

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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## CATTLE.

It never fails that when markets decline the sorry scrubby animals offer most, while the well bred, well finished animal is worth more in proportion.

Cattle feeders in Texas who have an eye for the export trade should bear in mind that John Bull objects to cotton seed fed beef and mix their feed largely with corn. An objection heretofore to our export cattle has been that their meat was not sufficiently fat. This can be obviated by feeding more corn and less cotton seed meal.

The Missouri Agricultural college at Columbia, in connection with the Texas experimental station, has been experimenting with remedies and preventives for Texas fever in cattle. It seems that their efforts are to be crowned with success. A few days ago a shipment of fourteen Texas steers consigned by the Texas station to the college at Columbia, were met at Parsons, Kas., by Col. Dean, of the bureau of animal industry. These cattle had been twice dipped in mineral oil, a new discovery under the supervision of the Texas state veterinarian, Prof. Francis. The steers when taken up were covered with ticks, and after dipping twice, 48 hours apart, were loaded for Columbia. They had been on the road 34 hours when they reached Parsons. Mr. Dean made a careful examination of them and then allowed them to go forward, stating that he could find no live ticks on them and that the cattle were healthy and hearty. The Texas and Missouri experiment stations have been working for a long time in the endeavor to find cures or preventives for Texas fever and it is possible that the dipping experiment will soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

## IMMUNIZATION EXPERIMENT.

Stockmen are aware of the experiments which have been successfully made in the line of immunizing northern raised cattle by inoculation after the Paquin method. An enterprising Texas stockman, Mr. E. Conger of Waco, is now experimenting on different lines, looking to the same result.

Mr. Conger has procured two registered Shorthorn bull calves from an Illinois breeder, and is attempting to immunize them against Spanish fever by turning them over to a native cow to nurse. The theory is that the milk of the Texas cow will answer the purpose of the serum inoculation so widely practiced. The two calves arrived yesterday and were affectionately received by the Texas cow. Her two adopted children share the contents of the udder with her own Texas calf and the three calves seem to love each other. Mr. Conger says the Spanish fever is caused or developed by tick bites. He regards the serum remedy as good, but believes the calves will be fully inoculated by imbibing the milk of the Texas cow, and will be rendered entirely exempt from the fever by suckling the milk of the Texas foster mother. After the calves are weaned Mr. Conger will send them out to his ranch near China Springs, and turn them loose on the range to take their chance. "The experiment has already cost Mr. Conger \$200. He says he is cheerfully willing for the sake of Texas cattle raisers to try the experiment, which he does not believe will fail. The young bulls are blood-red. One is three weeks old and the other four months.

The results of the experiment will be watched with much interest, and if successful will doubtless be extensively repeated. For large ranchmen the plan would hardly be practicable, but stock farmers needing only one or a few bulls could avail themselves of the method if proved to be a success.

## THE CATTLE SITUATION.

For the past two weeks the bears on the cattle market have had an inning. The "I told you so" expression can now be heard on every corner. The Journal, however, has lost none of its faith or confidence in the immediate future of the cattle business. The recent decline, while not any greater than might have been expected, came perhaps a few days earlier than looked for. It is not necessary to the prosperity of the cattle business that the prices that were ruling a few weeks ago should be maintained. In fact, the prices then being paid on the markets for beef, especially grass cattle, were more than they were or ever have been worth; more than we could hope to see maintained, and, in fact, more than was necessary in order to justify the prices at which stock cattle in Texas were being sold. This being true the logical and legitimate result is that a decline should come and that fictitious values could not long be maintained.

This decline was no doubt hastened by the large shipments to the markets of half fattened grass cattle. These, while looking fairly well, killed badly, giving poor satisfaction, and thereby precipitated a sudden and heavy decline in prices.

The market has declined 50 cents per hundred, yet prices are not even now very discouraging on fat cattle; good enough to fully justify present prices on range stock. Young steers, especially yearlings, through the Panhandle and western part of the state, are perhaps bringing all or possibly more than they are worth. Proportionately they are higher in their class, but with an abundance of cheap, good grass, there is yet an immense profit in buying, at present prices, and ranching the stock. In fact, cows and heifers would stand an additional advance of 25 per cent and by proper breeding and handling still leave a good profit for their owners.

In the opinion of the Journal, those who are holding off with the expectation of buying cheaper in the near future will continue to be disappointed to make investments will be confronted with the condition that has existed since the election, viz: that each month adds something to the value of cattle and that investments, if made at all, must be at a slight advance over the prices ruling the preceding months.

## THE FARM.

The proper study of the farmer is his farm. The educated brain and the trained hand "add dignity to labor."

To get behind the season means some badly done work in catching up.

How many good stock farmers are capable of rearing that most valuable kind of live stock, the children of the farm?

In making debt the question to ask is just how and when will it bring back dollar for dollar and more besides?

Why not offer prizes at the cattle show for good milking? Speed, thoroughness and tact in handling the cow to be considered.

The farm and the work must be studied. By having the labor properly systematized and distributed less hired labor will be needed. Only by taking every advantage to produce results at lowest cost is a profit possible, often-times.

That individual who knows too much about farming to take an agricultural paper is beyond help. He has 'em bad. The up-to-date farmers are those who succeed now-a-days, and these will generally be found to be subscribers to some good agricultural paper.

It depends wholly upon what a debt is incurred for as to its wisdom. It is foolish to give a note for a fast horse or for a luxury, but when the debt will help one to make more money, and so to become independent sooner, it is a very different thing.

A contributor to the June number of the Southern Cultivator in a most interesting article describes the collection of fine stock on the farm of Hon. Hector D. Lane at Glen Auger, near Athens, Alabama. From it we gather that Mr. Lane is an all-around stock breeder. The article describes his fine horses and highly bred brood mares headed by a splendid combination stallion, also a herd of Shetland ponies, and a fine Jack, Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs, Southdown sheep, Plymouth rock chickens and fancy pigeons. The writer testifies from personal experience of the delicious home-cured hams and Jersey butter. Hector D. Lane, Jr., though only seventeen years of age, is a thorough farmer and stockman and a contributor to agricultural papers. The place is doubtless an ideal home, and the article shows that Mr. Lane (who, as president of the American Cotton Growers Protective association, is well known in Texas) practices what he preaches to cotton planters.

## CORN IS KING.

Corn is king and is the great staple crop that has made our stock breeding industry what it is, and as we learn to utilize it more fully in ensilage and saving of the fodder for shredded fodder hay for grinding and mixing with other food for all kinds of stock, we will better appreciate its great value. The nations of Europe are fast learning its great value for human food as well as for the richest stock food and as these countries do not raise corn, our export trade is rapidly increasing; the price is low, but it brings us millions of dollars.

Corn is the most wealth producing staple of our whole land. We get more out of our corn fields every year than we do out of our gold, silver and lead mines. Our corn crops are greater than all the dividends of our railroad stocks—more than all the dividends of our national banks. The decorative qualities of its sheaves and grains have long been recognized and are still held in the highest estimation. It is the pride of the nation and should be the pride of every farmer, not alone for its beauty, but utility combined.

## PRACTICAL IRRIGATION.

When I commenced trying irrigation farming eight years ago, I made many blunders as it is possible to make in one hundred acres of land. A man who has never had experience in irrigation will always guess wrong. My farm is just a quarter of a mile wide. I have a main ditch running down each side the entire length of the ranch, with a good wagon road running right down the center, parallel with the ditches. I run my irrigation laterals out from these two main ditches as far as the road, giving just half enough to make the water move. My small furrows are sixty feet apart, but where the fall is less, the ditches could easily be placed one hundred feet from each other. In preparing the land in this way, the surface between the ditches can be made perfectly smooth. I find that six hundred barrels of water will irrigate one acre of land. A stream three feet wide and six inches deep, with a current running three miles an hour, is a good head of water for one man to handle, and will irrigate about ten acres in twelve hours. My crops go very nearly twenty days from one irrigation to another, but every fifteen or sixteen days would be better. Of course I cultivate after each irrigation. To keep up our community ditch costs an average of one dollar per acre per year. Irrigation is not near the expense that some seem to think. It costs me fifteen cents an acre to irrigate each time. I notice that in some localities it is still the practice to irrigate both day and night. I formerly did so, but now have a small reservoir into which I run the water at night, in order to have a good head for the following day. A man cannot do good work in night irrigation. Farming by irrigation with good water privilege beats farming in rainy countries for many reasons. We get better prices for what we produce and the harvesting is not disturbed by rainfall. Speaking from my own experience, farming in the arid region is a profitable business. I have cut as much as 225 tons of lucerne hay from seven acres of land. I cut lucerne three times during the season.

G. C. STONE.

## HORSES AND MULES.

Marcus Daly, the famous American turfman has wired Mr. John Gubbins of County Limerick, Ireland, offering him \$125,000 and half his winnings for Galtie More, the recent winner of the derby.

The start has been made to renew draft horse breeding in many localities. More draft stallions have been bought this spring than for four years altogether. Prices for the best draft horses have advanced, as the supply is limited.

In breaking a young horse to work hitch him beside a good, steady, reliable old mule or horse that will go on in the even tenor of his way, pulling his part regardless of the youngster's pranks. The latter, with such a mate, will get down to business.

Numbers of good young horses are ruined all over the country every year through the ignorance or thoughtlessness of those handling them. One of the surest methods of making a young horse balky is to overload him at the start. The loads on a young horse should increase gradually, commencing with the empty wagon, and get him used to pulling by degrees.

One reason why the horse business is not more remunerative in Texas at present is that the horses raised are not the class that are wanted. A cause of this is due to the fact that there are so many bunches of horses running at large headed by the scrubbiest kind of Spanish ponies. Even now there is a fair demand for good, big, stylish horses, and also for good saddlers. Texas horsemen haven't done very much so far towards supplying this class of stock.

Admitting all that is said about Texans being such good riders and such adepts in handling horses generally, we assert that the average Texas horse breeder uses much unnecessary cruelty. Spanish ponies are, it is true, as a rule, "bad medicine," yet they can be conquered without being put through the torturing, butchering process they so often are subjected to. The average "broncho-buster" seems to think his duty is unperformed if he does not draw blood plentifully by means of a brutally severe bit and spurs, by which he leaves the poor animal a quivering mass of wounds and dripping blood. Many a good horse is "broken down" while being subject to the "breaking in" process.

In 1893 the number of horses shipped to foreign countries was only 2967. In 1894 it increased to 5246, in 1895 to 13,948, in 1896 to 25,126, and during the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending December 31, the total was 14,232, so that if the same proportion is continued during the remaining six months of the year the total will be 28,044. Nearly half the entire exports in 1896 went to Great Britain, the exact number being 12,022; but it is believed that 1000 or more additional were sent through Canada, the exports to that country being 5395 horses. The trade with Great Britain in horses has shown a remarkable increase, for in 1893 the total exports were only 564 head. The increase in exports to Germany was even greater, notwithstanding the laws of that country, which are very harassing to the importers of live stock, occasioning trouble and expense. In 1893 we shipped only 33 horses to the German Empire, in 1896 we shipped 2658.

## TRAINING HORSES.

The first step in teaching horses is to adopt some word at the sound of which they are to understand that they must stop.

Words that are easy to speak and which can be made emphatic, should be chosen, such as "ho," "whoa," etc., and every time the word is used the horse to which it is spoken should be made to obey it fully. "Whoa" is the word to use in this matter will do more to undo what has been taught than anything else.

When a horse fully understands the meaning of the word which you use when you wish him to stop and stand still, the greater part of the work is accomplished. He then could be trusted with safety while you leave him a short time.

To take no risk, and make the work more effective, it is a good plan to get into the vehicle to which the horse is hitched, and, having stopped after a short drive, one should get out and leave him for a short distance. Should the horse then start, the one in the vehicle can draw the lines suddenly and thus prevent his getting away.

There will be no trouble in teaching any horse with an ordinary amount of good, common sense to stand as long as you desire without being hitched, if a little judgment and patience are used in attempting it.—Rural Canadian.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on and reached via the Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountains, the fashionable hotels and quiet country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Asheville, N. C., Roan Mountain, Tenn., and the mountain resorts of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina—"The Land of the Sky"—Tate Springs, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Lithia Springs, Ga., the various Virginia Springs; also the seashore resorts are reached by the Southern Railway on convenient schedules and at very low rates.

The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resort hotels and boarding houses, including information regarding rates for board at the different places and railroad rates to each.

Write to C. L. Benninger, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., for a copy of this folder.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

The sheep business in the United States has touched bottom, and henceforth its course will be upward.

When arguing in behalf of sheep let us remember that they multiply faster than any other animal, especially do the large mutton breeds, which often produce twins!

Sheep fatten much more easily than cattle, and when slaughtered furnish not only meat, but wool, the latter not only keeping indefinitely, but paying for long transportation.

The farmer that knows how to feed and care for sheep is not only never without them but is always a good farmer in all respects, and is therefore successful when success is possible.

Beginners in sheep husbandry should start with registered sheep of some of the more popular varieties of the day. For the reason they are more responsible to care and feed, attain an earlier maturity; yield more wool, command a higher price for mutton, and far greater selling value to breeders and stock raisers. They have a uniformity that is attractive, and as "blood will tell" in a thousand advantageous ways, the breeder gets a better profit and their association and presence is a great delight and interest to the owner.

A trickling of blood from the nose indicates the presence of the grubs of the sheep bot-fly in the nasal sinuses. These grubs have now found their way to these places where they take up their quarters until next spring or summer, when they escape, and fall to the ground where they take on their final form as a fly, and immediately lay their eggs on the sheep's nose, and so the new round begins. It is possible to eject these grubs at their present stage by blowing tobacco smoke into the nostrils of the sheep, and immediately afterwards to blow up a pinch of fine snuff, the sneezing then ejecting the grubs. This remedy is that used by Scotch shepherds.

There is a material difference between the investment in sheep and cattle. If you will take time to consider this carefully you will find that sheep make the quickest returns. This is a great score and enables the sheep owner to use his original capital several times before the cattle grower realizes any appreciable income from his range cows. Sheep do not run in debt to their owners. Twice a year they come regularly and pay their bills. The sheep owner does not have to wait for returns worthwile to pay his expenses, meanwhile sanctified, perhaps, to heavy interest, which eats up the profits and not infrequently the business, too.

The history of the Cheviot sheep reads like a summer novel. At the time of the attempted invasion of England by the Spanish armada, that formidable and dreaded fleet was wrecked upon the stormy coast, letting loose her cargo of sheep, English and Scotch, from which this hardy race of sheep has derived its name. The Cheviot is a medium-wooled mutton sheep, producing a fleece of nice, clean white wool, lustrous and beautiful staple of about five inches in length at a year's growth. The wool is very close on the skin, which is a beautiful pink color, and the entire body, head, face and legs are covered with snow-white hair, which gives to the sheep a very pleasing appearance. The wool contains no more beautiful and sensible-looking sheep than the Cheviot.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

## TYING THE FLEECE.

In talking with the ways and means committee of congress on the subject of wool tariffs and the wool industry in general, Mr. Theodore Justice, a prominent wool merchant of Philadelphia, said: "A practice has grown up among American farmers which is a great disadvantage to the reputation of their fleeces and which has given American wool a bad name in Europe and here. It is customary for them to tie the fleeces with six strings, binding twice or three times around the neck of each string. The manufacturer, in determining the price of the wool, has to make an allowance for this string which is of no value, but which he pays for at the wool price. Australian wool has little if any twine."

## THE LINCOLN.

The Lincoln breed of sheep have sprung into prominence through the patriotic merit of the breed, as a combined wool and mutton animal, and for their quality of transmitting their good points in crossing on other breeds. The Lincoln is the finest woolier of all the long-wool breeds, carries the largest amount of oil, has the most lustrous wool of any breed, with the greatest textile strength, and will shear a fleece from ten to thirty pounds. As breeders they stand without a peer, twins and triplets being common, while one quartette at least was born and raised in Michigan in 1896. Fifteen ewes in one flock had thirty-three lambs. For crossing on the Merino, I think the combination makes the best general-purpose sheep of any cross-breed. Increasing the length of Merino wool to six inches, leaving it still fine while holding the weight of fleece to the second and third generation. The cross-bred animal makes a good large sheep of quick growth that will condition very easy. In conclusion would say that the Lincoln has come to stay, and do for our Western ranchmen what they have done in Australia and the Argentine Republic.—H. A. Daniels, in "Sheep in America."

## SWINE.

Attention is directed to the common swine practical article by N. E. Mosher in this department. Mr. Mosher is a successful breeder who knows whereof he speaks, and whose views are entitled to respect.

The Nashville American says that two specimens of a rare breed of hogs have been secured for the Tennessee exposition. They are like the common hog in every particular, except that the have solid hoofs like a mule, and are found occasionally in the forests of the lower Mississippi valley. The two specimens, male and female, are named from their sex and localities they come from, "Coochoma" and "Hushapucka." They are nearly half grown and will weigh about 125 pounds each.

## FEED FOR BROOD SOWS.

It has not been many years since the general farmer and some breeders gave very little, if any, thought to the food best adapted for brood sows to enable them to farrow strong, perfect pigs, says the Amesbury Swineherd. It was not taken into consideration that the food eaten by the animal had any particular influence on the formation or quality of the flesh of the sow or her litter. It was known that hogs that were fattened on beech mast produced a soft and oily meat in contradistinction to the solidity of those fed on corn.

Scientists recently have recognized this principle to such an extent that they are feeding hens iron filings and then using the eggs for persons who were invalids to introduce iron into their systems in this way, which it is claimed has been successful.

Since so many sows farrowed earlier in the season, imperfect pigs, more thought had been given to the proper food for a brood sow during the period of gestation. Oats, bran, shorts, charcoal or wood shavings with a little corn, some roots to keep up the tone will give the proper constituents for muscle and bone building of the body of the sow and her young. Milk is also a good ration and with the food, proper exercise, sunshine and pure air, should be had for best success.

## CROSSBRED SWINE—SUCCESSFUL BREEDER'S VIEWS.

As we are readers of your paper and notice the article on "Crossbred swine," also as you solicit comment on the article from hog raisers, concluded to write a few lines. The writer starts out with the assertion that "Poland-China sows crossed with the large English Berkshire boars produce pigs that are more profitable than any other breed or combination." This is a very broad assertion, to say the least, and it will be many years before the breeders of Berkshire or Poland-China hogs will accept of any such claim.

It has been plainly demonstrated that the first-class of pure bred animals of different breeds will produce fairly good individuals for fattening purposes, but to keep these crossbred animals for breeders the second cross would be far inferior to the first cross and so on until the crossbred animals would be but very little ahead of the scrub. We, as breeders of Poland-China hogs, don't think it necessary to go to the Berkshire herd to get size, constitution and vitality, and the Berkshire breeders, no doubt, think the same in regard to going to the Poland-China herd. They are both great breeds of hogs, and in each breed can be found, size, constitution and vitality. It will be many years before the breeders, without cross-breeding. The writer says "As a rule most farmers have bred their with a view to early maturity and to produce as much fat as possible, which has decreased their vitality and reduced their size. As a consequence they have small bones, weak constitutions, are short and chuffy, weighing from 175 to 225 pounds when matured." Well, if we had let our herd so degenerate as the above, we too, would be like the writer, resort to something desperate. But we would advise such a herd to be sold for pork. We think it would be expecting too much of any boar to build up that kind of a herd. The Poland-China hogs in Missouri, in the herds owned by breeders, weigh from 400 to 800 pounds at maturity, and for a herd so degenerate as to only weigh 175 to 225 pounds at maturity is conclusive evidence that they have not been properly handled, it was not the fault of the breed, but the fault of the feeder and breeder. We have found no difficulty in maintaining the size and vitality of our herd. We will give a few pointers on keeping up a herd: First select good, growthy, vigorous sows; good flinty bone, not too coarse nor too fine bone, but the medium bone preferred, with good length of body, good strong back; in fact, a sow with the make-up showing great vitality and a motherly expression.

In selecting a boar, we would want a good, strong, medium good length of body, and a hog that would impress you at first sight as having great constitution and vigor, with all the good points both in the sire and dams we could get. When we had selected our herd we would then read a little hogology, and learn how to feed and breed hogs so that they would not degenerate. We would learn that no sow should be bred before they were eight months old, if they were small ten to twelve would be the better age to breed them, and we would never breed a sow that did not weigh from 250 to 300 pounds when she was bred, and if they would not get to that size we would never breed them. They should weigh that amount when eight to twelve months old, in breeding order, if properly cared for. We do not know how the writer got the enormous weight of 175 to 225 pounds at maturity, unless they were kept in dry lot and fed all the corn and water they wanted, and nothing else. But that is not the way to raise hogs. For fear of article getting too long, will close.

N. E. MOSHER, Rock Quarry Herd, Salisbury, Mo.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The first of a series of articles from the pen of the practical horticulturist, Mr. H. B. Hillyer of Belton, on "The Home Orchard," appeared in the Journal of June 23.

A practical gardener and writer, Mr. Jonathan Ferriss, in a recent talk before the Cook County, Ill. Farmers' Institute, said: Forty dollars per acre will cover the cost of labor to raise an acre of beets, carrots, parsley, salsify, lettuce or radish.

The produce of an acre will sell at from \$300 to \$500, if direct to the families using.

Such fruits as blackberries, raspberries and strawberries can be successfully raised, and should one raise twice over more than he could use they would all be salable.

Lay your garden out in straight rows as long as your plot will allow, and if you do not wish to grow a full row of any one vegetable or fruit, grow two or three more kinds in the same row.

All in all, better satisfaction is had, if the garden is a city lot of half an acre or less, if it is spaced instead of plowed.

Never better success with tomatoes than when planted in rows six and a half feet apart, plants two and a half or three feet apart in the rows.

Plant asparagus in rows three to three and a half to four feet apart, twelve inches in the rows.

Lettuce should be six inches apart in the rows—radishes nearer; the rows may be as close as will allow the garden cultivator to work.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Texas State Horticultural society meets at Belton on July 14, 15 and 16.

The following invitation has been issued: "Please accept herewith an invitation to the eleventh annual meeting and fair of the Texas State Horticultural society, which will be held at Belton, Tex., on July 14, 15 and 16."

The people of Belton have provided ample premiums in order to stimulate exhibition, and the society has arranged a programme along such lines and on such subjects as will meet public favor, concentrate interest and record progress.

The mission of this society is to nurture horticulture in this state. It does not discuss or consider politics. Fruits, vegetables and flowers offer a field for investigation, pleasure and profit, ample in all respects and proportions for its members.

The society is now rounding up its pioneer existence, and is making out roads and routes to advanced practical results. A catalogue of Texas fruits is in course of preparation, which will also be a guide to market values as to prices and demand.

One of the most important causes of failure in fruit, vegetable and flower culture in Texas is ignorance on the subjects of insects and diseases affecting vegetation. However simple may be the remedy, it must be known in order to be applied.

POULTRY.

Select eggs of uniform size for hatching. Have throughs in which to feed all soft-feed.

Hens will lay more uniform eggs than pullets. After a hen passes her third year she declines in value.

Bolled milk is one of the best remedies for diarrhoea. Most cases of gapes come from feeding in filthy places.

The early hatched chicken is generally the most profitable. Hens that moulted late will rarely begin laying before spring.

One of the best foods for young chickens is granulated oatmeal. Just before the pullets begin to lay their combs will swell and become red.

There is no profit in marketing poorly fattened and poorly dressed poultry of any kind. Eggs from fully matured fowls will not only hatch better but will produce stronger chickens.

If any considerable number of geese are kept it will pay to provide a special pasture for them.

If ducks are kept be sure to arrange so that they can be kept away from the well and the kitchen door.

Keep the duck in a small yard and feed heavily with a good fattening ration ten days before marketing.

Do not keep ducklings and chicks together. The ducks will run over the chicks without compunction and often trample them to death.

Sell off all of the early hatched ducks now as soon as they can be put in a marketable condition. The late hatches may be kept for breeding.

It is not well to try to raise chickens on the manure pile, for when broilers are found with an especially fine flavor it is owing to the nature of the food they get. Pure grains and meats soon prove the manner of their "keeping."

The high price of beef should encourage farmers to raise more fowls. It requires two or three years to produce a steer for market, but only a few months need lapse before a large number of chicks can be marketed.

Grass is the cheapest of all foods for poultry in summer and the farmer who feeds grain at that season is not only increasing the cost of eggs but taking the risk of causing indigestion. On a range the birds get seeds, insects and a variety of grasses, including young weeds. Ducks and geese are cross feeders and can easily secure more than they require while turkeys and guineas are the best insect destroyers on a farm.

The principal drawback with ducks and ducklings is that they become weak in the legs and seem unable to move except with difficulty. The cause is mostly due to damp floors of their quarters. Because ducks go on the water the supposition is that they can endure dampness, and that they really like it, when in fact there is nothing so fatal to ducks or ducklings as being compelled to sleep on damp ground.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. I have bred Silver Wyandottes twelve years and my experience is they are the best all around general fowl in existence for market. They are blocky, short in leg and neck, with round full breast, skin a golden yellow, their meat is juicy and fine flavored, their blocky yellow carcasses never go begging for a buyer, and they are just what marketmen want and always sell at highest price.

Address all inquiries to E. L. Huffman, secretary, Fort Worth, Texas. The programme, which has already appeared in two issues of the Journal is a most useful and attractive one, embracing all that pertains to the advancement of horticulture.

The premium list is varied and liberal, prices being offered for every variety of fruit and vegetable, as well as household productions in the way of preserves, jellies, waxes, etc. It is a fact that our people do not sufficiently recognize or realize the great work being done for the advancement of orcharding and gardening by the horticultural society.

By attending the meeting at Belton on the 14th and 15th, a thorough insight can be obtained and a true conception formed of the value of this society.

DAIRY.

The milk from heifers is neither so liberal in quality nor so rich as that from the same cows as she grows older.

The real good milk is made the first year. By this is not meant that breeding is a matter of no importance, but she must be made to do good service the first season if she is to keep it up. Letting the calf suck the first season or permitting it to run with the dam is a very bad way to make a good milk.

FOR FLIES ON CATTLE. Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns of the animal with the liquid. In the applications, include the feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather.

OUR BUTTER IN EUROPE. The secretary of agriculture has received returns and report of the trial butter shipment made last April by him from Iowa and New Hampshire, and in connection therewith recently made this statement:

"The Iowa butter reached London in 14 days and the New Hampshire butter in 10 days. The London merchants adhere to the old rule of 112 pounds for 100, and 60 pound tubs sold for 56 pounds, so that 48 wise to ship in the Australian 1 ft. square package which holds just 56 pounds.

"The English experts agreed that our butter was firm, bright and in sweet condition throughout the packages. The packages were all lined with parchment paper, so that the butter in no place touched the wood; but our butter so shipped had too much salt for the English taste, and contained too much brine and lignin to suit the American palate. It was generally agreed among the experts that 1/4 oz. of salt to the pound would be enough for that market. They acknowledged that the condition and quality of this shipment was the best of any American butter seen in the English market."

"The butter had been salted to suit the American taste and as a consequence was only received as a good second to the finer salted butters in the London market."

"The butter from Iowa was sold for 18-20 cents per pound in the little cubical boxes, and the same butter in the 60 pound tubs they sold for 17 1/2 cents per pound. The butter from New Hampshire was put up in smaller packages. This butter in 39 pound tubs sold for 17 1/2 cents, and in 5 pound boxes for less than 16 cents per pound. All pronounced the prints most excellent and commendable."

"The department is obtaining points necessary for the proper information of the American dairymen regarding the requirements of the market and better transportation facilities."

CARE AND WHAT IT MEANS. By this I mean the attention we give our dairies during the heated period. Simply turning the herd to pasture twice a day and milking at a regular period is not all that is implied by the word "care."

Are you sure your cows have all the fresh water they will drink? Springs need cleaning out often. If they are neglected a dirty stream of water upon the surface and the water is not pure. If the source of supply is a pond, it is doubly essential that care be used. The weeds and bugs should be kept well scraped out, so that there may be as deep a body of water as possible, and the water quickly dried up in time of drought unless fed by springs. They must not be forgotten, or soon the milk supply will be shortened. Cows need more water than many of us think. They must have it or we suffer the consequences.

The feed supply must also be maintained. When making a pasture, cattle will soon exhaust a large range. There may be grass enough, but they have trodden upon it as they went along and the next time they come that way they will pass over large quantities of good feed. I like the plan of having two pastures lots for this reason. After running upon one field for say a week, I turn my cows into another field. There the feed seems much fresher, and it is, in fact. The dew and perhaps a shower or two have washed the grass so that it is sweet and clean. How the cattle do enjoy the change! And there is no question but that they do much better than when confined in the same pasture all the time.

Again, did you ever try to see how much salt your cows will consume if they get it? If not, you would be surprised upon testing. Under the basement of my barn, where the cows go in and out to be milked, I have nailed a board along the side of one of the sills forming a long box open at the top. In this I intend to keep salt so that my cows can have it all the time. They almost always stop to take a bite on the way in or out. They use it as a healthier for it, and I am sure it adds to the quantity of milk produced.

Shade is an essential to the comfort of stock. In the heat of the day they spend many hours resting under the trees. Of late years, the horse fly has made life a burden wherever there is no use means to keep it away. Some good preparations are now on the market, and we can ourselves mix oils and certain acids very cheaply so that we are able to do away with a great deal of the misery which would otherwise be caused by the fly.

Broome Co., N. Y. An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world.—Jeremy Taylor.

VETERINARY.

Dr. J. Allen V. S. will answer inquiries in this department. When asking advice describe all symptoms accurately and concisely, and address to Texas Stock and Farm Journal. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay Dr. Allen (Fort Worth) should be addressed directly with fee of one dollar enclosed.

SICK JERSEY COW. Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I have a fine Jersey cow that brought a calf about two months ago. She seemed to do pretty well for a while, and then she seemed to swell considerably and have great trouble in urinating. Seems to be painful to her. I stopped milking her, or at least stopped using the milk. Her appetite has not been good. She will not eat anything green, prefers dry food, oats, corn and bran. Previous to this she had been running in a large pasture and was fat and seemed hearty. I am at loss to know what is the matter with her, but I think she has some kidney affection, unknown to me. You will pardon the length of my letter and my inability to explain the symptoms of my cow more accurately, but I would certainly appreciate any information that could help in the matter. I might add that the cow is now giving a nice quantity of milk, but dislikes very much for the calf to suck. Hoping to hear from you soon, and thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain, yours truly,

G. P. ROLLOW. Nevada, Tex., June 23, 1887. Ans.—I regret being unable from the particulars given to diagnose the trouble with certainty, as the symptoms you mention may be due to several causes; for instance the swelling and urinary trouble might be caused by indigestion, or inflammation of the bladder, or from inflammation of the womb or urethra. Best thing you can do is to have the animal examined by a veterinary surgeon.

J. ALLEN, V. S. TO STOCKMEN. The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty English acres of what is known as the Tol Ware pasture, three miles from the stock pens. There are four miles of running water on the land. This grass and water is free to all who drive trail herds to Amarillo. This will obviate driving through the lane west of town.

"This bit of domestic wisdom is from Fuller." In marrying, always take the daughter of a good mother."

DRS. ARNOLD & TABER, PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 301 Main St., Coker Bldg., Dallas, Tex. English, French, German and Italian spoken.

It May Not Be Out Of Place For us to suggest that a good time is coming unless all signs fail. It is the meanwhile, however, it would be a good policy to prepare for a few days of dry, hot weather, which might kill off the prospects.

An All-Galvanized STEEL DANDY, with Graphite bearings, on the place, insure the best results. Price as a rule for prices on such an outfit as you need. Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Factory, Batavia, Ill., Dallas, Texas.

DRS. A. J. LAWRENCE, and T. D. MCGOWAN. The Leaders in High Class DENTISTRY. Fine Gold Work a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Office Cor. Sixth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. MOSELEY & FRITCHARD BROS. CO., GLENN, IOWA.

DR. J. ALLEN, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. PHONE 339. Residence 704 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth.

Established 1869. Incorporated 1892. HYNES BUGGY CO. BUILDERS OF Fine Carriages, Buggies, and Harness, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

This Buggy is largely used by stockmen, livermen and others. It is made in three sizes, light, medium and heavy.

No. 94—Corning body front is cut down, making it easy to get in and out of, under part same as No. 71, and made in two sizes. This reliable long life work; can refer to the principal stockmen who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations and prices, or all the latest and best styles, to HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

No. 71—Concord Box Buggy. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

THE BEST Healing Remedy in the World FOR LIVE STOCK.

VETERINARY CAMPHO-PHENIQUE and CAMPHO-PHENIQUE POWDER Are Prompt, Safe and Absolutely Sure Cures for Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Burns, Castrations, Corns, Cracked Heel, Eczema, Flatulency, Foot Rot, Grease Head, Galls from whatever cause, Horn Flies, Manes, Nail Tricks, Quittos, Scrotches, Screw Worms, Shoe Bolts, Sore Mouth, Sore Muscles and Sprains, Sores, Stiff Joints, Swollen Tendons, Thrush, Ulcers, Abscesses and Chronic Sores, and all Hoof and Skin Affections. Cures Barb Wire Cuts in five days.

NEW MONITOR HAY PRESS. ALL STEEL. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Prices. NEW MONITOR HAY PRESS CO., 603 West 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dallas Nursery And Fruit Farm. J. M. Howell, Manager. Send for list of new and valuable Fruits, Roses and Evergreens. Mr. Howell is the introducer of Twelve of the Best Peaches now grown in the South—a perfect succession from 15th of May to 1st of November. Also the introducer of the Trinity Early and Dallas Blackberry. Two of the Earliest and Most Productive Berries ever grown.

DR. B. Y. BOYD, (The Renowned Specialist.) Reception Room No. 12, "THE OXFORD," N. E. Cor. Sixth and Houston, Fort Worth. Many years of practical experience in the treatment of special diseases of men and women has enabled Dr. Boyd to perfect a system which meets the requirements for curing the most obstinate or lingering disease, and qualifies him for knowing the exact treatment needed for a speedy and permanent cure, and enables him at once to locate the seat of disease.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—With electricity we are enabled to cure Uterine Tumors, Painful Periods, Monthly Irregularities, and many other diseases peculiar to the sex. Forms speedily developed. Facial Blemishes, Birth Marks, and superfluous Hair removed.

DISEASES OF MEN.—Organic weakness, or lost or declining vigor, the result of excess or mental strain, unfitting them for business, society or marriage. Syphilis and all Blood Poisons, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Heart troubles, Kidney, Liver and Bladder diseases, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Varicocele and Hydrocele all speedily cured by painless measures.

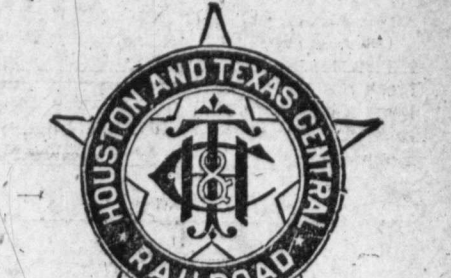
DEFORMITIES AND TUMORS.—Club Foot, Hip Joint disease, enlarged Glands, Goiter, Cysts, Cancers, Ulcers, Varicose Veins treated successfully by the latest and most scientific methods.

RUPTURE—(No cure, no pay.)—Cured in from 10 to 50 days without detention from business. No cutting. No pain. DR. BOYD ELECTRO MEDICAL CO.

Fort Worth University. This institution is one of the best equipped in the land, and a year in the College of Liberal Arts is given you for the moderate expense of \$100. Increase your knowledge, your brain power, and therefore your capital, by study in one of our schools. Forty-two instructors are ready to lend you their aid.

College of Liberal Arts. College of Medicine. College of Law. School of Commerce. School of Music. School of Art. School of Oratory. DR. O. L. FISHER, Pres., Ft. Worth, Tex.

H. & T. C. R. R.



Double Daily Trains. Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

BUFFET SLEEPER TO ST. LOUIS and DENVER. From Houston and Galveston, Leave GALVESTON . 7:30 p. m. HOUSTON . 10:20 p. m.

The H. & T. C. reaches Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Waxahatchee, Waco, Waco, Waco, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service.

Santa Fe ...TO... SAN ANTONIO A NEW WAY TO GET THERE. BEGINNING JANUARY 16TH, 1897 AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER A THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPER WILL LEAVE

Paris at 5:20 P. M. Dallas at 8:50 P. M. Cleburne at 10:50 P. M. Fort Worth at 9:40 P. M. Passengers from Fort Worth will connect with Sleeper at Cleburne.

ARRIVING AT San Antonio 8:45 A. M. ...VIA... G. C. & S. F. TO CAMERON, S. A. & A. P. TO FLATONIA, SO. PAC. TO SAN ANTONIO.

THE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NORTH TEXAS AND SAN ANTONIO. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. G. C. & S. F. RY.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK VIA THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE. For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rossen, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

DINING STATIONS Operated by Superior Meals, 50c. PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY. Time Card. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, Stations, Leave, Dist. from Pecos, Arrive.



OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET. Galveston, July 3.—A scarcity of cattle continues, with prices advancing.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—At Kansas City cattle receipts were 50. No sales.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., July 6.—At Chicago prices for cattle were generally no higher than a week ago.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. National Stock Yards, Ill., July 6.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 400. The market was quiet and strong.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. New Orleans, July 3.—Since the opening of the market on Monday, there has been fair arrivals of beef cattle.

Petroleum of fine quality and abundant quantity has been discovered at Richland, near Corsicana.

Dr. E. S. Weisger of Quintana, has successfully raised Spanish onions at his place in Brazoria county.

Comstock, Tex., June 7.—R. W. Prosser shipped two cars of sheep and two cars of cattle to St. Louis yesterday.

Mexican Financier: There will be about fifty carloads of Mexican peas shipped in bond to Europe this year.

Jess Brumlar and C. D. Williams of Hockley, near Stephenville—brothers-in-law, fell out and fought with pocket knives.

The northbound passenger train of the M. K. & T. railway collided with a G. C. & S. F. railway freight train Friday at Celeste.

Haskell Free Press: Mr. J. L. Baldwin had his wheat threshed a few days ago and got 1087 bushels of 43 acers.

Quannah Tribune-Chief: A vote for the irrigation amendment means a vote for the continued prosperity of Quannah.

Officials of the Texas Central railroad met at Waco Saturday and discussed the best means of starting the best sugar industries in counties along and contiguous to their line of road.

Laredo Times, June 26: Beginning yesterday evening, several glorious rains have fallen, the heaviest of which fell early this morning.

Childress Star: Threshing machines are at work all over the county. Little damage, if any, has been reported by the recent rains.

El Paso, Tex., June 28.—(Special).—Three hundred head of cattle belonging to the Corralitos Cattle company of Mexico were crossed to the United States at Deming, N. M.

Hesperian Gazette: Crops in Floyd county are generally good, and our people are, therefore, in good spirits.

The first bale of cotton for Texas this season was raised in Duval county and shipped June 29 via express to Cleveland, Ohio.

Strling City News: W. B. Newton made a trip to Crockett county this week where he bought a bunch of yearlings from M. E. Simmsen at \$13.50.

Brenham is agitating the question of a county fair to be held next October under the auspices of the fire department.

Pearsall, Tex., June 28.—A. J. Culppepper shipped 200 head of cattle to this place from Hallettsville.

Merkel Mail: Owners of irrigated farms near San Angelo are opposing the irrigation amendment.

Hamilton Herald: T. F. Nichols of the upper Cowhouse country, was in town Saturday and says he has 650 bushels of wheat housed in his granary.

Governor Culberson, under date of June 28, has quarantined Taylor county against Southern cattle.

West Texas Stockman: W. N. Washell has sold his stock of cattle, embracing about 1500 head.

Devil's River News: John Knolls of Tom Green county, bought 800 muttons from J. M. G. Haugh at \$2.45 a head.

A good rain is reported as having recently visited the Kennedy, King, Laureles and Pant ranches from Corpus Christi west for over fifty miles.

Bandera Enterprise: Mr. F. L. Hicks has sold his steer cattle, two's and up, to J. B. Kincaid.

Granger Times: W. H. Eames, who lives west of town, threshed 669 bushels of oats from 7 acres of land.

A. D. McGehee of San Marcos, had a load of 933-pound steers on the St. Louis market on the 26th which sold for \$2. These cattle were shipped from Kennedy and were grassers.

The Emery brothers commenced last week to press grapes for growers of the grapefruit vicinity.

Archer Dispatch: Archer City needs a 50-barrel roller mill. We have harvested one of the largest crops of wheat in the history of the county.

Rockdale Messenger: Uncle Joe T. Hawkins brought a sucker stalk of corn to the Messenger office last week.

Canadian Record: Ed Brainard recently purchased a bunch of yearlings from Fletcher & Donnelly for \$18 per head.

Grapeland Times: Mr. K. Strain, one of the most progressive farmers and vegetable growers around this section, brought to Grapeland Friday a tomato, fully ripe.

A movement is on foot to organize a cattle exporting company to export cattle from Texas to Europe.

Kansas City stockyards receipts for June, 1897, and June, 1896 were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Cattle Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses. Rows for June 1897 and June 1896.

The cotton choppers of Itasca (sixty-six members present) cleaned out forty-five acres last week for Widow Ford.

Spearfish Register: J. W. Driskill and Hiram Deaton returned from Texas the first of this week.

Wise County Messenger: Every citizen of the state of Texas should vote for the constitutional amendment permitting the formation of irrigation districts in West Texas.

Sabinal Sentinel: Never were the tillers of the soil in this end of Uvalde county more enthusiastic over the crop prospects than they are now.

Bonham News: The way prosperity must come to Texas to stay, is the way the people of Belton are bringing it.

Concho Herald: J. M. Bramblett sold to Robert Sloan 200 two and three year old steers for \$19 per head.

Rapid City Stockman: The roundup on the Rosebud reservation is about completed, and the number of cattle to be being secured.

Amarillo Democrat: F. Huffman of Randall county, was in Amarillo Monday. He says his alfalfa crop is fine this year.

The International Route: The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico.

Tried Friends Best: For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid.

A Known Fact: For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS AN ABSOLUTE-CURE.

John Willacy, the progressive horticulturist of Portland, made some interesting statements to the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass Immigration Association at Corpus Christi on June 15.

COWBOYS AT NASHVILLE.

Mr. W. A. Poage of Waco, president of the Texas Cowboy League, which is to give a roping contest.

The roping contest will take place July 23 and 24th. We hope that the San Angelo county will be well represented.

We can ship horses all right from Waco without cost, as an expert rider and roper would want his own horse there.

The roping contest will be free to anyone who is from Texas. We will have two cars of wild steers.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK. At St. Louis—G. B. Reed, 237-lb calves, \$9.75 each.

At Kansas City—Hume Bros., 993-lb steers, \$3.25; W. F. Smith, 969 lbs, \$2.25, 953 lbs, \$3.30; Gentry & T., 866 lbs, \$2.80.

At Dallas—J. R. & R. A. Thompson, 913-lb steers, \$3.10; Wooding & Bryan, 868-lb steers, \$2.45.

At Chicago—Stevens & Co., 128@227-lb calves, \$5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs.

At Denver—Stevens & Co., 102-lb steers, \$4.10; 114 lbs, \$4.15; M. Sansom, 117 lbs, \$4.70.

At St. Louis—J. R. & R. A. Thompson, 913-lb steers, \$3.10; Wooding & Bryan, 868-lb steers, \$2.45.

At Chicago—Stevens & Co., 128@227-lb calves, \$5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs.

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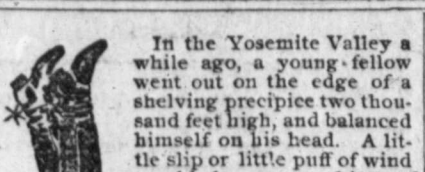
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In the Yosemite Valley a while ago, a young fellow went out on the edge of a shelving precipice two thousand feet high.

The best health insurance a man can have is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives the blood-making organs power to make healthy blood.

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A. P. NORMAN, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

CATTLE QUEEN STOCK SADDLE.

Guaranteed not to hurt, crawl or break. Price \$45.00. Send your weight, fit assured; state if you want straight up or rowel on cattle.

J. F. DUNN SADDLERY COMPANY, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

TEXAS FEVER AND BLACK LEG REMEDIES.

Sero-Vaccine (Paquin) For the Prevention and Cure of Texas Fever and Black Leg.

The Paul Paquin Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the South-west. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing.

WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 native Palo Pinto County 3-year old steers, at \$23.00. 200 high grade Palo Pinto County stock cattle, at \$16.00.

STOCKED RANCHES.

A herd of 10,000, one of the best herds in the state, located on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, above the quarantine line.

LAND FOR SALE.

14,000 acre ranch, near the county seat and center of Sterling county; equal distance from San Angelo, Big Springs and Colorado.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches.

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R. M. Collins is traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal and is authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions.

The programme for the Texas cowboys' reunion at Seymour on August 4, 5 and 6 is to hand. Speaking by eminent Texas politicians racing, "bronco busting," barbecue, etc., are included in the bill of fare.

The Journal acknowledges receipt of an invitation to the Grange Mid-summer Fair, July 15 and 16. It seems a pity that the management selected two of the days upon which the state horticultural society's meeting at Belton takes place, as many who desired to attend each meeting will now be prevented.

Thinking people are being gradually forced to the conviction that one of the chief causes of a lack of greater prosperity in Texas is a lack of confidence. The homestead law is a grand feature of our constitution but its provisions are so liberal that any dishonestly inclined man can avail himself of its provisions to escape the payment of just obligations.

market for the wheat products of Wise and adjoining counties, and in addition to this, J. W. Embury and Boney Fields are putting up a cotton gin with all the modern improvements for expeditiously handling and ginning the fleecy staple. Society in the little city is first-class. There is none of that turned-up nose, "pigeon-toed aristocracy," peculiar to ignorance and wealth combined, but all with clear lives and common sense are recognized on one common plane, and each seems disposed to assist his neighbor in getting the greatest possible amount of good sunshine out of life.

laying loose on the surface or the ground has a lime rock for its substrata are bad indications for an orchard. Any amount of loose dirt rocks are harmless, and if such land has grown native trees and has a clay or gravel subsoil it is good fruit land. Fruit should never be planted in a valley, but always on the hills, because the danger of killing frost is far greater there than on the high ground. Fruit should never be planted on land that cotton dies in. All core fruits are sure to die on such land. And even stone fruits are somewhat affected by the fungus in such soils. The planting of sugar cane on such for two or three years will destroy this fungus most effectively.

After a week's study of the conditions in Wise county, the Journal's missionary is of the opinion that the tendency is to stock farming; and the pace was set for this revolution by that pioneer of the business, Bud Slover, followed by B. C. Rhome, Tom Anderson, B. C. Algood, Jas. W. Gentry, George Walker, C. B. Franklin, Brantley Niggers, W. A. Shaw, Stewart Castleberry, Harmon Caddell, W. F. Burton, Splawn Brothers, T. R. Brown, J. B. Doyle, Bob Nelson and many others who have solved the problem as to what this country is best adapted to.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY. Berkshire Hogs. We have, registered, or can be, and all of our registered sows, got by registered boars, about 14 matured Sows, 10 2-months-old Boar Pigs, 36 yearling Gilts, 29 yearling Barrows.

Hickory Grove Herd Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites. Fashionable Breeding Herd Superior Individual Excellence. Long Look A 3370, best son of Look Out and Black Model 1742, by Klover's Model, at head of Poland-Chinas, and Pedro at head of Chester Whites.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords. ESTABLISHED 1888. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed.

SUNNY SLOPE... REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE. Property of C. S. Cross. 400 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 5192, Lemond 6457, Archibald 5443, Climax 6042, Archibald 6109, Gladious 6099.

Registered Herefords. THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM, English Berkshires. Bulls in service, Stone Mason 13th 4297, the sweepstakes bull over all best bred Kansas State Fair, 1926, and Kodan of Rockland 4073, sweepstakes bull over all best bred New York State Fair, 1924 and 1925.

CATTLE. Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhome, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. 400 head Herefords headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014, weight, 2,500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more than 100 prizes at the World's Fair at Dallas State Fair in 1926.

Bulls for Sale. I have for sale, three miles from Hereford, Devon, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas. J. W. BURGESS, Ft. Worth, Tex., Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. 200 SHORTHORN 200 BULLS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE CHEAP! 1 Bull 18 months old; 2 Heifers over 2 year old—one with first calf, the other soon to come in. Address H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Tex.

"FOR SALE OR LEASE." JEFF DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL LANDS. FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, June 15th, 1897. Notice is hereby given, that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Jeff Davis County, Texas, up to 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, the 9th day of August, 1897.

Ranch and Cattle FOR SALE. 737 acres, perfect title, no incommencement, about 60 acres creek bottom, all cultivation; good corrals; good ranch house; underground cistern; 2,000 acres leased land at \$2.00, adjoining tract, and in the same enclosure, lasting water on patented land; enclosed with a four-wire fence, which will belong to the ranch, situated in three miles of Santa Anna, eight miles from Coleman city, Coleman county, Texas. Price \$4,000, half cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

FOR SALE. 275 Steers, mostly 4 and 5 years old. Will sell for \$25.00 per head for round lot. R. K. WYATT, Waelder, Texas.

TO SHEEPMEN. If you have any Sheep for sale, and will send us full description and lowest prices, we can probably send you buyers.

3,500-ACRE PASTURE FOR SALE. 5 miles from Wichita Falls, fine grass, water, shelter, \$25 an acre, easy terms. ROBT. E. HUFF, Wichita Falls, TEXAS.

George B. Loving & Co. Fort Worth. Scott-Harrod Building. CATTLE FOR SALE.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

SWINE-CON. OILT-EDGE HERD. Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first prize in every class shown in Taylor Fair, 1924.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality, by Black Primus 11 3345, and Lord Cornwallis 11 3374, both winners of first prize in Texas. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality. Correspondence Solicited.

FOR SALE. Five Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high class English Berkshires hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reflect quality.

Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas. Herd headed by Casher, Sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1926. Jumbo Wilkes, Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1926. The Lord Cornwallis whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds.

BERKSHIRE HOGS. Bred and for sale by M. C. ABRAMS, MANOR, TEXAS. Choice Bred Stock For Sale.

Cherry Orchard Herd. Registered Poland Chinas, 100 head. Herd boars—Wren's Model, 1740 S; Hadley Corwin Families, 1552 E; Wren's Model, whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds.

SADDLE STALLIONS AND JACKS. THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hall and other noted strains. Also one-hundred Saddle Jacks best breeding and ready service.

F. C. BUFORD, Wagonmen's Stables, Fort Worth, Texas. SHEEP. Registered and high grade Rambouillet Rams and Ewes FOR SALE BY THE CAR LOT.

POULTRY. To FARMERS and STOCKMEN. I am selling EGGS from thorough bred Light Brahma, Buff and other varieties at 50 per cent setting. Send me your orders and I will light you. A few Light Brahma Cockerels for sale cheap.

HAWKINS POULTRY YARDS. S. C. White Leghorns. Every one scores 98 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain), \$2.00 per pair. Indian Game (Weaver strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Lakes and Dead Easy Loo Extremator shipped from Fort Worth General Supply Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS. EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ROSS AND SINGLE COMB W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, C. I. Gaines, W. C. Bantams, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese.

W. R. MICKLE, of Breeder Registered Poland-China Swine and Fine Poultry. Of the following varieties: Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, B. F. Rocks, S. Hamburgs, also M. P. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks, \$2 for 15; Turkeys and geese, \$2 for 12.

W. P. GARSON, Breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans and Buff Cochins. Eggs in season. Also Registered Poland-China Swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. RANDOL, Tarrant County, Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs. Highly bred and well grown. Note better. Wanting prices. Write. JOHN S. KERR & SON, Sherman, Texas.

FOR SALE. 275 Steers, mostly 4 and 5 years old. Will sell for \$25.00 per head for round lot. R. K. WYATT, Waelder, Texas.

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George B. Loving & Co. Fort Worth. Scott-Harrod Building. CATTLE FOR SALE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOTS FROM DENTON. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The dot look here is better than ever now, although corn is needing rain; and nearly all worked out and some early crops in bloom. Worms are eating the cotton plant in some places. Hay will make a good crop this year. Threshers all running; wheat and oats making an average good yield (don't know amount). Some few buyers around nearly all worked out and some early crops in bloom.

WISE COUNTY AND DECATUR. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: F. M. Previtt, one of the quiet, safe, prosperous Wise county farmers, has already "corralled" twelve swarms of new honey bees from two stands this season, and while this may sound absurd to the ears of the farmer, it is a solid truth, and has been selected as a text, or sort of foundation for a few brief and to-the-point remarks concerning how things are wagging in these ends of the earth. This section, like many others in Texas, had a tremendous dry spell last year, and the yield of mother crop to the extent of the former is put at from twenty to forty bushels per acre, while the latter is sized up at from seventy to one hundred.

THE IRRIGATION AMENDMENT. The Journal is in trouble—all on account of irrigation; not, however, that kind of "irrigation" sometimes indulged in by the bibulously inclined. To be more explicit, the Journal, in its issue of June 23, advocated the adoption of what is now commonly termed the irrigation amendment and thereby incurred the displeasure and loss of patronage of Mr. R. F. Tankersly of Knickerbocker, as evidenced by the following letter from him, which is reproduced: "verbatum et literatim":

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: No Amendment in mine you want to send the Man With the Yellow dog out her to plow up our grass stop the paper at least my part of it. R. F. TANKERSLY. Mr. Tankersly, of course, has a perfect right to his opinions; the Journal, however, must file a general denial and fill of exceptions to his charge of desiring to send "the man with the yellow dog," or any other man, to plow up the grass. God Almighty blessed Texas with plenty of grass-bearing land ever and above that which is required by the "man with the hoe." The Journal did not advocate the irrigation amendment without due consideration, which led to the belief that its adoption would subserv the best interests of the state. Having thus decided, there was but one course open, and that course the Journal proposes to pursue regardless of consequences.

Briefly speaking, the Journal advocates this amendment believing that its adoption would be of benefit and value to our state, as a means of increasing the productiveness and, consequently, the value of the arid and semi-arid regions of Texas. The amendment, if adopted, is optional with the land owners, it permitting them to tax themselves for irrigation purposes. The increased benefits of the state at large resulting from the enhanced value of lands in the irrigable districts will be very great. It will give Texas all the benefits of irrigation without the burdens that are now borne by farmers in the West who are furnished by private corporations. Its provisions are permissive, not compulsory. If the landholders of any district decide they want irrigation the law merely permits them to organize a dis-

ABOUT CHILDRESS COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I will give you a short write-up of Childress county. After a residence of five years; not to "blow" the county, but to give facts as near as I can, so we can compare this county with others in the state. My father came here in February, 1892. The crops up to this year have been cut short by drought and hot winds. Lots of good people have left here, gave up their homes and sold them for what they could get and went east to live; some to the Indian Territory, some to the old states, while others have stayed. God has blessed us this year with good crops. We have lived through the five years' drought. We have our home left. We have lived hard. Most of the farmers have some stock around them. We have wheat, oats, corn, millet, kaffir corn, cane, melons, potatoes, cotton and such like growing in this county, also plenty of fruit, except apples. Stock does well here. We have good schools, preaching every Sunday in the neighborhood, also Sunday schools.

WANTED. BULLS WANTED. I want 100 graded serviceable bulls for use on my ranch near Midland. Want them within the next 30 days. Address: H. B. NATIENS, Amarillo, Texas.

PASTURE WANTED. Wanted to lease 5,000 to 15,000 acre pasture, conveniently situated to railroad. A guarantee of plenty of water, and special rates to address H. A. PIERCE, Waxahatchee, Tex.

"FOR SALE OR LEASE." JEFF DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL LANDS. FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, June 15th, 1897. Notice is hereby given, that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Jeff Davis County, Texas, up to 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, the 9th day of August, 1897.

WANTED. ALL WIND PUMPS to have a PERFECT SPRING that helps get water, stops pounding and makes the pump run easy. Will sell cheap, on easy terms, with small cash payment. JAS. STEWART, Clerk C. C. Jeff Davis County, Texas.

WANTED. A 574 acre timbered tract of land has been placed in our hands for disposal. It is within 34 miles of Fort Worth Courthouse, adjoining the beautiful Sylvania addition, and is just the place for truck farming, the coming industry in this country. This land will be sold at reasonable price in lots, or might possibly be changed for Hall or Childress County property. GEORGE B. LOVING & CO., Ft. Worth, Tex.

WANTED. I have for sale 800 one and two-year-old steers, located in pasture 7 miles from Houston. Can be seen in one day's time. Price \$10.00 and \$18.00 f. o. b. Houston—P. M. GRANBERRY, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE. Nice 10 room stony frame dwell ing, 3 large lots with all modern improvements, situated on car line, near Fox-cook's School and Female College. Will sell cheap, on easy terms, with small cash payment. MRS. M. G. GUNN, 837 Kentucky Ave., West End, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE. 275 Steers, mostly 4 and 5 years old. Will sell for \$25.00 per head for round lot. R. K. WYATT, Waelder, Texas.

TO SHEEPMEN. If you have any Sheep for sale, and will send us full description and lowest prices, we can probably send you buyers.











DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 512 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway. BRICK DEPOT.

Table with columns for EAST BOUND and WEST BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

East Dallas. UNION DEPOT.

Table with columns for EAST BOUND and WEST BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

Table with columns for NORTH BOUND and SOUTH BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

Table with columns for NORTH BOUND and SOUTH BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

Table with columns for NORTH BOUND and SOUTH BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

Table with columns for NORTH BOUND and SOUTH BOUND, listing train numbers and departure times.

Texas Trunk.

Table with columns for Arrive and Leave, listing train numbers and times.

M. M. Hanna of the Choctaw Coal and Railway company, was among the visitors in the city Saturday.

N. B. Moorham of Pleasant Valley, prominent in agricultural circles, was in the city one day this week.

Jno. C. Resch, a prominent and wealthy cattleman of Sweetwater, was in the city a few days this week.

E. F. Vanston, B. M. Paschall, E. A. and T. A. Dean, all of Mesquite, were visitors in the city during the week.

A report from Van Alstyne says that considerable grain has been brought into that city during the past week, but has been stored for better prices, and that the yield of both wheat and oats is very large.

J. M. Coollidge, a prominent farmer of Lancaster, was in the city this week with 400 bushels of spring oats for this market. Mr. Coollidge says everything is looking exceedingly well in his vicinity, considering the continued dry weather.

A correspondent from Ennis states that many farmers have been in town recently and say that crops have been seriously damaged in the past few days by the hot, dry winds and as a consequence corn would be much lighter than was expected a few days ago.

A Mr. Ferguson of the Avalon community brought to Italy Saturday afternoon a dead pig which was almost a perfect miniature of an elephant. It had large, flopped ears, a perfect trunk and no hair, like an elephant. In other respects it resembled its kind, having pig feet and tail. The pig belonged to a litter of five and was dead when found.

Mr. Eugene McKenzie, a well known stockman from the plains country, stopped over in Dallas several days this week en route to Nashville. He has recently leased an extensive range near what is known as the Big Lake, 70 miles south of Midland. When questioned as to the outlook for his cattle, in the typical language of the west, Mr. McKenzie replied, "I've got no kick coming."

J. P. Moore, a tenant on the farm of Lee Moore, near Mountain Peak, six and one-half miles southwest of Midland, shot himself with a shotgun Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock, blowing part of his head away and scattering his brains over the side of the house. He leaves a wife and a large family of small children. He has been in the state three years, coming from near Springfield, Ala., where most of his relatives now reside.

In a business letter to this office Mr. H. Keel of Clarence, Mo., proprietor of the famous Improved herd of Poland China and Chester White swine, says: "My herd is in fine shape and doing well. I have a few sows bred for fall farrow to the Great Long Look, the best son of the renowned boar, Look Out that sold for \$1600 and will sell at very low prices. I am breeding some fancy September gilts to Long Look for my sale on September 30. Success to the Journal."

SHOOTING AT ROCKETT. Saturday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock at Rockett, Ellis county, Sammie Andrews, who is about 20 years old, was accidentally shot with a rifle. He and Miss Grafton, daughter of Rev. Mr. Grafton of that place, were handling a 32-calibre rifle, when it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered young Andrews' body near the umbilicus. Drs. Embury of Rockett and McCurdy of Lancaster, were called in to examine the wound. They said the young man was too much excited for him to hold the rifle, and it would be necessary for him to quiet down before anything definite could be settled on. Young Andrews is the son of Widow Andrews, and has just returned from school at Tehuacana.

NO EXHIBIT FOR TEXAS. The plea of making a Texas exhibit at the Nashville centennial has been abandoned. The only cities in North Texas who volunteered cash donations are Fort Worth and Dallas; all other towns and cities refused to assist. This is to be deplored and is a reflection on the state and her resources.

Hon. Barnett Gibbs, one of the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for a Texas exhibit, says: "The people of North Texas have made up their minds not to have any exhibit at Nashville and give many different reasons for it, but the most of them say it is too late. Of course Gov. Taylor and those Arkansans who will laugh, but they should remember that a fat dog never hunts coons. Texas is up to her neck in good things and her people are actually too full to wobble, much less travel or get up an exhibit. They began feasting in February on strawberries and got fonder in May on new peaches and cream and fresh fruit made from this year's wheat crop. As Judge Hunt used to say of Jim Hogz, they are too fat to cut bait or fish. I met in my rounds one man who said he would give half of his corn crop to toll a lot of the people out of Texas, but nary darned ear, little or big, to toll another one into the state. He said that last fall he had to walk three miles to shoot one coon or quail, and then came near getting fined for shooting towards a schoolhouse. He said that a three years' drought would be worth more to Texas than an exhibit. He was an old settler and I did not argue with him, for I remembered the hunting and living was good and easy in those days, and I dreamt dreams. I struck another fellow that said one-half his kinfolks had already come out and an exhibit might bring the other half and darned if he would give one of his big Irish taters to show them fellers. He said that he had voted for Jim Hogz on my say so some years back, as I said Jim was strictly agit any more people coming here. I did not exactly remember any such speech, but I was out hunting specimens and not reminiscences. He said he did not mind giving me something to show our own folks at the fair."

SOMETHING NEW IN FRUIT. Mr. J. R. Johnson of this city, has received from Capt. S. H. French of West Texas, samples of a new fruit now being successfully grown upon his place.

place with the request for classification as to their species and possible value as a horticultural production. One of the varieties is of a bright golden and the others a delicate cream color tinged with a rich crimson. They are about the size of a medium peach, very smooth, one resembling the apricot and the other a nectarine, yet the seeds of each differ greatly. Each variety is rich in flavor, sweet and juicy, yet slightly subacid.

The Dallas News of last Sunday contained the following interview from Mr. Johnson relative to this new fruit:

"Capt. French has upon his grounds a magnificent peach growing near some plum trees and I planted a quantity of seed from the former, the seedlings yielding him some true peaches, one tree the golden fruit and another the crimson fruit above named. Mrs. Johnson, who has been a close student of botany for many years and who for a number of years has occupied a position of secretary of the Texas State Horticultural society, fully concurs with Mr. Johnson in the opinion that these fruits, resembling both the apricot and the nectarine, yet differing from both and unmistakably evidencing the characteristics of both a peach and the Japan type of plums, are possibly accidental crosses resulting from pollination of the flowers, the cross-fertilization possibly being effected by the pollen from the stamens of the one parent tree being carried by the winds, the birds or the bees to the pistils of some of the adjacent forests of the other, and this theory is probable."

Some of the finest fruits now grown are the results of either accidental or scientific cross-fertilization between flowers of a species having an affinity for each other, and that the science of horticulture offers a remunerative field of action for the patient and skillful hybridizer, and further state that this branch of science is receiving due attention from experimental stations and the department of pomology at Washington, which has issued valuable bulletins upon the scientific pollination. They think these novel fruits, the like of which they have never seen before, are worthy of full investigation as to their habit, and all concerning them, and Mr. Johnson will not only call the attention of Texas horticulturists to the same, but being vice president for Texas of the Nurserymen's Association of America for many years, will also call the attention of that body to this probable horticultural novelty of Texas origin, believing the same worthy of recognition as due the gentleman with whom the fruit originated.

HOUSEHOLD. (Continued from page 5.)

having plenty. They have had several delightful ones in the past few months, with lots of music, dancing, eating and an all-around good time. I have never as yet undertaken to ride a bicycle, but think I shall real soon. Cannot some of the members give me a few instructions.

Yes Mrs. B., please do grace the head of the Household with your kind and gentle face. Now suppose you put it to a vote, whether you must do it or not. I know we then would see you, for every one would vote for it. I greatly envy your favorites and if I could wish such to be my own, I would think of it. I am sure you would think of it. I am sure you would think of it. I am sure you would think of it.

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. Dear Mrs. Buchanan: You seem to extend such a hearty welcome to new correspondents I will dare to impose a few rambling remarks upon your many readers. There seems to be much reckless speculating in West Texas, and I am afraid this will lead to the downfall of many of our stockmen.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN. Those who have been given love in your corner, and I am afraid many of those who have spoken on the subject know but little about it. Quite a number have said they thought it better to have loved and lost than to have never loved at all, but have never given any reason for their belief. One writer thought it better to have loved and lost than to have never loved at all, but his principal reason was that a person who had not loved would love some day. I think this was rather begging the question, for I think any of us will admit that if a person is to love in the future it would be better to not have loved.

NOTHING LIKE IT. For best and most suitable Press and Buckracks, address Hay Press Shop, Fort Worth, Texas. Press nas spring rebound, power pull-back and all end pressure.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, NASHVILLE. The International and Great Northern railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Nashville and return via Longview and Memphis at greatly reduced rates during the Centennial. This line is the shortest, quickest and best from San Antonio and intermediate points making direct connections. For full information, call on nearest ticket agent, or write the undersigned.

WHO WANTS HORSES? A bunch of stock horses, between 1000 and 1200, nearly all in one brand, are offered for sale, or trade for cattle or unbroken land in a good grazing country. These horses are far above the average Texas stock, the mares having been bred to thoroughbred sires for years.

WHO WANTS HORSES? Ranch implements would be sold with the horses if desired, and a good living trade can be had all round. Don't offer any land unless with clear title, and not too far west. Apply to Geo. B. Loving & Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. This line offers superb facilities and time unequalled in the South and un-

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

A Burlington Young Lady Tells the Story of Her Rescue.

From the Clipper, Burlington, Vt.

A reporter called upon Miss Lillian Warner at her home, 415 St. Paul Street, Burlington, Vt., and begged the favor of an interview.

The young lady is a musician, and a pianist of considerable renown, and has her time fully occupied by engagements to play at concerts and other entertainments that are constantly taking place in the city, and the strain upon the strength and nervous energy of the pianist can be easily imagined.

"I never could have stood it once, but I have something now," said Miss Warner enthusiastically, "that braces me for my work. Some little time ago I was utterly unable to attend to my duties, owing to a disarrangement of the nervous system that affected my eyes with all the rest. They became so weak and troubled me so that I finally went away into the country to rest. The benefit obtained from the change of scene and freedom from care was, however, merely temporary, and upon my return to work I rapidly lost all that I had gained and more."

"But did you consult a doctor?" "O yes, indeed; I put myself under the care of several doctors, and even tried many remedies recommended for cases like mine, but the medicines had no lasting effect, and it looked as though nervous prostration was to be my portion.

"I was about ready to 'throw physics to the dogs' when I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and it was with small faith in any benefit to be derived from them that I at last made up my mind to try them."

"Hardly had I taken the first box before I experienced a great relief from the weakness and nervous trouble with which I was afflicted, and my eyes grew stronger every day." "Are you taking the pills now?" was the query.

"No; as I told you, the first box helped me a great deal, and after I had taken six boxes I felt so well that I left off the medicine entirely and have not taken any more for some weeks. I am able to attend to all my duties, and feel as well as can be, while my eyes continue to improve right along. I do not even mind the long walk from my home to the business part of the city."

Miss Warner further said that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the system, giving a lasting effect, and not merely a betitious strength for the time being. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore debilitated nerves. They are an unfolding specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness whether in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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Miss Warner further said that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the system, giving a lasting effect, and not merely a betitious strength for the time being. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore debilitated nerves. They are an unfolding specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness whether in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

regret our aptness in such quick retort. I have always lived in the country but have known some of the purest and sweetest hearts to beat behind feminine forms and curls of a city maiden. Then they are so neat and artistic and a great per cent broad-minded, intellectual and economical. Their lives are different from the country girls—

"is good that it is so. "Pansies for thoughts." Sure our Purple Pansy is rightly named—if her eyes are not brown. I can close my eyes and almost see an unpainted picture. The far-away Cumberland mountains and the quiet little village of H— nestling in a cove thirty miles north-west of those mountains; an old-fashioned house and in the little parlor a box of great purple pansies, a soft, clear November sunset lighting up the little room and falling over the faces of two friends—one with 'bluish, greenish, gray eyes without expression, the other dark brown expressive and black curling hair. Ah? I hear some one say, "No, they were not talking of the present, of the meeting across the silent river to that unknown land from whence there is no returning."

Yes Mrs. B., it is not very likely that bloomers originated during or after a sand storm up here in North Texas? Till I came here I opposed them; now I am not positive, at least I've been thinking, "it might have been." May the Household grow and prosper, is the wish of your true friend,

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY. \$22.50 to San Francisco, account Y. P. S. C. E. Sell June 29th, 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Stop over, will be allowed at and west of Colorado common points, Cheyenne and El Paso. On July 12th to 17th, inclusive, 19th, 22nd, 26th, 29th, Aug. 2nd, 5th and 9th tickets will be sold from San Francisco to Fort Worth at \$22.50, good to stop over in California.

\$15.50 to Nashville and return, account Confederate reunion. Sell June 19th, 20th and 21st, limited to 10 days from date of sale. Limit may be extended 10 days by depositing tickets with joint agent, at Nashville.

\$13.50 to Galveston and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th; limited to 30 days from date of sale.

\$12.85 to Rockport, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and Portland and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th; limited to 30 days from date of sale.

\$2.25 to Waco and return, account of school of methods and state teachers association. Sell June 13th and 14th and 28th and 29th, limited for return to July 3d. An extension of limit not to exceed 30 days can be had by depositing tickets, to be enabled passengers to make the various side trips that have been arranged for.

\$31.50 to Milwaukee and return, account of National Educational association. Sell July 2d, 3d and 4th, good to leave Milwaukee on July 10th, 11th or 12th, only, except extension of return limit to August 31st may be allowed by depositing ticket with joint agent.

\$23.95 to St. Paul and Minneapolis and all intermediate points. Sell June 29th, 30th, July 3rd, 2nd and 3rd.

Four cents per mile for round trip to all local stations, account Fourth of July celebration. Sell July 3rd, 4th and 5th, limited for return to July 10th.

\$39.85 to Toronto and return, account Epworth League. Sell July 11th, 12th and 13th. Limit July 24th. Limit may be extended to August 12th by depositing with joint agent.

\$32.20 to Detroit, Mich., and return, account National Republican League. Sell July 16th and 17th. Limit July 20th.

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