

TEXAS

LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 28.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

BUSINESS continues dull.

ONE dollar will pay your subscription to January 1, 1895.

THIS is a very bad time to send half fat stock to market.

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to be found elsewhere and go to work at once. This is a rare opportunity to secure this valuable and unequalled work.

Stock farming properly managed will pay in Western Texas. Exclusive farming, that is, raising grain and other farm products for profit, without the stock, can never, one year with another be made a success.

THE heavy runs of Texas cattle to market will soon come to an end for this season. About that time the thinning out process will begin in another direction where poverty instead of railroad trains will do the work.

Stock raising in Texas is and always will be a profitable business for those who use good sires and supply plenty of feed and water. There is no longer any profit in scrubs raised on fog and moonshine.

REMEMBER that One Dollar will now pay your subscription to January, 1895. Fourteen months, over sixty copies of the JOURNAL for One Dollar, or one and two-thirds of a cent a copy. Now is certainly the time to subscribe.

IT is claimed by those in a position to know that Fort Worth will in less than three years have three large packing houses in successful operation. This means that Fort Worth will be the Chicago of the southwest.

THE Texas Live Stock Sanitary commission is taking hold in a cautious way that would seem to indicate that it might be relied on to do equal justice to every one, and to all parts of the state. In other words, the commission is giving general satisfaction.

AN exchange says labor saving machinery ought to do more for humanity than it does. It is too often used not so much to reduce the price of products to the consumer as to reduce the cost of production, throw out laborers and add to the superfluous wealth of corporations.

ONE trouble with Texas stockmen and farmers is that they do not make their land and live stock yield to their full capacity. Nine-tenths of the land cultivated in the state could be made by proper cultivation to increase its yield from 25 to 50 per cent, and this, too, with but little if any additional expense. The same will also apply to stockraisers. But few, if any of them get the percent-

age of increase they ought to have. In the same proportion that the yield is increased, the cost of production is decreased, or vice versa.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We want our readers to kindly assist us in extending the circulation of the JOURNAL. This they can easily do in various ways. For instance, when you have read your paper hand it to your friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber and ask him to read it carefully. If he is pleased with it ask him to hand you a dollar for a year's subscription. A little effort on the part of our friends and subscribers will aid us very materially. The JOURNAL needs the moral and active support of its friends now more than ever before. If each of its readers would only send us one new subscriber, it would put the JOURNAL in easy circumstances financially, and enable us to make still further and greater improvements. This is not asking much. Will you do it?

IS IT TICKS?

A year ago when it was announced from one of the veterinary branches of the department of agriculture that ticks, common ticks, were the cause of Texas fever, the idea was ridiculed by many prominent stockmen and stock journals. Subsequent developments have, however, had a tendency to strengthen the tick theory, so much so that the sanitary live stock commission of this state are almost unanimous in the belief that if the ticks were annihilated that there would be no more Texas fever. In support of this theory it may be mentioned that ticks are not found, and in fact, can not, or do not exist, in an altitude of 2000 feet or over, while it is a well-known fact that cattle from a low altitude will communicate fever to those of a high altitude.

THE JOURNAL believes there is something in the tick theory, and will give it especial attention in future.

THE DALLAS FAIR.

The Eighth annual Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition is now drawing to a close, and will, after this week, be numbered with the things that were. The JOURNAL readers will readily understand the great disadvantages the management of the fair have been compelled to labor under. Hard times and the scarcity of money alone have been enough to cause failure under any but the best and ablest management. The

World's fair has very naturally attracted considerable attention; a great many people have felt that they could not afford to take in both, and in that event the Texas state fair was dropped from the programme to make it possible to see the great show at Chicago. These and many other obstacles that were unavoidable, and seemed unsurmountable, have materially detracted from the attendance and patronage generally of Texas' great exposition. But notwithstanding all these, the JOURNAL is reliably informed and takes great pleasure in announcing that the exposition now drawing to a close has been, financially and every other way, a success. It will, therefore, not be necessary for the big-hearted men of Dallas, who have responded so liberally in the past, to again come forward and make good a large shortage, but the association will now be able to promptly meet all its obligations. This will be gratifying, indeed, to all true Texans, and should encourage them to go still further next year, and do all in their power not only to make the Texas state fair a financial success, but also to make its attractions second only in point of interest to the great World's exposition that is now drawing to a close at Chicago.

Chicago Drovers Journal:—After this week there will be less sheep in the country by many thousands than there were. What caused such a deluge is a matter of conjecture with dealers and no one can see any real good cause why such enormous quantities of sheep have been marketed this week. When big runs were recorded two months ago and prices reached the lowest point in years there was some reason for it. Hard pressed by the financial crisis, sheepmen were obliged to turn their flocks into money. The spell of depression has passed and dealers now are not confronted by any such difficulties, yet from some reason everybody has taken a notion to unload at once and the result is before us. Prices have not yet sunken to the low point of six weeks ago, and this too, is a remarkable fact when one stops to consider the demand, except for feeders, is merely local and upwards of 85,000 sheep will have arrived before the week closes. Again the quality has been remarkably poor, which is against the selling interests. It is said that many sheepmen are going out of the business and it is high time that they did, judging from the prices of mutton and wool. It is either a feast or a famine in the sheep business.

Read the article in the correspondence department on silage and silos. Texas farmers will find it largely to their interest to look up and study this matter carefully.

CATTLE.

The improved breeds of cattle, for beef or butter, will always profitably market the raw products of the farm, while scrub stock will almost inevitably consume them at a loss. The market reports are the best evidence of this fact, and we do not see how a farmer who is conversant with these can go on raising cattle to sell at the bottom prices, when he might be growing such as would sell at the top. Pride in his occupation should prevent it, if nothing else would.

Anthrax is not so familiar a term as pleuro-pneumonia, but it is no less contagious and fatal. It has various phases, one of which is known as splenic apoplexy and another black leg. Little can be done for animals with the disease. The safest way to dispose of the carcasses is to burn them. There is great danger in handling them, as a broken skin will admit the virus into the human system and cause death. In one case a boy died from anthrax caused by Russian hair used in the factory in which he worked. Cases of infection have been so frequent of late in England that the British minister of agriculture warns farmers and butchers of the danger of infection.

There is a good deal of feeling among cattlemen in Canada over the action of the British government in shutting down for this year at least against the importation of Canadian cattle for any other purpose than immediate slaughter. The excuse is that certain animals, not exceeding three in number, had disease of the lungs, which good veterinarians insisted was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia. To Canadian eyes there is ten times as much danger from cattle shipped from Ireland, which are not obstructed. One instance is cited where a cow shipped from Dublin to Glasgow last June caused the infection and killing of over 200 animals in Scotland besides many in Ireland. Four Scotch counties now have pleuro. In England, also, anthrax has been making havoc. In one estate in Hampshire 120 cattle valued at \$10,000, were killed, and on another in Sussex sixty valuable cattle were destroyed.

No man, even if he has been in the stock business for a thousand years, says the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram of Saturday, ever saw such an exodus of cattle to market as has been going on this week in the West. The flood gates were opened in Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming and all the other states and territories that have ever made any pretensions to being in the cattle business. It is peculiar how the same notion of going to market will strike stockmen at the same time, from Texas to the Canadian line. Chicago this week had the largest run of the year, and within 10,000 head of the largest week's receipts on record. During the week of September 19, 1891, Chicago had 95,524 cattle. This week's receipts at Kansas City were the largest on record by about 2500 head, and were 9300 head larger than a year ago. Omaha had a very large run, around 27,800, the largest of the year. Omaha's largest one week's receipts were 37,190 head the week of October 31, 1891. St. Louis had large receipts, although not as large as some previous week's this year. The combined receipts at the four points are the largest that ever arrived in one week. The largest one week's receipts in 1890 were 165,000 in July; the largest in 1891 were 181,600 in September; the largest in 1892 were 184,300 the week of September 24, which were the largest on record until the present week. The total this week was 192,200 head; 27,700 greater than a year ago, 18,800 greater than two years ago, and 45,400 greater than three years ago.

Some men can get a better price for exactly the same grade of cattle than can be obtained by others. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is simply because they

have a reputation for that kind. This is a principle of profit in cattle growing too much overlooked. Get a reputation for having superior stock all the time, and the raiser will always get the top price, or a little more, because there will always be someone on the watch to buy your cattle when they are ready for the market. Use the best class of sires and it will help not only the actual quality of your product, but your reputation as well. A pure-bred bull of a high record dairy family, you well know, will stamp its quality on your dairy herd, and the merit of your cows will become so well known that you will be able to procure fancy prices. The same thing holds good, only perhaps not to so pronounced an extent, in breeding beef cattle for market. It has been the general belief in this country that as land appreciated in value the business of cattle growing must become less and less a part of the industry of our farms and be relegated to the cheap lands and ranch methods. That this is an error may be seen from the experience of England, where land too valuable for grain is still employed with profit in producing cattle. English farmers are pretty nearly ready to abandon wheat growing, as they confess they cannot compete with America, but stock raising, dairying and the growing of fruits and vegetables are branches which they have no idea of giving up.

A General Purpose Breed.

E. P. Smith in the Wisconsin Agriculturist. If there is a general purpose breed, one that will do for an all-around cow to suit the average small farmer, it is to be found among the Red Polls of to-day, a breed that can trace back its pedigree for nearly two centuries. They yield a generous amount of milk, rich enough to give good cream, and the steers fatten easily for market when needed, so that very heavy carcasses can be produced. They do this on a fair amount of ordinary food, and do not grow thin and sickly as some of the finer breeds if denied the right kind of ration. They are polled so that they cannot worry each other, and they do not have to be dehorned. Altogether, with their meek and milk natures, they are admirably fitted for the average farm, and good specimens of the breed can be had for a fair sum. Fancy prices are seldom paid for them, for they are not a fancy breed.

In this country the Red Polls have not been very numerous until recently. Now a great number are scattered throughout our farming districts, and they are rapidly increasing in numbers. A short time ago the Red Polled bulls were crossed upon Jersey cows, and in most cases the progeny has been hornless, taking this characteristic from the father, but retaining the good milk and cream qualities of the dam. Some very fine herds of cows for dairying purposes have been built up by this crossing. During the 200 years that this breed has been kept pure, the hornless characteristic has always been noted, until it has become a permanent factor. Consequently the bulls transmit it to their progeny in nearly every case.

The Red Polls are more generally met with in the Eastern and Middle states than in the Western, but they are gradually extending over the whole country. They answer the purpose of many farmers much better than other breeds, and they are gradually growing into popular favor. The exact quantity of milk produced by these cows has never been closely ascertained, and there are many conflicting opinions about them. On the whole, however, the yield is a good, fair one, far greater than the average of good native cows, and the quality is as good as that of any other pure-bred animal's with the exception of the butter breeds of the Channel islands. Neither quality nor quantity is lacking.

As to the weight, the matter is very clear and emphatic. They fatten up well and produce excellent carcasses, large and heavy, and with sweet, juicy beef. They thrive on a fair amount of nutritious food, and can pick up a good living on the ordinary grass fields, supplemented with a little feed and grain. In return for this they produce good quantities of food and milk, but increase it by heavy feeding. Too heavy feeding, however, tends to fatten them, and they quickly run into heavy carcasses, fit only for the butcher's shambles.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

To keep a horse from kicking in the stable when you are currying it, put a strap in its mouth and up over its head behind its ears, and draw it down and buckle it tight.

Directum is certainly the greatest horse now on the turf. In the free-for-all trotting event at Lexington the other day he won and made the fourth heat in 2:08. This is the fastest fourth heat on record, and is second to the fastest race mile yet trotted. Three times in this race Directum lowered the race record for stallions. Pixly won the second heat in 2:08½. The time for the four heats was 2:09½, 2:08½, 2:08½, 2:08. It will be seen that the race was the fastest three heats ever trotted, as well as the best four. The victory shows that Directum holds everything safe in a race, even if he cannot beat the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks.

We have often seen horses, especially young ones, that would not back in the plow when coupled to the leader without considerable trouble, and as a person wants to pull his plow back a good many times in a day, if plowing in stony or rooty ground, it is very annoying to work a horse of this kind. When we get one of this kind we fasten a line to his rein and the other end to the right plow handle, then when we say "back!" we give the line a pull, and in a short time you can take the line off and he will come back whenever spoken to. Try this and see if it is not better than beating your horse over the head with a club, or yelling so you can be heard a mile.

For several years we had some trouble with our horses' shoulders. They would gall and get sore, which was very unpleasant for the horses and the driver, too. Last spring we sought a remedy in hair pads, which cost 35 cents each; and we have made no better investment in the harness line for quite a while. We have not had a single sore shoulder thus far, and the horses have done their work with more comfort than usual. Not every horse needs a pad, but if they do, don't delay getting one. If the colts' shoulders can be kept from getting sore they may never need pads. If they do not, it saves a great deal of time in harnessing and unharnessing.

Did you ever give your horse a cup of coffee? Of course not. Who ever heard of such a thing being done? The great German naturalist, Martin, is authority for what we write about coffee and horses. Recently he saw a horse so utterly a wreck physically, and so badly used up by illness, that he was regarded as incurable by his owner. His condition can be best described as a living skeleton, barely able to walk. He was traded off for a trifle. The man that bought him immediately began giving him infusions of roasted coffee and ground coffee beans with honey. In a brief period the animal began to improve and show signs of friskiness. In a few months, the naturalist tells us, this horse had so recovered his normal health and strength that the new owner was offered a large price for him. The man told Mr. Martin, who had become interested in the treatment, that he brought round into perfect health by this method a great number of horses that had been overworked, or that had lost their strength or appetite. The naturalist believes that the knowledge of such a treatment for the extended usefulness of the horse should be widely diffused, and being in harmony with his views in this particular, we have thought it worthy of note.—Exchange.

A Record Breaker.

Lena Hill broke the two-year-old pacing record at Dallas last Tuesday. Her time was 2:13¼.

Lena Hill is by Wm. M. Hill, 2:20, out of Possum Pie, and she is by Octoroon. She is owned by Wm. M. C. Hill of Dallas, and was bred by him at the Hill stock farm in Dallas county. She was foaled in 1891, and

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We have some of the largest and best ranches in Texas for sale. If you want a fine Stock or Feeding Farm, in the black lands of Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson or adjoining counties, we can offer you some rare bargains in tracts ranging from 800 to 8,000 acres. If you want to go further west into the Mesquite country, we can sell you improved or unimproved tracts from one section to 100,000 acres, all at bed rock prices and on easy terms.

EXCHANGES.

We give special attention to negotiating the exchange of Live Stock for Real Estate, City Property for lands in the country, or vice versa. If you have got a lot of live stock or other property that you want to exchange for something else, write us.

FREE ADVERTISING.

All acceptable properties placed in our hands for sale will, if desired, be extensively advertised free of cost to the owner. Those who have anything in our line for sale or exchange, are respectfully requested to list it with us; we may not make a deal for you, but we can safely promise that we will not injure you or your property, while we may do you some good.

BUYERS

Who want any kind of real estate or live stock, are especially requested to correspond with us. We will cheerfully give you any information you may want and render you any assistance in our power. We can, and will help you to get what you want, even if we can't sell you ourselves.

CALL AND SEE US.

We not only solicit correspondence from both buyers and sellers, but urgently request our friends to call and see us when in the city. Remember the location of our new quarters, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, (up stairs) where we will always extend you a hearty welcome.

Very Truly,

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

By GEO. B. LOVING, Manager

will be 3 years old next spring. She developed speed in yearling form, but Mr. Hill preferred to wait before campaigning her. Last summer S. J. Coleman, Mr. Hill's trainer, took Lena and Judge Hurt, a yearling, through Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Everywhere Lena was regarded as the phenomenal 2-year-old of the year. Her first performance, which won for her a national reputation, was at Fort Wayne, Ind., on August 15, 1893. She started in a field of eleven horses in the 3-minute pacing stake for 2-year-olds. She walked away from the bunch in the first heat, distancing three, and finished an easy first in 2:17½. In the next heat she went out and again won easily in 2:17¼, which was the best she has ever done till yesterday.

At Sedalia, the first week in October, she started in the 2-year-old pacing stake, and won it handily in 2:22½, which is scarcely a good warming-up mile for her. She was entered in the 2-year-old stakes at Nashville, but as this meeting was coming on and she could not appear at both places, Mr. Hill decided to bring her to Dallas and let the people of Texas see what a really grand racing filly she is.

Lena Hill is a standard-bred horse on both sides. Her sire, William M. Hill, now but 8 years old, is one of the most stoutly bred stallions in the country, as he not only comes from the do-or-die Aberdeen family in the male line, but also carries a remarkable infusion of thoroughbred blood.

The mother of Lena is Possum Pie by Oc-

toroon, grandam by a son of Tom Hal, third dam a Copperbottom mare, all pacing blood of the deepest dye. Octoroon is known as the sire of three great brood mares, viz: Ella Hopkins, dam of Mattie H. 2:11¼, Geneva S. 2:19¼, and Quinine S. 2:28¼; Shadow, dam of Sir Knight 2:23¼, Signo Vincas 2:27¼, Suzorian 2:29¼, and Selene 2:29¼, and Gray Fannie, dam of William M. Singerly, p. 2:16¼, but in Possum Pie he has furnished one still greater. She was foaled in 1886 and is consequently but 7 years old. Her first foal, George Campbell, by Reno Defiance, took a race record: pacing, of 2:22 as a 2-year-old last year; Lena Hill, 2:17¼, is her second, and Judge Hurt, 2:37¼, her third.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Well's and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

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

TIME TABLE.

Leave	Arrive.
Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m.
" 5:30 p. m.	" 6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:52 a. m.
" 3:00 p. m.	" 4:22 p. m.

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R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Oct. 25.

The farmers seem to be about the first people to feel a financial squeeze, and about the last to get totally paralyzed by it.

Capt. P. F. Garrett, Uvalde county, will be at the San Antonio races with his winning horses, "4 S" and Blue Eyes.

If the state had put the convicts to developing water on her western lands a year or two ago, she could lease them to most excellent advantage just now.

Friends of the JOURNAL down this way are glad to see the JOURNAL assume its old form, and speak flatteringly of its neat appearance.

Will Jennings is down from the Territory and reports about everything out at figures fairly satisfactory, till the last two weeks, when the market seems to have experienced a slump.

Col. C. P. Baily of San Jose, Cal., the Angora king of America, recently purchased at the Chicago exposition several head of high-priced South African Angora bucks.

Dr. D. C. Darroch, physician at the Morris ranch, Gillespie county, is here, says they have lost three thoroughbred colts lately from intestinal inflammation, caused, he thinks, by something eaten by them on the range.

I enter a peppery protest against Field and Farm, or any other paper or person, characterizing the horn fly as the "little enemy from Texas." Originating the horn fly is one combination of cussedness that can't be charged up to Texas.

And after all that has been said and printed in the JOURNAL, I run across people every day who think cattle can't be moved above the dead line till December. If they don't take the JOURNAL, why not? If they do take it, why don't they read it?

Capt. Sam Hunt of the Katy was among us this week. He will be out of the railroad business on the 1st. Capt. Hunt has come to be considerable of a cattleman himself. He is the owner of some 2000 big steers, and will feed 1000 of them this winter.

On the 20th inst. there was run at Kyle, Hayes county, one of the most interesting "quarter" races ever run in the state. It was between Lock's Blue Jacket and Brozier's mare, Lizie. The principal stake was \$1500, and several thousand dollars changed hands on the result. Blue Jacket won.

Mark Withers is here from the Lockhart country, and says there will be less feeding in that section this winter. Says cotton meal is easily obtained, but that hulls seem hard to get. Thinks that if grass is fairly good, satisfactory

results would come of feeling meal alone, if the beeves have the run of the pasture.

The Butchers' Gazette, referring to the depressed condition of the sheep industry, says that many papers are not "helping it any by their wise (?) remarks to the sheepmen of the west." Is the foregoing intended as a reflection upon the San Antonio chicken paper, for its suggestion to the Texas sheepmen to go short on Mexican beans?

R. W. Rogers is back from a trip to the lower country. He says the dry weather and burns together have set a good many people to rustling for pasture, and will cause not a few to feed, who otherwise would not have done so. He and Jerome Harris will feed several hundred head at Houston. Chittim and Will Jones of Beeville will feed 600 head at Memphis.

It is getting to be nip and tuck between the "bike" people and the horses, and records are being smashed on both sides. Hardy went a half mile on his wheel at Springfield, Mass., recently in a minute and a fraction of a second, and Tyler went a half mile at Chicago in 2:14. Directum has a mile to his credit in 2:06 1/2, the half in 1:03, while Flying Jib went a mile in 2:04, the half in 1:02 1/2.

Heretofore, at the fat stock shows and fairs, the competition in fat and breeding stock has been between individual animals, which is well enough as far as it goes, but it is not the individual that tops the market at the meat centers, but the carload, more or less. Therefore it is that a movement is on foot up north to encourage carload exhibits at the fairs and fat stock shows. Prof. Curtiss of the Iowa experiment station is a leading advocate of the innovation, as is also the ever progressive Breeders' Gazette of Chicago.

Frank J. McMurray, a leading stockman of the El Paso country, was here last week. He is the inventor of a contrivance for getting water out of a dug well that lays over anything I have seen. It is very simple, consisting of a fourteen-gallon bucket, raised by a horse at the other end of the rope with, of course, the necessary frame work. Its capacity is 8000 gallons an hour, and it may be used with equal facility for raising water from a stream for irrigation purposes.

The story is going the rounds again about a large snake which was found milking a cow. What was the cow doing while the snake was milking her, and how did the snake reach the cow's udder? Did it stand upon its tail?—Butchers' Gazette. Maybe it caught her lying down. Maybe it got "on its ear" or its dignity. Maybe—stucks! Let the chicken editor wrestle with this question. More'n likely it was a chicken snake, anyhow. Like the chicken editor, it's hard to tell what they will do. The Daily Express tells about a chicken snake that squeezed a bird dog down the river the other day, till it looked like one of the chicken gang when he got home from his last sheep expedition.

The San Antonio Daily Express has finally agreed with Sam Jones, that the country is going to h—l in several different ways, and calls for some demi-

god to rise up and save it. Congress and the president are trying very hard to do everything that the London and New York bankers desire to have done. If they succeed, the country will be saved till these same bankers want something else done. Three national platforms declare for bi-metalism, but the money mongers want a gold standard, and seem in a fair way to get it, and then what? By the way, can't the spectacular editor of the Express save the country? If he could only manage to attract the attention of the country with his literary pyrotechnics till the "chicken editor" could get in a motion to "reduce expenses," it might do some good, unless it should make the country as mad as it did the sheepmen.

A careful experiment by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant of the New York experiment station resulted as follows:

1. The tip kernels were the most prolific of good corn.
2. The butt kernels were more prolific of good corn than the central kernels.
3. The tip kernels bore longer ears than the other kernels, the butt kernels next, and the central kernels the shortest.
4. The merchantable ears from the butt were distinctly heavier than those from the tip, and those from the tip distinctly heavier than those from the central kernels.
5. The butt kernels furnished more unmerchantable corn than did the central kernels, and the central kernels more than did the tip kernels.

Capt. T. Peyt McNeill, Live Oak county, was in the city last week. Says a good many cattle would be moved from his section if there was any place to move them and any money with which to move them. Says he will risk it on his own range, and "moss 'em and pear 'em" again, if he has to. Capt. McNeill says a pear cutter that fills the bill has never been invented; that it should be constructed on the principle of revolving cylinders, so that the pear would be cut finer, and across the fiber, instead of into strings and with the fiber, as is done by all the cutters he has seen. He says the pear cut into long, fibrous strings is very indigestible, and results in loss of cattle. Capt. McNeill thinks there is nothing in Col. Campbell's mange theory for destroying coyotes. He says he has seen hundreds of them as naked as pelon dogs from mange, and yet so lively as to outrun a horse.

Henry Roach, now of California, but who used to be out on the Rio Grande, is in the city. I asked him what he thought of Texas for fruit growing, since his observation of the business in California. He says we will have to get some fruit people in here before we can raise fruit. He says in the little valley where his place is, embracing a few thousand acres, in orchard and vineyard, not a weed is to be seen among trees and vines, and that each individual tree is watched and cared for just as a fine stock breeder would watch and care for a fine animal. On the least appearance of lack of thrift in any tree it is manured, doctored and worked with till it attains its wonted vigor. "Now," said Roach, "how many people have you in Texas that will nurse fruit trees like that?" I had to admit that they won't do it even in the Alvin country. But, come to think of it, California never amounted to much as a fruit country till a few drouths killed off

most of the long horns and "shave tails." Col. John White says he has seen dead cattle so thick in the San Joaquin valley that he could hardly drive a wagon among them without running over the carcasses. Will we have to go through such an ordeal in Texas before we quit buying California fruit and garden truck? Begins to look a little like it this year, don't it? But I fancy that some old timer, who happens to see this, will decide that when it comes to getting down and scratching round a fruit tree for a living, they will arrive at about the same verdict that Col. Shaeffer of the lower country did one time. He said: "Claridge, I've got a scheme. See what you think of it. You know I've got a good ranch below. Now I'm going to breed the calves down there, get me another ranch up in the Red River country somewhere and take my yearlings there till they are twos, then I am going to get me a ranch in Montana upon which to finish them. What do you think of it?" I said: "The time was, colonel, when it was a pretty good scheme, but you can't drive cattle that far through lanes; they must have grass and water on the way. Here's a better scheme: Put some of your land in farm, or sell it to someone who will, and buy their feed. Mature your cattle at home." The colonel said: "See here, young man, I didn't come to this country to feed cattle; and when I have it to do, someone else may have my land and my cattle." Then he got it back like this: "Well, I've been telling the people that it is condemned laziness that is mostly the matter with this country." If the colonel had been lazy it would have made him mad, but he wasn't, so he said: "Let's go round to George Horner's and get something."

MIXED FEED—In topping their corn stalks, the southern farmer loses a great deal of good feed. Professor Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station says that he has seen corn fodder—long stalks—fed out, and only 8 per cent not eaten. Of course a great deal depends on the condition of the fodder... We heard a good deal about Kaffir corn in Texas a few years ago, a good many trying it at my suggestion. And while, as a rule, those trying it reported favorably, somehow it gradually seems to have dropped out of sight and out of mind. However, I see that a good deal of attention is being paid to it in Colorado the last year or two, those having tried it there seeming to be well pleased with it both for grain and fodder. They prefer the red variety. By red Kaffir corn, do they mean yellow millo maize? ... Every Texas farmer should be a feeder. If he is not, he permits to go to waste upon his farm more or less stuff that would make beef or mutton or pork. If he feeds less than a carload, what will he do with it? Sell it to some hustler for the Big Four. Even now, with a Wall street squeeze on, fat meat will bring money. Maybe, too, when the railroad commission manages to kick itself loose from the Federal courts, it will give the small trader a chance, which, in turn, will make it better for the small feeder. If you don't get outside of this idea the first time, keep on till you do. There's a good deal in it. ... The Central Texas feeders have been flirting with the West Texas sheep a little this fall. They admit that the latter figure out good on paper, but I have heard as yet of no sales of sheep to feeders. I should be glad to know of anything in the line of Texas feeding of Texas sheep, even if the "d—d thing

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

don't go to suit" them, as the experiment station boss expressed it.... Prof. Henry places the feeding value of wheat ahead of corn, and intimates very broadly that there is no sense in feeding corn no matter how high it is, and selling wheat no matter how low it is.... Did you ever hear a reason given why the Southern farmer tops his corn, instead of cutting up the whole stalk? If you did, what was the reason? In harvesting corn fodder, the time to begin, in order to get the most good out of it, is when the blade and husk begin to get dry; then rush the work.... Messrs. Rogers & Harris will feed their beeves cotton meal alone, allowing them the run of the pasture. They think, with the present high price of feed considered, it will give better results than to buy roughness.... After pasturing winter oats, you can sometimes get a fair crop of oat hay. If cut in the "dough" state, it is not bad hay, either.

SHORTS—Are the Dorset sheep really "dog proof"? If they are, they ought to be coyote proof, in which case they would be a most desirable sheep for Western Texas. How about this, Col. Parish?... Give the fattening hogs only what they will eat up clean, with as clean a place as possible in which to eat it. One is surprised at the number who cling to the old idea that a fattening hog should have feed by him all the time, and that filth is his natural element.... Bi-sulphide of carbon is a standard article for the destruction of burrowing animals, and I observe that it has been recommended for red ants. Its fumes, being heavier than the air, penetrate deeply into the holes, rendering it easy of application. It may be obtained at any drug store, and is not expensive. If you try it on the ants, I would be glad to receive a postal card report of results.... Let us hope that Professor Smith of New Jersey is right when he says that the "horn fly" makes less trouble every year, till the third or fourth year, when it disappears. Dr. Reilly says that preparations to keep the flies off does more good than those that kill the flies. The best thing he has tried is train oil with a little sulphur or carbolic acid added. The latter has a healing effect upon the sores.... A writer in the Country Gentleman gives tree planting as a remedy for drouths. A good one, no doubt, but it is a long time to wait for trees to grow. If the permanent water supply could be developed to control all the land and enough grass left on the ground to hold what moisture falls, Texas would have a good deal less trouble with the drouth problem.... A breeder of Holstein cattle told me the other day that he has no trouble to sell all his heifers at good prices, but that his bulls are hard to sell. The ready sale of the heifers ought to be inducement for somebody to buy the bulls.... An exchange asks: "How can we have the milk and beef firm?" Easy enough; keep two cows. However, a writer in an exchange that recently came to my notice makes a strong plea for the all-purpose cow, and if it were not so confounded long I would like to see it printed in the JOURNAL.... The prepotency of the long horn is about the hardest thing to down that the Texas cattleman has ever tackled, and he has about given up ever succeeding with the grade bull.... What a world of good these experiment stations are doing to American agriculture. The sure-enough farmer no longer turns up his nose at the professors, no more than the real stockman turns up his nose at the "cow business on paper.".... Crude petroleum, mixed with lamp-black, is

said to be a splendid dressing for harness. No washing is required, as the preparation thoroughly cleans the harness.... And now comes some one and says that bi-sulphide of carbon is a splendid thing to keep insects and rodents out of the corn crib or grain bin. How about weevil?... We hear a good deal about the advantages of intensive farming, but very little about intensive stock raising. There is just as much in it.... A good many Texans are trying, in a sort of cross-bred way, to raise fast horse stock. One trouble is that if they should breed a good colt, they have no way to find it out.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Oct. 26, 1893. Farmers begin to realize what it is now to have lots of roughness and no cattle to feed it to. A number of farmers on the Kaw Indian reserve have hay, millet and sorghum that will be hard to sell, and the 40-cent corn will have to be hauled twenty miles to market. The reason is the cattle are all gone or going.

Mr. Hume is branding and will drive to the western part of the Cherokee Strip to try and winter on the range.

Those who contracted pasture in Kansas seem to be satisfied and will try it another year. C. M.

From New Mexico.

ROSWELL, N. M., Oct. 17.

Dear Journal: Our second "Alfalfa Palace" (Pecos Valley fair) is over, and the 275 tons of baled alfalfa which formed the walls of the unique building, will now be distributed in various parts of the valley, to help feed the hundreds of teams now working on the reconstruction of the big dams washed out by the recent floods. The "Alfalfa palace" was a great success in every way except that of attendance from abroad. Hard times and the scarcity of ready cash did not dampen the ardor of the Roswell folks, but it did keep a great many people from attending our fair. We can safely say, however, that Roswell is the only town of modern times that has ever held successful fairs eighty miles from a railroad. The farmers and stockmen did their part nobly this year, and to them belongs a great deal of the credit for the fine displays. We hope to have a railroad by next year, and then we expect all of West Texas to come to our novel show.

Cattle are "sure" fat in these parts this fall. In spite of the troublesome fly pest, they just couldn't help laying on the grease when they were reveling knee-deep in the juicy and nutritious gramma grass. Not for years past have they gone into the winter in such good shape as they will this season, and the prospect is good for very small losses. Not only is this the case in the Pecos valley, but like good reports come from all the great tributary "plains" country to the east of us. JAYKAY.

More About Silos.

COLORADO, Texas, Oct. 23.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: I see you are taking up the subject of silos with a good deal of interest and as I think the silo will prove of great benefit to the West Texas stockraiser, I send you an article on the subject, cut from the London Field, which gives the results of the latest tests and experiments, and if adaptable to this climate will eliminate the cost of silo building, which has been the chief factor in delaying the general adoption of this method of preserving feed. Yours truly, JOHN HARRIS.

The article referred to is as follows:

All crops that can be spared from the immediate requirements of the farm stock may be advantageously made into silage. They should be allowed to stand as late as the weather will permit, for although it is acknowledged to be best to cut such crops as grass and clover for silage when in flower, the object must be to get the greatest possible bulk of material at this crisis. Coarse grass in meadows, pastures, and under trees in orchards and elsewhere, which stock frequently reject, may be made into eatable silage. Maize and sorghum saccharatum are valuable ensilage material. Grass, clovers, oats, rye, lucerne, vetches, etc., require no preparation. They are simply mown as closely as possible and carted to the silo stack, or clamp, and put in, or on, and compressed as tightly as possible that the air may not penetrate between the layers. Maize and

sorghum are usually chaffed in fairly large lengths when put into silos. Maize ensiled whole in stacks or clamps turns out well if properly managed, even though the stalks are very large and thick. Special machines may be obtained for chaffing silage materials, and elevators for stacking them.

Since the publication of the "Summary of Replies to Questions on Silos and Ensilage in Great Britain" by the agricultural department in 1885, and the "Reports of the Ensilage Commission" of 1885-6, there have been very important changes in the methods of ensilage. At that time the only mode of making silage was to put it into silos, or pits—receptacles with sides of brick, stone or concrete. These were often too expensive for tenant farmers. Here and there, however, heads of barns, outhouses and other buildings were converted into silos at a small cost. On large holdings it would be necessary to have these in various parts of the farm as the carting of green forage long distances would be very costly. But since the inexpensive and simple stack and clamp systems have been introduced, regular pit-silos have not materially increased in numbers. Existing silos will naturally be made full use of in this emergency, and buildings that can be readily and economically converted may be made into temporary silos, as the silo system has certain advantages. There is generally not quite so much waste as in stacks and clamps, and it is easier to keep out air. To get sweet silage the silo should be filled somewhat slowly to obtain a temperature of 130 to 160 degrees, which neutralizes the acid fermentation. If the temperature falls much below this, sour silage is produced.

Silage stacks are made in the same way as ordinary haystacks. The materials are carted and stacked either in circular, square or oblong stacks. It is important to have great and regular pressure, which may be adjusted or adjusted itself as the mass shrinks. If this is obtainable the materials may be put together as quickly as may be convenient. There are several patented methods of pressing, as by chain pressure, hydraulic presses and lever appliances. Before pressing, the material should be carefully leveled. Silage stacks may also be made without special machinery. In this case the material cannot be put together so quickly and every part must be most carefully and firmly trodden, especially that near the outside. Poles may be pitched at the corners and sides of the stack, and braced together at the top to guide the stack makers. A frame work of four large planks may be made around the poles, and drawn up as the stack progresses by pulleys fastened to each end of the bracing at the top. This will keep the stack in shape, and allow the outside to be well trodden down. The boards may be used to cover the stack when made, and heavily weighted with bricks, stones, or other weighty substances. The whole must be covered with straw or other covering to keep out the wet. A well-known pioneer of the ensilage movement has given up silos and makes silage now entirely in round stacks. They are built slowly and are not pressed nor weighted until complete. Rough grasses or weeds are used to top up, and a layer of these is put at the bottom. The surface is trodden down, and sand or earth is laid on the top to the depth of about six inches. A trench is dug round the stack if the surface drainage is not good, the earth from this serving to cover the silage. "No mode of compression has been found so good," this gentleman writes, "as earth or sand; it follows this ensilage down much better than any other mode of weighting. A little attention is necessary for a day or two to see that it goes down without cracking. In building the stack it should be kept full in the middle in order that it may finish convex." He also recommends the use of a mixture consisting of a layer of one load of oats, peas, beans, vetches and Italian rye grass alternating with a layer of two cart loads of meadow grass, the whole being cut or chaffed before being ensiled. Dry earth may be spread either directly on the silage or on intervening sheets of Willesden paper. In this case no other covering will be required. Materials for silage stack making should be used whole as a rule, and carted at once after cutting.

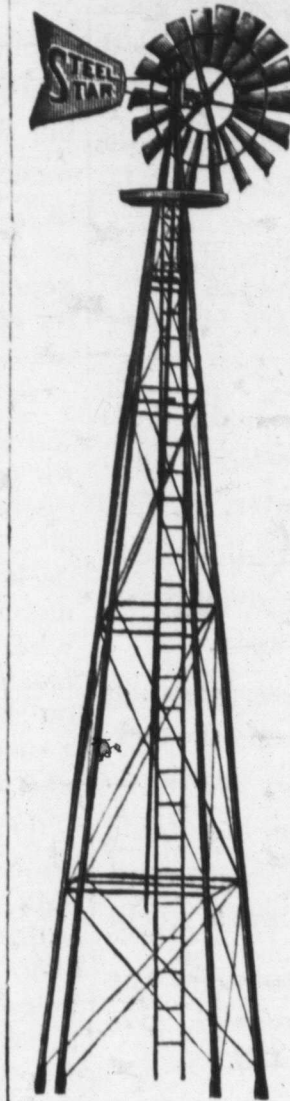
Silage clamps are simple and inexpensive receptacles of the green crops enumerated above. They are advocated by practical men as most valuable, especially in times of emergency, and some stock-owners who have silos prefer to adopt clamps. They may be made on slightly sloping ground by stumping out the required size, the length exceeding the breadth, and carting material for silage within this area. The carts must be drawn on and over the heap precisely as when a manure mixer is made, and tipped where material is required to fill up. They must be drawn as closely to the sides as possible, so as to give pressure there. When the middle has risen too high for further carting the sloping ends are cut off and the material thrown on to the clamp and levelled and firmly trodden in. The outside may be pared off, and the material treated in the same way. Then dry earth should be laid evenly upon the clamp to a depth of eight to ten inches, either with or without an intervening layer of rough herbage, bracken, or leaves. On dry soils a trench may be dug three feet deep, and of length and width according to the quantity of material. This may be packed tightly into the trench by the carts being led over it. A heavy roller drawn over the mass will help to consolidate it. The soil from the trench can be used for covering and weighting the clamp. Practical men say that the material cannot be too juicy and even wet to make good silage by this process. Where earth is used as a covering for silage stacks or clamps occasional inspection is necessary, as the earth sinks with the silage, and cracks are sometimes formed which must be filled up.

Many stockowners and cowkeepers make silage regularly, and use it as a valuable addition to ordinary food for stock. In one instance an owner of forty-five dairy cows has for some years kept his cows almost entirely upon silage made in stacks, with an allowance of oil cake. There is much other testimony as to its value for feeding milch cows as well as breeding ewes. For fattening beasts it has been proved that well made silage is at least of equal value with hay, and for lean stock of all kinds it may be used as a complete substitute for either hay or roots. Farm horses will do well on properly made silage. It can be given either by itself, either cut or whole, or it can be chaffed with straw or hay. In the exceptional condition of the scarcity of hay and the shortness of the straw of all crops there will be little of these to spare for cutting into chaff, and silage may be given alone, and must prove of inestimable value for supplying the quantities of bulky food that are absolutely essential for the digestion of ruminants and to keep them in health.

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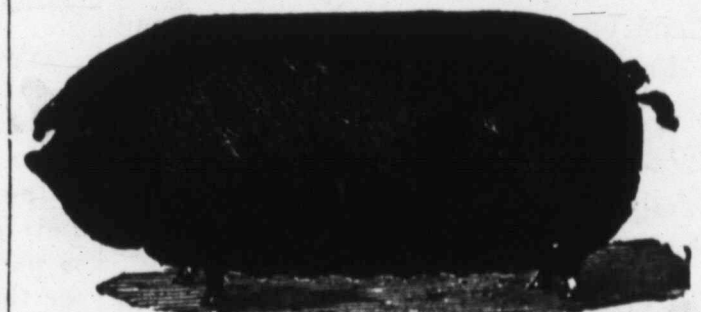
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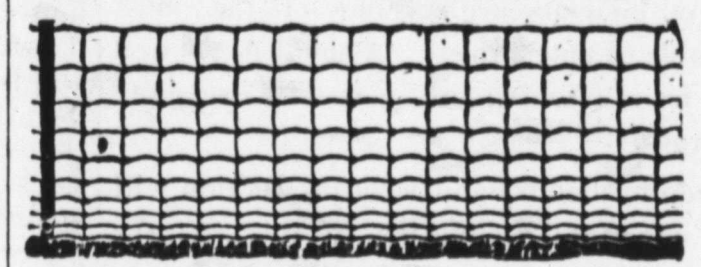


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SHEEP AND WOOL.

To make most profitable, sheep should be kept on the farm continuously.

Good feeding, good breeding and good management mean good wool as well as good mutton.

To make a profit from the growing of wool and mutton, superiority of product must be aimed at.

Give such care as will prevent the lambs from getting stunted the first year. If they do they never will develop fully.

One secret in sheep raising is to make them grow rapidly in summer, and then keep them in good condition through the winter.

Sheep are not naturally as well adapted to range usage and picking up their own living as cattle, hence need little better care.

Keep the lambs and young sheep growing, the earlier the sheep are matured the less chance they will have to eat their heads off.

Scrubby or runty lambs are the inevitable results when low priced rams are used, and they can hardly be considered valuable stock.

Sheep should never be kept beyond the age of thrift and vigor as feed and care will give better returns when bestowed upon younger stock.

It is quite an item to have the sheep do well at the lowest cost possible, and during the summer good pasturage is all that is necessary.

If you cannot afford to give the sheep reasonably good care, the better plan is to get poor sheep at the start, the loss in the end will be less.

In improving sheep, management must come first, then breeds; begin at the bottom and breed up rather than at the top and breed down.

A sheep that will not yield a profit no matter how well bred it may be, has no place on the average farm, and the sooner it is marketed the better.

Every farmer who closely studies political or "agricultural" economy should by all means have a few sheep to rid his farm of weeds if for no other reason.

The farmer who refuses to have a flock of sheep on his place neglects one of the most profitable of enterprises. A small flock well cared for is a source of perpetual revenue and profit.

Sheep husbandry and wool production will be an important occupation in this country for generations to come, either by itself or in connection with general agriculture, whatever the tariff policy of the United States may be.

Much more mutton has been used this year than usual. The people of the United States are slowly learning to eat mutton in place of beef, but a far greater demand could be created if our mutton breeders would produce better mutton.

During the month of September there was 258,000 sheep received at Chicago, as against 191,000 for September 1892. Surely the sheepmen are pushing their flocks to market in great numbers; but they are making a great mistake.

The Wool and Hide Shipper says: It will be well to examine the stock journals when you want to purchase good sheep for breeding purposes. Anyone having stock that is not worth advertising generally has them on hand, and should be allowed to keep them. The man who has a good thing for sale wants all the world to know it, and is not afraid of competition.

From the days away back, the memory of which no man recalls, the mean night-prowling, wolfish cur, unbred, untaught and unfed, has been denounced as the meanest thief known to civilization. He was ever a mongrel, a mean, vile, vicious, ungovernable brute, of little use to his owner, and a source of annoyance and destruction to the neighbor and his property. Can we not pop-

ularize the breeding of good dogs and by so doing weed out and annihilate the mongrel? A good dog is a thing of utility, something to be proud of, and of great value to his owner for both offense and defense.—Colman's Rural World.

Sheep are hardy and able to stand rough weather, and even to starve without dying; but they do not yield their best results from such neglect. The experiments in feeding have resulted in a complete change in the wool of certain breeds, and it is a fact too generally known, to state that mutton, quality and quantity both considered, is generally improved by systematic breeding.

Even if the present prices of wool and mutton are somewhat lower than they should be for profit just now, they are not the only products that are doing much to fill products. The other day a big railroad of this section declared its inability to pay any interest on more than \$18,000,000 of indebtedness. Is wheat paying any better than sheep? But no level headed breeder is going to turn his back on sheep when there are only three-fourths of a sheep to each human mouth in the land, and a growing demand for mutton.

The Nebraska Farmer says that at recent ram sales in Great Britain prices went very high. Out of a few of the best of these sales eight "top" rams realized an average of about \$880 each. These were of the Shropshire breed. The highest-priced individual among these was a ram that sold for nearly \$1500. Another lot of shearling rams, fifty-five in number, made an average of \$170 each. In Scotland \$50 per head was realized on fifty rams in one sale. A lot of Border Leicester brought an average of \$160 each, some of the best running as high as \$550. The Lincoln long wools have made some good figures. All this stir among the best sheep men of the old world in the face of the free wool and free mutton is significant of the fact that the safest place for home breeders is on higher ground. They have retreated to their citadel in good order, and their intrenchments will consist of better and richer blood in their own flocks, and it will require a pretty effective battering ram to knock them out.

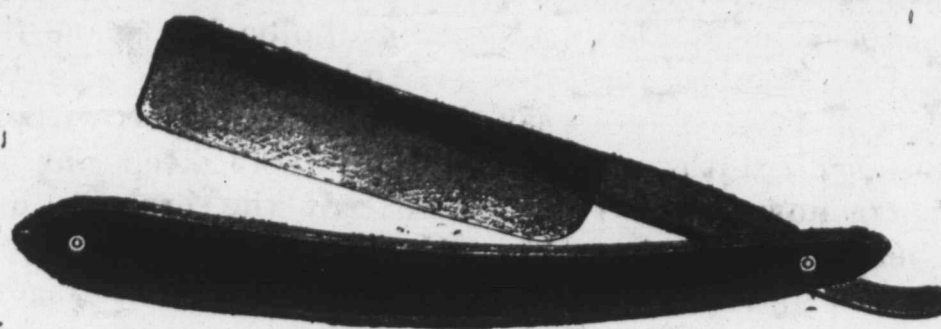
Now is the time to buy sheep. Why? Because many breeders are in a state of apprehension and dread lest the coming congress should decapitate the wool tariff and, as they imagine, cut off at one fell stroke their source of profit, hence they are willing to part with their stock. We have lived to see this same thing done over and over and over again, and always invariably, to the advantage of the man who held on to his sheep and to the ruin of him who parted with them. The reader who has reached even middle age has learned that his worst trouble is borrowed, it is the dread apprehension of something that never happens, or if it does, amounts to but little or nothing and is easily tided over; and has it ever been with the wool growers, Hundreds and thousands of sheep have been sent to the stock yards within the past three months that were little better than so many bags of bones, and many of them hardly fit for anything but the compost heap. It is well if the country is rid of them. North America cannot afford to keep or handle such stuff.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

New beginners in sheep breeding and many farmers who have a good flock of grades, need to be reminded, says the Western Live Stock and Farm Journal, of the importance and permanent value of the thoroughbred sire. It will be well in making the selection to go to the responsible breeders of such thoroughbred sheep of the desired breed, in whom you can place confidence as to their honesty and fair dealing. It is better to buy a first-class animal; if this cannot be done it will be well to hire such an animal if one is within reach. If the long-wooled sort, it will be well, other things being equal, to have one with a good quality of wool, not coarse, but fine and lustrous, thickly set, not only on the back and sides, but on the belly, which should be well covered. Underneath this wool there should be lots of solid flesh, firm and smoothly laid over a form of fine symmetry, with a head not too coarse, yet masculine in appearance. He should have a healthy and robust constitution. An indication of this is a strong neck, with deep and wide chest and clean teeth. Whether of the long-wool, the Downs or the Merinos, the individual selected should be one of the best representatives of the breed desired. The price of a first-class sheep may seem high, and doubly so in these times when wool is so low in price, but if a good class of ewes are waiting, one will be justified in paying an extra price, for the infusion of such blood will tell in future years. When such a ram is bought he should be used economically, and well fed while in service. By economic use we mean that he should not be permitted to uselessly waste his energies.

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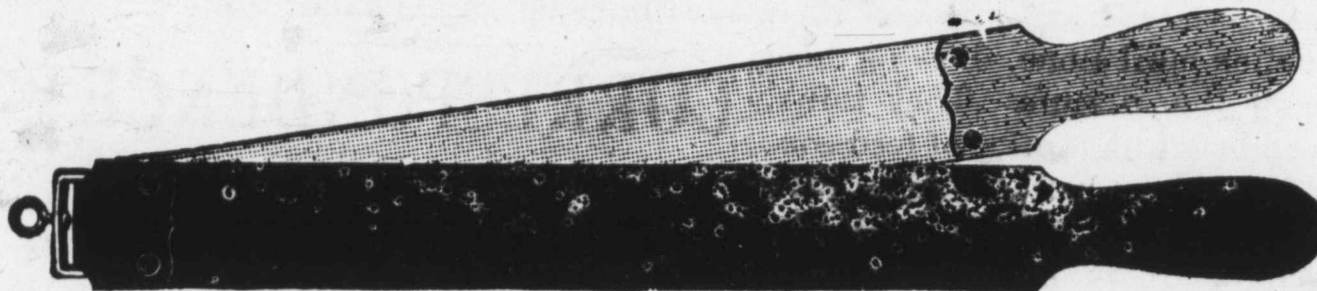
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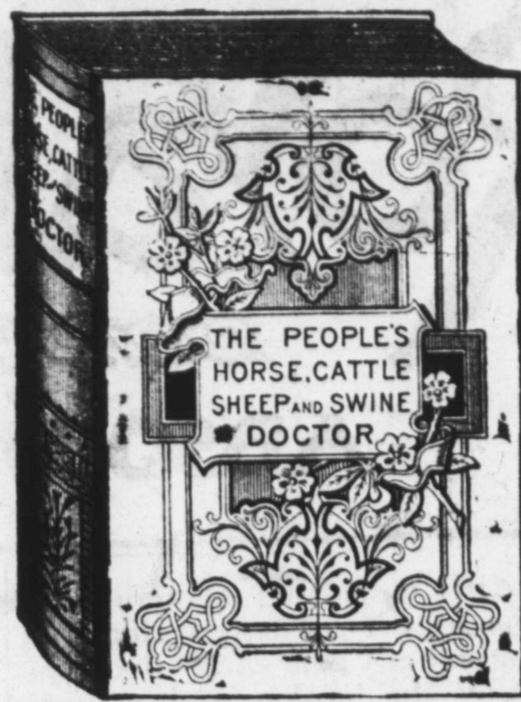
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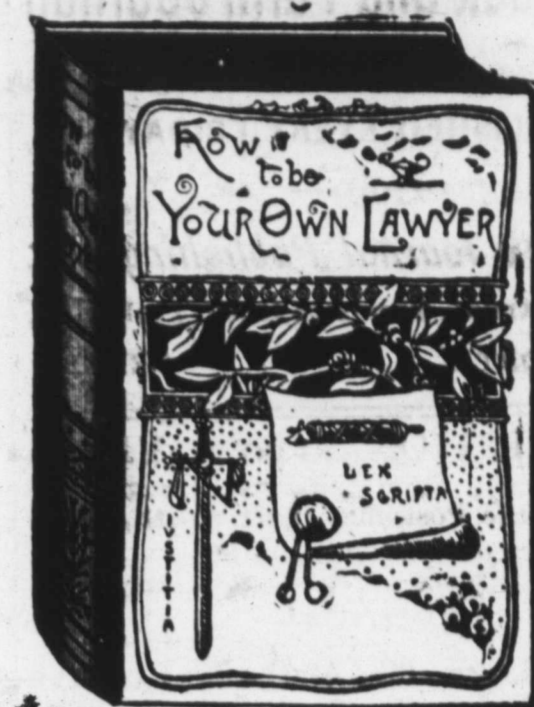
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One dollar and fifty cents will pay for above useful book and one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or we will give the book as a premium to anyone sending us \$2 for two annual subscribers.

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FARM FENCING at 60 cents per rod; four feet high, made of heavy galvanized wire. Send or large illustrated catalogue. Address,
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If a young growing animal is only fed sufficient to sustain life there is not only the loss of food, but the animal gets stunted and often to an extent that no amount of feeding afterwards will entirely eradicate the effects.

SWINE.

It is poor economy to stint the feed at this season.

If a breeding bar is needed purchase in good season.

Only winter what pigs can be kept comfortable and thrifty.

The man that feeds well all of the time receives the best success.

Good blood and early maturity are essential to successful hog raising.

Every feeder should understand at what weight he should sell to bring him the best profit.

With many the crowning neglect is in failing to have the hogs fat at as early an age as possible.

The principal gain in either cooking, soaking or grinding feed is that it makes it easier to digest and assimilate.

The Fort Worth packery will soon supply a good home market for all the hogs Texas can produce. Plant hogs.

The feeding should be commenced now as the longer it is delayed the longer the feeding will need to be done in cold unpleasant weather.

The later the fall pigs come the more care is necessary to give them a good start, and it is important to give them a good start before cold weather.

The improvement of the pig has been directed toward hastening the race from birth to maturity and when they are allowed to go without gain there is so much lost.

The heaviest hog on record weighed 1280 pounds, and was a Poland-China exhibited at Chicago in 1882. There have been other hogs of the same breed weighing over 800 pounds. Specimens of the Red Jersey Duroc have weighed over 700 pounds. The biggest English hog on record weighed 1410

pounds alive and 1215 dressed. It was a Cheshire.

From March 1, 1893, to the close of the month of September, says the Western Swineherd, there was a shrinkage of 930,000 head of hogs handled by the western packers and dealers compared with the same period last year. This shortage is a pretty good indication that the receipts during the packing season will show a much more marked shrinkage. The summer just past has been one of unusual conditions. Money has been scarce the country over, and with hogs the best stock to realize on it is a fair presumption that they were sold as fast as marketable condition would admit, yet there was an unusual shortage—about 15 per cent. And now the packing season has opened with a strong market, tending upward. These things all indicate a future of good prices. The only thing that can possibly tend to weaken prices in the near future will be a decline in the demand for packers' products equaling the decline or shortage of hogs. This may be the effect of the widespread industrial depression, but is not likely to, as there are hopeful signs of a return to normal business conditions at an early day. The farmer who is intending to put stock on the market during the next ten months will therefore be wise to avoid all worry about prices and devote himself entirely to getting his stock in the best condition possible, as prices seem likely to keep a stiff upper lip until all the hogs now on deck are marketed.

It depends upon the branch of dairying which you follow as to what cows you should keep. If you are near a city and want to ship milk, the Holsteins would probably serve you best. If you run a milk dairy, either for home or shipment, try and have cows which will average 6000 pounds. With such cows there will be a profit, while 3000 pound cows would bring you out in debt, no matter how well you manage in other directions. So with a butter dairy we would advise you to have 250 pound cows or nothing.

POULTRY.

Fanny Field says give the fowls their medicine in their drinking water, as they will often refuse to eat, but will readily drink the worst of it.

As old geese are better layers and mothers than young ones, and as young geese are always in demand in the markets, a poultryman thinks it will pay to keep the old ones, as they are prolific for twenty years.

The Embden, a white goose, both male and female, is, with the Toulouse, the largest of all breeds. The best cross for the market is the Toulouse gander and Embden goose. The Toulouse is parti-colored, and the male and female are alike. In fact the male and female of any pure breed are alike in color. The large breeds do not forage over as much ground as the common kinds, but produce twice as much feathers, in weight, and fatten more readily for market. An adult gander of the Embden or Toulouse breeds should not weigh less than twenty-five pounds and the goose twenty-three pounds, though individuals have been known to reach as much as fifty pounds. The best way to grade up a flock is to procure a gander of the Embden breed, mate him with large common geese and the female offspring with the Toulouse. The males should then be pure-bred Embdens, as they are pure white, which is an advantage where the feathers are considered a valuable product.

Pure-Bred Stock and Farmers.

While it is true that some common fowls that are native to the climate are hardy, and thrive better than perhaps some pure breeds may, yet the observation of the farmer will convince him, after due time, that the greatest profit is from the pure-bred stock, provided he will learn the char-

acteristics of the breeds. It is just as much the duty of the farmer to know all about the different breeds as it is to know how to plow and cultivate. It would surprise any farmer if his family physician should inform him that he could not distinguish one disease from another; yet there are thousands of farmers who cannot go into a herd or a flock and distinguish the different breeds. Are such farmers really farmers? Have they completely "learned their trade?"

What is common stock? It is said that there are a great many pure breeds. There are more different kinds of common fowls than there are of pure breeds. There is at least some uniformity in a pure breed. One hundred Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks, or other breeds, will be so nearly alike that the farmer will be unable to note any difference, but it is seldom that two common fowls are alike. All common fowls are not alike in characteristics. One flock may contain some excellent layers, while another flock may be worthless. If a good flock is found, it is often the case that it is the result of indiscriminate crossing from some pure-bred fowls, and the common stock has repeatedly been praised for excellence, when the credit really belongs to pure breeds.

Those who ridicule the enterprising farmer for expending an extra sum for pure-bred males, never fail to come around at some time and request to "change eggs." They might as well, with equal propriety, ask to exchange a mongrel calf for a Jersey; but they know that a kind neighbor will oblige them with the eggs rather than break friendship, and they take advantage of his enterprise. It pays to buy pure-bred stock, however, even when one has to change eggs with those who do not encourage pure breeds.—Poultry Keeper.

Fours and Over.

Several lots for sale; 300 to 4000 head.
R. R. CLARIDGE,
San Antonio, Texas.

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Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas
as second-class matter.

REMOVAL.

The business office of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL has recently removed to, and is now located up stairs 407 Main street, near the middle of the block opposite the Pickwick hotel. This is a central and convenient location, where we hope our friends will, when visiting the city, not fail to call on us. The latch string hangs on the outside, our friends are always welcome.

Meeting of the Sanitary Commission.

The Texas live stock sanitary commission, composed of W. J. Moore of Galveston, chairman; R. J. Kleberg of Alice, secretary, and T. J. Martin of Midland, met in conference a number of the leading cattlemen of the state in the city of Dallas Tuesday the 24th, at 10:30 a. m. Those present were: Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, L. H. Hill of Albany, Judge John B. Rector of Austin, D. M. Cunningham of Taylor, F. G. Oxshover of Colorado City, Julius Runge of Galveston, T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, A. P. Bush of Colorado City, Col. John W. Buster of Dallas, Albert Dean of Kansas City, inspector of the bureau of animal industry west of the Mississippi river; T. J. Turner of Columbia, Mo., veterinary of the state of Missouri, and Dr. W. Folsetter of Dallas. The object of the conference was to decide upon some definite agreement in regard to a readjustment and a more just placement of the quarantine line, the line as made by the secretary of the department of agriculture of the United States not being entirely satisfactory to the Texas cattlemen, they contending the fever infected district is not nearly so large as the general government line makes it and that there are forced within this district a number of counties which are perfectly free from the Texas or splenic fever and cow ticks, the alleged cause of it. The splenic fever is an enemy the Texas cattlemen have had to fight for years. Whenever and in whatever direction they shipped or drove cattle the quarantine lines rose up before them. The various states into which the Texas cattlemen have sent their cattle have sanitary laws, and sanitary boards require shippers to meet certain conditions. If they declined or were unable to meet those conditions, simply found themselves without a market.

Col. W. E. Hughes said he thought that the cattlemen should act with deliberation. If changes in the line were made and not made with great caution the cattle industry of Texas, he thought, would be done a great injury.

Mr. A. P. Bush said that it would be useless to have a quarantine line unless the cattlemen co-operated with the sanitary boards of other states. He thought that under the present condition every thing was nearly satisfactory. He believed it a good scheme for the board to experiment on the tick theory and discover if they really caused fever. He said he had been informed that if the cattle commission of Texas fixed a quarantine line which was pronounced safe it would be accepted by the sanitary boards of other states. He was of the opinion that if ticks were the only cause of fever the markets of the world would soon be open to Texas cattle, because a means of cleansing the cattle of ticks could be found. He thought that the board, by pursuing a wise course, could open a free movement of the cattle of Texas.

Mr. Andrews said that he had been buying cattle for years from various portions of the state and from New Mexico. He had mixed the cattle bought with his home cattle in the high counties of the Panhandle and had never had any serious results. He said he had never examined cattle for ticks,

and whether or not they had anything to do with the fever he could not say.

Mr. Julius Runge, who owns a large ranch in Garza county, which has an altitude of 2200 feet, stated that he had had trouble in shipping cattle owing to erroneous reports circulated. He asserted positively that ticks and Texas fever were unknown in Garza county.

Judge John Rector said that he didn't know nor pretend to know where the quarantine line should be in Texas, but he thought that it should conform as nearly as possible to the national quarantine line. He was of the opinion that if the board went ahead and fixed lines to suit Texas cattlemen alone they might have a free movement in the state, but that other states would place the quarantine line along the northern boundary of the state and the Texas cattlemen would be shut out entirely.

The Texas cattlemen had to conform in a measure to the demands of other states, which were sometimes unjust; but as Texans were the shippers and they the receivers, they had the ability to abuse their power. Other states believed that splenic fever was an existing thing, and they were therefore necessarily forced to take sanitary measures. It would not do for Texans to take the bit in their own mouths and fix the line, ignoring boards of other states. What the board should do was to convince the secretary of state that the line should go further north.

Col. Buster gave his experience in shipping cattle. He said that he had had droves of cattle stopped by the quarantine authorities under the splenic fever regulations when his cattle were free from fever, and from counties free from fever. After investigating the matter he found that the real cause lay in the fact that the other fellows didn't want the Texas cattle to eat up their grass. No state could stop cattle on those grounds and other states had simply taken advantage of the fever question to save their grass.

It was finally decided that it would not do to draw the quarantine line in disregard of the wishes and opinions of other boards and that the proper course to pursue would be to hold a conference with the sanitary boards of other states. No action was taken, but it was generally agreed that the board should make a thorough investigation for the purpose of finding what counties were and what counties were not free from fever, and then should secure, if possible, a conference with the sanitary boards of other states and present the situation to them fairly.

At the Wednesday session it was decided to not act hastily in the matter of the quarantine line as it was one of grave importance and in order that no mistake should be made, and that all concerned should be given a voice in the matter, the commission decided to hold a meeting in Kansas City on or about November 15, when the sanitary boards of all states affected would be invited and earnestly requested to meet with them and if possible establish a line which would be of benefit to all and work injury to the interests of none.

After deciding on this course the convention adjourned to meet at the time and place mentioned.

Weekly Wool Letter.

BOSTON, MASS., October 3, 1893.

We have had an exceedingly narrow and unsatisfactory wool market during the past week. The very few mills that have been in the way of buying have found that they have had things pretty much their own way, and in many instances they have asserted that they really did not know where the market was, so various were the prices asked for the very same class of stock in the different warehouses which they visited; in fact, business is so unimportant and so scattered that there is scarcely any reliable market quotation for any grade of wool. This is not surprising as the same condition of things is manifest throughout the country in all other lines. A forcible illustration of this is shown in the very large increase in the United States postal deficiency. Experience has shown that the movement of the mails was on the whole the very best barometer of business. Now it is found that the deficiency for the first quarter of the present fiscal year beginning in July, was \$5,500,000 against a total of only \$3,500,000 for the entire preceding twelve months. This is very significant as if the decrease continued at the same ratio for the rest of the year, it would show for the twelve months the enormous deficit of \$22,000,000 as against \$3,500,000 for the previous year. In ad-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

dition to this appalling showing, we find that the New York bank statements show almost exactly the same decrease of business by the banks, and returns from many of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country show that their gross business has fallen off in almost the same proportion. The business failures in the country during the past week have been 593 against 189 last year, and the aggregate liabilities are considerably larger than they were a week ago. With all these positive and undeniable facts staring them in the face, the United States senate still refuses to act and seems rather content to wantonly allow the commercial interests of the country at large to suffer to an extent from which it will take many years of prosperity to recover. The American Wool Reporter says, "Advices from Washington are to the effect that the tariff bill is to be reported from the ways and means committee and immediately put upon its passage. It has leaked out that the woollen schedule has been completed in its entirety and nothing more is to be added to or taken from it. The bill it is said provides for free wool and 50 per cent ad valorem duties on manufactures of wool." We do not believe that a bill providing for the entire removal of the duties on wool in one cut can be passed.

From our foreign correspondents we hear that general business is improving somewhat in England and that prices for good wools are well sustained.

Sales for the past week foot up about 2,057,300 pounds; against about 3,500,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year, and about 1,955,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of foreign about 360,000 pounds, territory about 350,000 pounds, and of scoured and sundries about 280,000 lbs.

FENNO, BROS. & CHILDS.

E. J. Simpson, the Weatherford cattleman, was here last night.

James Lee Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, is in the city.

L. S. Williams, banker and stockman of Purcell, I. T., was in the city Thursday.

W. R. Rayner, the Stonewall county cattleman, took in the Dallas fair yesterday.

Dr. W. L. Simmons of Weatherford came down from his Baylor county ranch Wednesday.

George Wolf Holstien, the fine stock breeder of Shackelford county, was here yesterday.

B. T. Leonard, a prominent cattleman of Palo Pinto county, was in the city Thursday and says his country is a little dry.

W. T. Waggoner (Cyclone Tom) passed through the city Wednesday night, en route to Paris.

Col. R. L. Ellison came down from his Childress county ranch Wednesday. He says water is plentiful and grass exceptionally good.

S. R. Crawford, banker and cattleman of Graham, was doing the Dallas fair yesterday. Judging from the smile on his face, he no doubt backed the right horse.

L. Hearn, the Callahan county cattleman, is now a full-fledged jockey. He owns three of the flyers now on the track at the Dallas fair.

Tolbert Ware, the Amarillo cattle dealer, was here last night. Mr. Ware visited the Dallas fair, and was well pleased with what he saw.

W. T. Ditto, formerly a cattleman of Texas, but now representing George D. Bernard & Co. of St. Louis, is in the city.

Mr. Ditto does a good business among Texas cattlemen, and will always be a great favorite with them.

W. N. Waddell, the well-known cattleman of Colorado, passed through the Fort yesterday morning, en route home from the Dallas fair.

C. A. Dalton, an old-time cattleman of Palo Pinto county, is in the city. Mr. Dalton says it is rather dry and the grass short on his range. Mr. Dalton is one of the best fixed stockmen in his county.

Charley Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City, will remove his family to and become a citizen of Fort Worth in the near future. This city will gladly welcome him. It needs a few more just such men as Charley Ware.

C. T. Herring, the well-known Greer county cattleman, is in the city. He says that notwithstanding it has not been many weeks since they had a good rain, yet it is getting quite dry again. He says Greer county farmers made good use of the time since the rain and have sown a large amount of wheat and have gotten it in in good shape.

Charley McFarland, the well-to-do cattle feeder and stock farmer, whose ranch and home is on Bear creek, Parker county, was here yesterday. Mr. McFarland has recently bought and shipped in 800 good steers, which he will feed at his place this winter. He is a successful operator, and will no doubt make good money.

Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland stopped off in Fort Worth Thursday, on his return from Dallas. Mr. Martin, it will be remembered, is a member of the Texas live stock sanitary commission. He thinks the commission has hit on a good idea in calling a meeting of all the sanitary boards of the different states and territories interested in Texas fever, and thinks they will be able to agree on one and the same quarantine line for all the states and territories, and when so agreed upon, it will then be definitely fixed and strictly enforced and adhered to. Mr. Martin also thinks the commission will, by experimental tests, be able to ascertain the cause of Texas fever, after which they may be able to apply a remedy or disinfectant that will perhaps totally remove the cause, and thus relieve Texas cattle from further restriction. Mr. Martin's theory is that the fever is caused by ticks, that ticks can be eradicated, after which Texas cattle will no longer communicate fever.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 23.

The market closed with a full supply of beef cattle and a heavy supply of calves and yearlings left on hand. The movement has been slow, while poor and trashy stock is almost neglected. Good beefs and good fat cows are firm. Cows and yearlings lower and weak. Hogs in demand. Sheep not wanted.

Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts.....1749	3113	463	933
Sales.....1763	2688	424	421
On hand...442	1350	89	257

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross.....	2 1/2 to 3
Common to fair beefs.....	1 3/4 to 2 1/4
Good fat cows, per lb. gross.....	2 to 2 1/2
Common to fair cows, each.....	\$8.00 to \$12.00
Good fat calves each.....	7.00 to 7.50
Common to fair calves, each.....	4.50 to 6.00
Good fat yearlings, each.....	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each.....	6.00 to 8.00
Good milk cows.....	30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair.....	15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers.....	17.50 to 25.00

HOGS

Good fat corned per lb. gross.....	6 1/2 to 7
Common to fair per lb. gross.....	5 to 6

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each.....	2.50 to 2.75
Common to fair each.....	1.25 to 2.25

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Oct. 26, 1893. }

There were 17,000 cattle here Monday, of which 4500 were Texans and same number of western rangers. The supply was equal to the demand. The market was quiet and slow for common cattle and about steady for the most desirable kinds.

Tuesday's receipts 7500, of which 2000 were Texans.

On Wednesday the receipts increased to 22,000 and the market declined 10 cents on Texans and as much as 35 cents on some grades of natives. The market closed weak with a large number left over unsold.

Receipts to-day 16,000 cattle. Market unchanged; closed at following quotations: Best Texas steers, \$3@3.10; good steers \$2.80@2.90; common, \$2.50@2.60. Best cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.35. Good cows, \$2@2.20; fair, \$1.80@1.90; canners, \$1.40@1.60.

Hogs, Monday, 22,000; Tuesday, 18,000; Wednesday, 25,000; Thursday, 27,000; market weak, common to choice, \$5.90@6.50; poor to prime light weights, \$6@6.60.

Sheep, Monday, 20,000; Tuesday, 14,000; Wednesday, 21,000; Thursday, 12,000; market depressed and lower. Range sheep, \$1@3.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
Oct. 26, 1893. }

On Monday the receipts of cattle were 2830, over half of these were Texans. The supply was not equal to the demand, consequently prices advanced 10 to 15 cents on all grades.

The receipts Tuesday run up to 5420, one half of which were Texans. The market was firm, active and strong for all good steers, cows and heifers. The light steers and inferior cows sold slowly, but the market on good cattle was firm to the close, and the 10 to 15 cents advance of Monday was well sustained.

Wednesday's receipts were 3900 without any noticeable change in prices.

To-day the receipts run up again to 7500, which is too many cattle of the quality now being offered, consequently there was a 10 cent decline on everything except strictly good cattle.

The market on Texas cattle to-day was as follows: Best Texas steers, \$3.15, bulk of good grass steers sold at and around \$2.85; fair to good steers, \$2.70@2.80; medium, \$2.50@2.60; common, thin and rough steers, \$2.25@2.35; top cows and heifers, \$2@2.40; bulk of good cows, \$2.20@2.30; fair to good, \$1.90@2; medium to good, \$1.70@1.80; common, thin, rough or shelly cows, \$1.40@1.60; calves \$6@7.50 per head.

Hogs—Market 10@20c lower: choice light, \$6.30@6.35; mixed, \$5.80@6.65; heavy, \$5.90@6.30.

Sheep—Market dull and unchanged.



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PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,

WE WILL Furnish IT.

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

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
Oct. 26, 1893. }

The receipts of live stock this week have been as follows: Monday, 10,162 cattle, 2185 hogs and 400 sheep. Tuesday, 10,402 cattle, 4424 hogs and 2060 sheep. Wednesday 9700 cattle, 7900 hogs and 2200 sheep, Thursday, 7200 cattle, 4700 hogs and 2200 sheep.

Notwithstanding the heavy receipts of cattle on Monday there was a noticeable advance in prices, especially on good cattle.

On Tuesday the receipts were again heavy and the market declined 10 cents.

There was no material change on Wednesday. The good cattle held their own while the thin stuff was dull and slow.

To-day the market is steady and fairly active on the best grades but weak and slower on common stuff.

Best Texas grass steers are selling at from \$2.90@3.10. Good steers at and around \$2.80, common to fair, \$2.50@2.60. Best cows \$2.40, bulk of best cows, \$2.10@2.20, fair to good, \$1.80@2, canners, \$1.40@1.60. Calves, \$6@7 per head.

Hog market 15 cents lower; bulk \$6@6.10; heavy, packing and mixed \$5.90@6.20; light s, yorkers and pigs \$4@6.20. Sheep market slow and weak.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

Do You Want to Exchange?

Those who want to exchange one kind or class of property for something else can often make just the deal they want by calling on or writing to Geo. B. Loving, manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

Columbus Outdone.

"Columbus Outdone," is the title of a well illustrated book of 200 pages, just issued, to record the surprising adventures of Captain William A. Andrews in his trip across the ocean in a boat 14½ feet long, and aptly called the "Sapolo"—because she "scoured the seas." The preface claims that "the example of intelligent daring is never lost on the world," and that "four-fifths of the so-called dangers of life are troubles if met with courage, resolution and common sense."

Cloth binding, 35 illustrations. \$1 Published by Artemas Ward, 11 East 14th street, New York.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., October 26.

Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

S. P. Johnson of Clay county, 87 choice cows, 780 lbs, \$2; B. P. Flood of Hood county, 38 cows, 739 lbs, \$1.85; L. E. Jordan, Wise county, 64 cows, 810 lbs, \$1.90; M. V. King, Tarrant county, 21 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.40; G. H. Murphy, Dallas county, 93 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.35; L. B. Brown, Collin county, 53 cows, 830 lbs, \$2; J. Myres, San Saba county, 94 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.50@1.75; R. H. Burton, Llano county, 38 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.75; same party, 9 bulls and 18 cows \$1.25; E. B. Lightner, 51 cows, 640 lbs, \$1.15; S. P. Hughes, 44 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.85; K. C. Polk, Dallas county, 18 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$1.30; A. B. Mills, VanZandt county, 64 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.85; same party 18 yearlings, \$8 per head; O. J. Ellis, Collin county, 13 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.25; P. C. Willis, Denton county, 59 hogs, 220 lbs, \$5.75; H. H. Densmore, Dallas county, 23 hogs 184 lbs, \$5.50; E. D. Night, Hunt county, 212 head of stock hogs, 5@6c.; R. F. Thomas, 32 hogs, 190 lbs, \$5.25; L. S. Smith, Dallas county, 18 hogs, 225 lbs, \$5.75; C. T. Duncan, Palo Pinto county, 82 hogs; 194 lbs, \$5@5.50; B. F. Jones, Kaufman county, 94 choice mutton sheep, 108 lbs, \$3.50; K. G. Smith, Dallas county, 58 choice sheep, 89 lbs, \$3.25; J. C. Myres, Denton county, 23 calves, 190 lbs, \$3.25; W. H. Frown, Ellis county, 13 milk cows, \$25@40 around; E. B. Young, Tarrant county, 80 goats, 64 lbs, \$2; L. E. Gracey, Wise county, 11 bulls, 1120 lbs, \$1.30; same party, 29 cows, 840 lbs, \$1.90.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice grass steers	\$2.00 to 2.25
Common to fair grass steers	1.50 to 1.75
Choice fat cows	1.75 to 2
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 to 1.50
Yearlings	6.00 to 10
Choice veal calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common to fair calves	2.00 to 2.50
Bulls	1.25 to 1.35
Stags	1.25 to 1.35
Choice hogs	5.50 to 5.75
Common to fair hogs	5 to 5.25
Stock hogs	5 to 6
Choice mutton sheep	3.25 to 3.50
Common to fair	2.50
Goats	2
Milk cows, each	\$ 20 to 40

Good stock of all kinds continue to be very scarce. Our receipts for the past two weeks exceeds any for a great many years. There has been a great many fat cattle on the market the past week and found ready sale at \$1.75@2. Hogs are very scarce and find ready sale, in fact, all kinds of fat stock is scarce and finds ready sale at top prices.

Get the Genuine "Spoooner."

Imitations of the Spooner Horse Collar have for some time been offered, and the manufacturers emphatically state that none are genuine without their "Trade Mark" of a spoon passing through the letter R, as shown in another column of the JOURNAL, but, on the contrary, are of an inferior character. The genuine Spooner is a favorite everywhere, and no collar fits the neck of a horse as perfectly or will do the

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.

service the records of many years prove for the Spooner. The J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, manufacturers of the genuine and owners of the trade mark, are among the heaviest firms engaged in this line of business in the country, and are reliable and responsible. They have sold many thousands of this favorite horse collar, and their trade in it was never larger than it is at present. At the same time they cannot guarantee buyers except their trade mark is plainly stamped on the collar, in which case the purchaser will know he has something on which he can depend. The moral is: Be sure about the trade mark, as this is always an absolute guarantee that you have the true Spooner Horse Collar.

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The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica which we offer to our readers at the unheard of rate of only ten cents a day for ninety days, is a unique and splendid work. It has no peer among Encyclopedias. There is but one Bible for Christians; one Talmud for Hebrews; one Koran for Mohammedans, and there is but one Encyclopedia Britannica for the people who speak and read the English language, and who turn to it as to the one comprehensive, all-inclusive and authoritative epitome of human knowledge in all its branches.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AGRICULTURAL.

Thousands of farmers are now plowing their land for wheat who, this year, did not realize the value of their labor and seed for the crop harvested. Verily was the poet right in saying that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

During the winter when there is not so very much that one can do in the way of practical work, is a good time to acquire the theory of agriculture. Get it from books and your farm papers, and have it at your fingers' ends so that you can verify it by practice as soon as you can get into the field next spring.

Although plant food may exist in the soil in liberal quantities, it does no good if it is not in available shape for the crop to feed upon. This means that the soil must be pulverized so that the fertility is set free. Fall plowing and submitting the soil to the action of the frosts of winter help in this respect.

Some men seem to pride themselves upon the fact that they are practical farmers, and know nothing about agriculture except that which they have learned by hard knocks. But this is hardly as much credit to them as they seem to think, because the very best farmers in these later days are ones who combine theory with practice.

It is now generally accepted as a truth that ground loses fertility by remaining bare. The best farmers practice covering the ground with one crop as soon as another is taken off. An added benefit from this method is that it gives something to turn under, so that fertility is directly added to, as well as indirectly conserved.

If farmers and their wives would make a way for more home amusements for their children there would be less leaving of the farm and flocking to the cities for employment by the young of our land. We must take time to live in this fast age—to live in the highest sense of the word, in the enjoyment of those things for which the nobles parts of our being yearns.

Is it not true that the major portion of your profit comes from a comparatively small area of the farm? Don't you work some fields that pay nothing—that are even a drain upon the profit that comes from the balance of the land? Then why not reduce your acreage until you can till every foot of it in the manner that you till that which brings the profit?

The profit from any crop often depends upon having an ample supply of moisture for it just at the time when it is needed. If you are thinking of spending any money in the improvement of the farm, would it not be well to look into this question of irrigation? It is not in the arid regions alone that artificial water supply can be made of value in agriculture. The past season has shown this very fully.

An appeal to farmers to produce less of any given crop, when it is selling at a low price, is a waste of words. He will decide for himself how much of his land and labor it will be wise to devote to that crop, and he will give so much and let prices take care of themselves. It would be of more avail to try to get him to grow his allotment from a less number of acres as then his profits would be increased by the saving of land and labor.

The Montana Stock Growers' Journal says: As winter is approaching the wolf question is attracting some attention. The matter of offering bounties on the different ranges for the killing of wolves is also being discussed. The wolves, since the warm weather has passed, are beginning to run in large packs as they do in winter. Daily their demand for fresh young beef is becoming bolder and in consequence the owners of range stock are already beginning to suffer heavily from having to cater to the appetites of these hungry wolves.

There are two sides to this matter of abundant crops and low prices. Let us look at the working man's side for a moment.

At the present relative prices of wheat and of labor, five days' labor in the harvest field at wheat stacking, or eight days at any labor, will provide bread for a family of five for a year. Live and let live is a grand motto, and it should be a source of satisfaction to the American farmer that he is able to make the conditions of life so easy for the vast army of workmen who are engaged in other industries. The best possible condition of agriculture would be that in which the farmer gets a fair return for his labor, yet with such abundant harvest and such low prices that every honest and industrious working man could be well and abundantly fed with the best products of the soil. When the prices of food staples are up some one has to suffer."

A writer in an exchange thinks that how to keep pumpkins in a fresh state for ten months or a year is a very simple matter. A person has only to select those that are sound and well ripened. Handle them carefully so as not to bruise the flesh; wash and wipe dry, then store them in a dry, warm room. Let each pumpkin have a separate rest; that is, do not pile one on top of another. Keep the temperature of the room as even as possible at all times, and sound, plump pumpkins can be had in June just as well as in the fall or early part of the winter. For the past two years he has kept his in an upper hall-way leading from the dining room. A portiere hangs at the opening of the stairway, so the heat rises and keeps the upper hall at the same temperature as the dining room. If a person has a roomy pantry, well secured from frost or dampness, the upper shelf would answer nicely for a storing place. Or a clothes closet, secured from cold or dampness, would answer the purpose as well. Winter squashes can also be preserved in like manner. Dampness and frosted air will soon put this line of vegetables on the road to decay, if left long under its influence.

Why Farming Doesn't Pay.

A farmer has a crop of wheat that could be cradled or cut with a common reaper, but he must have a binder. Goes in debt for it, cuts his wheat, puts his binder in a fence corner till next harvest. His plows lay at the ends of the furrows where he last used them.

He never thinks of buying a pint of paint to paint his plows, nor thinks of sheltering them till he needs them again.

He never takes a farm paper, and if he did he would not be interested enough in it to read it.

He probably "buys on time" and pays two prices for what he purchases; whereas, if he would look ahead and make arrangements to pay as he goes, and confine his different lines of trade to upright men, he would do better.

He will never plant trees, or if he does, will turn stock on them to destroy them, and then say that he "cannot have any luck" with fruit. He never has much to sell, but is given to buying, and complains that money is not plenty enough or thinks the government should make more money. He never stops to think that in order to get money a man must have something to sell or do some kind of work, or follow some kind of occupation to get value for his labor.

Sometimes he starts in the spring to make a big crop. He plants more than he can take care for, and in the fall has a large crop of wheat and burs, and says he always has bad luck. It is always too wet or too dry, too cold or too hot, and never right. He is always too busy to fix any shelter for his stock, making twice as much feed as would be needed under shelter. He never keeps a variety of tools and is constantly borrowing or going to the shop with some old trap, and losing money and time on it. He knows that he is behind some with his debts; just what is the reason he cannot tell, unless those option dealers are the cause of his selling his crop before he has gathered it.

He never goes at anything as if he intended to succeed. He is fearful of failures

or hard times at all times of the year, and so he goes on year after year never changing his way of managing his farm. He wants the government to pass some special law that will make his farm pay better, or put money in his pocket without having something to sell. He thinks free coinage of silver means for every one to have some of the silver after it is coined, whether he works for it or not. He buys everything he can get on credit, and when pay day comes, is behind, and lays all of his trouble to the bankers who have got all the money. Of course he raises some hogs but he feeds them on the ground, and if it rains the corn is in the mud and the hogs lose more than one-half of their feed.

He will go to every public sale in the country, and if he can get "long time," will buy almost anything that is offered for sale, whether he needs it or not, and never thinks that pay day will come some time and he will have to sacrifice something to meet the demand.

In conclusion I will say that the remedy is with himself, and quit blaming other people for his own faults.

Farm Tools and Implements.

The Rural Canadian.

We like to see a farmer have every tool and implement that will help him to a better or cheaper cultivation of his crops. But there is such a thing as going too far in their purchase. No implement will prove a means toward cheaper cultivation unless you have a sufficient area of the crop upon which it is to be used, to make its employment economical. There is no profit in buying a fifty-dollar implement to cultivate fifty dollars' worth of crop. And then no implement should be bought for which you cannot provide shelter, and which you do not care enough for to put under cover when through using. Nor should you spend money for any that you have not time to take care of by painting the woodwork every year or two, and so preserving it from decay. It pays better to preserve the tools you have than to be continually buying new ones. Plows and other implements which have a scouring surface should have these parts oiled before they are put away for the winter and so kept from rusting. The time and annoyance that will be saved in the spring will well repay you for the labor expended now. If you have any implements at all, a good tool house is important, and it will save you more than its cost each year. The cost of building it will be less than the damage that would result each year from leaving your tools exposed to the weather. Then to have your tools well housed, adds to your reputation as a good farmer, and this is a point worth considering. To leave good tools out in the fields, or strung around the barn-yard, gives one the name of being shiftless. Then merchants do not want to trust you, for they know that shiftlessness leads to bankruptcy, and if you want to borrow money on the farm you will be charged the highest rate of interest, to make up for the possibility that you will default in the payment. The care of tools and general attention to the appearance of things, enters as much into the making of a good farmer as does the cultivation of crops or the handling of stock. If this happens to catch the eye of any man who has left the mowing machine in the meadow, or that new self-binder in the wheat field, we trust he will put them under cover at once, even if he has to stay up to-night to build a shed. Any well-made farm tool or implement with good care should last at least ten years. When we consider that less than half this period marks the usual limit of their lives, it is easy to see what a leak this is to our agriculture.

HARD And brittle leather is soft and tough in a minute with Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

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The Best
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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Will be decided by a popular vote to be closed

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And you are invited to cast as many votes as you like. The winning County will receive

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AND EACH VOTER HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE PRESENT FOR HIMSELF.

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Send for free sample copies of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and voting blanks, and aid your County to get a big immigration in the spring. Each new-comer enhances the value of what you have.

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
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STOCK FARMING.

The stock farmers are among the successful, well-to-do men all over the country.

Animals kept for breeding are almost always kept too fat. This is especially so with the males, and particularly if they are used at all for show purposes. One reason for this is perhaps because they are kept in closer confinement than other stock, and so they gain fat more readily. Give them exercise and you can counteract this.

The selection of the best materials is an excellent beginning for good feeding, but that alone does not go very far. The quantity of food to be given, the mixture, and the time at which to supply it are almost equally important. Haphazard work in these particulars will result in your spending money for good feed and losing by the operation.

Grain farmers and cotton farmers, and all others who have been depending mainly upon a single crop, are coming to their senses in regard to stock, and finding that it is a necessary adjunct to any system of agriculture. Any man who attempts to carry on a farm without the aid of stock of some sort, generally finds himself running behind in a very few years.

With no stock to return fertility to the soil it is only a question of a few years when land will become exhausted unless much more attention is given to rotation and fertilization than is given by the average farmer. Even if the land could be kept up to its virgin state of fertility at a reasonable cost, having a good class of stock to feed the grain to is generally the most profitable and satisfactory.

The farmer who makes it a practice to grow and market a bunch of first class steers or hogs every year can hardly fail to make money, especially if he raises his own feed and does the principal amount of the labor. Stock that are required for food will always sell at the market price, and if they are good ones will always bring better prices than inferior stock. It is a satisfaction, also, to know that instead of the land growing poorer it will under prudent management grow better year after year.

Prepare to bed your stock better this winter than you ever have before, and so add to the bulk and value of the manure pile. Leaves are valuable for this purpose, and they can be gathered by the thousand bushels late in the fall with very little expense. They should be stored under cover and used liberally. Road dust is also excellent as an absorbent for the liquids, and we know of some good dairymen who always store many cartloads of it before the ground freezes. By using these two in combination you will save nearly every particle of the manure, both liquid and solid, and your farm will grow the richer therefor.

Animals in a state of nature have access to a variety of plants, not in themselves of any especial nutritive value, but which, by partaking of the nature of harmless condiments, are probably of value as promoters of digestion. The presence of these plants among our pasture grasses and otherwise, in the form of weeds in the fence corners, in woodlands, and along roadsides, is far more common than is generally supposed; and while we attribute the act, on the part of farm animals, of eating these apparently useless things to a perverted taste, or mere idle habit the fact is they contain many of them—a bitter principle of value in the direction named.

The old idea that all the virtue of the corn fodder was contained in the leaves and the small part of the stock above the ear used to be quite prevalent. It was the notion that gave rise to the practice of topping corn. Late analysis of the different portions of the stalk show that the upper part is less nutritive than the butts. That also is the verdict of the cow. Watch how she eats a whole corn stalk. Invariably she grasps it in the

middle, doubles it up and chews both ways, rejecting the tassels and extreme butts. These last are hard and need to be cut or crushed to make their nutritive matter digestible. The late experiments made by the North Carolina station show that while the blades contain only 11 per cent of the total digestible matter of the entire plant, 64 per cent of the leaves themselves is digestible, while 66 per cent of the stalks below the ears is digestible and 72 per cent of the husks. The husks must, however, be kept moist in some way in order to make them digest easily. If they dry up entirely they become of little value, and are therefore much better preserved in the silo than by any form of dry curing.

Rules for Scientific Feeding.

Careful observation at the Missouri experiment station have been formulated into a series of practical rules for feeding, of which the following are a brief synopsis:

1. Animals should be fed as much as they can digest without injury to health.
2. They should be fed a "balanced ration"—that is, one in which the various ingredients are adapted to their needs and the purpose in feeding.
3. Food is required to maintain animal heat, hence animals exposed to cold require more food than those provided with warm quarters. The man, therefore, who is kind to his cattle is kind to himself.
4. The digestive capacity of animals may be stimulated by a variety of food, salt, etc.

With regard to the substances which enter into the composition of food for stock, usually arranged in six groups, the following definitions are given:

1. Water: The amount of this varies with the kind of food supplied. While pure water has no nutritive value in itself, it plays an important part in the animal economy, and should be freely supplied, and of the best attainable quality.

2. Ash: This is what remains after the combustible portions have been burned away. It supplies the mineral ingredients of the animal body.

3. Protein (pronounced proteen): Is the nitrogenous portion of the food, and goes to form muscles and all other nitrogenous parts of the body, aiding also in the formation of fat. It is most valuable of all food ingredients.

4. Fat: This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use.

5. Carbohydrates includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc., and produces fat and heat.

Fiber: This substance has about the same composition as the carbohydrates, but is much less digestible, and has but little if any nourishment.

It is by a knowledge of these various ingredients, as combined in various foods, that scientific feeders are able to secure the best results, whether they are feeding for milk or muscle. A man who feeds haphazard, with whatever he has on hand may happen to hit on the right ration, but the chances are that he will make very serious mistakes. The subject of rations for cattle is one of the deepest with which stock owners have to do.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
MAYFIELD BROS.,
DENTISTS,
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Artificial Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

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Look at these beautiful vehicles and low prices. You can't buy 'em from your local dealer for double the money. Write for our 1893 star catalogue, the finest ever published. Over 100 styles. Vehicles \$10 and upward. Harness \$5 and upward.
ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.
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\$75.00 to \$250.00 MONTHLY working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., Richmond, Va.



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BUY A CAKE OF
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The Houston and Texas Central

Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagne 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.

9 45AM	5 00PM	lve.	.....	New Orleans	.....	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	lve.	.....	Galveston	.....	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 10PM	9 00AM	lve.	.....	Houston	.....	arr	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr.	.....	Brenham	.....	lve	4 59PM	2 20AM
8 20AM	3 10PM	arr.	.....	Austin	.....	lve	1 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr.	.....	Llano	.....	lve	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	arr.	.....	Waco	.....	lve	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr.	.....	Corsicana	.....	lve	11 45AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 55PM	arr.	.....	Fort Worth	.....	lve	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr.	.....	Dallas	.....	lve	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr.	.....	Sherman	.....	lve	7 05AM	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr.	.....	Denison	.....	lve	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 40AM	4 40PM	arr.	.....	Kansas City	.....	lve	11 00AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr.	.....	St. Louis	.....	lve	9 30PM	9 00AM

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



WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
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Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

DESPITE HARD TIMES

THE "COTTON-BELT ROUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L., I. M. & S. R'y from Texarkana, and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the Southeast.

SCHEDULE.

Train No. 2 Read Down		Train No. 1 Read Up
4 20 p.m.	Leave	12 20 p.m.
5 43 "	"	10 50 a.m.
7 40 "	"	8 45 "
10 00 "	"	6 25 "
11 32 "	"	4 54 "
1 15 a.m.	"	3 20 "
3 35 "	"	1 00 "
4 15 "	"	12 20 "
6 45 "	Arrive	9 50 p.m.
7 35 "	Leave	8 45 "
6 15 "	Arrive	9 30 "
9 10 p.m.	"	7 45 a.m.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "COTTON-BELT ROUTE."

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

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IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU.
Twenty Five Cents
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A high class monthly, always complete in each number. A striking noveltie and other well selected fiction every month. Descriptive and travel articles. Try it, you will get your money's worth. Try it. Write to COLUMBIA MAGAZINE CO., Troy, O.

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If your local dealer does not keep
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THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE BREED.
SENT FREE ONE YEAR.
Write for Sample Copy.
F. L. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASS.

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.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo was in the city Tuesday.

W. S. Davis the Amarillo banker was in the city Wednesday.

J. M. Keene of Farmer was at the Dallas fair Tuesday.

H. T. Keenan went out on a business trip Wednesday night.

Mayer Half the San Antonio merchant and cattle dealer was here Tuesday.

J. W. Barbee live stock agent of the Cotton Belt returned from Chicago Monday.

L. F. Wilson one of the big cattlemen of Archer county was in the city Wednesday.

Col. D. H. Snider of Georgetown the well-known fire stock man was in Dallas Tuesday.

Messrs. S. E. and J. H. Harwell well-to-do cattle feeders of Hunt county were in the city Tuesday.

L. H. Hill the well-known cattle dealer of Albany was in the city Monday night en route to Dallas.

W. N. Waddell of Colorado City was attending the sanitary meeting in Dallas Tuesday and Wednesday.

H. H. Halse the Decatur banker and cattle dealer was among the visiting stockmen on Tuesday.

Fred Horsbrough manager of the Espuela land and cattle company of Dickens county was in the city Wednesday.

S. R. Crawford of Graham took in the Dallas fair Tuesday. He says his Archer county cattle are in good shape.

John Hardgrave of Willow Point, Wise county, was here Monday. He says his part of the country is in very good shape.

H. D. Rogers of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Company of Chicago, was here Monday and Tuesday.

B. T. Wear of Amarillo was among the many stockmen visiting Dallas, the fair and the sanitary meeting Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. W. Kelly the Hunt county cattle feeder was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Kelly will feed 1000 extra good steers at Ladonia this winter.

P. R. Clark the good natured cattleman from Comanche was in the Fort Tuesday. Mr. Clark wants the JOURNAL

to send him a buyer for his feeding steers.

D. H. Middleton went to Muskogee Saturday night. He has about finished shipping out his steers. Reports fairly good range and cattle doing correspondingly well.

John K. Ross came in home Saturday night and as usual attended church Sunday. He has about concluded to go to farming in Oklahoma. Says it is a fine country and farms can be easily opened as there are no grubs.

Phelps White a prominent New Mexico ranchman whose headquarters are near Roswell, was in the city Wednesday en route to Amarillo. Mr. White says the range in his country is better than it has been for several years.

P. C. Wellborn the well-known stock farmer and fine swine breeder of Handley, this county, was in Fort Worth Monday and gives encouraging reports as to crops and stock. Mr. Wellborn is thoroughly reliable and anyone purchasing stock of him is sure to be pleased. See his card in our breeders' directory.

William T. Way, who represents the Evans-Snyder-Buel company was seen at the Pickwick Wednesday evening and he said that he believed that the number of cattle fed in Texas this winter will be about 60 or 70 per cent of the number fed last year. This is more than he at first supposed would be fed.

R. R. Russell of Menardville, a prominent stockman of that section, was here Monday. Tom Andrews had him "in tow" and Mr. Russell left a lot of fine steers with McAnuly, Andrews & Co., for sale. Mr. Russell says some of the stockmen in his section are moving their stock out as the range has become a little short. Cattle, however are in good shape and will continue so, now that there are fewer cattle on the range.

Ex-Congressman S. W. T. Lanham of Weatherford was in Fort Worth last Sunday en route to his home from a trip through Southern Texas. Mr. Lanham is one of the old settlers of Parker county and says he would not be able to feel at home elsewhere. He is now practicing law and has retired from politics. While already a very popular (and deservedly) man before his election to congress, his faithful services during the several years he represented the Jumbo district, made him even more popular than ever.

W. E. Cobb of Decatur was here Monday.

Mr. W. A. McAuley, a prominent cattleman of Ballinger, is at the Pickwick.

J. K. Zimmerman, a well-to-do cattleman of Kansas City, was here Saturday.

E. F. Ikard, who has a large bunch of cattle in the Comanche nation, was here

Monday. Mr. Ikard reports this section of the country to be in fine shape. Grass, he says, is plentiful, and cattle are in fine shape.

John W. Gibson, a well-to-do cattleman of Waggoner, I. T., is in the city.

S. S. Potts, cattle feeder from Navarro county, was in town a short while this week.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, who represents the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., was in the city last night.

E. W. Miller, cattle feeder of Aledo, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Miller says that both cattlemen and farmers around Aledo have an abundance of grass for their stock. He reports the streams to have gone dry, but says that the windmills and wells throughout the country furnish an adequate supply of stock water. Mr. Miller thinks that the cattle industry in Texas has a bright outlook before it. He is now feeding 1100 steers at his Aledo pens and it goes without saying that they are fine ones.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a pack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonial free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

5 000 head or upward of high-grade, straight brand stock cattle wanted in exchange for centrally located, well-improved Kansas City property.

Also have a fine piece of land adjoining one of Denver's active manufacturing suburbs, very desirable for plating into lots or small acre tracts.

Big money in this to the right man. No better opportunity ever offered for investment in either of these cities. Prices based on actual values. Parties answering please give full particulars, breeds, brands, location and price, etc., of stock offered.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRUST CO.,
19 New England Building,
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Texas Transfers of Purebred Berkshires.

Bey Bo 30738 and Hinkley's Maid 30739, C. L. Hinkley, Cameron, Mo., to J. T. Brackenridge, Austin, Tex.

Croft's Achsa 30729 and Croft's Lewis 30728, J. T. Breckenridge to H. L. Lewis, Hearne, Tex.

Croft's Dick 30727 and Croft's Ann 30730, J. T. Brackenridge to Richard J. White, Mumfords, Tex.

Croft's Maid 30690 and Lady Croft 30691, J. T. Brackenridge to T. B. Fowler, St. Elmo, Tex.

Queen of the Grange 30347, Rebecca S 30348 and Maud S 30350, George T. Jester, Corsicana, Tex., to Wm. A. Shaw, Dallas, Tex.

Ruth J 30351, George T. Jester to E. B. Johnson, Corsicana, Tex.

Beauty's Princess 27789 and Mayflower 27791, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., to Charles Dorsey, Poetry, Tex.

Bosque Lass 30658, Bosque Maid 30656 and Bosque Prince 30658, Terrell & Harris to W. L. Prather, Waco, Tex.

Harmonica 30657, Terrell & Harris to Jesse Harmon, Poetry, Tex.

Martina, 30653, Terrell & Harris to W. L. Martin, Terrell, Tex.

Manor Maiden 30654, Terrell & Harris to M. C. Abrams, Manor, Tex.

Prince Bob 30372 and Temple Prince 30373, Terrell & Harris to W. M. Methoin, Temple, Tex.

Red Cross Bravo 30057, Red Cross Blooded Stock Farm, Austin, Tex., to O. F. Scott, Gainesville, Tex.

Lilly Langtry 30559, J. B. Blades, Athens, Tex., to W. W. Jarrell, Athens, Tex.

Texas Lilly 30710, F. P. Yates, Poetry, Tex., to J. T. Pruett, Poetry, Tex.

Prince 30724, J. V. Easley, Bremond, Tex., to C. T. Curry, Martin, Tex.

Texas Duke 30678, Texas Beauty 30677 and Texas Queen, Dyches & Curtis, Granger, Tex., to W. J. Cooper, Holland, Tex.

Julie 30840, J. T. Spradling, Greenville, Tex., to A. A. Spradling, Greenville, Tex.

National Swine Breeders' Association.

The meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association called to meet at the World's Columbian exposition, October 13, was not held because the executive committee

deemed it unwise to do so with such small attendance.

There was every reason to believe that this meeting would be very largely attended, but swine exhibitors were required by the exposition authorities to remove their stock before the date fixed for the limit of this exhibition, so that many breeders were compelled to go with their hogs before the day fixed for the meeting of this association, while the remainder were on that date necessarily engaged in shipping their stock.

The failure to hold this meeting is to be regretted, because there are matters of interest to the swine industry that should have attention, and through no other source can these be accomplished as well as this organization.

The executive committee will appoint a date for another meeting as soon as convenient time can be decided upon. In the meanwhile, membership should continue to increase and the association be kept in the best possible condition for the accomplishment of additional and greater benefits to the swine industry. By the payment of \$1 to John G. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., for membership fee, new members will receive the proceedings of the association for five preceding years.

20,000,000 Stars

can be seen with a powerful telescope. The number is vast, but so are the hours of suffering of every woman who belongs to the overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated class. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. In fact it is the greatest of earthly boons to women. Refreshing sleep and relief from mental anxiety can be enjoyed by those who take it.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instruction and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

Feeders For Sale.

I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition. I also have for sale 150 young, unbranded mules. For particulars and terms address

R. W. ROGERS,
San Antonio, Texas.

Feeding Steers for Sale.

For Sale—500 steers, four and five years old next spring. They are a good, average lot of West Texas steers, and are in good condition.

J. K. BURR,
Eagle Pass, Texas.

There are thousands of young men standing on the very threshold of life, trying to make a wise decision as to what business or profession they will follow. To all such we would say, before deciding the question write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can be of service to you as they have been to others.

Don't Spit Tobacco or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling, and the man who wants to quit and can't run no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at store, or by mail free. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., Indian Mineral Springs, Ind.

Almost Everybody now knows that

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is the Quickest, Purest and Best of all the Baking Powders, and everybody should know that 99% of the Baking Powders contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

What a revelation to the good housewife when she uses her first can of **DR. PRICE'S** and beholds the beautiful work it does, so immeasurably superior to that of any other.

HANDY COBBLER Most complete outfit ever offered for home repairing, boots, shoes, rubber boots and coats, harness, wire fences, etc. Thousands sold. Better tools than in any similar outfit and nearly twice as many. It saves lots of money. Any one can use it. Weight 17 lbs. Agents making money. Retail for \$3.00. Sample outfit by freight or express only \$2.00 if you mention this paper.



KUHN & CO. MOLINE, ILL.

Jersey Cattle.

The following awards were made on Jersey cattle at the Dallas fair Tuesday: Jerseys, Texas bred—Best bull 3 years old and over, P. J. Mays, Waxahachie, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best bull, 2 years and under 3, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium, J. M. Stallings, Shiloh, second; best bull, 1 year and under 2, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium; best bull calf under 1 year, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first premium, J. M. Stallings, Shiloh, second; best cow, 3 years and over, C. Dettna, Dallas, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second; best heifer 2 years and under 3, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first premium, Martin Burd, Denison, second; best calf under 1 year, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second; sweepstakes; best bull any age, P. J. Mays, Waxahachie, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, second; best cow any age, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second. best herd, bull and four females, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, first premium, J. D. Gray, Terrell, second.

Jerseys—Best bull 3 years and over, P. J. Mays, Waxahachie, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best bull 2 years and under 3, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium, J. D. Gray, Terrell, second; best bull 1 year and under 2, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first, W. C. Carter, Lynnville, Tenn., second; best bull calf under 1 year, W. C. Carter, Lynnville, Tenn., first premium, J. D. Gray, Terrell, second; best cow 3 years and over, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best heifer 2 years and under 3, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first and second premiums; best heifer 1 year and under 2, J. D. Gray, Terrell, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best calf under 1 year, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first and second premiums; sweepstakes, best bull any age, P. J. Mays, Waxahachie, first premium, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best cow any age, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium, J. D. Gray, Terrell, second; second best herd, bull and four females, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first premium, J. D. Gray, Terrell, second.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

FIELDS FOR SALE.

1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$17; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$20; 500 threes, Comanche county, \$17; 500 fours, Comanche county, \$20; 450 threes, Brown county, \$15.50; 200 fours, Brown county, \$18.50; 600 twos, McCulloch county, \$12.50; 600 threes, McCulloch county, \$16.50; 400 threes and four, Tom Green county, \$20; 800 threes, Tom Green county, \$17; 800 fours, Tom Green county, \$20; 2500 threes, four and five, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 threes, Mitchell county, \$18; 600 fours and five, Mitchell county, \$23.50; 2500 threes and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 200 threes, Knox county, \$18; 200 fours, Knox county, \$20; 3000 threes, 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. N. GRAHAM,
Fort Worth, Tex.

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 60-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, balance on time.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel,
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**REGISTERED PURE-BRED
HEREFORD BULLS.**

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas
For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON,
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NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Collie 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.
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Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hibel and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our **SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.**

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at **\$1.00** per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us **\$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

**THE
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,**

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS

FREE.

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**RESPONSIBLE
AGENTS WANTED**

(In writing please mention this paper.)

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX.

Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload 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.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.
M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

**Hereford Bulls
and Heifers.**

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also **MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.**

For sale by

W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Texas.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 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, Waxahachie, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red wine. 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.

PLANT HOGS.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOMB, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.
RHOMB & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

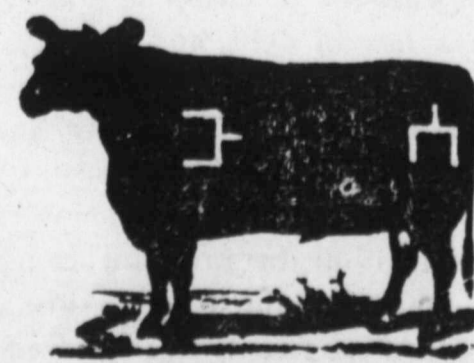
To Angora Goat Men.

MOHAIR We solicit consignments. Will give prompt personal attention to shipments, large or small. Have orders from manufacturers, therefore can promise full market prices and quick cash returns. Write us for quotations and shipping tags.

C LLEY & MARSHALL,
101 Gold St., N. Y.
W. R. PAYNE, Mgr. Mohair Dept.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.
FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight sperm and brand horses branded triangle on left hip.

HOUSEHOLD.

Dyspepsia is often the result of long time eating too quickly. When a person swallows an imperfectly masticated piece of animal food, the result is that the food, instead of fulfilling the purpose of nutrition, acts as a source of malnutrition to the stomach. Eat slowly.

Avoid in conversation all mention of your own affairs. The clever woman guards her hearthstone, its sorrows, troubles and annoyances as carefully as she does the sacredness of her religion. The world admires your cheerfulness, your attractiveness, your brightness. Your griefs belong to yourself. They are your inner life, which should be closed with iron portals. Even if your heart breaks, recollect the critical public at all times likes a smiling face and cheerful manner.

Compensation.

This article is written from the quiet of the farm, writes the editor of Home and Farm. Large elm and maple trees of our own planting break the rays of the sun while they admit the breeze under their overhanging boughs, and although the mercury marks 92 degrees in the shade, we do not suffer from the heat. The morning paper is before us, and as we read of closing banks, assigning merchants, closed manufacturers and the tens of thousands of men who are out of employment, many of them with families dependent upon their wages, and who look the future in the face with dread, we thank God that forty years ago when debating the question of life-work, we were led to choose that of a farmer.

There was a time, as there is in the lives of most young men, when the greatest success seemed to be to get rich, but to-day we envy no man's wealth, for the experience and observation which comes with sixty years of life emphasizes the truth of scripture, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth."

We have realized that a contented mind is worth more than riches, and that the term rich is a variable one, one man being richer with \$5000 than another with \$10,000, and that some men are so rich that the care of their property takes all the comfort and sweetness out of their lives. Colonel Bain, in one of his lectures, illustrates this by saying: "I know a millionaire whose wife has to sit by him half the night wringing cloths out in cold water to put on his head to enable him to sleep."

In choosing a life-work, the young man is in danger of falling into the error that if he can only get rich he will surely be happy, but Benjamin Franklin showed a young man with whom he was discussing the question, by a practical illustration, that a man might succeed in accumulating riches, only to find its care such a burden as to be harder to carry than poverty. His illustration was this: He called a little child to him and gave it a large apple; the child was delighted; he gave it another, and its cup of joy was full. He now offered it a third, and in trying to take it the child dropped one, stooping to pick it up it dropped another, and after repeating this several times, it finally threw all away and burst into tears.

No man is more to be envied to-day than the owner of a farm, be it large or small, who is out of debt and has learned to so manage it that it furnishes an abundant supply for the wants of his family, and leaves a little to be laid by for future use. There are men who are doing this on a few acres. We visited one in Franklin county, Ohio, whose farm contained twenty-five acres, and the sales were twenty-five hundred dollars a year for a series of years. Another on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, only half tillable who sold an average of \$4,000 per year.

Both of these are unusual cases, and are



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only mentioned to show some of the possibilities of farming, but to-day there is a larger per cent of farmers who are out of debt and so comfortably and safely fixed as to have no more fear for the future than can be found in almost any other calling. The farmer's money is invested in real estate, not fictitious. It is founded deep and solid on old mother earth and does not consist of "wind" like many of the stocks of the speculators.

The bank of earth rarely goes into the hands of a receiver, and if dividends are sometimes small in years of drouth they rally again in years of plenty. The income from the farm depends largely on the intelligence with which it is managed, and there is such a variety of products and so many different ways of management that every taste can be satisfied.

We believe that many young men are turned away from the farm from another cause than that they want to be rich and think that they can see a shorter cut to a competency in some other calling, and these are the young men who value culture and intelligence above money. They have met so many farmers uncouth in dress, speech and manners that they have come to think of the farm as a boor and the calling as degrading.

In this they labor under a mistake, for while it is true that many men without refinement are farmers it is not the calling that has made them, but because they made no effort to improve themselves. The young man on the farm who wishes to improve his mind has fewer temptations to fritter away his time and more time for study and improvement than he would have in most other callings.

His work brings him face to face with wonderful problems connected with growth, development and habits of animals and plants, and every day he can devote an hour or more to useful reading. His evenings are uninterrupted and his winters a time of comparative leisure, and there is nothing to hinder him from becoming a man of intelligence, at least well informed on the current topics of the day and the subject pertaining to the management of his own calling, and this is as much as any man outside of the learned professions can expect.

If money was the best thing in life we would not advise most young men to settle on the farm, but as comfort and competency and the development of right character, are better than riches, and the farm under intelligent management secures these without a doubt, we rejoice to see intelligent young men choose farming as their calling.

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THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.—This is an entirely new book on poultry keeping, just published, and embraces all the latest ideas on the subject. It involves the experience of successful poultry keepers, and will teach the farmer how to make his poultry yard the most profitable feature of his farm. The book is finely illustrated, and is a complete treatise, covering the whole subject. It describes and illustrates all the various breeds of poultry, both old and new; contains designs and directions for building approved poultry houses, coops and yards; gives minute instructions in feeding, rearing, care and management; tells how to succeed and how to fail; how to produce eggs when they are scarce and rich; how to grow chickens for the early markets; how to treat all diseases of poultry; how to make an incubator and how to raise artificially-hatched chickens; how to preserve eggs; how to pack eggs and poultry for market; how to raise turkeys, geese and ducks, etc., etc.—In fact, every branch of this important subject is treated in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. No farmer can afford to be without this valuable work.

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THE HANDY CYCLOPEDIA OF EVERY-DAY WANTS.—This book is a compendium of useful and valuable household information. It contains hundreds of valuable recipes for making and doing almost everything about a house, and is filled with hints and suggestions which will be found worth the weight of the book in gold to every housekeeper. This great fund of information is alphabetically arranged, so that any particular subject can be turned to in a moment. It is therefore a book for daily reference and consultation, and the information it imparts will save money, time and labor in every household. It tells how to economize money, time and labor in the details of household management; how to cure all common ailments, how to make various household preparations and useful articles, and treats of a great variety of topics which we have not space to enumerate.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK.—This valuable book should find a place in every American home. It will save a great deal of money every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged, so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old.

THE NATIONAL HANDY DICTIONARY.—Here is a complete pocket dictionary of the English language. It contains 9,000 words, with their orthography, definition and pronunciation, according to the best lexicographers, and 257 illustrations. It is a book of 64 large octavo pages, neatly bound in an attractive paper cover, and may be carried in the pocket and consulted at any moment when it is desired to ascertain the correct spelling, pronunciation or definition of a word. The Handy Dictionary is needed in almost every home.

THE LADIES' MODEL FANCY WORK MANUAL.—This is an entirely new book, just published, and embodies all the latest ideas in needlework, crochet, knitting, and embroidery. It contains designs and directions for making nearly fifty different patterns of knitted laces, many charming crochet patterns, also instructions for making many useful articles of wearing apparel and numerous articles for home decoration, among which are tidies, chair scarfs, doilies, purses, table mats, shopping bags, lamp shades, shawls, Afghans, toilet sets, counterpanes, sofa cushions, chair covers, pin-cushions, dressing slippers, babies' socks, etc., etc. Full and complete instructions accompany each design, together with an explanation of the terms used in knitting and crocheting, etc. It also contains full and complete instructions in the art of embroidery, with numerous beautiful designs. The whole is illustrated by 95 handsome engravings.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY COOK BOOK.—This valuable book contains more than seven hundred of the choicest recipes for Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, puddings and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Ice Cream, Summer Drinks and Confectionery, so classified as to be readily accessible, and making one of the most complete and valuable cook books ever published. This book was compiled by an experienced housekeeper, and every recipe is practical and reliable. The need of such a work in every home is manifest.

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Crazy Kate," "The Lifeboat," "Asleep at the Switch," "Farmer Green," "The Old Wife's Kiss," "The Boy Hero," "The Light on Deadman's Bar," "Whisperin' Bill," "The Pauper's Christmas Eve," "The Old Parson's Story," "Cripple Ben," and many others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, and the result is the finest collection of select recitations ever published.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S GRAB BAG.—This is the last and best book written by B. P. Shillaber, the original Mrs. Partington, and narrates the laughable adventures of the old lady and her son Ike upon a sea voyage to the West Indies, her experience with the natives of a tropical island, her testimony in a lawsuit, her death and appearance in the spirit state to Ike, during all of which she continues to murder the English language after the style for which she is famous. The book is illustrated with 67 engravings, which are as laughable as the text, and altogether it is one of the best humorous books ever written, and just the thing to drive away the blues.

THE MODERN HOYLE.—As everybody knows, Hoyle is the authority upon all games played with cards, dominoes, etc., hence the time-honored expression, "according to Hoyle." This book contains 100 of the most popular and profitable games, including Euchre, Chess, Croquet, Billiards, Pool, Draughts, Backgammon, Nards, etc., etc. It is illustrated with numerous diagrams. No matter how skilled one may be in these games, it is always well to refer to the book for points and questions regarding particular points are consulted by reference to this book. It is a most valuable and interesting work.

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HORTICULTURE.

Plants which appear healthy and yet make no growth are very often starved. Give them manure water, and in the fall give them a mulching with manure.

A great many persons will plant the Japanese chestnut. Little bushes but four feet high have burrs on them, and as it makes but a small tree there is room for it in small gardens.

For a coarse wall, or where a strong vine is wanted, the scarlet trumpet is just the thing. It flowers, too, in midsummer, its large, trumpet-shaped blossoms making a grand display.

No one should miss getting a collection of bulbs for the garden as well as some for the house. Considering the low price of the bulbs and their beauty of bloom, it is inexcusable not to have some.

Plants for window blooming in winter need to be dug up from the flower beds before they get too much checked by cold weather. They are then in a condition to continue blooming as soon as housed.

As soon as hydrangeas in pots have done flowering they should have their old flower heads cut off to encourage the growth of young shoots for the coming season, as the flowers for the next season depend on this.

Cuttings of geraniums to make plants for next spring may be made at any time between now and cold weather. Placed in a pot of sand they soon root. Many other bedding plants can be increased in the same way.

Gladolins are most beautiful plants at the fall season of the year. Almost all colors of them now exist. They delight in the warmth of our summers. All they need in winter is to be stored in some dry, frost-proof place.

There should be grapes on every farm and village lot. Give them a well drained soil, good cultivation and close pruning, and they will repay you for the space they occupy. Soapsuds is an excellent fertilizer for them on account of the potash it contains.

The popular appreciation of fruit as an article of diet is progressing with wonderful rapidity. There can be no over-production of it until every person is enabled to secure a good supply of it at reasonable prices. This is the true end of all agriculture, to put the best products of the soil within the reach of all. Fruit growing may not pay as large profits as it has in exceptional cases in the past, but it is bound to become more of a staple industry.

If we had the same strict laws here for the protection of fruit trees which exist in Switzerland, perhaps we should not have so much trouble from animal and vegetable parasites as we do. There no man is permitted to treat (or mistreat) his trees just as he may choose to do, but a strict watch is kept over both the amateur and the professional horticulturist, to see that he keeps his trees clean. Even the mistletoe is regarded as a possible pest, and proprietors are obliged by the local authorities to free their trees from it at intervals. We know of no place in this country where the same order of things exists, except among the orange growers of Riverside, California.

The one problem that the dairyman must look at most seriously is that of the fertility of his soil. It needs a large crop, and one which is cheaply grown, to supply food for a great milking cow, such as all good dairymen intend to keep. To produce this needs a fertile soil, and all the fertility which can be produced upon the farm, saved and economically applied is so much clear profit over and above the average ways. Each year the lines are drawn more closely to the daily feeding of cows in the stables, and this means soiling crops; these need manure, and in turn produce it.

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The Journal gives full and complete market reports by wire on all kinds of Live Stock from the three great market centers. Its reports are not only fresh and complete, but are thoroughly correct, and may be relied on as quoting the market correctly and impartially.

STOCKMEN

will find the Journal has a separate and distinct department for each and every kind of Live Stock. It devotes two full columns, of twenty inches each, to Cattle, and one column each to Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. These departments are not filled with slush, but carefully prepared matter that will prove both interesting and instructive to those interested in Live Stock.

FARMERS

will find in the Journal two columns devoted to Agriculture; same amount to Stock Farming, and one column each to Dairy, Horticulture and Household. These, like the Live Stock departments, are not edited with a view to simply filling up the space, but by careful painstaking editors, each of whom is familiar with the particular branch of agriculture or department assigned him.

THE LADIES,

and especially the wives and daughters of Stockmen and Farmers, will find the Household, Horticulture, Poultry and Dairy departments of the Journal of especial interest and of material aid in the conduct of their household duties.

THE SAN ANTONIO DEPARTMENT,

under the able and efficient management of Mr. R. R. Claridge, will be of especial interest and importance to Journal readers of southern and southwestern Texas. Mr. Claridge enjoys the reputation of being one, if not the best, Live Stock and Agricultural writers in the southwest. Through him the Journal readers will be kept fully posted as to what is going on in southern and southwestern Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In this department the important news touching or affecting the Live Stock or Agricultural interests will be published in a concise form, thus enabling Journal readers to keep fully posted as to the conditions of the Range, Crops, Live Stock, etc., throughout the entire country.

THE PERSONAL COLUMNS

of the Journal will be filled each week with personal mentions and short, pithy interviews with the visiting stockmen and farmers throughout the week. The object of this column being not only to keep our readers posted as to "who is in town," but also as to the news from their respective localities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The interesting letters on Live Stock and Agricultural topics, written by our subscribers and friends from different parts of the country and published in the Journal, are both interesting and instructive. It is hoped that our friends will make free and frequent use of this department.

NON-POLITICAL.

In the future, as in the past, the Journal will be strictly non-political. Its field is broad enough and big enough without dabbling in politics. Our readers may rest assured that we will not afflict them with our political views and opinions.

THE PUBLISHERS

are determined to make still further improvements in the Journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make the paper indispensable to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and the southwest. The Journal is now in its fourteenth year, and will in the future, as in the past, labor faithfully and industriously for the interests it represents.

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We want all our old subscribers who are in arrears to renew immediately. We need the money, and inasmuch as we have carried you through the panic, we feel that we ought now to have the dollar due us. We also want every man who is interested in Live Stock or farming, who has not already done so, to SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. We want ten thousand new subscribers during the next ninety days.

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

As an advertising medium for those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, or for the Merchant or Manufacturer who wishes to reach the largest number of the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, the Journal has no equal. Try it.

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DAIRY.

During the past season a good many experiments have been made in sowing oats and peas together for cow fodder, and with generally satisfactory results. We believe the use of this combination crop will soon be widely extended. The peas are plowed in a few inches deep and the oats harrowed in after a few days. It is a crop which can be sown very early, and will be available for use in a very few weeks.

The farmers of Chataqua county, New York, are good dairymen, and look after all the points which tend toward economical production. They are large feeders of skim milk and call this the most profitable way of disposing of this by-product. The only difficulty in the way of this use of it is that at times there is trouble in getting the cows to drink

it, but when they will do so good effect from feeding it is clearly noticeable.

Dairymen to be successful must be as careful about little details, "trifles," as many would call them, as are those who pursue any other branch of farming. The whole secret of success depends on thorough work, and in nothing is this more true than in milking. A little milk left in the cow's bag each time she is milked may seem to be only a trifle. If one cent's worth of milk per day be thus lost, it means a loss of \$3.65 on a cow during the year. Throwing off the 15 cents as time when even good cows go dry before calving, it is the interest at 7 per cent on \$50. But this is not the whole of the loss. The cow not milked clean each time dries off weeks before she would. Not giving a full mess of milk, she tends to fat, and her own milk-giving tendencies are lessened. The injury extends further, for the unborn calf, if a heifer, will, owing to this tendency of its dam, be

less valuable for milk and butter. It will inherit the tendency to turn its food into suet fats on its body rather than to put it into butter fat or into an increased amount of rich milk. This is why only the really good farmer can be a successful breeder of good milking stock. The careless man will let his shiftlessness most often be seen in the way his milking is done. It is the best test of the successful dairyman to distinguish him from one who is not successful.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,507	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,266	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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TOTAL RECEIPT OF LIVE STOCK FOR 1892.

Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	No. Cars.
3,571,796	197,576	7,714,435	2,145,079	86,998	309,931

Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4000 horses.

The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The large capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. The city of Packing Houses located here, together with the large bank, capital, and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his Stock, with but one charge of Yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. A regular Horse Market is now established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country; this is the best point in the West for the sale of Blooded Stock. To the Stock Growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to become acquainted with us by billing your Stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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Last week's receipts of sheep in Chicago reached about 80,000, or 10,000 more than the previous largest week's receipts on record. Previous to 1893 the largest week's receipts at Chicago were 57,633, but since January 1, 1892, weekly receipts have exceeded 60,000 no less than sixteen times, six weeks running over 66,000. The week ending May 6, arrivals were 69,966, the second largest on record.

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