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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Journal is read by a large per cent. of the best class stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1893.

NO. 21

Campbell Commission Co.

(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

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THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

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The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given to consignments. We solicit your business.

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Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 8, 1893.

Monday's market opened with 22,000 cattle, which was entirely too many for these dull times.

There were 36,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep on Monday's market. Receipts, compared with a week ago, increased nearly 5000 cattle and decreased 2400 hogs and 5900 sheep, and compared with a year ago cattle decreased 2200, while hogs increased 14,000. Best native cattle ruled steady, but the general market for other grades was 10c lower. Hogs sold lower in many cases, but the market closed strong. Desirable sheep and lambs advanced 10c@15c and common grades were steadier.

Receipts of Western cattle were heavy, the number reaching about 6000 head. The demand was not in keeping with this supply and prices dropped about 10c on all grades. The movement was slow.

Receipts of Texas cattle were about 3500 head. The market sympathized with the Western trade and prices ruled 10c lower on fair to good steers. Canners were in pretty fair demand and former prices were well maintained. Sales of Texas steers on Monday ranged from \$2.60@3; good cows from \$1.90@2.30.

Tuesday's receipts were 5000 cattle, 19,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. There was not much of a market so far as natives were concerned Tuesday. Of the 5000 head received 2000 were Texans, 1000 Western and the balance natives. There were hardly enough good cattle on the market to interest buyers, and as usual on Tuesday few of them, especially on shipping account, were operating.

There were 11,000 cattle here Wednesday of which 6500 were natives, 5000 Westerns and 3500 Texans. The market was strong on the natives, weak on the Westerns and steady on Texans.

Receipts of cattle Thursday, 1400; steady; prime steers, \$5@5.25; medium, \$5.80@5.85; common, \$3.75@3.95; Texans, \$2.30@2.35; Westerns, \$3@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; active, closed steady; prime, mixed and packers, \$5.35@5.70; prime, heavy and butcher weights, \$5.75@6.10; prime light, \$6.15@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; firm; top natives, \$3@3.75; Westerns, 2.80@3.40; top lambs, \$5@5.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Sept. 8, 1893.

The receipts of cattle at these yards on Monday were 5173 head. All the cattle sold easier to 10 and 15 cents lower. The small handy bunches of steers or cows which nearly all the buyers can use showed the

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.



Live Stock Commission Agents

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company.

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WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. P. O. BOX 140.

R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.

STEWART & OVERSTREET,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

If You Want PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED, WE WILL Furnish IT. RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK.

Write to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

least decline, but the ordinary steers were strong 15 cents lower. Several loads of calves were not sold the bids being lower. Calves sold brought steady prices. Calves sold at \$6.25@7.10 per head; bulls at \$1.85; cows and heifers at \$1.75@2.25; a few odd steers at \$2@2.15, but carload lots sold at \$4.30@2.85.

The cattle receipts Tuesday were \$800 of which 3000 were southern range cattle. Calves were again lower on Tuesday while strictly good cattle were steady at a slight advance over Monday's prices.

The receipts Wednesday were 3659, of which 2000 were southern rangers. The market was not as good as on Tuesday, the decline being fully from 5 to 10 cents.

The receipts Thursday were 3700. The market opened higher for Texans but closed dull.

Texas cattle on this market may be quoted as follows: Calves from \$5.50@7.50 per head. Bulls and stags \$2@2.25. Top cows and heifers \$2.20@2.30. Good cows \$1.90@2.10; common to fair cows \$1.75@1.85; canners \$1.40@1.60. Top grass steers \$2.90; good \$2.75@2.80; fair \$2.50@2.60; common to medium \$2.25@2.50.

The receipts of hogs have been light this week and the market has been gradually improving all the week. The receipts so far have been as follows: Monday 1015, Tuesday 3425, Wednesday 2086, Thursday 2100. Light hogs are now bringing from \$5.80@6.15; mixed from \$5.10@5.85; heavies \$5.10@5.30.

The sheep market so far this week has been more satisfactory than for several weeks. Receipts: Monday 259, Tuesday 2250, Wednesday 1455, Thursday 1200. The sheep market was firm and strong yesterday and with a few exceptions the offerings were taken readily. The condition of the sheep market is much better than it was a week ago and since Swift & Company commenced killing sheep the demand here is greater and more regular. A choice lot of ewe lambs sold yesterday at \$4.80, otherwise the offerings were in no way remarkable in point of quality. The stocker demand is better than it was and although the showing is on the lower priced sheep the market is 25 cents better on stockers than during the low time. Two hundred and fifty Texas muttons weighing 84 pounds sold here yesterday at \$3.05, which is fully 25 cents more than they would have brought last week.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—This market opened on Monday with 8000 cattle; best natives steady, others lower; best Texas and Western cattle steady, others 10 cents lower. Hog receipts, 3000 head; steady market; closed strong. Sheep receipts 2000 head; good muttons 25 cents lower.

Tuesday's market briefly stated was: Cattle receipts, 7000; natives active, 20 native steers, 1600 pounds average sold at \$5.15; Texas steady but quiet. Hog receipts, 8500 head; market 10 to 20 cents higher; top lights \$5.85, bulk at \$5.35@5.70; closed easy. Sheep receipts, 1000 head; market stronger.

Wednesday's cattle receipts, 8000 head; good native cattle steady; Texans dull to 10 cents lower. Hog receipts, 7500 head; mar-

ket opened steady and closed to cents higher; top price for hogs \$5.85. Sheep receipts, 1000 head; strong market.

Thursday's cattle receipts, \$800. The cow market which has heretofore been the best was weak, while steers were steady. A few choice extra good Texas steers are selling as high as \$3; bulk, however, are selling at from \$2.50@2.70. Top cows \$2.15@2.20; bulk of good cows \$2@2.10. Fair to medium cows \$1.80@1.90; common \$1.50@1.60. Calves \$6.50@7.50 per head.

Receipts of hogs Thursday, \$800, market weak; bulk \$5.20@5.85; heavies, packers and mixed, \$5.20@5.95; lights, porkers and pigs, \$5@6.05.

Sheep, only 300, market steady and slightly better.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Liberal receipts to-day of all classes of cattle, especially of yearlings. Good fat heaves and smooth fat cows and heifers are firm at quotations. Good heavy calves are firm and fairly active. Yearlings and poor calves are slow sales. Hogs quiet; sheep not wanted; quotations unreliable.

Beef Cattle Calves and Hogs Sheep. Yearlings.

Receipts—1500 1881 792 280
Sales—1277 2934 964 169
On hand—485 496 249 645

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.
Good fat grass beef, per lb. gross... 2 1/2 to 3
Common to fair beef, per lb. gross... 2 to 2 1/2
Good fat cows, per lb. gross... 2 to 2 1/2
Common to fair cows, each... \$8.00 to \$11.00
Good fat calves each... 7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair calves, each... 4.50 to 6.00
Good fat yearlings, each... 5.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each... 5.50 to 7.50
Good milk cows... 30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair... 15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers... 15.00 to 25.00

HOGS.
Good fat corned, per lb. gross... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Common to fair per lb. gross... 5 to 6 1/2

SHEEP.
Good fat sheep, each... \$2.50 to \$3.75
Common to fair each... 1.25 to 2.00

The JOURNAL is in receipt of Part II of "The Book of the Fair," a beautiful, artistic and historical work now being issued in semi-monthly installments by the Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago. It is an attempt to reproduce in print the exposition entire and when complete will embrace twenty-five parts of forty pages each, price \$1 per part. The verdict of approval they are receiving from every quarter and the high approbation thus far bestowed by those most competent to judge, together with the reputation already established by the publishers, should be a guarantee of the worth and merit of this excellent work. Especially should those who do not attend the Fair secure a volume of this interesting work.

DRUMM-FLATO

Commission Co.

Live Stock Salesmen and Brokers,

CAPITAL, \$200,000

KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
Kansas City Stock Yards. Union Stock Yards. National Stock Yards.

WADDELL & WILLIAMS, Soliciting Agents, Colorado, Texas.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

Meeting of Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas will be held at Dallas on Tuesday October 24, second week of the state fair, when all persons interested in changing or maintaining the present quarantine line against splenic or Southern fever are especially invited to appear before said commission.

ROBT. J. KLEBERG, Alice, Texas. Secretary Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice's Court in and for Precinct No. 1, Tarrant county, Texas, in Cause 1652, the Fort Worth Grocer Company vs. H. G. Moore, I did, on the 6th day of September, 1893, levy upon the following described real estate as property of the above named defendant, to-wit: Lots Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17 and 18 in Block 1 of Province and Marples' addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, as shown by plat on record in the office of the county clerk of said county. I will on the 3d day of October, 1893, the same being the first Tuesday in October, 1893, between the hours prescribed by law for constable's sales, offer the same for sale for cash in front of the courthouse door of Tarrant county, Texas.

W. E. MAYFIELD, Constable Precinct No. 1, Tarrant Co., Tex. By R. M. ERWIN, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Tarrant county, Texas, in Cause No. 7604, the City National Bank of Quannah vs. A. J. Dixon, I did on the 6th day of September, 1893, levy upon the following described real estate as the property of above named defendant, to-wit: Lots Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17 and 18 in Block No. 1, and Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in Block No. 2 of Province and Marples' addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, as shown by plat of said addition on record in the county clerk's office. I will on the 3d day of October, 1893, the same being the first Tuesday in October, 1893, between the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales offer the same for cash in front of the courthouse door of Tarrant county, Texas.

E. A. EULESS, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By W. M. REA, Deputy.

Put your name upon every possible product you send from the farm, as it is a guarantee that you are not ashamed to be known as the producer. This fact sometimes helps sales.

A. DRUMM, President. F. W. FLATO, Jr., Vice President. W. J. EWART, Secretary. T. B. HUTTON, Treasurer.

CATTLE.

There are a few Texas ranchmen who keep their bulls separated from the cows the entire year with the exception of one or two months. By this means they are able to control the time the calves are to come and can have them dropped during the months best suited to the range, climate, etc. This practice should be adopted by ranchmen generally, and should be carried out rigidly as it is on well regulated sheep ranches.

The sale of the spayed cows and heifers of the Loving cattle company reported in last week's JOURNAL shows that good breeding and lots of tallow command good prices even on a hard market. These heifers were purely grass fed, they were light, weighing only about 750 pounds, but they were good and brought on a dull market \$3.30@3.35. This shows the importance of raising good cattle and having them strictly fat when marketed.

In a recent address before a farmer's institute, Prof. Shaw of the Ontario station, argued strongly in favor of the general purpose cattle. He proposed to join issue with those who could see but two classes and insisted that there was no room for a third. In his view the cattle beast which would do fairly well at the pail and also at the block was a necessity in every country well adapted to diversified farming, and would be so in all time. The lines between the three classes are so clearly drawn that a competent person could readily distinguish them with his hands, shutting his eyes. He gave a minute description of each class.

The Red Polled cattle are meeting a good deal of favor in the northwest. Where a general purpose animal is desirable they are much liked. The cows give a good quality of milk in generous quantities, and the steers and dry cows are easily fattened for beef. Then there is no trouble about dehorning. By using the male of the Red Polled herd and crossing with the other breeds, this dehorning is accomplished naturally. Satisfactory results are reported from crosses with Jerseys and Ayrshires. The progeny often have good milking qualities with hornless head. Still there are many who do not believe in crosses even for diversified farming.

The agricultural philosopher of the New York Times regards the Jersey as a pretty fair general purpose animal—good enough at least, for the small farmer of the east. He says the eastern farmer cannot now compete with the western beef feeders who have cheap lands, this does not oblige any farmer to forego the feeding of his own meat, even if his herd is one of pure Jerseys. The Jersey cow, after her usefulness as a milker is over, will make 400 pounds of beef for \$5 worth of cottonseed meal fed to her. So with the spare male calves. An excellent veal may be made by feeding skimmed milk to a Jersey calf for three months, and as the veal may then weigh 150 pounds net and be worth 10 cents a pound there will be \$15 to the credit of the cow for the waste milk. If all this be true, then what prevents the Jersey from being the real general purpose cow, asks the Times writer.

Texas fever has been demonstrated to be due to a minute tick. It has been suspected for some time that the ticks were at the bottom of it, but it has been proved only recently. The bite of the insect is very painful and quite poisonous, and it is no wonder when a number of them begin to chaw at the same animal that fever is the result. Tick fever would be a more appropriate name.—Nebraska Farmer. The above is correct with the following exceptions: The fever is not due to a tick at all. It may be communicated by ticks. The tick in question is not a minute, but a large tick; it does not bite, but sucks the blood, and this is not "very painful"; they do not "chaw"; tick fever would not be an appropriate name, for the disease is not caused by, only communicated by, ticks. The Nebraska Farmer should study ticks and Texas cattle fever.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

It has, says the Drivers' Journal, been an open question with cattlemen for many years which breed possesses the best beef qualities, the Shorthorn or the Angus. Mr. J. J. Rodgers of Abingdon, Ills., is anxious to bring this matter to a test and offers to put up \$600 for a contest between Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle exhibited at the fair. The result of this contest will be eagerly watched by admirers of these respective breeds, but this decision will by no means settle the question. Both breeds will continue to sell at the highest market quotations providing they are prime and thoroughly finished. It would be getting down to a pretty fine point to cover the superiority as a food product of one of these breeds over the other. Some may prefer one and some the other, but the difference, if any, to the general public is of little importance.

A dispatch dated August 28, says: A strange and alarming contagious disease has broken out among the cattle in the pastures about Bloomington, Ills. It is an affection of the eye, and when it is once established in a bunch of cattle it is almost certain to affect all. Several of the local veterinarians have said it was to them an entirely new disease, while by others it is diagnosed as keratitis, which has for a few years been a source of so much trouble to cattlemen of the west. The cattle affected here are either cattle from the west or those that have been in pasture near them. The affected animal suddenly refuses to eat, the eyelids swell, tears run down the cheeks, and rumination is suspended. In severe cases the inflammation extends to the internal parts of the eye, causing cloudiness of the eyeball with ulcers on the surface. Pus gathers and falls into the front of the eyeball, forming whitish yel-

low pustules and cataract. In the worst cases the eyeball ruptures and permanent blindness follows. So far as known more than fifty head of cattle are already affected in this immediate vicinity, but the disease is rapidly spreading. Several suits for heavy damages are threatened by cattlemen whose herds have been affected by imported cattle.

The Live Stock Report of Chicago refers to the market on Texans at the close of last week, as follows: Receipts will number about 13,000 head, as against 15,643 head last week and 30,547 head during the corresponding week of 1892. Moderate receipts have created a very fair trade throughout the week. The quality of the offerings is fairly good, and while choice steers are in comparatively light supply the proportion of common grassy stock is small. Slightly higher rates were paid Friday last, and during this week the market has ruled steady to strong, so that values are about 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than a week ago. Occasional sales are made at over 3 cents per pound but they are rare, the bulk of the cattle arriving selling from \$2.60@3 per 100 pounds. Calves have sold at \$3.85@4.30 per 100 pounds. The general condition of the trade is good.

Western Range Cattle.
Live Stock Report.

The receipts for the week will be about 16,000 head, against 14,000 last week, and 7500 head the corresponding week last year.

With the exception of a few loads of steers, the arrivals this week have been only fair. Every day it becomes more evident that the average of the western ranges is to be far below previous years, and not since 1887 has the quality been so poor. The highest price paid during the week was 4 cents per pound, and it is doubtful if such cattle would have sold much higher last year. We are often asked by customers as to the relative value of range cattle in comparison with last season. The difference is but slight. Taking the quality and condition of the arrivals so far this year there is a difference of 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. in favor of last season. Up to date \$4.10 per 100 lbs. has been the highest price of the season, while several lots went over the scale at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. a year ago. Cattle from northern Montana, from which district we generally get our best rangers, fall far behind previous years, while Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming are forwarding some good steers. The Dakotas are sending a few good trains but there is a bad tail end and the average is poor.

The market for the week has been steady with fair demand from all quarters. Dressed beef men have been liberal buyers, while the shipping demand has been light. A few loads have gone east on the hoof, but the arrivals have not been good enough to tempt the regular eastern buyers into the pen. During the corresponding week last year with light receipts the market was active and higher. During the week the highest price of the season, \$4.50 per 100 lbs., was paid for a small bunch of prime Dakotas, while the Columbia Land and Cattle company received \$4.30 per 100 lbs. for 150 steers.

Calamity on the Range.

There is a real calamity on the western live stock ranges, according to the Omaha Daily Stockman, which says: "The fates seem to have it in for the range cattle owners and what promised early in the year to be a profitable season to western stockmen is, owing to force of circumstances, proving to be a bad if not the worst season in the history of the range business." Reports from the range country last spring were most flattering to the cattle owners—abundance of rain and fine grazing all but assured. The rain suddenly ceased, the driest season known in years set in, grass shriveled up and the cattle began to lose flesh, and in many instances cattle that promised early to be fit for fine beefes at the marketing period are turned on the market thin in flesh, flabby and weak, hardly in condition to sell as feeders. Add to this the present stringency in money circles and the cup of woe of the range cattle owners is filled to the very brim. True, later conditions may improve matters somewhat, but this is the state of affairs at present. On the other hand, sheep owners are faring even worse than the cattlemen, although good prices the past year or two for muttons have given the sheep owners the advantage over the cattle holders. Last year the sheep and hog raisers were monarchs of the situation and breeding animals were in great demand. At present sheep are a drug on the market, wool is unsalable at anywhere near a satisfactory price and hog values are decidedly uncertain. These conditions demonstrate one thing quite clearly and that is that fancy values for live stock of all kinds are practically things of the past from the fact that no man can scarcely approximately estimate the supply, which is more and more distributed in the hands of the small holders as the years go by, and so long as there is such a vast territory to draw from and as the facilities for marketing increase there will be less likelihood of there being for any great length of time extremely high prices for live stock of any kind."

R. R. Claridge

of San Antonio, Tex., trades all over the United States and Mexico. If you are interested in buying, selling or exchanging real estate in any Texas city; or in ranches, farms, pine lands, fruit lands on the Texas coast, live stock of all kinds, write him. Address R. R. Claridge, San Antonio, Tex.

Bulls Wanted.

We have a customer who wants to feed several hundred good, common bulls. Any one having such animals for sale in car-load lots, can find a buyer by writing the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Tex.

Marmaduke Military Academy, SWEET SPRINGS, MO.

THE GREAT MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE WEST. With Largest Enrollment of Cadets.

Eighty acres. Healthful waters. Extensive buildings. Private electric light plant and water-works. Academic department in charge of MAJ. C. W. CLINTON, late head master Peekskill, New York, Military Academy, and for ten years at Shattuck Military Academy. COL. L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A. commandant, detailed by the War Department, which supplies this academy with artillery, arms, ammunition and equipments. Preparatory departments for small boys, with separate buildings and play grounds. Special attention to physical culture.

Complete Gymnasium. No Day Students Received. TEXT BOOKS FREE.

Charges Much Less than at Eastern Schools Not Offering as Many Advantages.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Wholesome, healthful stables go a long way in keeping horses in good working order.

Abuse is often heaped upon horses that is not intended by the owner. It generally comes in the form of neglect.

Green corn is poor feed for horses. Better feed lots of good hay and chop feed than commence on new corn too soon.

Even at the low prices that horses now command it takes more bushels of wheat to pay for a horse than it ever did before.

Let the boys fix up the colts and take them to the fairs. If they have not the kind that take premiums they will see the kind that does.

Since a combination of horse power and machinery is made to do the hardest work on the farm more attention should be given to the comforts of the horses. A man who can ride all day at his work should be willing to exert himself more in care of his team.

A horse fancier and machinist has devised for himself a one-wheeled sulkey in which he will drive. The saving is in weight, draft and friction. No traces or breeching will be used. The wheel is 40 inches high, and the seat directly over the ball-bearing center.

The prevailing prices for range horses when placed on eastern markets are enough to discourage ranchmen from pushing this branch of their business. Some branded horses have recently been sold in Chicago at prices which left but little for consignors after the freight and other expenses were paid.

This is certainly a favorable time to invest in first-class stallions and good brood mares and the man who has any faith in the future horse markets can justify himself in placing his money in good breeding stock. With few exceptions it has paid as well all along to raise horses as anything else. Breeders who have raised the right kind will verify this statement.

It is difficult to make a southern farmer believe that the mule is not his best work animal. Some of the points in his favor are succinctly stated as follows by one who has had long experience with him: Their feet are smaller so they injure the crops less when working in them, and can be used in closer rows than horses; they are less liable to disease, are better feeders, being less fastidious as to what they eat, endure hardship better, are not so easily injured, and are steadier to work at the plow. With these good qualities there is no reason why we should stop raising them.

In plowing, cultivating and many other farm operations a horse will walk 10 to 20 miles a day and advances about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts half a pound extra on its two feet, or 666 pounds in every mile. In a day's work of 15 miles the horse would lift 9900 pounds extra or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accomplished. In the light of these facts is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes they soon become leg weary, have their steps shortened and acquire a slow walking gait.

The value of good breeding is intensified when it is carried on along the same lines for a long time. This may be seen in the German coach horses which have recently been brought into the United States, and which have attracted favorable attention wherever shown. When horses of this breed are crossed even upon common mares, the colts produced are remarkable for size, bone and action. The prepotency of the breed, or their ability to impress their characteristics on their offspring, is truly remarkable, but cannot be accounted for when we understand

they have been bred pure in line for over 200 years. These animals range from 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high, and weigh from 1300 to 1500 pounds, being of a most desirable size. They mature and become fit for work very early, which is as desirable a point in a horse as in a steer.

The trend is to less shoeing of horses' feet. In a recent address before an English agricultural society, Prof. Axe discussed the subject fully, deprecating the blundering management of the feet of horses. Often fine animals are ruined by being caused to wear their shoes too early and too long. Standing in the stable a long time is liable to cause lameness, and could be avoided by taking off the shoes and substituting soft leather. Red-hot shoes should not be applied to the foot of the horse at any time.

The legislature of every state should pattern after Pennsylvania to the extent of passing the following law: Every owner or agent who shall file, proclaim or publish a false or fraudulent pedigree, or record, or statement of any kind regarding any stallion or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of section 1 of the Pennsylvania stallion law, shall forfeit all fees for the services of such stallion, and the person or persons who may be deceived or defrauded by such false or fraudulent pedigree, or record, or statement, may sue and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction such damages as may be shown to have been sustained by reason of such false and fraudulent representation.

In support of the belief that all Yankees do not live in Boston we offer the following, says an exchange: At the close of a meeting in the Illinois-Missouri circuit a horseman found himself penniless with two horses and as many swipes on his hands. He was a stranger in a foreign land, unable to borrow enough of the needful to pay freight. However, he concluded things could not be much worse, so he chartered a car and shipped the horses and swipes, collect on delivery. At the next meeting he had the horses side-tracked, and being unable to pay the charges was forced to leave one horse in the car while he worked out the other one. In this way he worked the horses and started them in their races. In this case merit was rewarded and he managed to get enough funds to meet temporary demands.

San Antonio, Texas, is to have a track. The park will be located on a tract of eighteen acres of land on River avenue. It was purchased from the waterworks company at \$1000 per acre, and is to be paid for in bonds to be taken by the waterworks company, the bonds being liens on the land; they are to be ten-year bonds bearing six per cent per annum. The club is now having a survey made, and when the profile is finished and levels determined, which will be within a very few days, the work of improving the grounds will commence. The elliptical track will be one of the finest in the southern country. The grand stand will be located on the southwestern portion of the grounds, and will give its occupants the benefit of both the prevailing southeast breeze and the afternoon shade.

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For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Arrive Mineral Wells 12:25 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:30 a. m.
3:00 p. m.	4:25 p. m.

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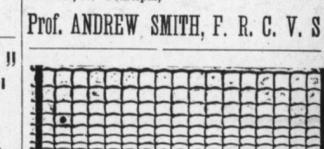
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SHEEP AND WOOL.

In the exhibit of wool at the World's Fair every breed known and every sheep-breeding country are represented to some extent.

When the lambs are weaned the smaller and weaker ones should be put in a separate flock where they can be given a little extra care and attention.

The time to make the flock is in the latter part of summer or early fall. Upon the conditions at this time largely depend its profitability for the year.

In selecting the breeding rams this fall, select the largest, provided other things are equal, but it can hardly be considered desirable to sacrifice quality for size.

When the sheep are for sale it will pay to assort and grade them into bunches, according to size, kind and quality. They will show to a better advantage and sell at a better price.

Sheep are the most helpless animals in deep snow that exist. At every considerable snowfall or drifting, snow should be shoveled out of their accustomed walks and resting places or be tramped down solid.

Timidity is a characteristic of the sheep that should not be tampered with. A wise sheepkeeper will use every means to calm his sheep and keep them so. No cud-chewing animal can be kept in a state of excitement and be profitable to its owner.

No doubt there is profit in goat keeping in a small way, where the conditions are suited to it. They do not cost much and will subsist upon land that grows no valuable plant and will keep no other animal. If they are about with the sheep they will look out for the dogs.

Within the last thirty-five years the average weight of fleeces produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that the sheep have been better cared for in every way than formerly and more intelligently managed, especially with reference to breeding.

A Nebraska sheep grower who produced a Southdown wether which won the championship over all other varieties at a great stock show, claims to have demonstrated that no farm animal of any breed or species will make more pounds of flesh on a given quantity of feed than Southdown sheep.

One who wants early results can secure them with sheep sooner than with almost any other farm animal. Small capital will give a start. Buy a few of the best native ewes you can find, and look up a ram of one of the best breeds, and you are ready for business. You can in a very little time have lambs or mutton to turn into money.

In England the sheep industry seems to be more prosperous than most agricultural industries. There has been a large increase in numbers, being now rather more than 90 sheep to each 100 population. That is 10 or 12 per 100 more than the United States has. Several million more will not overdo the business here.

In the judgment of the Montana agricultural paper, congress will not give free wool but may lower the tariff 3 or 4 cents a pound. It thinks the financial stringency is the main cause of the depression in wool and when that time passes away, prices will improve. It is not greatly alarmed over free wool, even should it be had. There is no question as to the quality of the meat.

Colman cries out in indignant tones against the taste of the mutton sent to market from the great ranches. He asserts that the wool growers of the plains, with no idea of breeding or feeding for anything but wool, have no sooner denuded their flocks than they pour them into the stock yards in almost countless droves, poor, old and fleshless; void of the first element of tasteful, appetizing and nutritious food. Good prices are not to be expected for such stuff. The right kind of mutton is in un-supplied demand at the highest meat prices.

There are certain branches of the stock business which give much more than an average profit, if a man is fitted by nature to handle them, and has, in addition, the proper facilities for it. Among them is hardly anyone which will pay better, under such conditions, than growing very early lambs for market. The man who is in earliest can command practically his own price, so that he is justified in almost any outlay required for producing them, and this is only one way in which the sheep business is paying those who follow it intelligently. Mutton sheep are constantly growing in demand, and in a single week the Chicago market has taken care of 50,000 head, and that without any glut or depression of prices. Only a few years ago such receipts would have utterly swamped the market. Butchers are on the lookout for good mutton all the time and the frequent complaint is that they cannot get enough of it. Of course they can get mutton of some sort, but they have learned that it injures trade to handle any but the best, and so are more careful than they once were as to what they put on their blocks. It is this fact, that they can depend upon getting better quality than formerly or none, that has stimulated the demand for mutton among meat eaters, for the best class of customers prefer to have none offered them unless the quality is up to the highest standard. Growers who take inferior mutton to market, and butchers who handle it, both do much to hurt the future of the business, for the customers who buy it are apt to consider it as an indication of what they may expect in the future, and so they go back to beef and pork. The future of the mutton industry is in the hands of the sheep growers and they can make it what they will.

SWINE.

Beautiful hog!
Oh, the hog, the well-bred hog,
With pedigree filling a catalogue—
Over the corn, over the farm,
Under the fence, into the barn,
Grunting,
Squealing,
Rooting along.

Beautiful hog, with an odor so strong,
Gorging on corn, with appetite great,
Turning to grease, oblivious to fate;
Beautiful hog, with a curl in your tail,
Fat as an alderman filled up with ale.

This is the concluding flight of an eloquent address floating around without a name:

Pigs should be kept growing steadily from birth. It is bad economy to have any stoppage.

If you want to fit them for market at eight or ten months, fine-boned swine must be selected.

With a little grain and grass hogs can be made ready at any time to meet the demand for lean meat.

Young pigs can be stunted by being overfed, especially on corn. This mistake is often made by those inexperienced in feeding.

Hog cholera and other diseases with swine will cut very little figure when it is generally understood how they need to be fed and treated.

If you would have the boar the most serviceable and his litters of pigs strong and hearty give him a good bran and oat ration, and a few roots and other green stuff. Nor should he be kept in too close confinement.

It is best, says the Northwestern Farmer, to breed sows young, seven or eight months old, although the first litter is not likely to equal the one she would have at twelve or fifteen months. But the improved breeds at a year old are likely to take on too much fat, and there is more danger of sows killing their young at the later period.

Hogs are more often sufferers from lack of good water than any other stock. The milk they eat curdles in their stomach, and then its casein does not look so much like drink as like food. The dishwater mixed with bran or middlings is more or less salty, and this makes more intense thirst than before it was drunk. It can do no harm to at least offer the hogs, especially those in pens, all the water once a day that they will drink. More will drink than the owner is apt to suppose.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station, would have the farmers feed 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to their animals, and sell the balance for as much as the whole otherwise. Especially would he feed it to swine. He says wheat is the best single feed to be had for young pigs, because there is so little indigestible matter in the grain. Either boiled or ground, it can be made of very high use in fattening hogs. At present prices, he would not sell wheat off the farm if there were animals to which it could be fed.

The Swine Breeder's Journal of Indianapolis says: Last winter Wm. T. Ault, a farmer living four miles from Hillsboro, Ill., read in the Rural World of experiments as to profits in feeding wheat to hogs. Having a good supply of the cereal, which was worth 60 cents a bushel on the market, he concluded to try the feeding plan on a fair scale. Hunting up 36 head of good sized pigs he had his wheat ground fine and soaked it in water. With this he fed the 36 hogs until yesterday morning when he brought them here and sold them at the market price, after which he sat down and in a few minutes figured out that in this way the bushels of wheat he had fed each brought him the handsome sum of \$1.40.

The man who goes into the pork business with the idea that a pig is a pig anyway and that all are alike, will probably give it up wise and poorer than when he started in. There is as much difference in them as in the methods of different men in handling them, and it will not be of much use to procure the best, and so start right, unless you recognize the fact that good care has as much bearing on success with them as it has with beef cattle or dairy cows. Dirty pens, and anything which comes handy for feed will never bring a hog to a profitable market. Do not make the hog eat a bushel of filth in order to procure his bushel of grain. A clean feeding floor is not difficult to have, and your grain will go further and the health of your hogs will be better for having it. Dishwater is not a very healthy food and does not quench the thirst as a good supply of pure cold water will. Mouldy corn is not "just as good" for the hogs as sound corn. A damp musty pile of straw does not make them a good bed. A muddy barnyard is not as good a run for them as a hard, clean field. A pasture filled with weeds and not much of anything else will not keep them in as good condition as a good clover field. It may be difficult to get some of these things through the heads of some men who keep hogs, but if it is not accomplished they are bound to be losers; and they will be losers, also, if they do not get over the old idea that a hog must be well on the way to old age before he is ready for market. Ten months, at the very outside, is as long as you can afford to have him on your hands. If he will not turn off at a profit then, he never will.

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POULTRY.

The Cochon is not a good breeder as the hen is so large and clumsy that she is apt to break the eggs.

Incubator chickens can be made to weigh two pounds in ten weeks if they are generously fed from the start.

Fowls that feather early and mature early are usually good producers of eggs, good sitters and good mothers.

The old geese are not worth much to the market, but they are better sitters and mothers than the younger ones, and will do good service to an advanced age.

On the farm, as a rule, it is better to have the medium sized breeds—not the largest or the smallest—if they are to look after themselves mostly. They are more active and robust.

Raw onions are as beneficial to poultry at times as to human beings—as a cure for colds, preventive of roup and other diseases. They should be chopped fine and mixed with other food.

Many losses of chickens are caused by carelessness in allowing them to get wet from their drinking dish. Usually the water is cool and chills them fatally. They should not be allowed to get their feet into the water.

When you have hens confined in a yard they may not lay as many eggs as when they have free range, but you are certain to get all the eggs and can fix their age better.

If you can convert your cheap wheat into eggs and poultry, you will be able to figure out returns away out of sight of any market figures for grain. If your hens are not experts and diligent in this line of production, wring their necks and get better varieties.

After ten years of experimenting with poultry powders and patent nostrums, for cholera and roup, Dr. Ballard has decided that the best and cheapest remedy in the entire list is carbolic acid. It must be used with great caution, however, and strongly diluted.

It is usually said that keeping grain constantly before fowls, so that they can help themselves at will, makes them too fat to lay. That may be true of some breeds, but not of Leghorns, Black Spanish and game. If they were confined constantly with food before them, they would fret themselves lean. It is not in them to keep still.

Flavor of Eggs.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry. When hens are fed largely or almost exclusively on milk, the yolk is lighter in color, the white

has a milky look, and the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of the egg is also affected, being insipid and unsatisfactory when boiled or poached, and less fine for ordinary cooking purposes even. There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of the eggs being influenced by the food of the hens is a mere whim; since it is a well-known fact that the eggs of fowls in the neighborhood of the sea, and fed almost entirely on fish taken as they come, embracing the strong and oily as well as the more delicate sorts—have "an ancient and fish-like" taste, if not "smell;" and eggs coming from those regions sell for less in the market, in some instances, than those coming from districts farther inland.

The reason why hens fed on "slops" of milk, etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because the "old, old story" is repeated in their case. You demand the "tale of bricks" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd hardly comes under the head of milk, but there is little danger of having it in large quantities to offer to your fowls. It contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable, watery qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and with these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp—when the cook's fire has refined them, and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table.

When picking and packing for market are done carelessly the results are rarely satisfactory. Care in these two respects is necessary to have the fruit present a neat, fresh, attractive appearance.

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This reduction will apply to renewals as well as new subscribers. Send on your dollar, and depend upon it you will receive full value.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

LAST September registered the largest cattle receipts on record at Kansas City, there being 201,000 head. In September of 1891 there were received 185,000; in 1890, 154,000.

THE National Live Stock Reporter sums up last week's St. Louis cattle market as follows: So far this week the Texas and Indian cattle amounted to 494 cars. The calves sold at \$4.50@8.50 per head, the bulk from \$6@7. Cows and heifers sold by car lots or more at \$1.70@2.60, the bulk at \$1.90@2.15. Steers sold at \$2.25@3.25, the bulk at \$2.50@2.90. The prices are not much different from a week ago.

THE JOURNAL has made diligent inquiry from parties from all parts of the state as to the condition of the cotton crop and as a result feels justified in saying that the present cotton of Texas will not yield on an average over one-third of a bale to the acre. This will be rather disappointing to some of our friends, but is, nevertheless, a liberal estimate and will, perhaps, when the figures are all in, be found to be above instead of below the mark.

OMAHA Stockman. H. G. Rand, the well-known Idaho range cattle owner was at the yards yesterday, having brought in a train of cattle from Soda Springs. He reports the condition of the Idaho ranges as but little different from that of other sections, dry weather having prevailed there nearly all summer. Recent rains have helped out slightly, but the damage by the drouth being great. Range owners have not nearly realized their expectations in the business this year, as all of them last spring looked forward to a prosperous business and higher prices than had been received for range stock. The financial depression, however, caused a much reduced demand for stock cattle, and as a result prices for westerns have not been anywhere near as high as were expected earlier in the season. High rates, of course, help to shut out far west shippers and Mr. Rand thinks that unless better prices are realized, all owners who can will hold their cattle until next year.

LAST Saturday's Drover's Journal says: Nearly all the cattle received to-day were in the Texas division. There the market was slow and dull. Native cattle, as is the general rule on Saturday, were too scarce to make a market. Only a few were held over from yesterday and sales were too scarce to establish a range of prices. There was little demand from any source. Prime fat steers are quotable at \$4.75@5.15, with medium to good, \$3.75@4.50, poor to fair, \$3@3.50. During the early part of the week prices for all, except best cattle, declined 10@20c, but most of it was regained. However, while the feeling is strong and healthy for choice fat steers, there is a noticeable weakness for grass cattle which is likely to continue through the range season. A liberal supply of range cattle is expected next week. This week's supply of cattle shows a decrease of about 4000 head from last week. Referring espe-

cially to Texas cattle, the same paper says: Nearly 2500 were received to-day, which constituted the bulk of the receipts of cattle. This makes about 17,500 for the week, against 15,463 last week and 33,500 for the same week last year. The market to-day was dull and sluggish, and a weaker feeling was quite apparent.

The general panicky feeling which has permeated all business interest during the past few months has, says the Drover's Journal, been a potent factor in causing violent and unexpected fluctuations in market values. Owing to this oscillating motion country buyers and shippers had a hard road to travel. No matter how careful they were unless the margin was unusually broad they stood a good show of losing heavily. Many did lose all they had and being unable to borrow were forced to quit business. This condition of affairs has resulted in a larger percentage of stock being marketed by farmers direct than for several years past.

THE march of improvement which is now being noticed in business circles will be a blessing to many who were on the brink of bankruptcy. Some were barely saved from a tumble over the precipice by the turning of the tide in the direction of improvement. Those who helped to make times worse by hoarding their wealth when they should have helped to lubricate the wheels of commerce with it no doubt will help business now when they see it on the upward trend. The distribution of all classes of products will soon be in better shape, and this means that the markets will be more even and stable and less subject to gluts. Of course it will take some little time to get back into the old rut and the wisest thing the farmer can do for a while is to ship moderately and conservatively.

AN IMPORTANT ACQUISITION.

THE JOURNAL congratulates itself on having secured Mr. R. R. Claridge the well-known and popular newspaper man of San Antonio, as manager of its branch office at that place. Mr. Claridge will be remembered as the founder and for many years the editor and manager of the Texas Stockman and Farmer. He is an able writer, one who is well posted on live stock and agricultural matters. Mr. Claridge's extensive acquaintance with the country and people all over Southern and Southwestern Texas, will insure for the JOURNAL in future a well written, timely and full report each week of the live stock and agricultural news from the Alamo city. This with other improvements that are continually being made in the JOURNAL will no doubt be fully appreciated by its readers. While materially reduced in price the JOURNAL will continue to grow in usefulness and popularity with each succeeding issue. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE FALL CATTLE MARKET.

The indications are that the receipts of cattle in the markets will be unusually heavy the remainder of the fall. Montana and other western range countries have been holding their cattle back waiting for them to get better, and at the same time hoping their would be some improvement in the market. Many of these owners must have money. They have held up about as long as their circumstances and surroundings will admit. They must realize at once, consequently during the next sixty days their cattle will be marketed regardless of circumstances.

A man who has just returned from Montana and who has, says the Drover's Journal, given close attention to the live stock business in that state, says that the range in many sections is drying up so rapidly that many cattlemen will be forced to ship prematurely. He thinks that the supply will not be as large as last year, and the quality not so good. The money situation has induced a large number of ranchmen to hold back and, of course, this will have a tendency to produce a congestion of receipts in the latter part of the season. It will be noticed that only 46,000 Western range cattle were received in August against 65,000 a year ago. Not only has business settled down on a more solid basis, but ranchmen who have marketable cattle have held about as long as they can afford to. These facts coupled with a protracted drouth may drive excessive supplies of cattle to market before they are ready.

The "Quarterly Register of Current History," formerly located at Detroit, Mich., has now established itself at 357-373 Seventh street, Buffalo, N. Y. This valuable publication is now in its second volume and is a welcome visitor to thousands of offices, libraries and reading rooms in the United States and Canada. Being a carefully compiled historical record in which all the essential facts relating to every diplomatic, political, social and economic question of the day in all countries are systematically and conveniently arranged, it is especially commended to those who from pressure of business haven't the time to wade through the great mass of daily news or the elaborate articles of the reviews, to call out the essentials and give them the systematic attention necessary to a clear idea and a comprehensive grasp of the great movements that are affecting the international and domestic affairs of nations.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

R. W. Rogers of San Antonio wants to sell 5000 feeding steers and 150 mules. See his ad and write him.

R. D. Wellborn, a prominent attorney of Henrietta, was mixing with his friends, among the cattlemen in Fort Worth, Monday. Mr. Wellborn (his friends claim) is one of the best and most successful attorneys in Northwest Texas.

Thos. C. Shoemaker, whose home is at Decatur, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Shoemaker represents the well-known and popular live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., and is doing a good business.

Col. James A. Wilson, the commercial agent of the Chicago and Alton, is resting a few days in the city. He looks twenty years younger and is as much improved in appearance as it is possible to improve an already handsome man.

A. D. McGeehee, a prosperous cattleman of San Marcos, Tex., was here Thursday. Mr. McGeehee was en route to the Indian Territory, where he has on pasture a herd of fine young steers.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, is in the city. Mr. Bell has 1000 fine heaves in the Indian Territory. They are rolling fat. Mr. Bell will commence shipping them out in the near future.

Dr. L. B. Stroud of Cleburne, advertises a fine Shorthorn bull in this issue. Those wanting a good bull will find it to their interest to deal with Dr. Stroud. He is a thoroughly reliable, and best of all, is an honest man.

Walter W. Dyer, a well-to-do cattleman of Armstrong county, is in the city. Mr. Dyer says the grass is as fine as he ever saw it on his range, and everything is in good shape except for the flies. These continue to distressingly large supply, and are doing much damage to the stock.

J. W. Freeland, a prosperous and well-to-do stockman and farmer of Cresson, is in the city to-day. Mr. Freeland says grass is good, but in certain localities is beginning to need rain. He is preparing to feed quite a number of steers this winter.

W. B. McCleskey of Weatherford writes the JOURNAL as follows: There are three stray horses in my pasture near Weatherford branded 65 on left shoulder and 61 on neck. What county branded 61 before the county brands were changed to letters? I would like for the owners to get them.

D. M. Crossland, tax assessor of Palo Pinto county, writes the Journal as follows: The cattle interests in this county look brighter than for several years. More attention is being paid to improving the stock than ever before. Pastures are not so overstocked as in the past. These things will do more to put the cattle industry on a solid, profitable basis than anything else.

E. L. Brewer, assessor of taxes for Hartley county, in a private letter to the JOURNAL, says: Stock farming in this county is a success. We have an abundance of fine grass, plenty of winter feed is thus assured. The prospects on the north plains are the best I have ever seen, during a residence of five years. The stock farmer is gaining ground and fast coming to the front in this section.

D. Alarcon, the popular and obliging assessor of taxes of Presidio county, in a letter to the JOURNAL says: The county is in a very fine condition and reports from all quarters show plenty of fat cattle, and the best grass we have had for many years. The cattle industry is very promising in this county and in the past very successful.

Charles E. Musick, a reliable and well-known fine stock breeder of Hughesville, Mo., offers 25 Galloway bulls, 20 thoroughbred short horn cows, a lot of fine jacks, 10 Shropshire lambs, and an improved Shire stallion for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL in quantities to suit. Mr. Musick offers this stock at a great sacrifice. Hunt up his ad on our sale page and write him.

C. C. French of this city, who represents the big live stock commission firm of Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from a trip through the Panhandle country the first of the week. He reports good season, splendid grass and cattle rapidly taking on flesh in the territory visited by him.

The Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil Milling company held an important business meeting in this city last Saturday. All the shareholders, consisting of Messrs. W. B. Worsham, Sam Davidson, E. B. Carver of Henrietta and S. B. Burnett, W. R. Moore and T. J. Powell of Fort Worth were present. The company is now ready for business, and will the JOURNAL trusts, enjoy a prosperous season for the next three months.

A. P. Bush, Jr. of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, and a prominent candidate for matrimony, lingered in the city two days after the adjournment of the executive committee last Friday. Mr. Bush evidently means business, all that is necessary (to complete to him, the important transaction) is to find the "Barkis, who is willing."

Fred Horsbrugh, the manager of the Espeleta Cattle company, of Dickens and Crosby counties, was here Tuesday. On application of a few of the dissatisfied shareholders, Judge G. A. Brown of Vernon recently appointed a Mr. Robins of Wilbarger county, as receiver of the above

named company. Mr. Horsbrugh has however, applied to the higher courts, and expects in the near future to have the order of Judge Brown set aside. Mr. Horsbrugh claims that the company is in good shape financially, is well and economically managed, and that there is no just cause why the courts should interfere with the business.

Mr. Joseph Mullah, one of the pioneers of the St. Louis cattle trade, the owner of the old Pacific yards, and one of the original directors of the St. Louis National Stock yards, was a visitor here Monday. He is retired from business and during the past three years has resided on the Pacific coast.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland, member of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, was here Monday. The commission will hold its next meeting in Dallas, on the 24th day of the present month. All those interested in "quarantine regulations," or other matters, properly coming under the jurisdiction of the board, are requested to meet with them.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, says there will be quite a number of cattle fed at, and around that place, but not as many as were fed last year. He says considerable corn will be used in feeding, and that the country tributary to Ennis, will this winter (as it has always heretofore) turn out some very fine heaves.

R. R. Claridge, the JOURNAL's efficient representative at San Antonio, is not only one of the best newspaper writers in Texas but is also a reliable and experienced land and live stock commission agent. Those wanting to buy or sell real estate or live stock in Southern or Southwestern Texas can not do better than write Mr. Claridge. He is thoroughly reliable.

A. H. Tandy, the well-known banker and cattleman of Haskell was in the city yesterday. Mr. Tandy says the range in Haskell county, while not as good as it might be, is in fair condition, good enough to carry the cattle through the winter in good shape.

He says with the exception of a few cows and calves there will not be any cattle in his county fat enough to go direct to market. Mr. Tandy says there are a few but not many good feeding steers in Haskell county. He has some 800 good three-year-olds that he wants to sell.

THE JOURNAL takes pleasure in calling the attention of its patrons and readers to the card of Mayfield Bros., dentists, to be found elsewhere in this issue. These gentlemen are reliable and experienced, having established their business in this city in 1870. If you need a new set of teeth or wish to preserve those you have, we are quite sure you could not do better than to call upon these gentlemen. Office, over A. & L. August's, corner Fourth and Main streets.

W. L. Gatlin, the well-known Abilene cattle dealer, was in the live stock center Thursday. Mr. Gatlin was returning from an extensive trip through Southern Texas. He gives rather a discouraging view as to the crop prospects. Mr. Gatlin thinks that the cotton crop (averaging it over the entire state) will not yield to exceed one-third of a bale to the acre. He says as far as he can judge from what he has seen, that the acreage will not be larger than last year. The corn crop, Mr. Gatlin thinks, will be about two-thirds the average yield.

"Uncle" Bob Stevens, the well-known cattleman of Gainesville, was here Tuesday, en route to Bridgeport, where he is developing one of the largest and best coal mines in the Southwest. The coal taken from Mr. Stevens' mine has been thoroughly tested in Fort Worth and has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. It is claimed by Mr. Stevens that there is no end of the supply and that his mine, now that he has a railroad outlet, will soon prove a real bonanza. "Uncle" Bob's many friends will be glad to learn of his well deserved good fortune.

W. Y. Barnett, a prosperous stock farmer of Denton county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Barnett says that he has been able to drive the bulk of the swarm of horn flies, from his pastures and feed lots, and prevent their doing serious damage to his cattle, by the free use of salt and sulphur. He mixes it about half and half, and keeps plenty of salt troughs located around the watering places, well filled with this mixture. As salt and sulphur are both very cheap, it might be well for other stockmen to try the experiment. The JOURNAL would, however, advise those of its readers who may try it, to discontinue the use of the sulphur, in the event of rainy or falling weather.

A stockman just from Texas, says: "Not less than 150,000 head of cattle are grazing within a radius of 100 miles of Midland City. Some of the largest cattle owners in the United States have ranches in the regions I have already visited. Benson & Hayes of Kansas City own 31,000 cattle there; Nels Morris, the Chicago packer, has a herd of 25,000; Major Ed Fenton of Leavenworth, owns 15,000; Colonel Wells of Chillicothe, Mo., has 10,000; Martin & Teller of Midland, own about 20,000; G. G. Gray owns 10,000; Mrs. Baker 5000, John Scharker 5000 and J. T. Pemberton and others are the owners of many thousand more."—Kansas City Telegram. The gentleman from Texas has no doubt placed the above estimate about one-third too high.

An eastern smart Aleck, having figured it out that 4,902,924,121 pounds of grain are annually put into beer and liquor in the United States, the Detroit Journal wants to know how many casks of the product does it take to make one casket of humanity?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



CORRESPONDENCE.

From Hood County.
 CRESSON, TEX., Sept. 2, 1893.
 Editor Stock Journal.

It has been sometime since I have written you, and since my last communication I have sold out at Parsons and have moved to this county, two miles southwest from Cresson, where my old-time friends will find me trying to do justice to a good stock farm.

Good news and ten dollar bills are about at par in these parts for scarcity. M. L. Sikes of Jack county has sold to Ferd Sloucom of this place 123 four and five-year-old steers at \$15. He also sold to Heacock Brothers about 75 head of twos and threes at \$13.50.

Grass in this section of country is very good. Corn crops are a little short. Not so much preparation for cattle feeding this fall as usual.

The farmers have plenty of wheat and oats and no market for either. Most of them also have hogs enough for home consumption, but none to spare. Success to the JOURNAL.

S. B. K.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO ILL., Sept. 5, 1893.
 Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

There were sold in quarantine division last week 17,280 head of cattle, an increase of 2000 over the previous week, but about half the number that were received during the same period last year. About 16,000 Texas cattle per week supplies this market very comfortably at present, and even a less number would not cause much improvement in the trade.

Western range cattle are now coming in liberal numbers. Ranchmen in the northwest have been holding their cattle as long as possible, not only to better their condition but in the hopes of seeing better prices after the settlement of the financial situation. This, we believe, will produce a congestion of receipts during the next two months, for ranchmen are determined to let loose now as fast as they can find an outlet. Fortunately for the Texas trade supplies were heavy early in the season, August receipts showing a falling of 20,000 head as compared with a year ago. Receipts of Texas cattle for eight months were in round numbers 400,000 about 48,000 more than the same period last year. Texas cattle are selling about the same as a week ago. Most of the steers coming sell at \$2.50@2.90, though something choice would sell at \$3.25@3.40. The demand for canners has been very good and prices held steady at \$1.75@2.20. From information we can gather from different parts of Texas we do not believe that supplies will be heavy the balance of the season.

Sheep—The past week has been decidedly the worst in the sheep market. Not many Texas sheep have been received but Westerns have come in floods and the market was completely swamped. Things look a little brighter this week but there is little hope for the sheep trade to improve for the country is full of sheep yet. We quote natives \$1@4, mostly \$2.50@3.50. Westerns \$1.25@3.40, mostly \$2.25@3. Texas \$2@2.75. Lambs \$3@5.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.,
 September 4, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
 The receipts of both cattle and hogs the past week show an increase over the week previous, but as compared with the same week a year ago a decrease in cattle is shown, while last week's run of hogs was more than double that of the corresponding week last year.

Receipts this week	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
13,445	39,387	4647	
Receipts last week	12,184	37,513	4685
Same week last year	15,626	17,945	3160

The cattle market has been fairly satisfactory the past week, and while there has been no material improvement in values on beef stock, there has been a better movement to the trade and as the supply was quite equally distributed throughout the week, all desirable steers and butcher's stuff have sold readily. Nearly every day the past week the market was supplied with a train of Indian-Texas steers averaging in the neighborhood of 840 pounds and selling at \$2.25@2.35, according to weights and quality. Western beef cattle have not been offered very extensively, the supply from that source consisting chiefly of cows and feeders. Dry lot native heaves have sold well the past week and on finished stock prices have rather tended upward. Cows and heifers are selling about as last week.

There has been a fair trade in stock cattle recently, and while money is

pretty tight as yet, there seems to be a tendency among feeders to secure their cattle for winter feeding as soon as possible, and with improved financial conditions the volume of business in this direction will rapidly increase.

Sheep continue in limited demand from all sources and no improvement in prices has been noted the past week for either muttons or stock sheep. A few muttons are selling but at very low prices, and there is little if any inquiry for stock sheep. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Agricultural Literature Free.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued the following publications for August, any or all of which can be had free by writing for them, viz:

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892. Pp. 656, illustrated.

Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. Report of the Statistician for August, 1893. Contents: Crop Report for August; Notes on Foreign Agriculture; Wheat Crop of India for 1893; Production of Corn in New South Wales; Domestic and Transatlantic Freight Rates. Pp. 271-322.

Synopsis of Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. (Issued in advance of the monthly report of the statistician, from which it is condensed.) Pp. 4.

Bulletin No. 13, Part 8, of the Division of Chemistry. Foods and Food Adulterants—Canned Vegetables. A report upon investigations and analytical work directed especially to methods of preserving canned vegetables, to their food value and digestibility, to the preservatives employed, and to the character of the vessels in which the goods are preserved. Pp. 1015-1167.

Bulletin No. 31 of the Division of Entomology. Catalogue of the Exhibit of Economic Entomology at the World's Columbian Exposition. Pp. 121.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 9. Contents: Editorial notes—The Belgian System of Agricultural Education, and Electricity in Agriculture; article on Agricultural Education in Belgium, by Paul De Vuyst; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications, etc. Pp. 701-790.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 10. Contents: Editorial notes—Home-mixing of Fertilizers and Seed-testing; article on the Object and Methods of Seed Investigation and the establishment of Seed-control Stations, by Oscar Burchard; abstracts of publications of the experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications; etc. Pp. 791-878.

Insect Life, Vol. 5, No. 5. (Periodical bulletin of the Division of Entomology, devoted to the economy and life habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture.) Pp. 289-402.

Report of the Ornithologist and Mammalogist for 1892. (Reprinted in a small edition from the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892.) Pp. 181-200, pls. 5.

Monthly Weather Review for June. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during June, 1893.) Pp. 153-178; charts, 5.

Bulletin A of the Weather Bureau. Summary of International Meteorological Observations. (Chiefly of interest to meteorologists.) Size, 18 by 24 inches. Pp. 10; charts, 61.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Weather Bureau. The Climate of Chicago. Pp. 137, with charts and diagrams.

How many of the farmers who pay for farm papers get the value of their money? It is no fault of the papers. Nearly all farm papers are good and full of information, but they must be carefully read and their teachings put into practice. Encourage the boys and the girls to carefully read and then apply to practical use the knowledge gained. Progress is the watchword of the age and is needed in no place more than in farm life and on the farm. Make farm life interesting to the young people; don't plod; make a bound into higher life and a brighter atmosphere and new methods. Profit by the experiences of others; don't be doubting Thomases—there are already too many. Prove to the world that you love and honor your calling and by your own endeavors and knowledge gained from the experience of others, the dear old farm shall blossom as the rose, and farming instead of weary plodding shall be both a pleasure and a profit with more attractions for the sons and daughters than crowded city life.

There doesn't seem to be any stringency in the Congressional wind market.

AGRICULTURAL.

A good cistern with a proper filter is a great convenience on the farm. It furnishes good soft water for laundry and toilet uses and is pure and healthful to drink also.

Too much of one crop crowds the work so that good cultivation cannot always be given. We see this sometimes when the season is such as to prevent the planting of some one crop, and then the area of another is doubled to make up for it.

If you have a field of millet which you expect to use for hay, cut the crop soon after it is headed out. If you want it for seed, of course you must let it mature, but then the straw gets hard and woody, and has very little feeding value—some thinking it even a detriment to the stock.

When a crop goes through the hands of two or three middlemen on its way to market the profit of the grower shrinks materially. Make it a point to get as close to the retailer, in the beginning, as is possible.

The farmer has many friends to whom he gives but slight consideration. Humblest among these are the earth worms. As fertilizers of the soil they are invaluable, as they are continually turning over and loosening the earth, improving its mechanical condition and making it easy for the seeds to take root and for the rain and moisture to penetrate.

We need better agricultural education for our young men who are to be the farmers of the future, and one place to procure this is in the agricultural colleges; but for those who are debarred this privilege we would counsel a systematic course of agricultural reading and study at home during the long winter evenings.

Drainage will make the land more easily cultivated and will enable it to produce larger crops. The saving of all available manure will make these large crops still larger. And with good roads over which they may be carried to market cheaply the profits of the farm may be much increased.

We do not hear so much about the consumption of wheat overtaking production as we did a year or two since. The fact is there is lots of wheat country yet that is undeveloped. The man who is looking for high-priced crops had better not wait for a shortage in the staples, but go to work and diversify his agriculture as much as possible.

"The more haste the less speed," is often true in respect to planting. Never get in such a hurry that you cannot perform every operation in the very best manner that is possible. Nor in such a hurry that you cannot take good care of the tools, and put each one away when you have finished with it.

The small farmer will be a greater factor in our agriculture during the next generation than he has been in the past. We are developing a wide area of lands which will be cultivated by irrigation. Irrigated land is too valuable to handle carelessly or to devote to any products except those which will make a large money return an acre.

In the fall our country roads are usually better than at any other time, and crops can then be most easily hauled to market, but farmers often wish to hold until later in the season in the hope of better prices, and then they find the roads so bad, especially toward spring, that the cost of marketing is largely increased.

The Germans, as a people, are progressive, and not less so in agriculture than in other lines of employment. They have recognized the value of capital and business management in the conduct of agricultural enterprises, and so have applied principles of practical co-operation. Capitalists have joined together and purchased large areas of land or rented many farms lying together with the privilege of buying them at the end of an agreed time. Upon this

basis they form joint stock companies and go largely into special industries such as growing beets and making sugar, grow potatoes for starch and alcohol, supplying the Paris market with sheep, etc. Having plenty of capital they can buy everything at first hands and so at the lowest prices, and in selling they have the advantage of large shipments which enables them to choose their market. It is to the detriment of our modern farming that each man works, buys and sells alone, while in other trades men work together.

The art of plowing is too much neglected by some of us. Good plowing lies at the very foundation of good farming, and the farmer who sends his dullest man or some careless boy to perform that portion of the farm labor commits a very serious mistake. The plowman should have an adequate conception of the importance and purpose of his task. Before beginning to plow a field he should know to what use the land is to be put. For some crops it is necessary to plow much deeper than for others, and yet we know farmers who never think of making any variation in the depth of their furrows. Some men make hard work of the plowing—hard for themselves and for the team; others run crooked furrows, while others still run furrows uneven both in depth and width. To become a good plowman requires not only practice but close observation as well, and the ability to remedy such errors as this observation discloses. It requires no argument to prove that this is not to be done by an ignorant nor careless workman. In some advanced agricultural districts annual plowing matches are held, and these excite more interest than the county fair, or even a horse race, among the most intelligent and progressive farmers. It would be a wise move if plowing contests could be introduced in every township; or if this may not be done, make them at least an adjunct to the county fair. There are few things which would be of more practical benefit toward making better farmers.

No occupation is more conducive to health and happiness than tilling the soil. It also develops some of the best human faculties. The qualities of different soils, the respective values of different kinds of grain, fruits and other farm products afford matter for beneficial exercise of the mind. These qualities being discovered the means of rendering them available make a demand for industry. And he who is thus employed has some of the best preservatives of the moral virtues. If the farmer be a man of learning he will find many opportunities of applying scientific knowledge in his vocation. Truly no person has more use for science than the farmer. He dwells in familiarity with objects that have a peaceful tendency, and which place a restraint on the baser passions. The best and most successful men have been raised on the farm. In courts of justice farmers make the best jurymen. It is true that in certain particulars they are liable to be ignorant and unsophisticated; but this failing need not always be a prominent trait of persons in rural life. It is often a result of their devotion to their business and their keeping aloof from the concerns of others. It is often accompanied by a greater degree of prosperity, though of a selfish kind. We like farmers who have some degree of public spirit, who take interest in their work, and who do something to promote thoroughness in it among their fellows.

Idea of the man who first conceived the idea of congregating the tillers of the soil in each community for the purpose of mutual instruction. Such organizations as farmers' institutes or farmers' clubs are schools of learning in which grown people may secure valuable information and at the same time impart to others the secrets of their own success in any line. It is here the gray-headed grandsires tell of the successes and failures of fifty years ago. It is here the young man just beginning life, filled with hope and inspired with ambition, tells of new methods and late discoveries of progressive agriculture. The stockmen discuss the merits of the various breeds, and tell of most approved methods of feeding for flesh, for symmetrical development, for profit and for economy of provender. The truck farmers discuss fertilizers, composts, rotations of crops and how best to maintain the fertility of their soil while producing the best paying crops at the smallest cost in fertilizing elements. They discuss markets and marketing, transportation and various topics of equal interest. The fruitgrowers tell us of best varieties, latest novelties, methods of culture, systems of storage, means of packing, time of marketing and so many other points of interest that we cannot enumerate all. The farmers' institutes have virtually become the farmers' college, a place for co-education in its broadest sense, where rich and poor, high and low, old and young, may all come together on common terms and appropriate to themselves the fragments of experience that may be presented. It is scarcely possible for anyone to estimate the amount of valuable information one may accumulate in the short limits of the usual institute.

STOCK FARMING.

If in each neighborhood every farmer would try to have the finest stock, the best fruit and the most desirable varieties of grain—the best cultivated farm and the prettiest home, the whole country would blossom like the rose. Breeding only to the most desirable male thoroughbreds and keeping the finest female offspring for himself, each one could build up a flock or herd to suit his fancy. Meeting each other often at the institute, or by the winter fireside, and talking over breeds and methods, information would be imparted and received. Compete for the premiums at the fairs; see what others have and improve your own. Make a specialty of something—horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, apples, strawberries or sugar corn, and endeavor to excel all others. Have something at least better than your neighbors. Be known in your community as an authority on some branch of husbandry—the field is too great for you to ever master all.

I have during the last twelve years, says an exchange correspondent, fed wheat to hogs and sheep and have found it more profitable than to sell the wheat. I have never fed wheat to hogs when the selling price of the hogs was less than 5 cents per pound and have fed the wheat underground and dry to them. I once finished off feeding hogs in August, when the price was \$5.25 per cwt., and the wheat fed brought \$1.35 per bushel. Another time, feeding a longer period, and selling at 5 cents per pound, this in winter, alternating wheat and corn, the wheat brought 80 cents and the corn 50 cents, or an average for both of 65 cents. Pigs of four to six months of age improve rapidly on wheat feed. Lambs when weaned fed on ground wheat, not too finely ground, improve rapidly, as do broken mouthed sheep.

Farmers, like most other people, are tempted sometimes, to go into debt when they might avoid it. It ought to be an invariable rule never to get in debt if it can possibly be avoided. The credit system has sometimes been a necessity in a new country. Future crops and future savings in every direction had to be mortgaged to obtain certain necessities; sometimes tools or farm implements, sometimes seeds or work animals or sometimes necessary food for the family. But, as a general rule, the credit system had now better be discarded. You can better buy for cash. It is the best economy. You will be saved great worry and often loss by so doing. Debts accumulate. Once enter on a credit system and the debts will heap up before you know it. Suddenly you wake up to the realization that something must be sacrificed to meet your obligations. You must sell, then, not on the top of the market, but at the will or beck of your creditor. Often it is the worst possible time to sell. By a habit of cash purchases you become frugal in expenditure, watchful as to the prices of what you are to buy, saving for the future opportunity or necessity, self-reliant, independent and thrifty. The credit system on the other hand makes you a slave. The farmer of the olden time in New England and in New York and Pennsylvania did not get into debt. Sometimes he had money to loan. Almost always had some savings laid by to educate his children or to meet the disabilities of a hard season, or of sickness, or of the declining years of life when he should become too old for hard labor. It is a good time to come back to those good old habits. The farmers are not, as a rule, dependent on banks. Business men, whether merchants or manufacturers or whatever the occupation which requires capital, must be borrowers of money. Of course, a financial stress, like the present, is hard upon these and many of them as well as many bankers have gone under. But if the farmer gains a lesson of economy and self-dependence, and determines to eschew debt, these "hard times" may prove a blessing in disguise.

Build Silos and Raise Sorghum.

It is now admitted by all that sorghum is excellent feed for all classes of live stock and especially good for cattle. It can be grown in abundance in any part of Texas and in any kind of a season and more especially does it grow in a bountiful supply on the Staked Plains and all over Western Texas. The fact is it is no trouble to grow all the sorghum one may want in any part of Texas. There is always rain enough to make at least one crop and sometimes two or three crops. There is no trouble about raising it. It is not only a sure crop but a very cheap one because it is easy to plant and requires but little cultivation. The trouble is to harvest and take care of it after it is raised, and to again handle it properly in feeding. These difficulties can, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, be overcome in one way only, and that is by building silos and converting the sorghum into ensilage. In this way the sorghum can be converted into an excellent and convenient feed that cannot only be fed to all kinds of live stock with most satisfactory results, but can be kept for years without losing any of its fattening qualities.

It is admitted by all who have tried it that there is no better feed than good, properly cured ensilage. It is equally true that there is nothing that makes better ensilage than sorghum. The cost of building a good silo is comparatively little and when once built it will last for many years and will pay for itself several times over. There is no feed that is eaten with more relish and with better results. Sorghum ensilage, when fed alone, will keep stock in a good thriving condition through the entire winter and when mixed with a small proportion of cottonseed meal, will put on flesh as rapidly

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE. TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

as the heaviest and most expensive kinds of feed. The stock farmers throughout the drouthy districts, and especially in the Western and Panhandle parts of the state, can make stock farming a success if they will raise sorghum, build silos and make ensilage. Otherwise the business will always be attended with more or less risk and continue to be uncertain. The JOURNAL believes that in the way above indicated the business can be made a success. It therefore urges its readers, especially those in the plains country, to raise sorghum and build silos.

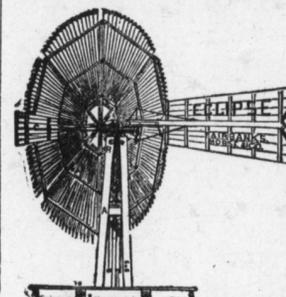
Call for an Irrigation Congress.

The official call for an International Irrigation Congress to be held at Los Angeles, California, for one week beginning October 10, 1893; has just been issued and contains the following points: Irrigation—Applied to agriculture. Applied to horticulture. Engineering. Its far-reaching ethical and social possibilities and effects. Irrigation legislation—State, National, International, Foreign. Irrigation securities. Irrigation machinery and appliances. The membership of the Congress to consist of the following: First—The governor of each state and territory to appoint two delegates from each congressional district, and four delegates-at-large from their respective states and territories. Second—Each county court or board of supervisors to appoint two delegates. Third—Each university or college where irrigation engineering is taught to appoint two delegates. Fourth—Each chamber of commerce to appoint two delegates. Fifth—Each agricultural or horticultural association to appoint two delegates for each 100 members or fractional number thereof. Sixth—Each corporation formed for the purpose of promoting irrigation to appoint one delegate. Seventh—The mayor of each incorporated city of 2500 or more population, and the chief officer of each agricultural or other industrial school to be entitled to seats, with authority to appoint substitutes. Eighth—The governor of each state or territory, members of the senate and house of representatives of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, delegates from from foreign countries properly accredited, and permanent irrigation engineers; and the permanent officers and the standing committees of the Salt Lake City Irrigation congress to be entitled to seats.

Irrigation Information.

Farming lands in the United States, in sections having an average rainfall, are worth from \$20 to \$60 an acre. Arid or so-called "desert" lands, without irrigation, are dear at 25 cents an acre. With irrigation improved desert lands in Southern California are worth from \$50 to \$400 an acre. Water can be placed on desert lands at a cost of from \$10 to \$75 per acre. If 25 cent land and \$10 water can be added together and made to foot up a total value of \$50 an acre value, what is irrigation worth to the arid states? Unirrigated farming lands have no certainty of producing a crop of anything depending on rainfall. Irrigated lands can always be depended on to produce any crop planted in the fertile earth. The difference in the value of these classes of land is the difference between certainty and chance. The International Irrigation Congress (Los Angeles, October 10-15, 1893), will discuss the question of irrigation in all its phases, and the subject will be handled by men of wide experience and national reputation. The government will be represented in this congress by a special officer of the interior department; who will impart

ECLIPSE WIND MILLS. Over 50,000 in Actual Operation. If You Want the Best, Buy the ECLIPSE.



We have just placed our new Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills and Painted and Galvanized Beaded Steel Towers on the market. After three years' experience, we have decided not to try and meet prices of the cheap mills, but make the best mill of this type. If no agents in your place, write us for particulars. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to J. L. PENNINGTON, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

The Houston and Texas Central

Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

Table with columns for departure times and destinations: 9:45 AM, 5:00 PM, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Llano, Waco, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Dallas, Sherman, Denison, Kansas City, St. Louis.

R. R. ROBINS, Trav. Pass. Agt. M. L. ROBINS, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agt., Fort Worth.

such information as is in possession of the government on this important subject. A handsome little book on irrigation has been issued by the publication committee of the congress, which will be sent free of charge to all applicants who will send two cents to cover postage. The book is finely printed and freely illustrated, contains much valuable information; and is an epitome of valuable information. Copies of this book or any details concerning the congress address C. D. Willard, Secretary, 137 South Main street, Los Angeles.

Southdown Breeders' Association. The American Southdown Breeders' association announces the following programme for their meeting to be held in Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, September 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. To this meeting all sheep breeders and those interested in the sheep industry are cordially invited. PROGRAMME. Address—Hon. J. H. Potts, President. Reports—S. E. Prather, Secretary; D. W. Smith, Treasurer. SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. "Their Treatment and Why Preferred to Other Breeds"—W. W. Chapman, Secretary Southdown Sheep Breeders' association, London, Eng. "As Found in England"—John Hobart Warren, Esq., Hoosick Falls, N. Y. "Their Claims to Public Favor"—John Jackson, Esq., Abingdon, Ont., Can. "For Market"—George McKerrrow, Esq., Sussex, Wis. 6000 Sheep Wanted. A customer of ours wants 6000 good sheep, will pay one-half cash balance in good Nolan county land at a low valuation. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

HOUSEHOLD.

There are many homes where the delays in coming to the table are of daily occurrence, and the busy housewife after the worry of preparing nice food has too often to wait for the assembling of her tardy family until the food is nearly or quite cold and the temper of the one who has to wait thus is sorely tried.

Be Satisfied.

"He is well paid that is well satisfied." Shakespeare said this, but more than the poetic form in which it is expressed is the universal truth which it contains. The man who can philosophically accept unavoidable accidents, who is easily satisfied, is, undoubtedly, far happier than the man who, by continual fault finding, makes a martyr of himself and is a bore to everyone else.

It cannot be expected that even in the model home everything will go as regularly as clockwork. There will inevitably be mistakes and misunderstandings, which may properly be spoken of. But it is not necessary to assume a tone of fault finding. A correction can be made or a suggestion offered in a manner that will prompt gratitude rather than offence.

Moreover, if there must be a little innocent fault finding, there is a place for it; and that place is not in the parlor or at the table. How many feelings have been wounded by a thoughtless remark before one's friends! How many dinners have been spoiled by the trifling complaints of some careless member of the family!

A good rule for the home then, is this: "Be satisfied." Always strive to do better, but for the present, be satisfied. Remember that experience is the best teacher, and that you cannot mend matters by finding fault.

A Great Success.

The Galveston-Dallas Weekly News stands pre-eminent as a journalistic success. It does nothing by halves. It believes that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. It is ever on the alert for matter that will interest and benefit its readers.

Last spring the editor of the Weekly News organized a Columbian class known to its youthful readers as "Mr. Big Hat's Summer School," the object of which was to awaken in the mind of the young an interest in the early history of America and its discoverer. The scheme has proven wonderfully successful, and hundreds of children have been led to investigate with renewed interest historical works bearing upon the subject; and their well written letters to the Weekly News bear unmistakable evidence of great benefit and mental improvement to themselves.

The Weekly News also contains an exceedingly interesting department for its lady readers. The articles on fashions, house-keeping and general miscellany are unsurpassed in interest to intelligent lady readers everywhere, and to farmer's wives in particular, who enjoy a good, practical, homelike paper.

No intelligent farmer in Texas can afford to be without the Weekly News. It costs but \$1 per year, or less than two cents a week. The Dallas or Galveston Weekly News and the JOURNAL will be sent to your address one year for only \$1.75.

Feeders for Sale.

We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. Will sell them right. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

DAIRY.

Those so situated that they can get special customers of the best class, and who know how to make the kind of butter they want, will do better to make and sell their own butter.

In making ready for winter dairying one should lay in a good supply of corn ensilage, clover hay, bran and coarse middlings. Then you will be able to feed in such a way as will keep the cows up to the highest notch of production, and in that lies the profit.

Skim milk is too little valued as an accessory for stock feeding. Chemically considered it contains almost all the elements necessary for the support of life and the rebuilding of tissue. Young animals especially will use it to a great advantage in combination with other foods, and there should be plenty of such kept on every dairy farm, so that this by-product could be employed to the fullest extent to supplement the profit.

If the churn is first scalded with hot water and then rinsed with cold water, the cream will not pack into the corners or crevices nor adhere to the sides. Then after the churning and the withdrawal of the butter and buttermilk, reverse this process—that is, first thoroughly rinse with cold water and then scald with hot water, and the operation is complete. Keep brushes and cloths and soap of every description out of the churn. A little sal soda in the last scalding water may be occasionally used with good results.

The more months in the year that a cow can be induced to give milk the greater will be the profit from her keeping. Cows intended for the dairy should from the start be milked as long as possible, or nearly up to the time of calving, so as to get the milking habit well fixed. If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving she will begin to go dry at about the same time again the next year, and this becomes the regular thing, and her owner loses her services for a good portion of the year. Begin right.

There is no point in dairy practice which will conduce more toward profit than the growing of good food crops and feeding the same out under cover through the winter. In this way they are made to go farthest, the best price is obtained for the products, and the manure is available for return to the fields which have given the crops. The food which is thus turned into milk and butter is supplied at the cost of production, and therefore you should have no trouble in feeding so as to procure a good profit from that. Grow as much of a diversity of foods as you can, and feed it so as to give a well balanced ration. In addition to the profits from the crop and the dairy output, this system gives a very practical method for keeping up the fertility of the farm.

In starting in the dairy business it is well to look over the whole field thoroughly before deciding what kind of dairying will pay best. Whether we sell milk to consumers, or make our own butter, or send milk or cream to a creamery, we need certain kinds of cows and fixtures; and the same kinds will not be suitable for all branches of dairying. After we have decided upon the kind of dairying we will follow we should stick to it and not change unless for very grave reasons. It is easier to make the second change after we have made the first, and soon we are thinking about making the third; after we make it we may complain that dairying does not pay. The man who sticks to one thing, sticks intelligently, not doggedly, will be pretty sure to make a success of it. The man easily changing from one thing to another rarely finds much profit in anything.

Continuous profitable dairying can only be secured as continuous profits in everything else are. Some kind of green food must be arranged for or certain kinds of feeding in times of drought. The flow of milk once checked by a shortage of feed, or by pastures drying up—as most pastures do—in late summer, cannot be again revived without an expenditure which is vastly in excess of what would have been required to maintain it. There are few pastures which will produce so abundantly through the summer that there is not much time that a soiling ration could not be used to advantage. Mill feed is expensive, and some men seem constitutionally opposed to its use while a bite of grass is to be had, but if there is nothing else to supply the deficiency of late summer pastures with, then mill feed becomes a very economical thing, and much less expensive to use than if you delay until later before beginning on it.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss. LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ESTABLISHED 1870. MAYFIELD BROS., DENTISTS, Office opposite Pickwick Hotel. Artificial Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

HORTICULTURE.

In picking all sorts of fruits, take care not to bruise them.

By keeping all fallen fruit picked up carefully, many insect pests will be readily destroyed.

It is a mistake in the garden to depend only on early vegetables. Have a good supply all through the growing season.

Pushing the plants over sufficiently to loosen the roots is a good way to treat cabbage when the heads are bursting.

Camphor gum is recommended as good to put away with seeds in the fall in houses where mice make themselves at home.

If disposed to experiment, much that will be of practical value can be learned by growing an experimental plot of small fruits.

There are three principal factors in growing a good crop; these are fertility, tillage and seasonable weather. A failure to give either will affect the growth and yield of the crops.

Waste no fruit because it is plenty. The various methods of drying, evaporating, etc., provide abundant opportunity for utilizing all in a way which will add revenue to the farm.

Young peach trees should be dug around often and wood ashes should be thrown around often also, as there is a kind of a worm which works at the root and this will keep them away. Whitewashing is good for them, too, it keeps the insects from working under the bark.

Scrape the seeds out of the largest, smoothest tomatoes and cucumbers in vessels and set away until fermentation takes place, then the seed can be washed free of the pulp without any trouble. Spread out to dry and see how much nicer than when dried in the pulp.

Watch the plum and cherry trees that they do not grow too high. In these days no one can hope for a crop of these fruits unless he sprays his trees and this is much easier to do if the trees are kept headed back.

To keep peas long in bearing, make a trench six inches deep. Be sure to have some fertile soil in the bottom. Sow a good late variety, cover them four inches, then a good early variety, cover these one inch (the after cultivation will fill the trench) and stick them. The late ones come after the early ones are gone, and being deep-rooted last. Of course the soil must be fertile. This is also a good way to have cucumbers. They will not dry up as when planted on a hill.

Now that the strawberry season is over a great many amateurs, and some professional growers, also, will be making up their minds that it does not pay to go very largely into the new varieties. Of course some new varieties prove better than the old ones, if they did not we should see no improvement, but hardly one in 100 of the advertised new sorts is better than the old ones, and it is wise to touch them gently until their worth is assured. This will hold good also of other fruit and vegetable novelties.

The fall is quite as good a time for the planting of most fruit trees as is the spring. About the only exception seems to be the peach. These we would advise you to procure in the fall and heel in carefully, and set them out just as soon as the ground will permit in the spring. If you wait until then to order them you will not get them planted as early as you should.

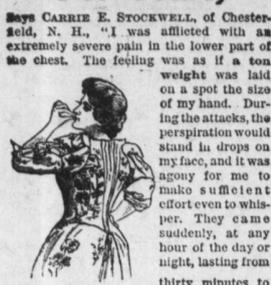
Do not make the mistake of planting your fruit trees too close. For apples give not less than 30 feet each way, and for some of the larger growing sorts 40 feet is better. Peaches and cherries should have 20 feet, and peaches 15 to 18 feet. If you wish to economize space you may cultivate some small fruits between the trees for a few years.

In planting ornamental trees about the home, see if you cannot introduce something new, instead of following the example of all of your neighbors. Variety of trees adds to the picturesqueness of a landscape, and you can do something toward it. The cut-leaved weeping birch is not very much known, but it is one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all trees for lawn planting.

Do you know how quickly strawberries will give you a return if you set them out properly? If you can get young plants when taking them up from the old beds with a ball of earth attached and put them in good ground, you will get a good crop next June. Such plants will make almost as quick a start as pot grown ones, and cost very much less. How well they will do after they have started depends very much on yourself and the cultivation you give them. Liquid manure is an excellent fertilizer for hurrying them along and for making them fruit copiously.

An arbor vite hedge makes a pretty frame about the home ground. In starting it small plants should be chosen, and they should be set not more than three feet nor less than two feet apart, depending a little upon how dense you wish the hedge to become. The plants should be kept headed and trimmed low until the bottom is well filled. If they are permitted to grow tall at the start the bottom will never become dense enough to look well. After the bottom is well filled permit them each year to grow a little higher until a maximum height of three feet is reached. Keep them free from grass about the roots and give an annual dressing of manure or compost, and there will be no difficulty in keeping the hedge thrifty for a lifetime.

"For Years,"



Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make a sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective



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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE OFFERS THE Lowest of Rates with Direct Lines Fast Time Elegant Pullman Service Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free) TO ST. LOUIS CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR ASK Your nearest agent for particulars and see that your ticket reads via the "Iron Mountain Route" H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

See that the sheep do not fall off in flesh. If they lose in weight and appearance the wool will fall and perhaps a cough will attack the flock. In late winter the ewes will be weak, and sickly or dead lambs will be the result. It pays to feed the sheep well. Dr. Smead, the well-known specialist in wool matters, thinks there is a change in the fashions of cloth that makes it unprofitable to grow fine wool, and advises crossing, as the purposes now in sight. But in selecting a ram to infuse the mutton quality into the flock, he would exercise as much care, skill and attention as in the raising of the wool standard. He would have a pure blood—no mongrel—and not one of mere pure breeding, but of vigor and unadulterated merit. The first cross should not be made with one of the largest of any of the mutton breeds; as the change is too great and a large percent of the lambs will be too coarse. A Southdown or a Shropshire is large enough for a first cross, and then if later a greater size is desired, an Oxford or a Hampshire will do.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old rails and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

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The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world. Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

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from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston,

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connections are made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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BOOKS FREE!

To further increase the popularity of the Cotten Belt Route, and properly present to the readers of this paper the advantages of that line to Chicago and the World's Fair as well as to the East and Southeast, arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, which will enable them to send any one or more of the following valuable books to any address by mail from a receipt of 12 cents each in stamps to cover postage and packing. They are all printed on good paper and bound with illuminated cover in colors. The amount asked is to cover charges and cost of packing, and will be promptly refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied.

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No. 19 Cosmopolis.—By Paul Bourget.
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4 Wives.—By Elin Wheeler Wilcox, one of this writer's best works; 112 pages; author's portrait.
8 Poetical Verses by James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye.—Prose by Nye poetry by Riley; illustrations; 226 pages
3 An English Girl in America.—By Talulah Matteson Powell. A most charming account of the experience of an English girl in America.
7 Sparks from the Pen of Bill Nye.—192 pages.
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We have a customer to whom we can, if price is right, sell 3000 one and two-year-old steers. Write, giving full particulars, to the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas. R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 5, 1893.

Col. D. M. Clarkson was in from the Western ranch last week. Took a copy of the JOURNAL home with him. If my racket in it makes him think of old times, look out for a dollar.

J. H. Humphreys, stockgrower and merchant from the Marfa country was in town last week. Says his section looks fine as silk—plenty of grass and water, but not much trading. People are waiting for something to turn up.

D. W. McKey of LaSalle county bought 300 head of stock cattle, but I failed to learn the figures. Says they have plenty of range for the stock that is left in his section, though a good general rain is greatly needed.

A good many ranchmen are getting their milk and butter from one or two good cows of the dairy breeds, which, trained to milk without the calf, are a great improvement upon a pen full of long-horned, slim-bellied old sisters from which the calves have to be "roped off."

If a man has ever bought cattle he'll always buy 'em. He will buy 'em with his own money, if he has any. If he has no money, he'll buy 'em on credit, and when he can't buy 'em for himself for cash or credit, he'll buy 'em for someone who has cash or credit. Its like the newspaper business in the respect that a fellow can't stay out of it.

Mr. D. G. Rogers, a leading citizen of Milwaukee, who has extensive land and stock interests near San Antonio, has been making his son Henry W., a short visit. Mr. Rogers' horse stock is not improving fast enough to suit him, and a fine stallion will soon be located on that ranch. He will either be a Cleveland Bay or a French Coach. With the chances in favor of the latter. Whatever he is, he will be a good one.

Ed Corkhill is just in from a trip to the territory, and says cattle have done well there this season; also that at least 75 per cent of them have gone to market. If money matters ease up Ed is very sure that we will have some good, big buyers for mature southwest Texas steers a little later. They will want very few young steers, as the risk of wintering is too great, and then they can't wait so long for returns. This arrangement suits Texas well enough, as between those who grow them until they are four and those who sell to fill the vacuum left by the fours that go out, there will be an easy market at home for all the young steers.

There is a good deal in the Texas papers from time to time about the necessity of earlier maturity of our cattle. That we should have as good or better beefs at three years old than we have at four, goes without saying. But as long as we run a lot of slim-bellied cows and narrow-rumped brindle bulls, on eight or ten times as many half-skinned acres, there is not much use to talk about raising four-year-old steers in three years. But it can be done, and it will pay to do it. The other day they put a two-year-old Gonzales county grass steer on the scales out at the Union stock yards, and he pulled down a little the rise of 1000 pounds. Now I don't aim to be extravagant, therefore do not claim that all our two-year-old steers can be made like that, but I do claim that the bulk of our grass steers in average season, ought to pull down a thousand pounds at three years old. Of course in time, as the ranches are cosmogrophied into stock farms, we ought to beat that; but even now, we should not be satisfied with less.

Make him understand what it means, and free raw material along with protected manufactures, does not suit a free-trader a bit better than it does anybody else. Leather products and hides afford a good illustration of how the thing works. Leather products are protected, while hides are on the free list, with the result that boots and shoes are about as high as when hides were protected, while hides are hardly worth the skinning. What becomes of what the hide man loses? The manufacturer puts it in his pocket, of course. Therefore, if tariff reduction is a good thing, the Morrison plan would suit the west and south a good deal better than the Mills plan. Do you not think so? Would it not be more just to go through the schedule horizontally, treating all interests fairly, than to dodge about, skipping eastern manufactures, and hitting western and southern raw material right and left.

Col. Stringfellow seems to think that his section—the Galveston coast, is out of the peach belt. I have a good deal of respect for his judgment, but must say that during all my peregrinations down that way, I never saw a single peach tree that looked as if it lived and had its being under conditions favorable to thrive. All the trees I saw were

young, and seemed to have made a wonderful growth. And while as a rule they did not look thrifty, and their fruiting a disappointment, it seemed to me that the trouble was accounted for by lack of cultivation, and too much top for the young roots, or both. In other words, there was too much grass and weeds, and too little pruning. They have a grand country down that way, bids fair to rival California for fruit and vegetables, but with few exceptions they are letting the grass and weeds take the young orchards, to say nothing of the gardens. Alvin is the center of the fruit flurry down there, and while a few of the incipient fruit growers have their places in nice shape, the most of them ought to be ashamed of themselves.

[The following was intended for last week's JOURNAL but was delayed in the mails and was therefore received too late for that issue.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A good deal of city property is being offered in exchange for cattle. Mean money matters seem to be about the only reason for low values of meat stock, which means that when money gets easy prices will get hard.

Owing to the extreme low price of wool, there is a good deal of talk of not shearing the sheep this fall. There would seem to be not much chance to lose anything by skipping a season.

It must afford the sheepmen a great deal of consolation to be told by a fresh, new, live stock editor, to cut down expenses as an offset to free wool. Some suggestion as to how they can make their expenses any less would be in order. I have kept pretty close track of them for over ten years, and my observation leads me to believe that the limit of retrenchment has been reached.

Mr. E. B. Burleson of Bastrop county, was in the city last week looking up some sheep to feed this winter. Not a few Central Texas feeders are figuring on feeding a few sheep as an experiment. It ought to pay. Mr. Burleson has lately returned from Briscoe county, way up in the Panhandle, where he has some land, and is so well pleased with the country that he will move some of his Herefords up there this fall.

Uncle Jim Carr was up from his Encinal county ranch last week. He is one of the few who are holding onto their sheep because they want to. Uncle Jim admits that it looks a little rocky for wool, but says he has seen sheep down in the hoof a good many times, and they never failed to come out all right. At any rate, he says they never died in debt to him, and as long children come into the world naked and hungry, sheep will always pay their way, Uncle Jim thinks.

J. A. Knollin, who some time ago purchased the Hart sheep in Val Verde county, was in the city last week on his return from a trip to the ranch. Knollin says that country is not much to look at, and takes some more acres for a sheep, but that the sheep will come nearer keeping fat the year round out there than anywhere he knows of, in fact, he says it is the best and safest sheep country in the state. Has some lambs that he didn't expect would live through the dry weather, and says they are as big as their mothers.

The longer I am mixed up with live stock journalism, the less I am inclined to advise stockmen and farmers about when to sell and when to hold their stuff. While I believe that my friends among the stockmen of Texas have very little bad advice charged up against me, still I prefer to leave the matter of advice for the most part, to the fresh, new editors who seem to acquire by intuition, as it were, such wisdom and foresight as ordinary people can only learn by the hard knocks of practical experience.

I am indebted to Mr. Murray, manager at the World's Fair, of the famous Brookfield stud of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., for a catalogue and plan of Brookfield stud, with pictures and descriptions of some of the most noted horses of the "old English breeds" that are to be found at Brookfield. An article of mine on "Horse Raising in Texas," which appeared in the late special editions of the Dallas and Galveston News, suggested Mr. Murray's kindness in sending me this interesting horse lore. He expressed himself as being much interested in the article, which, let us hope may prove the beginning of the establishment of a Texas branch of the Brookfield stud.

I saw in some paper lately reference to the enterprise that characterizes many old Texans. It struck me forcibly, because I had observed that many of the most liberal and enterprising men in the state are regular old "long horns," who have been in Texas ever since before the mesquite timber grew up. My old friend, Capt. A. C. Jones of Beville, is a most excellent illustration of the class to which I refer. Liberal in promoting enterprises calculated to develop his section, quick to see and prompt to adopt in his own business

whatever promises improvement, his money, his influence and his example have been a veritable mine of wealth to the people over a wide area of Texas. Long live the old Texans, with a penchant for catching on to everything new that's good.

Fruit growing seems to have received a good deal of impetus in Texas lately, for which everybody with a mite of interest in the welfare of the state, should be thankful. Entirely too much money goes out of the state for fruit that might just as well be grown at home. But a great many of our incipient fruit growers must learn that an orchard will not take care of itself. They must learn, moreover, that while an orchard sometimes makes a very good calf, a calf pasture makes a very poor orchard. In short, if there is not some one on the place with knowledge enough to care for an orchard properly, and interest enough to do it, money and time devoted to fruit tree planting are clear waste. On the larger farms and ranches, a skilled fruit grower and gardener might be justified, especially if a part of his duties should be the care of one or more good milk cows and a few fine stock about the place. It seems to me that such a man could be made worth what he would cost.

Mr. S. Whitsett of Atascosa county was in the city last week, and reports his section in fairly good condition, in general, while in spots the rains have made a very nice looking country of it. Says there is very little trading in land or stock, but that people seem to be hopeful of the future. As to land, the general tendency is upward, and gradually the results of farm and fruit experiments seem to justify this upward tendency. Land owners, instead of showing a disposition to press the sale of their lands, seem rather inclined to demonstrate their adaptability for homes for the people, and wait for the people to come for their lands, never seeming to doubt that they will come in good time. As to cattle, Mr. Whitsett says there is a shortage sure. When he sold his steers last spring, he started out to stock up, expecting to get what he wanted near home. Failing in this he went to McMullen county only to find that someone had been ahead of him. Never got the cattle till he brought up at Tom Coleman's pasture in Dimmitt county. Mr. W. was kind enough to say that he thinks my connection with the JOURNAL ought to do good in this part of Texas.

It afforded me great pleasure to shake hands in San Antonio the other day, with Dr. T. E. White, deputy state veterinarian of Missouri, and veterinary editor of Colman's Rural World. In the incipient stages of the pleuro-pneumonia, and foot and mouth scares of some years ago, Missouri had her full share of trouble with the cow doctors. But since the people sat upon them, and placed at the head of their live stock sanitary arrangements, that eminent veterinarian, Dr. Paul Paquin, there is probably no state in the union that has enjoyed greater immunity from contagious diseases than has Missouri. Having been a close watcher of Dr. Paquin, and heartily approving his course in relation to live stock diseases in his own state, to say nothing of his attitude toward Texas, I was very glad to meet Dr. White, who for many years has been the trusted lieutenant of Dr. Paquin, and though the latter gentleman has resigned the position of state veterinarian, Dr. White still holds the position to which he was appointed under Dr. Paquin. I derived some information from Dr. White that may be of use to those having in charge the matter of live stock sanitation in Texas, and which information I may embody in a future letter to the JOURNAL. It will embrace a comparison of the live stock sanitary systems of Illinois and Missouri, the one under the direction of a commission and the other under the state veterinarian, subject to control of the state board of agriculture.

VACUUM Leather Oil keeps leather new and restores it to newness when hard and brittle, unless it is cracked—it won't mend cracks—25c, and your money back if you want it. Patent taken with wool-on web and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store. Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE. 25 thoroughbred Galloway bulls. These cattle have heretofore sold at from \$100 to \$150. Will sell entire lot at \$50 each or your choice at \$65. Several fine jacks, from 1 to 3 years old. Will sell at from \$150 to \$350. 20 thoroughbred Shorthorn cows of the celebrated Rockefeller herd. Will sell at \$35 each. 10 thoroughbred Shropshire lambs; ready for use. \$10 each. A fine imported Shire stallion, cost \$1650. Will sell for \$650. Address CHARLES E. MUSICK, Hughesville, Mo.

For Sale. Shorthorn bull—full blood, dark red and roan, five years old. I raised him here. Good natured; will not break fence; choice animal; has served only a few cows; very sure. Reason for selling: Don't wish to in-breed. Put on ears here for \$50—worth \$100. R. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

Wanted—Cattle. I have about \$2,500 worth of improved and unimproved Corsicans property unincumbered and title perfect; that I would trade for a cash basis for either steers or dry cows. I also want 500 good feeders. Would prefer to buy on time. Have the finest grass, plenty of water, and can get all the feed necessary and give the best of security. C. S. WEST, Corsicana, Texas.

IMPROVED FARMS. In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893. CROPS GO WITH LAND. For the price of \$8 and 7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balances on time. Lend Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Steers for Sale—A Bargain. Two hundred four-year old steers; 400 three-year old steers; 200 two-year old steers; one hundred yearlings. Three and four will be sold very cheap, on account of money panic. All our pasture in Archer county. Address GARROTT & COLLIER, Estelline, Texas.

Two Valuable Stock Farms for Sale IN MENARD COUNTY.

1,600 ACRES in each. Both well improved and having all necessary labor-saving tools and farm machinery, with teams, etc., for working 125 acres, now in cultivation. Splendid grass, seven miles running streams and water power to raise enough water to irrigate 500 acres rich valley land. Irrigated lands sell here at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Pastures have never been overstocked. Might take cattle or sheep in trade or part payment. We have also for sale 3 to 6 years old—a choice lot of feeders. For terms, etc., apply to NORTH & CO., Fort McKavett, Texas.

BLACK WINTER OATS. Sown in the fall will make best winter pasture and stands the winter. Yields sixty bushels per acre; usually weighs forty pounds per bushel; clear of Johnson grass; delivered sacked on cars here at fifty cents per bushel in lots of twenty bushels or more. Reference, First National Bank of Cleburne, Texas, or any other bank or firm here. Send money order. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duro-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

G. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI. Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

THE VALLEY FARM. On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale: Registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$50.00 to \$75.00 each. Grade heifers at \$40.00 each. All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM. Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahatchie, Texas.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM. Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandott Chickens; all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS. Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Game and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display in hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue. J. C. McREYNOLDS, P. O. Box 25, NECHES, TEXAS.

Hereford Park Stock Farm. RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

PLANT HOGS. Write your wants to J. P. RICE, Breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

REGISTERED AND GRADED HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers, all ages. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$75; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$20; 300 Comanche county, \$75; 500 Comanche county, \$20; 450 three, Brown county, \$45; 200 four, Brown county, \$45; 600 two, McCulloch county, \$12.50; 600 three, McCulloch county, \$16.50; 400 three and four, Tom Green county, \$20; 800 three, Tom Green county, \$21; 800 four, Tom Green county, \$20; 2500 three and four, and five, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 three, Mitchell county, \$18; 600 four and five, Mitchell county, \$23.50; 200 three and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 300 three, Knox county, \$18; 300 four, Knox county, \$20; 2000 three, King county, \$20. Have listed in addition to the above a good lot of one and two-year-old steers and a few good herds of stock cattle. R. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Fort Worth, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS. Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX. Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Careful of two and three year olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

FEEDERS WANTED. We want 1000 strictly good, smooth, well-bred Steers for feeders. Will buy in lots not less than 100. Don't want anything that won't weigh 900 pounds. In answering this advertisement be careful to describe fully and accurately the cattle you offer, naming the lowest price. Address, S. & H., care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Wanted—Cattle. I have about \$2,500 worth of improved and unimproved Corsicans property unincumbered and title perfect; that I would trade for a cash basis for either steers or dry cows. I also want 500 good feeders. Would prefer to buy on time. Have the finest grass, plenty of water, and can get all the feed necessary and give the best of security. C. S. WEST, Corsicana, Texas.

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