-4d. Corn—Spot firm, American mixed new 3s 5 1-2d.

Futures 1-4@1-2d higher. October, 3s 3 3-4d; November, 3s 6d; January, Feb-ruary and March 3s 4d demand good. St. Flour firm, demand Louis fancy winter, 7s.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 23 .- The cotton market opened at a decline of 4 points on near months and unchanged to 2 points on late months. There was an advance of 2@3 points on the active months, and then came an irregular tumble of 25 to 30 points from the best figures of the day. The market finally closed weak at a net decline of 25@30 points. Efforts were made to sustain the market without avail. Everything on the list closed at the lowest point. The weakness was largely due to selling at this point in the way of undoing "straddles" between this market and Liverpool. The fact that New Orleans did not develop bull leadership today was a great disappointment for the longs at this point. Liquidation was active during the afternoon in a large part of the southern selling orders.

Cotton Statistics.

.

New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton—Qulet; middling, 85-8c; net receipts, none; gross, 2527; export to Great Britain, 5165; forwarded, 794; France, 1046; to continent, 1153; sales, 429; all spinners. Stock, 198,519 bales. Total today—Net receipts, 50,022; ex-ports to Great Britain, 5165; to France, 1045; to continent, 2053; stock, 873,624 bales

New Orleans Abatteir Co., LAmited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La. bales. Consolidated-Net receipts, 215,572; ex-

One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many eddi-J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same tional and new ones. Open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Low rates via the Queen and Cres-

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

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down ; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw codliver oil would be a burden. A substitute only imitates the original. Scort & Bowns, Chemists, New York. 50c. and \$1.00

Why not Purchase yoar Louisiana Cypress

Water Tanks, Sash. Doors and Blinds -FROM-Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co ,



Reference, City National Bank,

A. P. NORMAN.

Stock Tards, - - - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.



DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Standard now has a branch offic

at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge,

care will be given consignments as

has characterized the Chicago house.

Consign your hogs and cattle to the

Standard Commission company at

Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Liv. Stock Commission Merchants ULICH STOCK YARDS, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Ratt St. Louis. Ill Chicago, 1) THOS. B. LEE. B. B. OVERSTREET. A. A. WALTERS. President and Manage Vice President. Texas Stock Commission Live Co. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS. WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas GEO. R. BARSE. President.GEO. HOLMES, Vica-Pres. J. H. WAITE, Son.-Traza. THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports fur-nished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens. CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS -To-Lone Star Commission Co KANSAS UITY STOCK YARDS. National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago. A new firm of old stockment the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS R. A. Hiddels, J. S. Dorsey, cat-tle salesmen; G. Nicholson, hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, M. D. Felt, sheep salesman. Market reports furnished on application. Write to us. GEORGE MICHER MENRY MICHELL. Livestock Commission Merchanis and Brokers HENRY MICHELL & BRO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, - B. Q. Boy, 6ag ; - - - NEW ORLBANG, BA. STOCK LANDING. A. P. Marmouget, Sec. and Treas E. B. Lacoste, V.-Pres. A: Montgomery, Pres. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock. COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free. JOHN MUNFORD. Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Steek. (Boz 684) NEW OBLEANS, LA toch Landing.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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Kansas City Stock Yards.

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Chicago, III.

National Stock Yards.

East St. Louis, Ill.

W. H. GODAIR.



DAIRY.

John Scharbauer, a big cattleman of Midland, was a Fort Worth visitor Sunday.

The cattle department of the Texas Coast Fair, which will be held at Dick-inson, Texas, November 19 to 23, 1895, is under the superintendency of Mr. P. J. Willis, which fact alone argues for its success. Quite an attractive premium list for this department has been issued, no class of cattle raised in the state being omitted. Quite hand-some premiums are listed. some premiums are listed.

J. W. Snyder, from Georgetown, was in the city Saturday looking at the markets. Mr. Snyder is a member of the firm of D. H. & J. W. Snyder, pro-propetors of the San Gabriel stock farm, located in the vicinity of George-town. They have some of the finest horses ever brought into the state. Mr. Snyder reported cattle prospects to be very bright in his section.

F. C. McKinney, a prosperous mer-chant and cattleman, and a staunch friend of the Journal, is pleasantly lo-cated at Mammoth, Ariz. Many of the Journal's readers will remember Mc as an old South Texas cattleman of years gone by, and will be glad to learn of his whereabouts. He writes thus about the cattle business of his section

"I am in the mercantile business at "I am in the mercantile business at this place, but am still hanging on to the cows, trading sugar, coffee and calico for all the cattle I can get a chance to trade for. Cattle have ad-vanced \$2 per head in the last two months. They are fat and the range good, more range than cattle. The shortage is fast appearing, for while we have longed and hoped, lo these many years. With as much earnest-ness as we ever looked for the morning ness as we ever looked for the morning star to rise when we were on last guard with our herd, and now we hall the coming of this advance in the price of cattle with as much gladness as we did the apparance of the boys who relleved us to go to breakfast." The Journal wishes Mc. all the success he deserves.

The Journal man met Col. R. P. Wars, a prominent as well as prosper-ous farmer of Collin county Saturday. The colonel was in Fort Worth looking at the feeder market and hunting a market to dispose of his crops. When asked about the conditions of Collin county he said they were never in bet-ter shape. "The high price cotton is bringing this year has made many of our farmers wish for somebody to kick them for failing to plant a larger crop of that staple, and vow they will never be caught in such a condition again. I fear that the cotton acreage in our county will be very large, and as a re-sult will overcrowd the markets and thus force down the price. I shall not plant much cotton, but shall plant oats and wheat, as the failure of these crops will create a demand next year. I raised a large crop of oats, but the continued rains of the spring made them a dark color, and 12 1-2 cents was the highest price I was offered, so I fed them to hogs and will be dissap-pointed if I do not realize more than that amount from them. I went through the packing house and I tell you the way they butcher pigs is a revelation to we country folks." Mr. Ware left for Dallas Sunday.

oil meal were anywhere within reason we would put a couple of counds into the ration and balance it with corn stover, but present prices will not permit this:
 Inft this:
 Dry
 Pro- Carbo

 Lbs.
 Mat.
 teins. nyd. Fat. Cest.

 Oats
 ...7
 6.37
 .64
 3.57
 .27
 .039

 Bran
 ...5
 4.55
 .63
 2.11
 .18
 .025

 Barley
 ...3
 2.65
 .27
 1.77
 .05
 .015

 Hay
 ...14
 12.32
 .49
 5.85
 .20
 .035

Total 29 25.89 2.03 13.30 .70 .114 This is almost a perfect ration so far as the ratios of the different ma-This is almost a perfect ration so far as the ratios of the different ma-terials are concerned and costs only a trifle over 11 cents per day. By mix-ing 700 pounds of ground oats, 300 pounds of ground barley and 500 pounds of bran and giving each cow all she will eat up clean, but few cows will eat more than 10 cents worth of feed per day including the hay. With this ration a good herd of dairy cows will average at least a pound of butter per day, and if fresh this fall, would not come short of making a pound and a half per day. But if they consumed the full ration and gave only a pound of butter per day at 22 cents a pound, we would realize for oats 36 cents per bushel, barley 56 cents, bran \$20 per ton and hay \$10 per ton. And besides this retain on our farms the fertilizing elements in the grain, and raise enough pork from the skim milk to amply pay for labor.

for labor. CHURNING-THREE PARTS.

Part 1.

That the best quality of butter may be produced, every step in the progress must be conducted exactly right. One of the most important steps is that of churning. Following this, and closely allied with it, comes salting and work-ing, and therefore they will be included in this article.

ed in this article. SWEET AND SOUR CREAM. Good butter can be made from sweet cream. More than that, it has been demonstrated that such butter will keep good as long as that made from sour cream, popular conviction to the con-trary notwithstanding. It is claimed a slight degree of acid in the cream improves the flavor of the butter. These questions, like many others re-lating to butter making are so early tested that butter makers need not take the assertion of any one, but can settle it in their own dairies. Most good butter makers prefer the cream to become slightly acid before churning, but the acid should not be carried too far, for if it is, the yield of butter will not be as great, as the acid will consume, to a certain extent, the oil or butter portion of the cream. TEMPERATURE OF CREAM. The cream should be churned at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees in the summer, and at 60 to 62 degrees in the winter. When milk is set in snallow pans and allowed to stand thirty six to forty-eight hours at a temperature not varying but little from 60 degrees, the cream will perhaps be very near the proper condition and temperature for churning, when removed or skirn-SWEET AND SOUR CREAM.

the proper condition and temperature for churning, when removed or skimmed. But when cream is raised by the its temperature is of course, not the proper one for clurning, and unless sweet cream butter is preferred, it must be allowed to stand until the proper degree of acidity has been developed.

THE CARE OF CREAM. THE CARE OF CREAM. On removing the cream, or separat-ing it finally from the milk (I now re-fer to cream raised by the Swedish method) it should be stored in tin palls having ventilated covers, and kept at a temperature of 62 degrees for twenty-four hours, when in most instances it will (bloken and heaving clichtly coid will thicken and become slightly acid. Occassional stirring will be found bene-N. THAYER, ficial. Of course the time it will be necessary to let the cream stand will vary, but the condition above named should be reached, but not greatly exed, for reasons before mentin TEMPERING THE CREAM. eeded. for When preparing to churn, temper the cream by placing the cream pails. one at a time, in vessels of hot or cold water as a higher or lower temperature has been reached. Then remove the cream pail from the vessel of tempering water. As stated before, the prop-er temperature of cream for churning er temperature of cream for churning is from 58 to 60 degrees in the summer, and from 60 to 62 degrees in the winter. This method of tempering cream is better than to pour into it either hot of cold water, especially the former, for it would melt the olly portion and injure the grain of the butter. F. W. MOSELEY.



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'DON'T ABUSE THE COW." "Don't drink too much nu cider, and however mean you be don't abuse a kow.

Josh Billings wrote the above. Uncle Josh, in his quaint, old-fashioned speech, spake many living truth. When we were boys an old Yankee neighbor, who was a splendid farmer and a wise old man, once said: "Mark it down wherever you see it: A man that will abuse a woman or a cow is a human hog

All history is full of kindly allusions o the cow. She is the foster mother of nearly half the children. Way back in the dim receptacles of old Hindoo in the dim receptacles of old Hindoo thought can be found tribute after tribute to the gentle, motherly cow. In old Grecian mythology we are told that the oracle of Delphos told Cadmus, when he started out in search of his lost sister Europa, to follow a cow, and where she lay down to rest there to found a city. He did so and founded the city of Thebes.

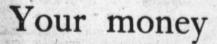
A shrewd, thrifty German farmer, living near this city, once said to us: "I know of plenty of farmers who have bad, ugly hearts. Their cows know it too; so der cows shut down der milk gate and get even with those farmers every time." every time.

is very hard to make some men see how much money profit there is in kind, gentle treatment of a cow. Prob-Rind, gentle treatment of a cow. Prob-ably they had a rough, brutal father and came up on the farm in that sort of way. But they are beating them-selves every day. They have got in a habit of rough talk, rough ways to their children and cows. Step into such a man's barnyard with him and you can tell at a glance whether is a kind, Christian man. His cows will show it Christian man. His cows will show it. It would be a good thing if preachers would preach more on the duty of a living, practical Christianity on the farm in our treatment of our farm ani-mals. Humanity, Christianity and good cash profit all teach the duty of gentle treatment of the cow. Still some men are so constructed that they cannot see it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

A DAIRY RATION.

Before deciding as to what ration to Before deciding as to what ration to feed your dairy cows it would be well to do a little figuring. At this writing bran is quoted at \$10 per ton, oats at 18 cents, No. 4 barley at 28 cents and common wild hay at \$5 per ton. Ex-periments at the Minnesota station have shown that prairie hay is at least could to timothy, so it makes no difhave shown that prairie hay is at least equal to timothy, so it makes no dif-ference which kind is fed. At the prices quoted bran is the cheapest feed; but bran alone is not a good dairy ration and farmers should aim to buy as little as possible; so we will make a ration that every formar in the weet

ration that every farmer in the west can grow on his farm. If the price of



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

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

DAIRY RATIONS.

The following suggestions about feeding, and rations for dairy cows, are given by Prof. Hacker, and should be carefully studied and preserved for future reference: We

make a mixture of 600 pounds of bran, 400 pounds of ground barley, 300 pounds of ground corn and 100 pounds of oil meal, and give each cow as much as she will eat up clean, say from 8 to 16 pounds daily, according to her capacity. Great care and good judgment must be exercised in determining the capacity of each cow, as some will take more than they can digest. Bring her very gradually up to her full feed.

By careful experiments we find that a cow weighing 1000 pounds will use about 14 pounds dry matter for her food of support. If she has a feeding capacity of 21 pounds of dry matter per day we have only a third interest in all the feed she takes. But if she has a daily feeding capacity of 28 pounds of dry matter and uses 14 pounds for her food of support, we have a half interest in all the feed she eats. This illustrates the importance of generous feeding. I recommend the following rations as

well suited to Minnesota condition: Ration 1-10 pounds wheat, 1 pound flax seed meal, 10 pounds upland wild

hay, 8 pounds stover (corn stalks.) Ration 2-6 pounds wheat, 3 pounds barley, 3 pounds pea meal, 1 pound flax seed meal, 14 pounds upland wild

hav

Ration 3-6 pounds wheat, 3 pounds barley, 3 pounds pea meal, 1 pound flax seed meal, 15 pounds timothy hay. Ration 4-6 pounds wheat, 3 pounds barley, 2 1-2 pounds pea meal, 1 pound flax seed meal, 15 pounds millet.

Ration 5-6 pounds wheat, 3 pounds barley, 3 1-2 pounds pea meal, 1 1-2 pounds flax seed meal, 14 pounds sy, ale

Ration 6-4 pounds wheat, 8 jounds oats, 1 pound pea meal, 1 1-2 pounds oil meal, 14 14 pounds upland prairie hay

Ration 7-4 pounds bran, 3 pounds barley, 1 pound oil meal, 20 pounds en-silage, 6 pounds clover, 9 pounds corn

fodder. Ration 8-5 pounds bran, 4 pounds cats, 1 pound oil meal, 10 pounds corn fodder, 6 pounds clover. 2 1-2 pounds

Ration 9-6 pounds corn, 2 1-2 pounds pea meal, 1 pounds corn, 2 r-2 pounds pounds clover, 6 pounds oat hay, 8 pounds stover.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

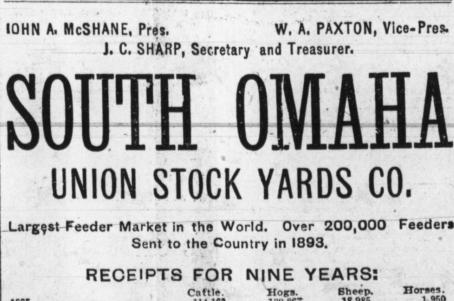
Are the most complete and commodious in the west and second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

and the second s	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.		2,547,077	589.555		107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	308,181		387,570 69,816		-
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	409,965 1.677,792		45,730 503,116	28,903	

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

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Caftle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	390,187	40.195	3,028
1887	1.011.706	76.014	3,202
1888	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	1.206.695	159,053	7,595
1890	1.673.314	156,185	5,318
1391	1.462.423	_ 170,849	8,592
1892	1.705.687	185,457	14,269
1893	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.



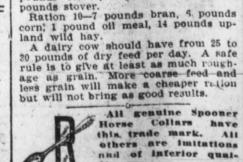
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