Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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Subscribers, Attention!

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please remit at once by postal note or money order, \$1, to pay for one year's subscription from the date named.

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A good indication of returning prosperity in West Texas is the large shipments of barbed wire being sent out there now.

The improved machinery in use today which does away with labor and expense to the extent of making one man do fully as much as two did twenty years ago, should be taken into consideration in the comparison of prices between now and at that time.

The department of agriculture of Victoria, Australia, have sent a delegate to this country to note and report in detail on the economics of production in grain growing in the United States. Thus does this country point steady appearance, with no "fever" the way in agriculture as well as in mechanics.

It is about time the great agricultural and stock raising classes were devoting more attention to the change in the condition which surrounds these industries, and get out of the ruts they have been running in. Improvement is the order of the day, and the conditions under which their ancestry thrived are not now in existence.

After the women of this country who want suffrage have carried their point, If they ever do, one of the doctrines of legislation they will likely advocate wet weather keeps them away from town, church and social privileges. A good deal might be done on this line by the women right now if they would take hold of the matter properly.

The way electricity is taking the place of every other motive power, it out the populous farm districts trolley lines will carry all produce and passengers to and from market. In fact, this is already being done in several localities, and the revenue on such lines is *aid to pay well for the investment.

The Journal '- in receipt of the official program of the fall meeting of the Taylor races, November 7, 8 and 9, 1894. This meet is a member of the Texas circuit, and includes fourteen remembered and worthy the visit rages, for which \$3000 in purses will way from Dallas to San Antonio, a harvest of the immense cotton crop in number of good horses will doubtless Texas will have about been completed compete for the prizes.

It will be observed that the "Fort Sill" country boomers are not in favor of admitting anything but Oklato statehood as far as the Indian Territory is concerned. Land-grabbing would be largely done away with if the entire Territory was admitted as a statehence the boomer does not want it

appear next week. The Journal is also in receipt of several letters which are minus the sender's name, and consequently will not appear. Correspondents are requested to sign their names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of their genuineness. Annonymous contributions will not be published.

The cotton outlook in Texas continues blue, five cents having been about the top of the market for the past week. There is no apparent prospect for it to go higher, according to the views of men who study the market. This year's experience will in the end prove of great good to the farmers of Texas and the South, who in the future will deversify their crops and pay more attention to stock farming.

drought was the cause of a marked dogs, but the wolves and panthers have flourished and are doing business

Texas. It warrants that there can be no jobbing or trickery practiced, and lovers of that class of sport can feel assured that when they witness a race on either one of these tracks, they will get "a run for their money" to say the least.

Kansas City reports a shortage in the cattle receipts of last week as compared with the same week last year of ninety-nine cars. Chicago showed a shortage of something over 9000 head, and there was a marked shortage in St. Louis. All of these markets are looking for an increase in Texas shipments within a few weeks. The supply of Westerns more than made up the shortage from Texas.

The prices which have prevailed for the staple crop of Texas this season have about forced the conclusion that it would be better for the farmers to raise less cotton and more corn, more hogs for pork, more sheep for wool and mutton, more feed, more and finer horses and cattle, more orchard and garden, more poultry and more of a farm and less of a crop which costs him 6 cents a pound to raise and for which he gets 5 cents and under.

The per capita wealth of the Southern states increased 40 per cent between 1880 and 1890, while the per capita wealth of the leading Western and Northern increased but 18 per cent in the same time. The county debts of Illinois and Kansas exceed those of all the Southern states. This with the immense corn and cotton crops raised as if this is a pretty good country to that intolerance prevails in some sections, which by the way is a mistake.

Reports from the industrial centers over the country show that the business is resuming its natural channels. There is no splurge, no wild cat ventures, and if there has been a "corner" made in any of the stock market commodities lately, it has not been mentioned. Altogether the outlook has a

indications anywhere. A contrast with boom days, shows decidedly to the adantage of present conditions, and while there may not be as much chance for "Napoleans of finance" to exercise their ambitions, there will at the same time be fewer fortunes lost and everybody will have a chance. It is better so.

About the most remarked revival in the world of agricultural and stock raising at the South is in hog raising. From everywhere comes the cry for more porkers, and especially does this apply to Texas. Men who watch the movement in hogs, say that the demand for pure bred hogs for breeding than it has ever been, and that double the number will be raised next year, than were this. Texas porkers are particularly free from disease, and where pastures are provided they can be let run longer than in the colder states. The hog product of Texas will doubtwill be but a few years until through- less cut quite a figure in next years

The Texas Cotton Palace wil be opened Declember 8, with the most unique as well as practical line of exhibits ever collected under one roof. The building is a symphony of architecture, which with the matchless music of the Iowa state band and the varied collection of entertainable features will make it an event long to be

of the most finished travelbe given. As Taylor is directly on the er. At the time of opening the and every farmer can spare the time to visit the Cotton Palace. On another page of this issue will be found a cut of the building which conveys a faint idea of its beauty and magnificence.

The possibilities of increased business relations between this country and South America, in the way of an enlarged market for manufactured products and machinery, is attracting a great deal of attention just now. The Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta in 1895. in conjunction with the Manufacturers' Record have sent a delegate to

that country who will report the result of his examination of the industrial conditions, the trade relations between the two countries, the opportunities for the introduction of American manufactures, and such other knowledege that may be of value to the commercial interests of this country. This is a very important movement, the outcome of which will be watched with

The Texas State Fair association has been more liberal in offering premiums in the agricultural and horticultural departments this year than ever before, and every farmer and horticulturist in the state should take advantage of this liberality and send exhibits to the state fair . Anything worthy of exhibition in the agriculthe enactment of some measure looking to the extermination of the pests which afflict the stock growing and feed raising industries of Texas. The extended line industries of Texas. The extended line industries of Texas afflict the fair and exposition this knowledge makes them a little wary as a good many were caught on this knowledge makes them a little wary as a good many were caught on the short side of the market last year, devoting more of their time and attention to raising more of what they integrity, high sense of honor, with the fair and exposition this year. tural or norticultural departments will visit the fair and exposition this year. The farmers and agriculturists have the material for great exhibits, individ- States, known as the Bureau of Ani- what will be said about the enemies to ual or collective, and they should not mal Industry, gave the cattle indusat the old stand, killing and eating hesitate in advertising their state and try the attention its magnitude de- with these pests eliminated more cotits diversified industries. The pro- serves, this uneasy feeling would not ton could be grown to the acre, which ducts of the state should be in place The admission of the Dallas and at the state fair, and again all farmers Kansas City have been talking of ar- crops than can be converted into fine Houston race tracks into membership and agriculturists are urged to send ranging a bureau that would render stock, hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, of the American turf congress is an samples of the reducts of farm, efficient service in this matter, but so the necessary future and ustry of the

will more than repay them. Take action at once and by so doing let the world know what your section can do.

Every day witnesses the arrival of Texas, attracted by the matchless farming resources of the state. In most will not make the common mistake of | tion. attempting to farm in the sections where the chances are against them. If they are stock raisers, and expect to make farming solely a feed-raising adjunct, they can expect reasonable returns from their efforts in parts of the West. It will be much safer, however, for them, and better for the state, if they are induced to settle in the fertile farming section of the state.

grown tired of the depredations of the everything elese that can be raised on wolves, and are organizing for a big wolf hunt to take place at the close of the fall round-up. Hundreds of men, according to advices will arm themthemselves and go prepared for a good many days stay. Owing to the vast area infested with wolves in this state. it would be difficult to organize anything like a systematic hunt, but there could be many local clubs organized, throughout the western and southwestern parts of the state, which could do immense damage to these prowling enemies of calves and sheep. Besides in the South this year, makes it look the advantage that would follow thinning them out, there would be a gloinvest and live in, even if they do say, rious lot of sport, when with big packs of hounds, hardy ponies and: trusty pistols and rifles, the prey would get under full chase. Fox hunting with all of its excitement and charm would be nowhere by the side of a well organized wolf chase. The cattlemen, sheepmen and lovers of sport of Texas, would do well to emulate Montana's example. The state has refused to extend further help, and something should be done to get away with these

When this issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal reaches its readers the great Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition will be under full way. Its numerous attractions have from time to time been catalogued in these columns, and a repetition of them would be useless. This writer has been a secutive years, and never in that time has there been anything like an approach in magnitude and general excellence to what has been prepared this year. There is more of the exhibits that have been regularly seen; fact, more than there has been room parison of what will be seen this year as against what has been in years before. Nobody can afford to miss it, and should count one or more day's attendance at this year's fair as a bounden duty, owed to self and to the magnificent commonwealth in which we live. A hundred-fold repayment awaits the performance of this duty, and unless something unforeseen occurs this year's attendance will eclipse

With the light of the experience of this state. hose who have astempted to farm | Much good can come out of such an west of the 100th meridian before them, organization, and the proper time to together with the drouth-stricken con- consider these questions is some time dition of the Western semi-farming before the crop is planted, when by instates, it is strange that there should telligent discussion from conservative be such a hullabaloo about opening business men, conclusions can be aranother free grab-bag of land, which, rived at that will be beneficial. from a farmer's point of view, is practhe government, but as a rule the peo- of light on the subject. ple who acquire property without earn- Dr. I. M. Cline, who has charge of react only on the instigators, it would on the same day. not be worth while protesting, but the This is a subject but little underand good prospects, are induced by as it will teach him many things of glittering promises to sacrifice their importance. earnings and fly to these promised

The question that is agitating the minds of the cattle feeders of Texas just now is how many cattle will be fer again. If the branch of the need at home. statistical department of the United important epoch in horse racing in orchard and garden. The premiums far talking has been about all that has farmers of Texas.

been done. The state of Texas has a commissioner of statistics, but it seems that his time is largely taken with keeping up with the insurance companies, which also comes under his bodies of immigrants to some point in supervision. There is a need and an urgent one for something along this line as the cattle industry is no small instances they are hard working tillers part of the state's resources. A conof the soil, whose object is the acquire- certed demand on the part of the catment of homes. They are wholly wel- tlemen might accomplish a recognicome, as there is unlimited room for all tion of their demands to some extent. such people in the farming area of the and until this is done the government state, but it is to be hoped that they | will not extend any aid in this direc-

EXHIBIT AND ADVERTISE.

Breeding live stock is as much of a business as anything else, and the rules that apply to the sale of merchandise governs the sale of live stock. It is the common mistake of raisers of fine live stock to think that if once a year their animals are exhibited at the county or state fairs and take one sale is as good as made, when the fact is, when an animal takes a rremium, no expense within reason should be spared to let the country know of the excellence and good breeding of the fairs should be done, but the man who pursues successful methods will advertise before the fair to let prospective purchasers know just when their stock can be seen, and after the fair to announce to others who did not attend of the winnings of their stock in the show ring. A Western journal has about sized up the situation correctly when it says:

"A business man advertises for the purpose of building up his business; he knows that advertising is the surest, quickest and cheapest way to do this. Advertising lavs the foundation for future as well as present business. We hear a great deal of talk of the advantage of having a reputation. Advertising helps to make a reputation, is in fact the greatest factor in making partment showing a lighter amount i. e. it, because it keeps the name of the breeder before the buying public, and if he guards the reputation thus obtained by dealing fairly and squarely, his success is assured. The Iowa state fair is the greatest hog market in the world, but we know of scores of breeders who have taken nice lots of pigs lina, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi there and failed to sell enough to meet their expenses, and were compelled to an 8 per cent gain in Louisiana and 5 ship them back home or sell at the last | per cent gain in Alabama. moment at ruinously low figures. The general reason was that they had failconstant visitor of the fair for six con- ed to advertise previously to the fair, it appear. The fine crop of sorghum in and their names were unknown to the Texas has something to do with this buyers. When a breeder keeps a bettered showing, Sugar cane is restanding advertisement in a paper his ported as showing a higher percentage name becomes familiar to the readers than in the September report. and when they meet him they feel justified in claiming acquaintance; of October make cotton show a decline they feel that they know him; they in production of a little over three quality of new exhibits would in them- wish to buy a pig they look for his which is not enough to cause prices to selves make as good a fair as any pens, passing by hundreds of pigs take an upward tendency. The storm past. This is no exaggeration, but a equally as good simply because they conviction born of an actual com- are not as familiar with the names of the breeders."

It is but a just recognition of the importance of the farmer that the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition has set apart a day to be known as "Farmers' Day," which will be November 1. A movement is on foot to organize a Texas Cotton Growers' association on that day, to consider the proposition of growing and marketing cotton in

Prof. F. W. Mally, ex-assistant entically worthless. This movement, as tomologist of the United States, will usual, is supported in the main by on the day named deliver an illustrated people who belong to the great un- lecture on the remedies for the two satisfied class, who want to get some- main enemies of the cotton plant-ball thing for nothing, who want to own worm and cotton blight. This gentleland without buying it, and get rich man has spent years of his life investiwithout working. The desire to own gating these plagues, and it is unnechomes is commendable and deserves the essary to say, will handle his subject encouragement of all good citizens and in such a way as to throw a great deal

ing it, do not appreciate what they the Texas weather service, will deliver have. If the folly of rushing to these an address on "The Weather Service imaginary farming El Dorados would in Its Relations to Farming Interests"

rule is that the most hardship is stood by the farmers, and a great worked on those, who, with a fair start many of them should hear this address,

lands of plenty. It is better to "let topic of discussion on Farmers' Day well enough alone," and the farmer should be the best means of recovering who deserts a locality where the sea- the money and time they have lost in sons are reasonably certain, for a sec- devoting their attention to cotton to tion which has but one season that can the exclusion of other and more salable be depended on, and that a droughty farm products. There will doubtless be one, deserves no better fate than that a big attendance of farmers on that cago in 1842, at a time when that now day, four-fifths of whom will buy this winter, bacon, lard, flour, molasses and ped from other markets. With this knowledge before them they will not be fed in the state this year. The lack of likely to enthuse much over a cotton this knowledge makes them a little raising discussion, but will consider

However it will be well to listen to be extant. The commission men of would leave more land to plant in

OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The statistican of the United States department of agriculture is out with another report of the condition of crops for the month of October, which embraces the yield per acre and present conditon of cotton, with the yields per acre of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, together with the final report respecting the condition of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, tobacco, sugar cane and sorghum. These reports are maligned from one end of the country to the other, as being incorrect, misleading and damaging, but at the same time futures are largely influenced by the estimates furnished by the department. No effort is spared to make the reports correct, and when mistakes are made, it is more the fault of the correspondents than of the statistician.

This report shows the general condition of corn as not materially differing from that of last month, showing only a gain of eight-tenths of a point, with or more of the premiums that their a falling off from the September estimate in the Southern crop and gain in the Western states sufficient to offset the total yield. Nebraska shows only 14 per cent of an average crop; Kansas 45 per cent and Iowa 47 per fortunate prize-winner. Exhibiting at cent of the usual amount of corn rais-

> The returns of yield of wheat per acre show a gain over the last estimate of 1.8 bushel per acre over last October's preliminary estimate. The quality of the wheat ranks very high all over the country.

The average yield of oats according to the report, has been greater by a little more than a bushel to the acre compared with last year, with the quality showing a very high average.

Rye shows an increase, barley a shortage, and buckwheat a gain of two points.

Irish potatoes show a slight improve ment in quantity over last month's report ,but the crop is seriously low, but two reports in the history of the dethose of 1887 and 1890.

Sweet potatoes show a high produc tion, especially in the Southern and Pacific states.

Tobacco and rice show gains over last month's report, the losses in rice by storms in North Carolina, South Carohaving been more than compensated by

The condition of sorghum is generally higher than last month's report made

The returns on cotton for the month in the Carolinas the latter part of September is credited with the cause of a part of this falling off. For the most part, however, the decline is due to the continued rains which occurred in the latter part of September, which caused a great deal of shedding, rot and rust, and no little loss from insect ravages, particularly the boll worm, Texas shows a gain in acre average over September of four points, while other cotton states show a decided loss. Virginia for instance, had 100 per cent report for September, while the October report shows only 48.5 per cent, a falling off of more than half.

COL. JAMES AUGUSTUS WILSON, General Texas Agent Chicago and Alton Railroad.

The subject of this sketch is one of the best-known men in Texas—in fact, big-hearted, genial Jim Wilson is a familiar character from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. He was born in Chibig city was a small hamlet and but little known. Her greatness came soon after Col. Wilson entered this life. Some of the colonel's facetious friends urge that Chicago's growth dates from the time Col. Wilson was born, since which time she has turned out many great men, the counterparts in fame of the subject of this article. sagacity is not equalled anywhere, and he can secure more business at less he can secure more business at less expense than any man he comes in mpetition with.

Why Col. Wilson has remained a He is a great admirer of the ladies, his fine personal appearance and human magnetism draws them to him, he has had been opportunities to wed both beauty and wealth; yet, he still remains single, to the wonder amazement of the gentler sex.

and so far the matrimonial trap has not been properly bated to catch the foxy old colonel.

Col. Wilson dresses in a style es-

Wilson dresses in a style especially becoming for his age. There is nothing of the dude in him, but his dress is always rich, neat and attrac-tive. He is a crank on but one thing, and that is over very fine diamonds, of which the colonel has not a few. He considers Chicago the best and cheapest diamond market in the world. Col. Wilson has always been an ardent Republican. When the war between the states broke out, in 1861, he was among the first to volunteer his services to stand up for the old flag, in the defense of his country, although he was but 19 years old. Tears as large as bird's eggs came to his eyes when the examining surgeon rejected him on account of his right and left feet being so small that he did not come up to the army standard. However, during the four years of the great struggle he was always outspoken for the Union, and several times led a company of Chicago Tan-

ners to victory.
Col. Wilson is an accomplished entertainer. As an after-dinner orator, chauncey Depew is his only rival. He is always in demand and can be found at all important gatherings, where a hale, hearty grip of his delicate hand is freely extended to all.

His love for railroads is unbounded. thas been his occupation throughout his brilliant career, and he is the most loyal man to the road he represents that ever lived. If he represents a corduroy road from Galveston to New York he would claim and prove it to e better than the present fast trains. Texas has few better men than Col. Wilson and Texas should appreciate his sterling worth, as on all oche loyally stands up for the state of his adoption.

NEWS AND NOTES.

November 1 will be farmers' day at he state fair

Greer county's first cotton gin is running at Altus. Immigrants in great numbers are ar-

Three of the Quontico, Va., train robbers have been captured.

The Bankers' association of Texas

The Trinity and Brazos rivers are being surveyed with a view to naviga-October 25th will be Daughters of the

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy, is said to resemble Buck Kilgore of

enfederacy day at the Dallas State

Mexican cotton pickers are being sent into the interior of the state in

uccessful three-days' session at Hillsboro last Friday. The entries have all been made for the Dallas fair races. Joe Patchen will

The Hill county fair closed a highly

go against his record. Mr. Terrell, United States minister

The coal mine at Bridgeport, Texas, recently developed, is said to produce fine quality of coal in abundance.

The county fair at Comanche, Tex., held the three last days of last week was well attended and highly success-

The city marshals and chiefs of police of a number of Texas towns will meet in Dallas October 29 to organize

Seven men held up a train near Quantito, Va., Friday night and got away with nearly \$50,000 in money and

The colored people's horticultural fair at Tyler last week was well attended, and reflected great credit upon the exhibitors.

Two robbers held up a train near Sacramento, Cal., last Thursday night and got away with booty to the probable value of \$75,000.

Oscar Martin killed Sheriff William Simms near Arlington, Ky., Sunday, and was immediately afterwards Richard Denke and Gustav Schmidt,

young German farmers near Columbus, Tex., were foully murdered by assassins one day last week. The Chinese are said to have made overtures of peace to the Japs, offering to concede the independence of Corea

and pay a big war indemnity. Robert J., the king of the turf in pacing, beat Joe Patchen three straight heats at Sioux City, Ia., last Thursday, making the last heat in 2:03 1-2.

A terrific hurricane along the coast o Florida demolished the town of Cedar Keys and did an immense amount of

damage to shipping last Thursday. The Missouri Ranch company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, have been

granted permission to do business in Texas by the secretary of the state. The Texas and Pacific railroad has

made a \$5 maximum rate from all Tex-as points from Colorado City on the West and Shreveport, La., on the East. Houston, Tex., has a Parkhurst in the person of Rev. G. C. Rankin, who is striving to rid that town of gamb-ling houses and other infamous re-

Henry Dyke, a wealthy and prosperous farmer near Clarksville, was shot had fired his barns to attract his pres-

Judge McComas refused to mandamus Secretary Carlisle for the sugargrowers. They will appeal to congress for the payment of the sugar bounty for the current year.

In a general fight between school boys at Brighton, West Va., Monday, two brothers, aged 8 and 15 years, were killed, and the teacher was badly cut in trying to preserve order.

Brazil will sue the United States government for damages for the violation of a treaty which provided for a three months' notice before the abrogation of reciprocity between this country and

being put into effect without such no

Fire in Houston, Tex., Tuesday destroyed a block of business houses, including St. Joseph's infirmary, in which two of the Sisters of Charity lest their lives while trying to rescue patients.

and 11 years, respectively, fell out over a plover near Guthrie, O. T., Wednes-day, and the younger boy shot the old-'er, from the effects of which he died.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons have signed agreements to fight in Florida next year. Gov. Mitchell of that state says that under no circumstances shall the fight take place while he is governor.

The federal grand jury of El Paso is reported to have found two more indictments against Web Flanagan, formerly collector of that port, for an alleged conspiracy in smuggling 16,000 sheep from Mexico.

Buck Warren, son of D. B. Warren of what is known as the Pleasant Grove neighborhood, near Aurora, in Wise county, has mysteriously disappeared. It is thought he has been murdered, as he was on his way back home from selling cotton.

Great interest is being taken in the coming state irrigation convention which meets in San Antonio December 4. An excursion to Mexico to view some of the irrigation enterprises of that country will be one of the side features of the convention.

At Washington Courthouse, Ohio William Dolby, a nego, who confesed to criminally assaulting a white lady, was sought by a mob, who wanted to lynch him Wednesday. The militia, in protecting him, fired on the mob instantly killing two men and fatally wounding several others.

wounding several others. The American turf congress, at a special meeting held at Cincinnati on the 13th inst., considered the application for license from the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, the Houston Driving Park Association, and the San Antonio Fair Association. Licenses were granted the Dallas and Houston tracks, and the San Antonia application was laid over until the regular meeting the third Wednesday

Commercial Congress.

Notices have been sent out to the effect that the next season of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress will be held at St. Louis, Mo., beginning Monday, November 26. The congress is made up of delegates from all the states west of the Mississippi river and its object is to promote national legislation on matters in which the Trans-Mississippi states have a common interest, such as a river and harbor inprovement, the Nicaragua canal, the diversion of the grain trade from the eastern to the southern seaports the eastern to the southern seaports and the like.

and the like.

The representation to this congress is made up of ten delegates from each state, ten delegates from each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and three delegates from each board of trade or commercial exchange.

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS. Poor Fairs, Short Crops and Low

Arkansas City, Kan., Oct. 15. Editor Journal.

We have just held our county fair at Winfield. The entry of horses was good and some good time was made. The poultry display was good also, but all other exhibitions were lacking. Only two pens of hogs, two of sheep and very few cattle. Grains, fruits and

farming implements were conspicuous by their absence. This is something very unusual for the Winfield fair, which generally heads the list of fairs in the state, but it seems to be an off The state fair at Wichita was no better in proportion. The entry of horses there was exceedinly good and the display of sheep, hogs and poultry was also, but it lacked in cereals, machinery, cattle and fabrics. The old soldiers' re-union at Arkansas City

grand success—more than ever before It is held annually at this place and seems to increase in numbers each Grass is green and good yet and although we have had two heavy fro it is expected stock will do well for a

month yet.

Hay in the market is very low and dull sale at \$5 per ton baled. Corn sells at 50 cents per bushel and most farmers expect to rough their stock through on fodder and straw and feed the work stock and hogs wheat. The

sands of bushels of wheat are being fed to fatten hogs and catle. With corn selling at 50 cents and wheat 35 dents they can afford to do it. A bunch of New Mexico burros came in today and are held at \$3 to \$7 per head. They sold three here. At the same time a good saddle horse sold on the streets for \$10.

Animals should not be allowed to fall

Animals should not be allowed to fall back in flesh or production. It costs considerably more to replace a pound of flesh or a certain amount of strength than to retain it. While the animal is losing the pound of flesh and also while it is regaining it, the food of support and all the care and sheltering given the animal are lost; for when the animal has regained flesh or strength it is just as valuable, and no more, than before. Also, the food of support is very nearly as great when the animal's production of milk, for example, is reduced one-half. While the total food consumed is reduced only one-fourth, what is received in payment for that what is received in payment for that food is reduced one-half; and the cost of caring for and sheltering the animal is the same. It is plain that this reduction may wipe out all the and more. A little carelessness and more. A little carelessness an attention in autumn may sacrific the gain from the summer's fee and care.—Exchange.

If mulches are applied to fall planted trees, a fruit grower advises to be careful to tramp them down well, or they may become a nesting place for mice, which will girdle the trees if there are heavy snows.

If you have any large trees you we removed and which you think are is large, an orchadist advises to caround them now, cutting off the lar roots. Fill in the soil again, and no ull, he says, the trees can be safely.

demand for cattle, especially calves, in Switzerland, is said

Experiments in exporting cattle from Canada to France show that it would be a great losing business for the ex-

It is exceedingly risky to turn cattle upon second growth sorghum, as in many instances it kills them almost instantly. There is no danger in the cured fodder of second growth sorghum but a great deal in the green sprouts.

The highest price paid this year in Chicago for beef steers was for a lot of two-year-olds, high grade Shorth orns, weighing 1400 pounds each, and was a transaction in the last week of September. The lot embraced thirty head and were bred and grown by a farmer of Ogle county, Illinois. About \$90 per head was the result of careful ding and feeding, and that pays .-Indiana Farmer.

An Eastern journal tells why there is a shortage in Texas cattle on the big markets as follows:

In the cattle markets, so far as the supply of desirable beeves for shipping and export account is concerned, it is often a feast or a famine. If cogniz-ance is taken of the liberal offerings of good Western range steers, the sup-ply may now be likened to the former. Exporters and buyers for the best class of home trade are just now favored with plenty of choice cattle from the Northern ranges, which have never had a pound of corn or other hard feeds Buyers naturally take these at the moderate prices ruling in preference to ordinary or rough farm-fed cattle shipped from the districts fur-ther East. In spite of the large num-bers of poorly-fed animals being shipped from the once drouth-stricken districts, ranchmen of the Northern grass country are getting prices 40&65c betover cannot be known. Probably they will accommodate themselves to the force of circumstances and make the best of the offerings of indifferent quality, as there are reasons to be lieve the supply of finely finished lieve the supply of finely finished beeves will be anything but burden-some for some time to come. While the movement from the North is liberal there is no little shortage in the shipments of longhorns from Texas and the Indian country. The September shipments fell off a half compared with a year ago, but this may be accounted for, in a measure at least, by the changed method of cattle raising in that state. In the "good old days" the average ranchman would turn his cattle out, allow them to shift for themselves during the entire season, and then round them up at the proper time, making the best of the results, but in recent years much more attention is paid to feeding and cattle are marketed all the year through. The

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

course an imme

corn production is large and profitably

utilized in this manner, and there is of

immense consumption of

The Magnolia Cattle company sold their Hemphill county stock to P. Doyle of Higgins, I. T., and have made the last delivery of 2300 2-year-old sters to that gentleman.

Taylor & Bowen of Coleman, Tex.,

sold some cows in Kansas City at \$2.50. This was regarded as the best lot of cows coming straight from Texas to that market in some time. Devils River News:-M. W. Risinger of Coryell county, sold 835 head of sheep to Coleman Whitfield of Sonora.

Geo. S. Allison sold 200 head of hogs to Coper & Brown at 3c a pound. A. J. Swearingin sold 50 head of hogs owen at 3c a pound Pulliam & Mayer bought 100 head of fat cows from W. P. Hoover of Crockett county, at \$10 a head.

F. Mayer & Sons of Sonora bought head of 3 and 4-year-old sters from R. W. Barton at p. t. Max and Sol Mayer, the cattlemen,

were in Sonora Friday. F. Mayer & Sons bave 1300 head of fat cows on Mollenhauer & Hedden bought 800

head of 1 and 2-year-old ewes at \$7.17 a head from F. Mayer & Sons. David and Lum Adams of Bee Hollow, sold 200 head of hogs to Cooper & Bowen at 3c per pound.

Thompson Bros, of Runnels county, were in Sonora Thursday. They bought 200 head of stock cattle from G. Baker at \$7 a heod. C. T. Turney sold 300 head of steers to F. Mayer & Sons at \$7.50, \$10.50.

\$13,50 and \$16 for 1's, 2's, 3's, 4's and up, respectively.

D. Toms of McKavett was in town Thursday. He bought 300 head of cows and calves from Holekamp &

Hodges of Kimble county at \$11. Bird & Mertz of San Angelo bought 541 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers from Wilkins Bros. of Val Verde coun-

ty, at \$15 and \$17 a head.

Allen & Williams of Colorado City, bought 1000 head of fat cows from Westbrook & Shannon of Crokett county, at \$12 a head. These cows are to be delivered at Sweetwater across the quarantine line.

G. H. Garland of Paint Rock bought for Felix Mann of Menard county 2200 sters, 4's and up at from \$15.50 to \$20 a head; 1000 from Westbrok & Shannon; 1000 from John C. Perry and 200 from W. P. Hoover. These steers will be taken to Dublin and fattened.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Bird & Mertz bought 1200 head of cattle of W. Burnam of Menard county, 3's and 4's at \$14 and \$16 to be delivered Oc-

Bird & Mertz sold to J. S. Miles four head of 3-year-old trotters, unbroken, for \$60 a head, and a span of 3-year-olds to Otto Schauer at \$60 per head They have about fifty head which are

on the market. O. T. Word bought this week of D. S. Babb 300 head of sheep at 50c, 80c \$1 and \$1.25 a head.

B. J. Williams sold the following ucks for the week ending last night: E. S. Gardner, Coke county, 10; A. B. Blackwell, Coke county, 10; A. B. Blackwell, Coke county, 5; J. A. Gardner, Jr., Coke county, 8; S. B. Phillips, San Angelo, 5; Hewes & Duff, Knickerbocker, 14; S. J. Chapman, Coke county, 8. All of these are thoroughbred.

Sherwod Record:-A. F. Clarkson of Howard draw, Crocket county, seld 5000 mixed sheep to Will Sanderson at \$1.47 1-2 per head.
Bill Lofton, cattle buyer from Angelo,

s rustling around among our stock-Ozona Courier:—In the last twenty days there has been \$90,000 worth of cattle sold in the Ozona country. What do you think of this for a boom in the sattle business.

Henderson sold about \$4000

h of cattle to Williams & Allen of rado City. He sold 200 sters 4's up for f24 a head and 130 cows at

Shannon & Westbrook sold 800 steers nd cows to Felix Mann of Menard-ille, at \$20 for steers and cows at \$12. We have been informed by several arties that several thousand pounds Most Perfect Made.

of wool sold in San Angelo last week

F. M. Drake sold comething near 100 head of cows to Felix Mann of Menardville at \$12 a head. Max Mayer bought 200 cows from W. P. Hoover at \$10 a head. R. H. Garland bough for Felix Mann

300 steers from W. P. Hoover, the Pecos cowman, at \$15 and \$17. Garrett Bean sold his entire stock of cattle to J. M. Shannon this week, Terms private. J. W. Friend sold 200 fat cows to

Shannon & Westbrook this week at \$11 a head. We were mistaken in regard to Jeff Mills selling his sheep to Charles Schauer. We were misinformed about

the matter. Sam Sowell sold about \$800 worth of fat cows to Charles Allen of Colorado City this week.

will be \$150,000 worth of fat cattle sold in the Ozona country by January 1. San Angelo Standard: George Bird left yesterday to receive the Burnam

reasonably calculate that there

Bird & Mertz bought from the X. Q. Z. Company fifty, three and four year old steers.

cattle to K. M. Mayes at \$7 per head. Pulliam & Johnson sold 2250 grown steers to Winfield Scott at private fig-T. Burnam of Menard county,

sold 1200 steers, threes and fours, to Bird & Mertz at \$14 and \$16. From the 19th to the 22d Bird & Mertz will round up their North Con-cho, Main Concho and Rocky pastures. O. S. Babb of Devils River, sold O. Word of Sonora, 3000 head of sheep at prices ranging from 50c, 80c, \$1.00

and \$1.25 per head. Capt. J. G. Rice of Sterling county, bought 650 steers, two year olds and up, from Louis Hinde and Walter Pittman at private prices. Mr. J. B. Cherbino, the Vermont buck man, sold this week to Lewis Goethal

three bucks, J. S. Turner 7, M. C. Burnett 2, Mrs. Wilhelm 20, John Kenter than a year ago. Just what ship-pers and dressed beef operators will do when the season for range cattle is Rae 15.

IN DEFENSE OF THE HEREFORDS Some Noted Prize Winners.

Henrietta, Oct. 14, 1894. Stock and Farm Journal. In response to your published invitation I will give you my experience in grading up the Texas cattle. I bought nine pure bred Durham bulls and one heifer, the tops out of 100 head brought from Kentucky by Mr. Kingsbury of Dallas in 1874. They were about the first fine cattle brought to this part of the state after the civil war. They all lived and done well for us, ar made a great improvement in the day of E. F. & W. S. Ikard. In 1 at the Centennial in Philadelphia at the Miller with a herd of Here ds headed by Success. I was so favorably im-pressed with his herd that I decided to ouy and try the Herefords. I went to

Beecher, Ill., and bought ten bulls of

Mr. Miller the following winter and was very unfortunate in loosing seven out of the ten of fever. Those left did well and ran on the same range with the Durhams and with the same herd. I found them to be hardler and better rustlers than the Durhams and not so lazy. In 1882 I sold my interest in the herd to E. F. Ikard and started a fine herd for my-children, W. S. & J. B. Ikard, buying the Hereford bulls and Durham cows and a heifer and bull out of the firm's herd. I fed some in winter to the bulls in the lot enclos-ing the barn. The Durhams would eat that given them in the trough fed to them and the Herefords, and stand or lay around till fed again. The Here-ford, after eating what he was fed, would go to the pile of bedding and manure thrown out of the barn and fill up on it. The result was the Dur-ham, when spring same, was in good fix and the Hereford fat. This convinced me that the Hereford for Texas, vas the best of the two breeds of cattle They have been bred from that day to this in the same herd and I have never seen any cause for a return to the Dur hams. I have shipped cows raised and fattened on grass from 1000 to 1320 ounds, yearling steers fed from 1100 to 1320 pounds average in St. Louis, that sold for the top of the market.

Out of this herd there will be at the Dallas fair a bull calf-Pat Ikard-ten months old, weight 900 pounds; a year ling bull-Ikard 8th, weight 1000 pounds; a yearling bull out of Miss Wilson, a prize winner; weight 1200 pounds; two heifer yearlings, 1000 ounds each; cows up to 1600 pounds a sucking calf, six grade steer year ling-, 1000 to 1100 pounds each, and Ikard 2d, 42,514, at head of the herd, weight 2500 pounds at four years old The above cattle and weights do no that the continued breeding of Herefords grow smaller cattle instead of improving the herd. I still have confidence in the Herefords as evidenced by the purchase for this herd at the H. H. Clough sale in Chicago, June 14th, 1894, of Ruby 45,672, and helfer calf: Autumn Leaf 45.657 and Jessie 6th: Rockland 50,777, all bred to Imp. Ancient Britton, who took the following premiums at the World's fair; first for year Hereford bulls and over, sweepstakes Hereford bull, all ages; second sweepstakes, bull all beef breeds, headed sweepstakes, Hereford herd, headed second premium herd over all beef has taken first premium at the following state fairs: Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois and St. Louis, Mo., in Hereford class and sweepstakes in all beef breeds. Autumn Leaf 45,657, one of the young herd at World's fair winning third premium and one of four, the get of one sire winning fourth premium at World's fair. Calved October 9th, I have a beautiful bull calf that is doing well and I expect something nice in this calf from such an extremely fine, well

births from Jesse 6th, a most beautiful heifer, and I believe the best twoyear-old helfer in the state. If this does not find its way to the waste basket will let you hear from me again sometime as to merits of the

bred and noted prize winning sire as Ancient Brittotn. I will report later the

Rudy's Pile Suppository Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

Herefords. Truly yours,
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Mail treatment by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh. Call on them or address them. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., San Antonio, Texas.

SHEEP AND WOOL

The way sheep are being rushed to market looks like everybody is per-manently going out of the business Friday's Chicago Drovers' Journal tells of last week's shipments to that mar-

"The enormous flood of sheep which has arrived this week was a surprise even to those who anticipated a big run. The previous record of last year is outdone 10,000 to 15,000. October is the month when Western sheepmen ship with the most freedom, and this year is proving to be no exception. Besides, farmers in the Central States who are sheep raisers in a small way have contributed more than the usual proportion because they have been especially anxious to reduce their flocks. Coming at a time when there was prac-tically no outside demand except from exporters it is remarkable how well prices have held up. Many local sheepmen think that prices would be at least \$1 per hundred lower if it wasn't for this foreign demand. No reasonable man would have ventured the prediction a few years ago that there would be a week when 95,000 sheep would be received. In fact, less than two years ago a man who asserted that 75,000 would arrive some week was ridiculed. Such peculiar things have happened in the sheep market that if a man should wouldn't be considered entirely insane.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.-An average business has been done in a quiet, undemonstrative sort of way during the past week. Prices are nominally steady, but still rather inclined in buyers' favor, especially for fine wools. The disappointmnt at the continued lack of spirit manifest at the London sales, where daily it has been hoped that some decided symptoms of im-provement would be shown, but where, as a matter of fact, up to the present time the general tone has continued to slightly weaken, has seemed to adsoften the markets of United States, and manufacturers more than ever are disinclined to speculate or buy more than they want to presently use. Many of them are still en gaged in experimenting with various kinds of foreign wools, of which the amount of samples daily arriving from almost every wool market of Europe is enormous, and in some instances they are making their new samples of goods entirely from the foreign raw material. The market, therefore, can still be properly called a waiting market, for while manufacturers are eagerly taking advantage of every opportunity that presents itself for taking orders for delivery in the immediate future, they are shy about planning for distant business until their foundation to build upon has been made firmer by actual experiment. We can, however, say that there is a good deal more doing than there was a year ago at this time, although as very much lower prices for what are known as domestic washed wools. For, instance, a year ago washed Ohio XX was selling at 23 to 25c, X at 11 to 22c, and No. 1 at 24 to 25c. Michigan X was sellingat 20c. Ohio fine delaine was worth from 24 to 25c, and Michigan 23c, while fine unwashed ranged from 15 to 18c per pound. Today Ohio XX has sold at 18c, X at 17 1-2c, and No. 1 at 21c; Michigan X at 16 1-2 to 17c, fine Ohio delaine at 20c, and Michigan at 18c; fine unwashed clothing at 11 to 13c. This is a decline of from 15 to 25 per cent, but even at today's low prices for these wools, the fine Australian wools will give a better, because cheaper, result in yarns. The trans-Mississippi fine wools, or Territorials, meantime have not shrunk in value as much, being today almost en a level with the prices of a year ago, as they were proportionately lower than the other kinds.

From London we learn that the sales have finished with some apathy, and that all except the choicest descriptions of wool are rather weak. American buyers have mostly started for home.

Sales for the past week foot up about 3,385,100 pounds, against about 1,955,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year, and about 3,150,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of Territory about 880,000 pounds, of foreign about 680,000 pounds and of California and Oregon about 430,000

pounds.

There has been an active movement in Texas wool, and sales of 366,-000 pounds of spring. The principal sales were of eight thought's wool at 10 to 11c per pound. Checke long-staple wool will sell to cost 36 to 37c. clean, while the shorter wools are worth from 33c up. Fall wools are being sheared, 33c up. Fall wools are being sheared, but we hear of no movement in them as yet. Heavy rains of late are likely to make a fair clip. They would be worth here about 30c, clean, for the

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS. Farms Wanted.

We want to list all the farms in Tarrant and adjoining counties that are for sale at reasonably low figures. We don't want to encumber our books with high-priced properties; it is only the cheap ones that will sell now. Give us full and complete description of your property and make your prices and we will do our utmost to find a buyer for you

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Corner Seventh and Main,

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily ser vice between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
2 00 pm	7 50 a m	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	pm	12 05	pm
		Lv CorsicanaAr		pm	6 35	a m
		Lv Tyler		pin	3 25	a m
		Lv Fort Worth Ar		pm	7 05	a m
11 08 pm	I1 25 a m	Lv PlanoAr	4 30	pm	5 03	a m
12 45 am	12 58 p m	LvAr	2 52	pm	.3 27	a m
	11 05 a m	LvAr	4 45	p m		
1'15 a m	1 55 p m	LvAr	1 55	pm	2 50	a m
3 35 a m	4 35 pm	LvAr PleasantAr	11 20	a m	12 05	a m
650 am	7 35 pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 05	p m
	4 15 p m	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m	****	
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	LvAr	4 59	a m	5 35	p m
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	LvAr	2 12	a m	2 35	pn
5 35 pm	5 35 a m	ArLv	10 25	p m	10 30	a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	ArLv	7 00	p m	7 40	am

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

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ture Could Not Be Cured Except by a Bloody Operation. Rupture or breach has long been the bane of the medical profession, as it was considered incurable, and those who were so unfortunate as to be afflicted were doomed to go through life wearing a truss and hourly subjected to the danger of strangulation of the intestine, which meant immediate relief or death. A celebrated surgeon in Indianapolis about three years

ago discovered a combination of medicines which, inserted into the breach with a small hypodermic needle, caused the opening to grow together. This is done without pain or danger and causes no detention from business and produces an absolute cure. The Southern Rupture Company, whose office is in the Dundee block, corner Seventh and Houston streets, Fort Worth, have secured the right to use this remedy in Texas and in the past year have cured hundreds of cases. They believe so fully in its certainty of cure that

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A grander collection of royally-bred stallions, brood mares, colts, fillies, drivers and fast trotters and pacers was never catalogued for public sale, and buyers will have the opportunity to buy extreme speed and the highest of fashionable breeding at their public value. The offerings include grandlybred youngsters by the most popular sires out of producing dams. This will be the great fall sale of Texas, and affords horsemen the opportunity of the season to and choice breeding stock for what i will bring under the hammer. See ad-

vertisement on another page J. B. PERRY. The International Route The International and Great North ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis. and between San Antonio, Austitn. Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

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For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Important Information The "Rock Island Route" is now The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and ar-riving in Denver at 7:45 second mornriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars. Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.
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HORSES AND MULES.

There is nothing else upon which a horse will grow so large, keep so healthy or live so long as grass. It is his natural food. Even when moderately ately worked, he should but moderately be fed upon grain. Indiscrete feeding causes many good horses to be discard-ed and condemned to drudgery.

The satisfaction in having horses easily handled, gentle and approachable pays well for the trouble of taking considerable pains to have them so. Any colt can be made fond of his master, and as easily handled as a dog. Nothing is required but kind words and manner, but there must be no deviation from it. The vicious man will have an evil disposed horse.

When hard at work all day we give the horse a liberal supply of grain, and usually all the hay he wants. When he is idle most of the time it is a different thing, and he should be fed accordingly. It is neither essential nor is it good economy to feed the horse all the hay he can eat. Care and grooming hay he can eat. Care and grooming will better fit them for spring work, if they are fed judiciously, and many a penny will be saved.

You did not patronize the high bred stallions last year; the stallions were probably sold. Now you rush on your mares, because of the demand for high bred colts, and the best you can do is to breed to the little trotters, grades and jacks. The moral is: Never cease raising good draft horses, for you are sure to make more than the stallion fee. Better raise nothing than a lot of scrubs; they will not pay for raising,

Nursing Sick Horses.

The proper nursing of sick horses requires only slightly less delicate attention than the careful nursing of sick men. Not to spack of diet and medicine, frequent change of bedding and clothing are as indispensable in one case as in the other. Perfect attention abundant light, and pure atmosphere should always be prime considera-tions in treating the stable patients well as the human subject. The influence of light on the animal frame, and even on the rudest form of or ganism, is better known than understood; but it is life or death, as the case may be. The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness-of the open air, not of the confined, stuffy stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains, and avoids the darkness of forest glens: and if we would fortify him against the destructive effects of protracted illness, we should ensure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to a rack or manger, but have the comparative freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any odd space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box or for an infirmary for a horse "told off" as too ill to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architectue and sanitation of the stable for both sick and healthy horses .-

Peparing For Work.

London Live Stock Journal.

Winterhauling will do the horses good; it will strengthen their muscles and toughen their shoulders, and put them in better condition for work before

the plow and harrow.

It is a serious mistake to keep the teams in almost complete idleness until spring opens, and then force them suddenly into hard work. It is apt to over-tax them at the very start, and the re-sult is that they fall short of what should be their capacity for work

throughout the entire spring.
Hauling fence material, stove wood, and other things, will wear off superfluors fat, and sharpen the appetite, while gradually preparing the horses for the hard work of the field. At this time one should also begin to bathe the animals' shouders with strong salt water. This is the very best preven-tive of galls. If it is used for six weeks before the heavy spring work begins, and the collars are even a moderately good fit, serious galls will be unknown, though the work is unusually hard. The best time to apply the bath is just be fore the animals are put in the stables each evening. Once a day is often enough. The shoulders should be first washed clean. As the salt water is somewhat trying to the hand, it is well to have a cloth fastened to a handle, with which to apply the bath. A corn cob makes a convenient handle. The cloth can be wrapped and tied around one end, and the uneven surface of the cob will hold the rag nicely. Some times a pad to ease the collar from a gall 's needed, hence it is well to make two or tree before the busy spring sea-son begins. The capacity for work of the horse depends in no small degree upon the condition of his shoulders;

our agency.

flocks of not less than 1000.

hence by preventing galls and sores he is able to do the field work faster.— American Agriculturist.

Successful Breeeding.

Individuality is, in our opinion, one of the most important essentials of the business, and the utter lack of regard for the fitness of things in the past in this respect explains, in a great measure, the number of unsaleable horses to be found today, says the

Study well the combination of blood Don't select a horse to breed to simply because he has been successful as a sire. See with what class of mares he has been most successful. Study his own individual characteristics and those of your mare. Compare the strong and weak points of both. If they have defects in common, don't breed that way, but look elsewhere. If the mare has good bodily conformation but light bone, and the stallion the same, you may be sure that this deficiency will be more strongly emphasized in the offspring. "Like begets like." All other things being equal, with these conditions reversed the foal will combine the good points of both, though of course not with absolute certainty. Chance, or rather atavism, plays an important part in the breeding prob-This is an important factor, upon which too much stress cannot be laid

in the matter of breeding, for the seeming disregard of natural law in the past has placed us where we are today.

There is probably no part of the world where horse-breeding is reduced to a finer art than in England. With the Englishman individuality is one of the most important factors in the problem of breeding thoroughbreds. A horse with constitutional defects, be he ever so good as an individual, is religiously avoided, while if he has a weak point physically no mare with a like defect is ever matched with him. The result is noted in the splendid specimens of thoroughbreds we now see in that country. Breeding has be-come so fine an art there that to mate thoroughbred mare with a thoroughbred stallion is to assure a running performer with capacity for 1:50 speed at least. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to expect that in time, with proper regard for natural laws, we may expect to get a 1:30 performer with as

Children Who Suffer

much assurance?

From scrofula, skin or scalp diseases ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from oneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Billousness, if it doesn't cure in every case the money is returned.

Oh; Yes, Gentlemen!

Several good mesquite pastures to lease; a "snap" or two in ranches; can take some property in exchange; 4000 sheep, 2500 wethers in the lot. They are improved, and at 75 cents per head are the cheapest lot in the state. Come quick if you want them. Summer and winter resort hotel, with furniture; cottages, large grounds, etc., for sale or exchange for other good property. It is in Texas, and clear. A few choice cheap tracts of land suitable for colonization. Want to lease 250,000 acres of North Texas pasture; the more together the better. CLARIDGE & PAYNE,

San Antonio, Tex.

A Card from William Hunter. To My Friends and Customers: I have associated myself with and become a member of the Evans-Hutton-Hunter commission company, and will in future have charge of this company's

business in Texas.

My office will be upstairs over my old quarters, corner Fourth and Hous-ton streets, where I will be pleased to have my friends call on me when visiting Fort Worth.

My company is and will always be prepared and ready to take care of its friends and customers. We want your patronage and will strive to merit it. Our company is well equipped with a corps of expe-rienced men to handle your business in Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, and we respectfully solicit your pa-

tronage.
We are prepared to make liberal advances to Texas feeders and to generally look after and take care of the

Texas trade. Mr. W. T. Wray will be my assistant. Either he or myself may always be found at the Fort Worth office. Very truly, WM. HUNTER.

SWINE.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Sherman house, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, November 29, 1894.

Hon. W. F. Ramsay of Cleburne, Tex. was in Fort Worth one day last week, and while this gentleman is a learned lawyer and somewhat of a politician, he finds time to notice and take interest in agricultural and live stock top-ics. To a Journal representative he said: "I tell you that the future money of the Texas farmer is in hog rais-This state should raise and supply a third of the hogs killed at the big packeries of the North and West. The only reason why packing houses do not pay in this country is because they can-not get the material to kill. I think that the farmer who goes into another year without a good lot of young hogs on hand is standing in his own light. There is money to be made out of them, and with comparative ease." Mr. Ramsay is right. More hogs should be raised in Texas.

Feeding Flour to Hogs. Geo. Epple of Kennedale, Tarrant county, has been making some experi-ments in hog feeding, and has come to the conclusion that flour is the best feed he can get. He has two hogs, one a Duroc Jersey barrow, 1 year old, and the other a Poland China sow 14 months, which he has been feeding on flour. The two eat fifty pounds of low grade flour every ten days, and since he began the use of it the Duroc Jersey has gained 2 1-2 pounds a day and the Poland China 2 pounds a day. They are weighed once a day regularly. The way Mr. Epple prepares the flour is to put it in a barrel and pour water over it, letting it ferment until sour, when it

Nothing else is given them but the dish-water from the house. Low grade flour can be bought for 85c a hundred pounds, which, according to Mr. Epple much cheaper than corn at 35 cents a bushel, besides fattening the hogs faster. This is an experiment worth trying by swine raisers.

Stick to the Hog.

The importance of the swine indus discussed sometime since by Mr. J. M. Stonebraker before the Woodford county (Ill.) Farmers' Institute in which he said: "It has been said by one that if there could be found a raise the world. It would be safe to say, also, if the farmers of that great corn-growing states could have assured to them an abundant corn crop one year after another, they could with that for a fulcrum and the swine industry for a lever lift the national debt and all the mortgages covering said lands in the states with the utmost facility, and have money in the treas-

ury without issuing bonds.
Comparing the industry of swine "hog is king of all" for quick returns, largest profit gained for amount of outlay. Hogs will feed on more different kinds of provender and grain that might otherwise to warm that might otherwise go to than any other kind of stock. the last number of years farmers who have persistently produced pork for market, undiscouraged either by swine plague, low price for pork at times, and short crops of corn, have made satisfactory profits and this with all the odds against swine, for comparatively few farmers have provided them with suitable pens or styles, or given them the same care, as they would any other farm animal. The same as to thought and study. How many farmers in this meeting, or, I might say, in the country, take an agricultural journal or attend swine meetings? I think it would be safe to say not 1 per cent of those who raise hogs. In-dividual discrimination, as to creature comforts, have always been made against the hog when compared with other farm animals; therfore the pro-fits realized by the farmer from the hog crop may be largely increased by the application of knowledge gained from experience and experiments of others in the past; hence I would advise farmers to attend swine meetings, read and join some organiation where the best professional swine breeders or farmers discuss the merits of the different breeds. I am not one of those who profess to know everything about the raising and feeding of hogs; far from it, but the more I learn about the business the more I desire and seek to learn. Condition of the breed-ing stock is one of the first elements of success in swine raising, either for pork or for breeding stock. There are many good breeds of swine but no breed is so good or perfect that it may

The object of the breeder should be and proper development and vigor of the local organs and freedom from hereditary or congenital tendencies to paper.

not deteriorate and be rendered unfit

for perpetuation by improper manage-

disease? Whatever breed be selected there should be constitutional vigor; that its organs of respiration, circulation, digestion and assimilation be unimpaired; that there be no germs of disease transmitted by heredity, and furthermore that they should be main-tained in a sanitary condition by prop-er feeding, housing and management."

More Hogs Needed.

farmers of Texas generally speaking have good cause to reflect on their unbusiness like policy, which now finds them in a predicament of not having a sufficient number of hogs to feed their surplus crop to. No pro duct of the farm has held up in price like the hog, and the farmer who is converting his feed into hog meat is safe for a good return on his investment. A Texas correspondent of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman writes sensibly of the subject as fol-lows: One of the heaviest expenses of many of our small farmers here in Texas, but one which most of them ould and a few do obviate, is the cost of purchasing bacon and lard. There are tons upon tons of hog product shipped from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City to Texas, whereas Texas ought at least to make an abundant supply of these articles for all local demand, if indeed she should not be a considerable shipper of pork and bacon, as she already is of beef. The following statement made by an intel-ligent young farmer, Mr. C. W. Von-tress of Richardson, Tex., to the writer a few days since, clearly demonstrates how easily any Texas farmer can raise not only an abundance but a surplus of bacon:

"I moved from near Bowling Green Ky., to Dallas county, Texas, three years ago, and rented a good black land farm. Of course I had to buy all my bacon and lard the first year, but never since. That fall I got a pig from a neighbor. She was Berk-shirescrossed on Poland-China—a cross which I believe to be better for this country than any pure breed. My little sow proved remarkably thrifty and prolific. In addition to furnishing me abundantly with bacon and lard, I have sold enough meat in two years to net me \$106. I now have two of her offspring to kill this fall or winter, which will weigh 300 pounds or mor each, besides eight shotes that I can market at 200 each about next Febru-

"Had I bought my supply of baco instead of raising it, I would have paid out \$40 or \$50 a year for it, whereas, in addition to saving that much money l fulcrum he could by the power of lever | have sold more than that amount per year from the offspring of my original sow, and have her on hand still for further profit. I have fed my hogs on corn, oats and wheat run together through a grain crusher, and find I have made a much better profit than I could have made by selling the

What this farmer has done in th way of reducing expenses and adding to the profits almost any other farmer in Texas can do. Even the renters can raise their own bacon where they remain for several years upon the same farm as Mr. Vontress has done. It is safe to say, however, that a Texas renter who follows this plan will not be a renter many years, for he will have his cotton money to buy his clothing and farming implements, and then be able to lay by some which to buy himself a home, Thousands of the most prosperous and wellto-do farmers of Texas were renters a

general cry of hard times and monetary depression.

few years ago, but now own and ren

to others their fertile and well-im

proved acres. What these have done

others are doing today in spite of the

A Chance to Make Money! The times are hard, but there always seems to be opportunities for those who are willing to work. In the past month I have made \$175 above all expenses selling Climax Dish Washers, and have attended to my regular business besides. I never saw anything that gave as general satisfaction. One should not complain where they can make over \$6 a day, right at home. I have not canvassed any, so anxious are people for Climax Dish Washers that they send after them; any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am do-ing, for anyor can sell what every one wants to buy. I think we should inform each other through the newspapers of opportunities like this, as there are many willing to work if they knew of an opening. For full particulars address the Climax Mfg. Co. Columbus, Ohio. After you have tried the business a week, publish the re-sults for the benefit of others.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us confined to something besides symmetry and beauty. What signifies all you the machine, for we then get 32 if there is no hardiness of constitution constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live

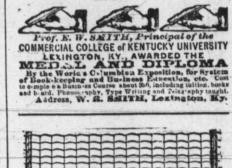
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THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD falls into line with an order for thirty miles of Page Fence to be put up at once, and a probability of as much more being wanted this season. This insures the happiness of several hundred adjoining farmers, who will also become customers, and thus the good work goes on. Other fences "just as good as the Page," whose clasticity exists only in the mind of the seller, stand no show with the railroads.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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RODS, Spanish Needles Needles are the best instruments for hunting minerals. B. G. STAUFFER, Harrisburg, Pa.

About that Sewing Machine. About this time of the year the good wife in many homes is wondering how in the world, she can manage to get through this fall's sewing on the old sewing machine, which was such a worry last year while doing the heavy sewing for winter. The Journal would like to make a present of one of its machines to every woman in the land, but, as it cannot afford to de this, it has named a price, \$22 delivered any-where, that comes more than half way. These machines are made by a concern whose output is 500 machines per day and whose manager has had thirty years' experience in the sewing machine business. Now if any of these good women will go to work and raise a club of thirty subscribers and send us the names at only one dollar each, we will return the compliment by making her a free present of the machine.
Or, if after a good effort, so many subscribers cannot be obtained, send fifteen names with one dollar each and \$10 extra and we will send the machine. We are not handling these chines to make money out of them. We want circulation, and we want our friends to help us get it. Go to work and raise a club.

You do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See adver-tisement elsewhere in this paper.

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CATTLE We have at all times a large list of an kinds and classes of cattle for sale. We

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or class of cattle. Our extensive acquaintance and correspondence with buyers, together with the large list of

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HORSES AND SHEEP We handle in large lots all kinds and classes of

live stock, and make a special feature of horses and sheep.

The former in lots of not less than 200 and the latter in

We make a specialty of handling ranches of all kinds, with or without the stock, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

WILD LANDS We represent over a million acres of wild lands in Texas, We represent over a million New Mexico, Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, suitable for speculation, ranching or colonization purposes, We have among these some rare bargains.

STOCK FARMS We have a few rare barfarms, containing from 2000 to 10,000 acres each. These are especially suited for fine stock or feeding farms, and will be sold very cheap.

IMPROVED FARMS We have improved farms of all kinds, sorts and sizes. and can no doubt suit anyone wanting a good farm or comfortable home.

CITY REAL ESTATE We have a large list of desirable improved and unimproved resident and business property in the city of Fort Worth to which we invite the attention of those wanting to make safe and profitable investments of this kind.

EXCHANGE We give especial attention to exchanging land for city property, real estate for live stock or vice versa.

Believing that we can mae it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us, we respectfully solicit their patronage.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON. MANAGER

THE FARM.

Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky are regarded as surplus corn states by statisticians this year.

The Kansas state board of agriculture has issued a 207 page book con-taining an extensive report on feeding wheat to farm animals. Everything relative to the subject is treated in a ful way, and those interested in wheat feeding should send in their mames. The secretary, Mr. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kan., will send them

A successful farmer says that sweet potato vines make an excellent feed for cows, producing a flow of milk, better than any other kind of green food. He says that cutting off the vines is somewhat damaging to the potatoes if done before late in October, but that it pays to set out enough to start to cutting early in September, as the vines will make an enormous amount of feed during September and

E. M. Thoman, the expert on farm statistics of the Cincinnati Price Current, has the following in regard to the amount of fall plowing done up to October 1. It will be observed that Texas leads: The amount of plowing now done is not up to an average on account of drouth. In Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas and Nebraska it has greatly retarded fall work. In the principal states the amount completed on October 1, as compared with the work usually done on that date, is as tollows: Texas 98, Tennessee 85, Kentucky 80, Ohio 95, Indiana 92, Illinois 95, Iowa 95, Missoyri 91, Kansas 86, and Nebraska 58. In most instances seeding is being prosecuted under very favorable conditions.

New Compressing Method.

A shipment of cotton has been made from Waco, Texas, to Boston, Mass., compressed by a new method, the Bessonette compress. The car contained 112 bales of cotton, weighing 55,000 pounds. The cotton is compressed in cylindrical-shaped bales averaging 65 inches in length, twenty-four inches in diameter and thirty-one pounds to the cubic foot in density. The method of compression is described as follows: "As the cotton is ginned it is run out on a spindle and put up much after the fashion of a spool of thread, except that it becomes solid all through." Bales of almost any size and of almost density can, it is stated, be made, and the inventors of the system claim many advantages in cost and production of the fiber.

Barley for the South.

Along the Pacific coast, barley is extensively grown as food for horses. in the Old World barley is a standard norse food. It is said that not one sorse in a thousand in California has ever tasted corn. It is better horse good than corn, and more easily and heaply grown. It is a nutritious food. t is sown broadcast and harvested by eaper or mower; hence no hoeing of cultivation is demanded, as in the case of corn. The crop can be grazed all 'all and winter, and then yield a good grain crop when the stock is taken off. One acre of barley is said to furnish more grazing than an acre each of wheat, oats and rye combined. The leaves do not trail in the dirt like those of rye. Plant at once in rich soil; it is useless to sow in any other: Prepare the ground well. Barley seed, Southern grown, rarely sells for less than \$1 per bushel in the cotton states, and is is not more extensively

Keeping Sweet Potato Vines. A writer in an exchange tells how to save sweet potato vines for the next year's planting instead of the

potatoes: For the benefit of your readers ! will give directions how to keep sweet potato vines through the winter, to be used in early spring for seed. Cut the vines close to the hill; take a knife and clip off leaves and leaf stems close to vine, and if vines be longer than four feet, cut them in two or more pieces for convenience. Select a place well drained. Raise a little mound size you wish your hill, about eight inches high in the middle, sloping to the edge. Now put down a layer of vines two inches deep; cover with fine earth, and so continue a layer of vines, alternated with fine earth until you form a cone-shaped hill. Cover this with corn stalks, or anything to keep dry and to keep from freezing Vines are much easier to keep than potatoes, and in January or February you will have nice vines to plant, much earlier than sets, and they make the nicest and smoothest potatoes. As vineless yams are very scarce, very much more potato seed can be saved by this method, and at the same time a heretofore useless part of the plant utilized. I have gathered several years and never failed to save potato vines, while at the same time I have had all

my potatoes to rot. Milo Maire.

The staple grain crop of the plains, where a crop can be made, is milo maize, says an exhange. In appearance it much resembles sorghum, though it is larger. The head is very compact and heavy, and the grain is round and plump.

As a feed for stock it has no superior.

The stalk is eaten as readily as cane— in fact where cane and milo maize are fed together the stock will often take the maize in preference to the cane. The grain is fine for hogs, chickens

and horses, and when ground into meal is good for milch cows, Milo maize meal cakes, hot, with butter, for breakfast are not to be sneezed at. The grain seems to combine the qualities of oats and corn both, and makes fat and strength at the same time.

will eat it too fast and not masticate it properly. To prevent this, some of the farmers feed it in the head, and over the country now, you will find the fact that other countries are promany who stoutly affirm that it is better for the stock thus fed, as it com-bines fodder and grain and at the same the horse will always masticate it

well before swallowing.

Some of the farmers are cutting the stalks down with the head on and are-intending to feed it as fodder, and thus save the trouble of cutting off the heads and feeding grain. The objec-tion to this is that the stock will trample and waste more than they eat.
Every man has his own idea as to
how it should be fed, but all agree that
it is excellent feed for stock.

Will I

Growing Grain For Seed. The presence of weed seed in grain is, says the American Cultivator," the great trouble with those who rely on purchasing their seed. Really purpe seed of all kinds of grain, grass or clover is very hard to find; In most districts where both oats and barley are grown these two grains are more or less mixed.

riey free from oats is always in and at seeding time, and 10 to 15 next years crop. The devotion of so much of the land of Texas to the production of cotton with the prices present that is mixed. Where wheat and vailing this year, can be characterized walling this year, can be characterized. we are grown on the same farm the as nothing but financial suicide for the grains are pretty sure to be mixed. the farmers. E. L. Huffman in the

Generally the proportion of rye will in- | Fort Worth Gazette offers the followcrease, showing that it is a surer crop. Corn can only mix when two varie ties are grown side by side, which can easily be avoided. Yet the grower of corn for seed is sure of a market if he will take extra care to keep the seed from injury by wet or frost until it is

thoroughly dried. Millions of dollars are lost every year which has been so injured that very 5 cents per pound. It costs to little of it will germinate. The softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and that crop is out of the softer wheat also, and the softer wheat also Dent varieties of corn grown in the West and South are very slow to dry. If left to dry out doors they never do and cob, and almost always injures the germ of the grain.

Why the Yield Is Poor.

Long experience in some places has mpressed upon certain of the most intelligent wheat farmers the fact that a lesser quantity of seed sown upon a properly prepared seed bed will give returns than a much larger quantity of seed sown upon land not scientifically it ed for its reception. In a word, most American wheat growers plant too much seed, and do not properly prepare their ground. A very common practice throughout a large part of the cereal areas of the United States is to sow a bushel and a laif of seed per acre. / In at least 90 per cent of cases this is entirely too much. In some large sections five pecks is the standard amount for sowing an acre of land. This, also, is too great a quantity, if the conditions leading to the best success in wheat growing are nearly fulfilled.

Careful and prolonged experiment has shown that under easily secured conditions wheat plants will stool into ten or twelve culms, each of which will carry twenty to sixty grains. This would indicate a yield several times as: great as that ordinarily obtained and even greater than that ever reached on a large scale. From this we must infer that a great part of the seed usually planted does not germinate at all or fails to mature a grain-bearing With a possible yield of several hundred fold, it is scarcely creditable to American farmers that they go along year after year contentedly reaping a ten fold or twelve fold crop of 75 cent wheat. In some sections of the Northwest certain advanced wheat growers have reduced the amount of eed sown and have been surprised at the result. In fact, it has been shown that on properly prepared ground a half bushel of the best seed wheat brings a better average yield than two or three times as much seed sown in the ordinary manner.

The writer once knew a progressive farmer in Michigan who made experiments and profited by them. From the usual six pecks of seed wheat per acre he gradually cut down the amount of his slight reduction. He found that by putting his ground in condition to receive and bring forth a large pro-portion of the seed planted, three pecks would uniformly bring a larger hervest than double the quantity sown.—Irri-

COTTONWOOD DRIFT

Embracing a Variety of Subjects-News, Advice and Opinions. Cottonwood, Texas, Oct. 17, 1894.

Editor Journal: Since my last a horrible accident nappened to one of our gin hands, Griff. Peevy; who was one of the employes at W. J. Stone's gin, was, on the 3d of this month, while raking some seed under the breast, drawn get rich. bodily into the gin with the result of having both arms almost sawed off, matimes hard to procure at that besides some other bad cuts on his price. This ought to be a very profit-able crop for the Southern farmer. It tion other gin hands to be careful of There is only one way to cure deafthemselves while working about gins. I have worked at a gin some myself, and once came very near getting killed, and my accident, like nearly all other gin accidents, was due to some carelessness. Therefore, I will say to those who may have work of this kind to try to avoid any mishaps, because cotton is too cheap to afford the loss of a limb or a life in working with it. As I have no news that would be of importance to the readers of the Jour-

> ow, and we are gathering it fast and selling it at from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4c a pound, and we still need a good gin at Cottonwood. I shall give my ideas about how to make a farms house pleasant to boys and girls. The first and most import-ant essential to a pleasant home is a father and mother, and, especially mother, who can entertain, and I will say right here that a great mistake is made by some parents by teaching their children how to be entertained On November 1, 1894, the Sourather than to entertain. It is true, Pacific will inaugurate their nowever, that it is better to know how now to be entertained or to entertain,

nal, any more than to say that we are

having fine weather for cotton picking

other, I think it is better to know the latter. If the parents in a farm home are entertaining and will teach their children to be; and have them invite their young friends once in a while to an evening party and entertain them as well as their guests, letting them realize that it is at their home that they and their friends are enjoying them selevs, the girls and boys will soon learn to love home, and they will seek pleasure at home instead of abroad. If you have not already got some good oks, get some and subscribe for some good papers, like the Stock Journal, Fix up your house neat; so that your children will not feel cramped when their friends come in and I will as-

sure you that you will soon have a

pleasant home and children of whom you will be proud. My friend, J. H. Breeding, did give us quite a kick. He says that "farming is no good" and he doubts that there is any money in raising stock. I agree with him in the fact that the time when small farmers and stock raisers could make more than a living is past, and that there are a number of farm-The only difficulty with it, is when thrashed from the head a greedy horse A great many attribute the present ers who are not making aliving. They hard times and especially the price of cotton, wholly to bad legislation. I do not. I think it is due to ducing a great deal more cotton than they have been raising, which, I think, is effecting our cotton market more than anything else, and I think it will continue to do so. Therefore I think we had better prepare to endure the

low price of cotton. Jow price of cotton.

I would suggest to those not making a living by raising cotton, to raise less cotton and more of wheat. You need wheat on which to live. Get a better stock of hogs, better milch cows and a few good horses and raise feed for , and you will soon see that you will have a good living at home; and now if a man can make a good living in any business without capital, he is

J. C. GRIFFIN.

It Must Come

The general tumble in the price of what is the principle crop of Texas, and the entire South, has put the farmers to thinking seriously, and they do not have to consider long to realize that a change must be made in

ing suggestion:
The low prices of cotton and wheat demand an entire change in the agriculture of Texas. Diversified crops can hardly be said to mean one-half of the change, for methods and ideas must be also introduced. Few farmers raise cotton for less than 6 cents and it is doubtful but what the entire crop through poorly kept seed corn, or that, of Texas has cost the producer over wheat also, and that crop is out of the question for any extensive change.

Corn and oats bring good prices, but of all crops they are the most liable so perfectly until freezing weather to the calamity of a surplus. Diversi-comes. This expands the juices in corn fying in crops will naturally turn to corn and oats, but he who desires to be on firm ground should investigate closely what is termed intensive farm-Texas has abundance of good ing. grass, and cheese and butter making Why not investigate this mat-In most any locality the farmers could start up a small factory on this line to advantage. In Dodge county, Michigan, the farmers some years ago sold their butter at 9 cents per pound. They now have creameries and get from 23 to 32 cents per pound for but-This will bring forward forage crops, and in suc as sorghum, turnips and beets Texas cannot be equalled. Hogs and hog products pay. Texas farmers buy annually over 20,000,000 pounds of these products, besides what

are sold in cities and towns. Chickens and eggs sell well and deserve attention. Fifty dollars invested in poultry and the necessary care will give ample profit. Spring chickens always sell for over 30 cents each.

There is profit in hay. There is not one man, though, in 1000, that seems to realize it. Hay raising and hay making belong to the high arts. We know farmers who make over \$30 per acre on Johnson grass hay. They as happy and serene as can be. Then we know others much distressed on account of this grass being on their land, and that do not realize \$5 per acre from their mode of farming. The hay crop of the United States amounts over \$400,000,000 annually and the total value of grass eat on the range and in pastures can not be estimated. Study grass and its uses and organize a state grass growers association and

thus act wisely.

Horticulture offers special induce ments. We have from fifteen to sixty days advantage in the early maturing of our products and that is considerable. The man who is willing to use a little intelligence along with his muscle can reap a harvest in Texas horticulture, A sample can be seen in the results of six acres of onions in Johnson county this year. The farmer irrigated these six acres and sold his onions at over \$300. Asparagus will do better. There are many just such crops in which there is blg money. Then fruits. Why Texas peaches sold this year in New York for \$8 per bushel. Plums will pay \$800 per Berries pay big. There is also a little manufacturing in this that pays Evaporate the surplus if you have any and be sure to have a surplus. Evaporated fruits and berries always sell and now they evaporate sweet potatoes and put them up in packages itse oat meal. This saves freight and also saves loss and over production on

such lines. The above suggests not a diversity of crops but of farming. Natural advantages exist for all of them, but it takes men to use natural advantages Don't grieve over low cotton. go into something that sells high and

Deafness Can't Be Cured.

By local applications as they cannot ness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by aninflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamma-tion can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHEYNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

The Southern Pacific Sets the Pace Fastest on Record.

2 1-2 days to Los Angeles, Cal. 3/1-4 days to San Francisco, Cal. On November 1, 1894, the Southern train, "Sunget Limited," with a comto be entertained than it is not to know | plement of Pullman's most luxuriously appointed cars, consisting of Composite but, if we must know one without the cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitain," each embracing baggage compartment, barber shop, bath room, cafe, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Paso Robles," "San Ardo," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "Del Monte" and "Castle Crags," gems of pa-latial perfection, in which meals will be served a la carte.

This magnificent train, vestibuled throughout, lighted with Pintsch gas system, the most perfect of modernly appointed passenger trains, will leave New Orleans once a week, every Thurs day, at 8 a. m., reducing the time 60 hours, or 2 1-2 days, to Los Angeles, and 77 hours, or 3 1-4 days, to San Francisco.

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Route. No extra charge whatever will be made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, limited, single or round-trip tickets, beyond the regular Pullman charges for sleeping car accommodations, as as charged on regular trains.

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good cows and calves above quarantine line at \$15.00. 2700 splendidly bred mixed stock cattle, above quarantine line, at \$10.00. 1000 Jeff Davis county steer yearlings at \$8.00.

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DAIRY.

Kindness Essential. Among the factors entering into the

making of the Jersey the best butter breed in the world is the gentle treatment and loving kindness with which they have been treated for centuries past. Tended, fed and milked by the women of Jersey for unnumbered generattons, she has come to be par ex-cellence the woman's cow. No one cellence the woman's cow. No one fact is better established by general observation, confirmed and explained by recent experiments, than the fact that fat, while the most valuable, is also the most variable ingredient in milk. Anything t hat tends to excite the cow-fright, fatigue, anger, pain or sickness—will vary the fat in a cow's milk, even when it has no effect whatever on the other solids or on the quantity of her milk. Undisturbed comfort and contentment are highly conducive to the production of milk, but they are absolutely essential to the making of butter. No cows have been so long and so uniformly treated with gentleness and kindness as the Jerseys, and none show their appreciation of it so highly .- Jersey Bulletin.

Model Dairy Cow.

A model dairy cow should possess the following characteristics very strongly: 1. In general outline she should be rather fine in the head, neck and crops, wide in the chest, large in the barrel and largely developed in the hind quar-

2. The triple-wedge shaped formation is considered esesntial in a dairy an .mal. It implies: Increasing width from the wethers downward, increasing width towards the rear parts and decreasing width

from top of the hind quarters down-The head is medium to fine, longer and more dished and tapering somewhat more than the beefing breeds. The neck should be fine, fairly long and tapering and the throat clean.

body should be capacious, broad and deep and medium in length. The udder should be long, broad, deep, extending well forward and well up behind, and rather evenly quartered. The milk vein should be large and tortuous, abundant on the udder, and the orifices large where they enter the

The escutcheon should be well developed from the perineum to the ud-der and should extend well outward at the thigs. The legs should be medium to short,

with bone of medium size. The skin should be medium to fine elastic and mellow, hair plentiful and soft and the skin a rich yellow color. These are the principal points, and are given here in the hope that they may be of service to any who man contemplate buying dairy cows.-A. M. Soule, B. S. A.

Preserving Butter.

I had eighteen years' experience of keping butter with great success and without the loss of a single pound weight by a system of using pickle instead of dry salt, which I now lay before your readers, and more especially to those who wish to keep it from July or August to April or May in firstclass condition, says a writer in Lon-don Dairy. I purchase my stock to serve me over the winter in the months of July, August and September place the casks in a cool cellar to harden up for about two weeks. After that I copper up the casks firmly. I bore a hole in the lids the size of a

The casks are then ready for the pickle, which is thus made: One gal-lon of boiling water is allowed for each cask; add three pounds of salt to each gallon of water; place the salt and water in a large tub; mix all thoroughly and let it cool for twentty-four hours; then fill up the casks to the lid; put a cork in the lid; let the casks stand a few days, then roll the casks on the floor to let the pickle get all around the butter! refill-the casket a second time, and then turn them upside down; then lay the casks in a dry, cool place; look at them now and then to see if they are leaking; if so, tighten up and add more pickle.

If these instructions are followed the butter is safe for any length of time, as I have kept butter for ten months without a fault, as an experiment to prove the value of my system. Avoid dry salt, as the air will pierce through salt into the buter. But nothing will affect butter that is well pickled as above, if thoroughly sound to begin with. Those who fill jars with butter to keep some time should cover the butter over with the pickle, and let it remain until the buter is all used. Those who have the capital to largely their winter stock when butter is at its best and when low in price will find this system in every respect most satisfactory and profitable.

Skillful Breeding.

Life is too short to try to originate new breeds in this day and age, but we have many valuable breeds of pure bred stock which the skilful breeder may develop improvements in any breed by noting the progress of breeding, and wherein any other breed sur-passes, and by breeding with a view of improving any given quality and success must follow skillful breeding. Notice the improvements in high rec ords in the Jersey and Holstein breeds of imported cattle in this country far surpassing the original herds of Jersey and Holland. Notice some special familles of Shorthorns that have develop-ed great improvements in beef qualities, and qualities. and some families excel in dairy

Grading up with pure-bred sires makes the most rapid improvement and here the skill of the breeder is rewarded. Crossing of pure breeds for the butcher's block, the first cross is often better than either breed, but such ani-mals are unfit for breeding for they have lost the reproduction of the breed characteristics, and life is too short to try to develop a new breed out of other breeds when we have so many established breeds that breed true to type that may be improved accord-ing to the skill of the breeder. A writer in the Canadian Stock Journal says: Skill in breeding may be shown in several ways. It takes no little skill on the part of the breeder, who has started in with animals of the best type, to keep, year by year, his stud, herd, or flock, as the case may be, up to the same high standard as it was

when he first started breeding.

Next in order, we will take the skill of the breeder who starts with poorer stock, and, by careful selection and judgment and the use of good sires, gradually brings his herd up to a high standard of perfection. He certainly shows more skill than the first-named reeder, for the former has raised his herd from a low plane up to a high position, while the latter has merely maintained his herd in the position

that it formerly occupied.

Then there is the skill shown by the Then there is the skill shown by the stock-owner who is not satisfied with his stock, though they may conform to the requirements of the standard of points of the breed as a whole, but who does his best to make them even better. If, for instance, their milking qualities fail to satisfy him, he will set himself to work to increase them, and make them satisfactory, or if the herd in question is the best breeds, and the own is the best breeds, and the own is the best breeds. in question has a the best breeds, and the own relationship he can improve them as regards early maturity and cary feeding, he will devote his energiate to the remedying of such defects

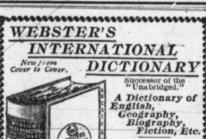
as he may see, so that his herd may become superior to all others. Many breders turn their atention to

the evolving of new breeds. In this oftentimes much skill is shown. Much patience is required in these experi-ments, and plenty of "long hardiness." Much has been done in this way, but much remains to be done. The field is still open. Popular tastes are constantly changing. The breeds that are popular today may not be so a few years hence. The breder, therefore, who would try his hand at such experiments should have every encouragement .- Western Agriculturist.

History of the Texas Cattle Raising. We are pleased to hear of the progress being made in the preparation of that grand work, the "Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and Cattlemen of Texas and Adjacent Territory," now being published by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company of St. Louis. The management reports results up to date as being satisfactory in every respect. The cattlemen of the state are thoroughly alive to the importance of the work and appreciative of its merit. The company is sparing neither labor nor expense to render the work a book long to be remembered and always appreciated by subscribers and readers alike. Correspondence is solicited from the friends of the enterprise, who are cordially invited to call at any or all times upon E. D. Frasier, manager Woodward & Tiernan Printing Com-pany, room No. 29, Powell building, Fort Worth.

Col. B. J. Treacy was feeling good over the victory of Bermuda Girl in the futurity trotted at Lexington, October 6th. The condition of the stake gave the nominator of the dam of the winner \$500, and so Col. Treacy is just \$500 better off. He received many congratulations from his friends. The colonel ownes Bermuda, 2:2014, the sire of the futurity winner, and no young sire in the country is getting more race horses than Bermuda. He is the only sire in the country that has ever put their two-year-olds in the list in one season all with records of 2:26 or better. Col. Treacy consigns fifty-two headmostly the get of the gerat Bermudato J. B. Perry's great breeders' sale at Dallas, Tex., October 23 to November 3, during the mornings of the Texas state fair. A great two-year-old filly in Thekla, by King Resse, is also in this sale. She has gone a mile in 2:35 to cart: last half in 1:15. She is a great filly. Also a full brother to the great race mare Fugue, 2:19 1-4. Also a high bred colt by Wilton, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

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Pure blood Poland China sows br 1 for fall farrow. One good two-year-oid boar. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. D. A. Kramer, Washing-

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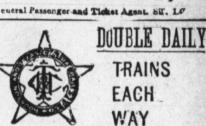
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RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at

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wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

I'... Worth, Texas,

Covering Peach Seeds.

young plant with the conditions of growth as soon as the vital principle

becomes active in spring. Usually peach seeds are allowed to dry after being taken from the fruit, but the sooner they are put in the ground after their

removal the better. And to plant at once, or in the fall, is the nearest ap-

proach to nature's method. This, however, would not be advisable

if water stands long on the surface, as in such case the seeds should be

mix earth, and bury below the frost line; then in spring when the soil is

In many instances it is a good plan to

spoiled by being watersoaked,

HOUSEHOLD.

Worth Knowing

Nine person out of every ten with a cinder or any foreign substance in the eye will instantly begin to rub the eye with one hand while hunting for their handkerchief with the other. They may, and sometimes do, remove the of-fending cinder, but more frequently they rub until the eye becomes in-flamed, bind a handkerchief around the head and go to bed. This is all wrong. The better way is not to rub the eye with the cinder in it at all, but rub the

other eye as vigorously as you like.

A few years since I was riding on the engine of a fast express, says a writer in the Buffalo Evening Times. The engineer threw open the front window, and I caught a cinder that gave me the most excruciating pain. I began to rub the eye with both hands. "Let your eye alone and rub the other eye," (this from the engineer). I thought he was chaffling me and worked the harder. "I know you doctors think you know it all, but if you will let that eye alone and rub the other one, the cinder will be out in two minutes," persisted the engineer. I began to rub the other eye, and soon felt the cinder down near eye, and soon felt the cinder down hear the inner canthus, and made ready to take it out. "Let it alone and keep at the well eye," shouted the doctor protem. I did so for a minute longer, and, looking in a small glass he gave me, found the offender on my cheek. Since then I have tried it many times, and have there and never and never have advised many others, and never knew it to fail in one instance, unless it was something sharp, as a piece of steel or a substance that cut into the ball and required an operation to re-

When to Avoid Candy

Sugar is one of the best of the fat-producing foods, writes Dr. Cyrus Edson, and for that reason it is bad for a person, young or old, in whom there is a tendency to accumulate too much fat. The converse of this is true—it is a valuable food for those, young or old, who are too thin. It is also valuable, because it is easily digested to those who are weak, who suffer from a lack of animal heat, and who need building up. Not too much of it though, because there are elements needed in the body which sugar will not supply. Sugar is exceedingly satisfying to the appetite. I know a man who was an officer of the cavalry during the civil war, and on one occasion during a raid he found an opportunity to fill his haversack and both saddle bags with sugar. The men of his command did the same. It was four days mand did the same. It was four days before they were able to get a supply of rations, and during that time they lived on the sugar and were perfectly contented with the diet. This story points to one rule which may safely be laid down for all: Candy should not be eaten immediately before meals by either child or adult, because it will destroy the appetite for other food, and that other should be taken first, because of the food element found in it and which is not found in eandy. In other words, the supply of sugar should be adjusted to that of other foods in a natural and common-sense way proportion.

Fashion Notes.

There is a tendency at present to dispense with the extra corset cover, and trim the chemise so elaborately that it answers the purpose of the corse

Small English turbans and walking hats, and small, round hats of every variety promise to be popular this fall and winter, with matrons as well as young women. There is no trimming used at the foot

of the nicest night gowns and chemises. They are finished with a simple hem The chemise is very frequently worn over the corset, and takes the place of corset cover and short petticoat. Another new small mode stitution by Frenchwomen of the flowers for the smart little bow or rosette that has heretofore finished our folded neck bands. Stylish Parisians arrange a full-blown rose or bud quite six inches apart on each side in the front, and repeat the flower in hat or toque

worn with the costume The latest law of fashion is to have the skirt and sleeves of the same material, with the bodice of another color altogether. For instance, a very stylish combination is a black and white check silk skirt and sleeves, with a magenta silk bodice entirely covered with open work embroidery or ecru muslin, and the belt and collar of green velvet-direct contrasts in the latter being quite permissible.

The Highland cape is just as fashionable for very young girls as for their mothers and older sisters, and for school wraps nothing could be more convenient. The long coat, really effective and novel, is cut something after the style of a man's Newmarket coat, the front and back cut in one piece and the lapped seams coming just below the waist, giving the appearance of a long The skirt splits up behind to the waist and the loose fronts are double-breasted. This for traveling is

A Girl's Ideas of Marriage. A young girl's ideas of marriage are

nebulous and undefined, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland. She rarely looks beyond the "prestige" of being "engaged," the trousseau, the wedding festivities, the novelty of being a mistress of a house, and the adored being whose perfections are the constant theme of the ideal young husband. Her imagination rare'y carries her farther than the first year or two of married life, when, the novely having passel, she must fall back upon the character of the man she has chosen to boild her happiness upon. Parents know how feeting the pas-

sions of youth sim ines are, and hew they fail in inha monious conditions. They know that where the girl loves the ideal she creaces, rather than the reality that exists, there will come a time of awakening, and her love may die, though the bond remain.

Worldly considerations are stronger with the old than with the young, and the most common parental objections are on the ground of insufficient means. "All for love, and the world well lost has always been the lover's creed, but the parents foresee that when a man the weight of a family upon him, whom he can barely support, depress-ing influences set in. His health fails perhaps; care and anxiety rob him of



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These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

the youthful attractions that won her heart, he may become querulous and exacting, and love itself have a hard struggle for existence.

Wash Blankets - About

Suffrage. Tex .- Editor "Household:" I enjoy reading the articles in the Household department very much. Some of the hints have been of great value to me. Perhaps my way of washing blankets may be of service to some one. I took two water-buckets full of rainwater that had been standing in the sun till it was warm to my hand and into it I stirred two heaping tablespoonsful of Pearline; I passed the blanket, a single one, through four waters of this kind, using the Pearline only the first time and bluing the last. I find single blankets are easier handled; so cut them in two when they are bought, binding with tape any color

I believe I would rather not vote if I am liable to be called out with the militia. But I see nothing appalling in going to the polls. Once I was compelled to go to the courthouse to pay my taxes. The collector and the gen-tlemen standing around were as polite and attentive as they are at recep-tions. All school teachers go there to draw their pay—at least they do in this county. A short time since we made up a party and went to our courthouse to hear our congressman, C. K. Bell, speak. We came away stalwart Democrats to a woman, every one of us, regardless of all previously uttered sentiments. He is a bachelor GRAY LOCKS. you know.

A man who has made the human foot clares that short stockings are very nearly as injurious as short shoes. Hose of insufficient length press the kunckles of the toes upward, and when the shoe forces them down the natural result is a painful excrescence that vulgar folks designate as a corn.

Things Well to Know. Sprinkle the inside of damp gloves

with violet powder.

A mistake made in mending gloves is that of using silk to do it with. As the desire is undoubtedly to make the glove look exactly as i t did before the unfortunate ripping took place, the work should be done with linen thread in the same shade as that used in the original stitching.

Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being banged when closed. Close the oven door as geptly as possible. Nearly every one opens it gently enough. The colored Japanese straw mattings which are so generally used as floor coverings are best kept sweet and coverings are best kept sweet and clean by washing them with a solution

of salt and water after the weekly sweeping. Common alum melted in an iron spoon over hot coals forms a very strong cement for joining glass and metal together. It is the best thing for holding glass lamps to their stands or for stopping cracks about their bases, as kerosene does not penetrate

it. Housekeepers ought to keep this in remembrance, for sad accidents may be prevented by its use. Never allow meat to be placed di-rectly on the ice, as the water draws out the juices; it is even worse to lay it there wrapped in paper. It should always be laid in a clean porcelain

vessel or on a plate. To clean old lamp burners, wash and boil them in ashes and water, then rub them with oxalic acid, then dry and polish with fine coal ashes and they will be clean and bright. Wash the wicks and dry. Many times the burners are condemned when only the wicks are at fault.

His Ideal Woman. Don't try to vote. My ideal woman stands upon a pedestal crowned with virtue, purity and modesty, and before her my soul bows down in reverence but when I contemplate her leaping from that high position into the political arena and hurrahing for Bill Smith for sheriff and Jim Jones for constable, then I get sick and want to' light out to a womanless world. My mother died before any such ideas, were abroad in the land. She was no Democrat, Republican or Populist, but she was the ourest, loveliest thing that heaven ever ent to bless this world of ours.

If women vote they must be election eered with by every ruffian who runs for office; indeed, they must hold office themselves. Think of a man living with a coroner all the days of his life. and kissing, caressing and trying to love a justice of the peace. So long as nighty puts father and mother, husband and wife, brother and sister, in the same family, worman will not

need the ballot. It is a thousand times more important that the sancity of the home circle should be preserved than that she should yete, for in that charmed circle she molds the character of those who do vote, and the government itself is but a reflex of her teachings.—Judge

Seven Steps to Health. A noted physician says if you want to be healthy and live to a good old age you must climb up stairs and live at the top. The stairs consist of but

seven steps, and you must make a pause on each step and follow his di-First Step—Eat wheat, oats, corn, fruits, beef and mutton, plainly cooked,

moderate quantity, and but two meals a day. Second Step-Breathe good air day and night.

Third Step-Exercise freely in the open air. Fourth Step-Retire early and rise

Fifth Step-Wear flannel next your skin every day in the year, and so dispose your dress that your limbs shall be kept warm. Bathe frequently.
Sixth Step — Live in the sunshine. Let your begroom be one which re-ceives a flood of light, and spend your days either out in the sunshine or in a om which is well lighted. Seventh Step—Cultivate a cheerful temper. Seek the society of jolly folks. Don't be afraid to laugh,

Dr. Letheby, the eminent English authority on foods, by a series of careful examinations, found that when potatoes were cooked without removing the skins the loss of nutritive material was about 3 per cent., against 14 per cent when the skins were removed before boiling—a very wasteful process. Hence baked potatoes are not only more palatable, but also evidently more nutritions than boiled potatces in either case.

HORTICULTURE.

Mr. Edward W. Lincoln, in his report to the Worcester County Massachusetts Horticultural Society, states that from practical experience there eason why trees do no that they have been allowed to over bear the previous year. He experi-mented chiefly on pears. From a sin-gle tree of the Belle Lucrative he pulled off 2000 young fruit.

Not only does this practice tend to give regular crops every year, but the size and quality of the fruit is much enhanced by it. He thinks there is no more reason why fruit growers should not systematically thin out the too abundant crops than there is for not hoeing out superabundant corn and

Set Out hade Trees.

The city fathers provide shady parks and sheltered trees, but many a farmer plants his house in the open field and gives his wife and children not a single Does he never long for the shade and the grass himself after his long. stay in the sunny field? Let there be a thought of the beauty of it, if there is no sighing for comfort. Oaks are hard to transplant, but the pin oak and the swamp white oak are exceptions. Nearly oil birthes and maples are easily removed. Set them about the doorvard and for shade, that they may lend an air of thrift and foresignt to the home. While at it, place some of them that they may grow in a con-venient place and order for the swinging hammocks for the children. But at all events plant an abundant and diverse supply of fruit trees for home use, for with them you will have both shade and fruit. Some fruit trees by the way are as ornamental as many of the shade trees, for example the cher-ries, plums, and some of the pears and apples.-Exchange.

Texas Pecans.

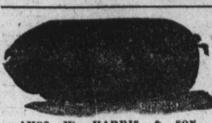
A recent government official bulletin from Washington on nut growing says: In Texas the pecan industry has attained great importance. Thousands of people, white and black, make a living by gathering the wild nuts, while many plantations of the trees have been set out and are already in bearing. So long ago as 1880, 1,250,000 pounds of the nuts were marketed in San Antonio. Of all the hickory family the pecan seems most susceptible of improvement in the size and quality of the fruit, and much has been accomplished in this direction by planters exercising judgment in the selection of varieties. F. A. Swinden of Brownwood, Tex., has 400 acres of pecans, comprising 11,000 trees. The freshly-gathered ruts are placed in revolving churns, by which they are cleaned and brightened. A factory in New York city gives em-ployment to fifty men and women engaged in the business of polishing or "burnishing" pecans for market.
Eventually cleaning establishments
will be set up in the neighborhood of
orchards. The industry of preparing the meats of pecans for market, free from shells, has already assumed considerable proportions. In 1890 one manufacturer sold 100,000 pounds of the kernels. Being relieved of the trouble of cracking the nut and picking out the meats—these processes are now performed by machinery confectioners are beginning to use pe-cans quite generally. Three pounds of nuts contain one pound of meats. The meats sell for 50 cents a pound. Pecan oil is excellent for table use

Preventing Peach Yellows. Peach yellows is no longer the for-midable foe it once was to the cultiva-tion of this desirable fruit. We do not mean that the disease is in any way less destructive than formerly, when it once obtains a footing, for such is not the case. But it seems to be tolerably well demonstrated that trees well supplied with proper plant food will not succumb to the disease—rarely will the disease succeed in infecting

A correspondent who is interested

in raising peach trees, asks whether the seeds should be left on top of the JACKS AND JENNETS ground, or covered with more or less soil. Nature, hethinks, leaves them on FOR SALE. the top. This would seem to be the case at first sight, but where success follows, the covering soon takes place by the falling of leaves and other rubbish, in nature's own way.

The covering—two inches or thereabouts of soil—is necessary, first to retain moisture, and second to supply the



prepared, take up, crack carefully and plant the kernels in rows. But in good, well drained soil not liable to wash much, it will do well to plant the seeds in the fall—as early as possible—covering them from two to three inches deep and leaving the frost to do the cracking. Sometimes, however, there is trouble with the ground mice where they are plenty. The change that takes place in the begin-ning of growth partially or mostly removes the poisonous quality from the kernels, and the mice-probably the

moles also—like them.

The pits, when not planted at once, should be kept in the shade, as sun-shine generally injures them.—National

them. An excess of nitrogen manure is most undesirable, while generous supplies of potash and phosphoric acid are indispensable. These once supplied and kept up by timely additions, the peach trees will attain a vigor that will enable them to successfully resist the onslaughts of this scourge. The same rule will apply to vegetable life that we know governs animal life. Science has shown that the microbes producing tuberculosis, and other specific diseases, are all about us and effect an entry in-to every animal. If the animal be in bad condition, weakened by poor food or starved for want of nutrition, the microbes easily secure a foothold and at once produce their specific disease. It is just so with a peach tree. If it be properly nurtured and fed, it makes a healthful growth, and the super-inducing germs of yellows fall powerless-they cannot live on the robust tree Of course, the wise man will at once emove the diseased tree from his orchard, and so far as possible exclude all predisposing causes of the disease. But the mainstay must be, after all, in so feeding and caring for the trees that they will defy contagion because of their robust health.—Exchange.

Many have asked how we got such a healthy growth on our fruit trees. Ve will try to tell them.

Trees should grow in winter the most of the roots they need in summer to feed their bodies, limbs and fruit. But if the subsoil is dry and hard in winter they cannot do this and so it has to be done in summer. To help their trees many irrigate.in

summer. All trees irrigated only in summer, whether by rainfall or not, have too many limbs and only surface To prevent surface roots and abnorm

al growth in summer we irrigate in winter if it don't rain and mulch in Winter irrigation makes the surface

down into the moist, warm subsoil of marl, rotten limestone and clay, where, in summer, safe from solar heat, it mulch also keeps the surface soil moist ust warm enough and porous, so that the natural food of the tree may be conveyed to it by a free circulation. This is some of our "secret," and vet it is only true reason, after all. Any man can have fruit and grapes here who will use both brain and

A little observation, a little memory a little putting this and that together or in consant and steady, parlent, untiring effort will work wonders. Let us keep on trying .- Crosby County News.

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

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ready, Carloads, both sexes, a specialty. Largest and oldest flock in Wisconsin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pictures. Cregon, Wis., is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Ply-mouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs; fowls, \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities, eggs \$1.50 per set-ting. Poland China swine of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$18 per pair, \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed, correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Tex.

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Caps, Bared Plymouth Rocks, the great American White Plymouth Rocks, all purpose fowl; light Brahmas, Patridge Cochins and Buff Cochins. My stock is from the well known breeders of Ohio, E. J. Bull, Yellow Spring; William McCabe, Kelsey; John Sebolt, Lorain, O.; E. B. Thompson and other noted breeders. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these yards. Enclose a 2-cent stamp for circulars; correspondence solicited. Being conveniently located to all express companies, can furnish eggs that are fertile, at \$2 for thirteen, all varieties, except Cornish Indian games, \$3 for thirteen. Will also give prompt attention to orders for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder, the Poultry Keeper, Weeks' patent drinking fountain, William Stahl spraying outfit, Mann bone cutter, or any other poultry supplies.

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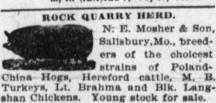
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WARRENTON STOCK FARM, Weatherford, Texas. W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. About 100 head on hand and for sale at all times. For further infor-mation address as above.

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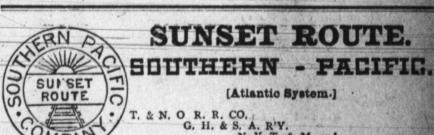
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For sheap we have nnexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive these sheds an Childrenks, IR., where sheep en routs via our line from Texas can feed and rest and sun into Chic, is hours in such quartities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at there a nished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a speciality of handling live stor assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transport pany in this state. Route your stock via the banta Fe route. For further information, apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,

eral Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth L. J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

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E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent. ten Astrola Tex.

Fals, Was in Fort Worth Saturday. A Hail, a prominent cattleman of Abany, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

L. Hearn, a cattleman of Baird, Tex., stopped off in Fort Worth Saturday on his way to Kansas City. Capt. Charles Goodnight was in Fort

Worth Monday night and went back to his ranch Tuesday morning. "Keech" Halsell of Decatur was in Fort Worth Saturday and reports averything looking bright and cheery

the cattle line. D. B. Gardner came in from his ranch In Stonewall county Monday. He says

that the grass is as fine as he ever saw and that cattle are doing well. Charley Coppinger of Scurry county spent most of the week at his old home, the live stock center. Charley says grass

was never better in Western Texas. G. B. Kennon of Toyah was in this city Saturday on his way to Amorilla to meet a herd of catte he is having firiven to that section of the country.

W. Z. Hollon and J. A. Farrow of Commerce, Tex., were in this city Wednesday. They will feed 500 choice steers at Sulphur Springs, which they have already bought.

sale in another column of this paper. He sold recently a car load of feeders, and 4-year-old steers, at \$19 per head at his ranch near Baird. W. A. Samson, general manager of

the Standard Live Stock Commission Co., of Chicago, was here Sunday. Mr. Samsom says his company is doing a very satisfactory business. Messrs. Webb & Webb, Baird, Tex. have an ad in this week's issue of the

Journal offering to rent a splendid pasture, with plenty of water. Look up their ad and write them. George M. Slaughter, a well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way to his ranch in Hale county

from a trip to Illinois and Missouri, where he went to buy short-horn bulls. W. G. Buster of Weatherford, a well known ex-breeder of Shorthorns, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He has sold out his herd to Mr. Burgess of Fort Worth,

and is out of the business for the pres-M. Sansom, the well known banker and cattle dealer of Alvarado, came in Wednesday from his ranch in Upton county. He says the grass on the

The different traveling agents of the railroads, stock yards and commission firms report that there is a right sharp movement in cattle shippping at present, being mostly feeders that

the being shipped to market. W. L. McCauley, a well-to-do cattle-man of Runnels county, was here Satreturning from his pastures in the Indian Territory, "Mack" hasn't much faith in the "boom." Says the boys may have all the cattle he owns at present prices.

1000 steer yearlings, at \$6.75 per head. Reynolds Bros., of Albany, were the purchasers. They will at once ship these yearlings to their pastures in Throckmorton county.

B. F. Irby of Weatherford, th pas rures and cattle in Palo King counties, was in Worth Friday. He said: I am selling steers ind buying stock cattle. I thing there be some money made by holding intil next spring, as the grass now or the pastures will carry cattle through

Gen. R. Benson of Kansas City was in Fort Worth for a short time Thursnight on his way back to Kansas City from Midland, where he sold his cattle to Winfield Scott. In answer to go out of the cattle business y, as he still owns his ranch near Midland.

Capt. Joel McKee, one of Texas' plo neers and God's noblemen, was here Monday, looking after a judgment has against the government, amounting to about \$10,000, for property taken from him by the Indians away back in the sixties. Capt. McKee is a typical frontiersman, and one of the grandest men in all Texas.

J. D. Crawford of Mineral Wells, junior member of the firm of Arnold & Crawford, was a visitor to the Texas live stock center Friday. He said: "We are feeding cows this year to the extent of about 500. Grass is better than I have ever seen it, and I look for a good market price for everything that is fed in Texas this year."

F. W. Axtell, wholesale and retail dealer in wind mills, pumps, etc., starts to advertising his business in this week's Journal. This is the first busiress in the way of newspaper adver-tising done is firm in Texas, and it is but natural that they would select the beer nedium in which to place their business. Read what they

Among the institutions of learning in Texas none stand higher in the estimation of the people than King's Business College of Dallas, whose graduates are found occupying prominent positions in every calling. Those who desire to er an institution o fbusiness training can do no better than go to King's Business College. Read their advertisement in another column.

One of the big cattle sales of the year was closed in Fort Worth Mon-day, when through Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, Sam Davidson and J. O. Curtis of Henrietta bought the Jim Chaves county, N. M., with the exception of the beeves. No land was ption of the beeves. No land was number of cattle transferred by this sale is 12,000 head for which \$10 per

Everybody's Shoes

should be kept oiled with Vacuum Leather Oil.

It saves money—the shoes last longer; Doctor's bills—wet feet. Harness needs it also, and more of it at a time. Lack if you want it-a swob with

For pampblet, free, "How to TAKE CARE occasions w LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rocheses, N. Y.

head was paid including the calves. The new owners will not move the cat-tle from their present location.

C. T. Herring of Vernon was in Fort Worth Saturday. He had just completed the purchase of 2000 South Texas 4-year-old steers, which have been pas-tured near Chickasha, I. T., for some time, for which he paid \$13 per head. He will winter them on his ranch in Greer county, as on account of having been in a dry district they are too thin to admit of feeding for market this season.

The Journal's readers will notice the advertisement of the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas. No higher commendation of this college is needed than to refer to the hundreds of prominent business men all over Texas who owe their success to the training nad at this institution. Young men and young women who intend taking a course in a commercial college should write for catalogue and other information.

John M. Howell of Dallas, vice-president of the state Horticultural society, believes that the Texas corn crop is largely overestimated. To a Journal representative he said: have traveled over a big part of Texas. and while the corn looks all right, when it is gathered it falls short. The ears are small and not well filled out. I believe that if it was not for wheat be ing so plentiful and cheap, corn would be bringing 75 cents a bushel now."

J. H. Herring of Throckmorton re-turned from a visit to Pennsylvania Tuesday. He says times are desperately hard in that country, which does not equal Texas for a poor man to live in. In passing through Kansas he said J. T. Claggett advertises sheep for it was plainly evident that hard times were prevailing, as the whole country has a desolate, poverty-stricken appearance. "Texas is the best state of the whole lot, and the people who live here have great cause to be thankful," said Mr. Herring.

> J. A. Gamel of Chickasha, I. T., was in Fort Worth Monday. He says grass is nothing extra in that part of the Territory. Teritory. Teritory. "I came down here to buy some cattle to rough feed through this winter as I have a quantity of that kind of feed on hand, but I find that they want more for their cattle here than they can get in Kansas City or St. Louis. I believe that range cattle at the prices asked are worth more per pound than fat cattle at the big markets. Mr. Gamel went south Wednesday morning.

C. W. and J. H. Kelley of Fairlie Hunt county, prosperous farmers and cattle feeders, were in Fort Worth Wednesday. C. W., who is the talking member of the firm of Kelley Bros., in answer to questions put by a Journal representative, said: "We will feed 1000, and maybe 1500 head of steers at Ladonia this year. We now have 800 of as fine feeders as their are in the state, and if the scarcity of water doese not prevent, and there looks like there Staked Plains is better than he ever is going to be any money made, we will feed that feed that many more. The water question is giving us the most concern just now, and if it does not rain soon we will be in a bad fix for water. In regard to the Texas corn crop, I think all of the estimates made are way yonder too high. I have been around considerable, and while the crop looks good, when it is gathered it wont hold out. I do not believe there will be over 0 per cent of an average crop, and if it was not for so much wheat, oats and rough feed, corn would be worth 75 cents a bushel right now.

Every stockman and general farmer The Loving Land and Live Stock agency of this city sold this week for Middlebrook & Bro., of Hardin county, break and that they are turned off break and the that bring top prices in the great credited by the average farmer, and debreds and that they are turned off at a much earlier age than are the pure-breds or native cattle. It is well known, too, that the Herefords, commonly known as the white faces in the Southwest, are better liked than any other of the pure-bred animals, hence we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the dispersion sale elsewhere announced in this is On reference to Mr. Waters' advertisement, and especially after a looking through of his catalogue, one finds his herd to be one of the best ever founded and built up in the United States. One hundred and ten nead, all ages, including twenty-four head of young bulls that ought to come to Texas, will be sold to the highest bidder. Consult his "ad." for further particulars. Write for a free copy of his catalogue, post up on the high merits of his herd and attend the sale and get just what you want. Remember the date, Wednesday, Oc-

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

Several Fort Worth Citizens Testify to the Cures Produced by Dr. Dennis, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Mr. James Connelly, for many years street commissioner of Fort Worth, says: "For several years I have suffered from catarrh. Some days I would spit a teacupful of yellow matter from my throat and lungs. I could not eat, as I would get sick at the stomach and would have coughing spells which nearly killed me. I was treated by the best doctors in Fort Worth and got no better. I then went to Dr. Dennis, and he cured me in less than six weeks, and now I feel

Dozens of testimonials like the above could be given if space permitted. Dr. Dennis is a graduate of three of the best medical colleges in the world, and is permanently located at Seventh and Houston streets, in Dundee block, Fort Worth, Tex. Examination and consultation free.

Visit Swartz's new art parlors.

Fattening Turkeys. Thanksgiving is fast approaching, ond turkeys have not very long to grow. They should be given food twice a day, as their foraging supplies begin to fail. Large size and higher prices result from keeping them in good growing condition. When growth has been secured it will pay to force the fattening process and send to market as soon as the birds are in condiion. Nice, smooth, medium-sized turkeys are always in demand, and there is no need to keep them all for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. On the contrary, the supplies at such times are so enormous as always to exceed the demand, and prices drop below those that prevail on ordinary occasions when the market is but light-

POULTRY.

Miss Willard is raising funds to send women to the South for the purpose of organizing the colored women for fe-

Part of Hardeman county, Texas, was visited by a cyclone Friday night, which blew down a few houses and damaged the cotton.

Special United States district attorneys are in Texas investigating judg-ment claims against the United States for Indian depredations.

The Illinois Central owners have projected a new railroad to run from Natchez, Miss., 10 Texarkana via White Sulphur Springs, Colfax, St. Marie and Shreveport. It is said that work on the road will soon begin.

A certain college professor thought he would raise some poultry, so he pro-cured two hens and set them at work on a nest full of eggs for each. In due time two nice flocks of chickens appeared, but in the course of a week or so they began to die off. The professor was perplexed and called in a neighbor. The neighbor looked them over and commented on their poor scrawny ap-pearance, and asked the professor what he fed them. "Feed them!" exclaimed the professor, "why I don't feed them anything. I supposed the hens would give milk enough for them."

The cost of a pound of poultry meat depends very much upon the mode of management and the foods used, the same as with any other class of stock. It is well known, says the Poultry Keeper, that the yield of milk from a cow is regulated by the extent and quality of the pasture and the amount of grain consumed. The cost is not estimated upon the amount of food, but by a comparison with the receipts from the product. No certain quantity of food can be estimated as a daily allowance, for the reason that something depends upon the condition of the fowls. If warm shelter is provided in winter, of course the cost will be lessened, as a smaller amount of food will be necessary for the creation of animal heat. The hens must first warm themselves before they can be productive, and the food must be regulated to fit the requirements. It is estimated that each pound of poultry will cost five cents, but there may be mismanagement but there may be mismanagement which will cause the expense to amount to double that sum. We are all willing to allow a maximum cost provided there A flock that pays nothing entails a to-tal loss. If a hen will lay two eggs each week in winter, she will more than pay all her expenses.

Never seize a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird, nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, tight, quick hold, and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or down bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have his plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the luster and beauty of it indicates the health and strength of the fowl.

Among the Poultry.

The poultry industry of the United States is far greater, more profitable serves more attention than is usually bestowed upon it, says a Southern writer in the Epitomist. Any person that pretends to raise any kind of live stock, or engages in any agricultural pursuits, can make poultry pay him if he will only give it a little well-directed attention. It is a great mistake, because we cannot market them to advantage, to think that it will not pay to raise them. The most profitable thinge that we raise on our farm are the very ones that we raise especially home consumption.

There are many things (the most prominent is the poultry) that are essential to every farmer's success, and should be raised, by all means, that would be the next thing to an impossibility to dispose of on the market at a remunerative price. Every farmer cannot make a sucess as a market gardener, but that is no reason why he should not have any garden at all. It is just the same with poultry. The farmer who has no poultry, no garden and no milk and butter, has nothing that will make his life a pleasure to him. It is not often that we see one who is devoid of all the above named, but it is quite "common" to see them have only one at a time. One important point in poultry raising is the breed. It is unlike live stock of different kinds: it has gotten to be so cheap that there is no excuse in that line be cause we haven't some of the better breeds. Even though with a good breed it is not unlike other things as far as attention is concerned—the more care we give them the better our

Poultry on the Farm.

In an address delivered before a farmers' institute in Illinois, James M. Powers had the following to say: "I am asked, after having bred the principal kinds, what is my favorite. I can say that for the all-purpose chicken it lies between the Barred Plymouth Rock and the Silver Wyanvored. When asked which lay the most eggs, I say the Leghorns are the most popular of any non-setting breed, they ot being setters, and not large enough for demand as a table fowl, they are further away, and thus, if not watched, eggs are lost.

"I have not time to go into detail about housing and breeding poultry, but will emphasize this one thing and trust every farmer and fancier try it: Hatch your chicks from March to June 15, so they will be developed before cold weather. Keep pullets for winter layers, and sell off before September all your roosters, old and young, and old hens. The old hens molt in the fall, won't lay and are an expense and liable to die, Do not use roosters the second year nor their stock, as in-breeding stops the laying qualities and weakens the birds. Buy pure-bred roosters in the fall, or as soon as possible, as you can get better ones then and cheaper, and when wanted you will have them. Some buy eggs from breeders in the spring and raise their new stock. If you do

this, mark them while young so they'll be known. "By getting the males of special breeders you will secure those that have not been in-bred. Changing with a neighbor don't, as a rule, improve the condition much. If you wish to enjoy your fowls keep but one kind of chickens, and all being similar, they get along better and are more admired. Don't be too stingy to pay a fair price for a well-bred fowl. Good things come but are usually cheap. One r to every ten hens is about high. right.) Never neglect your poultry. For money invested they pay double more than anything on the farm. Every hen should make you a clean profit of \$1 a year in eggs, besides what she is worth when sold or caten."

SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Office. Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications

in connection with this department should be addressed to him. Uncle Bill Hunter was here the other day. He is now the Hunter of the new live stock commission firm of Evans-Hutton-Hunter, with offices at St. Louis and Kansas City. Uncle Bill will hunt mostly in Texas, with Fort Worth as

this explanation I let him off with a sour lemonade. I am glad to learn that our Southwest Texas lady friend will try to sell some butter from "old Brindle" next winter. But I am a trifle anxious to

the base of his operations. The new card he gave me had round corners,

which he explained was an oversight,

which would not occur again. With

know what she will do with the calf. Before there were so many roads le Texas, I didn't seem to have much trouble to find the way when I desired to go anywhere. But these roads and wire fences cause me a great deal of bother. In fact, I don't seem to have much sense about roads anyhow. If necessary, I could produce a good dealof very fresh and able-bodied testimony in proof of the fact.

I find in the Laredo News the following interesting item about irrigation: "Mr. Wm. A. Burr, irrigation engineer, went down the river this afternoon to complete surveys for an irrigation plant to be constructed some twelve or fifteen miles below Laredo for the American Congo Irrigation company, which is now organizing in Chicago. This com-pany contemplate putting 5000 acres of valley lands under its canals and pipe lines, and Mr. Burr has been give carte blanch in its design. The pumping machinery will be designed with reference to the highest degrees of fuel economy, although there is ample fuel on the lands to be controlled by the company to last for many years, being of the vertical triple expansion type and consisting of two engines of 5000 gallons per minute capacity each. A great deal of vitrified pipe will be used allow a maximum cost provided there which it is proposed to manufacture a good yield of eggs from the flock. at or near Laredo as the clays of this locality are well adapted to that pur-

> Among the late sales of cattle were 1700 big steers by Wm. Irving, LaSalle county, to W. H. Jennings, at \$19, spring deliverey. Chas. Moss & Son of the same county sold to R. W. Rogers 700 fours and over, but did not learn the price.

Mr. Wm. A. Burr, an irrigation enmethod does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which, in a fine bird, must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never the feathers is once broken it can never and where much the feathers is once broken it can never the feathers in the feathers is once broken it can never the feathers in the feathers is once broken it can never the feathers in t waste down that way.

> I was on a ranch not long since upon which not a chicken was to be seen. I asked the lady how it was that she had no chickens. She said she not raise them on account of the wild animals, and especially the coyotes, which would come in sight of the house in broad day light and carry off her chickens. There is too much of good and Ranch: living in chickens not to have them on Do not ne lady readers how they may, at small cost, circumvent the wolves and other "varmints" that prey upon their poultry. A small wolf and chicken proof pasture will do it. There is to be halin the cities a slat and wire fence that will keep the wolves out and the chickand especially if the wings of the chickens are clipped. This would be an expensive fence for a big cow pasture, but for a small chicken pasture, the cost would be small in proportion to the good that would come of it. Dividing by cross-fences would permit of the planting of various things during the season, that would be good for the chickens. In using the siat and wire fence, get that in which the slats

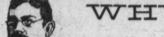
are the longest made. A computation of the value of poultry destroyed by wild animals in Texas, to say nothing of poultry not grown on account of them, would make a startling exhibit. In nearly every other Western state and territory, there is provisions for getting rid of animals provisions for getting rid of animals that prey upon live stock and poultry, but such a thing to the average Texas politician would throm him into a conniption fit. But now that the wolves have taken to killing grown inen out West, maybe some attention will be paid to their repression. The trouble is that the "lobos" get hold of the wrong people. If they would only catch a few of these professional politicians that go "pirooting" about humbugging the people, we could understand that their mission in life might be a useful one.

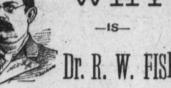
remember that some months ago I cautioned them to not be too swift in sacrificing their peach trees because somebody insists that the trees have the "yellows." W. F. Massey of North Carolina, in the Rural New Yorker, takes the same view of the matter, as follows:

"The expert who was detailed by the United States agricultural department, for a number of years to investigate dottes, with the Rocks the most far the cause of the so-caled 'yellows' in peach trees and to advise a remedy has, after years of practical work, given up in despair. That the disease is accompaniedby multitudes of bac terial forms, is evident, but that any not bred much by farmers, but I find of these organisms is the direct cause that any non-setter hides her nest of the disease has not yet been proved. No remedy has yet been found for a tree really atacked by the yellows, and the ax and the fine saw seem the only means for checking it. But in all the peach growing districts there are thousands of unhealthy, 'yellow looking trees, that some have assumed to have the disease. But their condition is really due to the ravages of the root aphis, or to the exhaustion of the soil of elements needed for the successful growth of the trees. Now, in all of our coast country the great lack of the old cultivated soils, and, in fact, of all our coast soils, is potash.

"It is well known that all fruit trees are large users of potash, and when Fort Worth, Texas. by their continued growth they have drawn heavily upon the supply already suffer from the lack, and the careless observer at once says 'yellows,' while realy the trouble is starvation. Now it is also well known that trees and plants of any kind, when in the weakened growth are more readily attacked by insects; and when the millions of roots aphis begin to feed upon the roots of the already weakened tree, and it gets yelow and dies, the folks who cannot diagnose a disease cor-fectly, say it is a sure case of yellows. Now, while a liberal use of potash may not check a genuine case of yellows, it is certain that heavy dressings kainit or muriate of potash will bring into thrifty growth thousands of yellow, sickly trees that only being starved, and will put them in a condition to resist the insect attacks, or

even to resist the real disease.





the most successful specialist in chronic and nervous diseases? Be-cause he is a thoroughly educated ELECTRIC physician, and chooses the est remedies from all schools and from every source that will benefit his Because he uses specific medicines

for specific purposes, and the desired result happily follows. Because Dr. Fisk is a thorough diagnostician, locating the most difficult and complicated diseases with ease and accuracy, without asking but few questions.

If you want first-class scientific

treatment, call on Dr. Fisk. Call on or send for testimonials of patients cured.

Dr. R. W. Fisk CURES CATARRH, DISEASES OF WOMEN, BRONCHIT-DISEASES OF WOMEN, BRONCHITIS, KIDNEY, LIVER, BLOOD and
NERVOUS diseases, DIABETES,
DROPSY, BLADDER TROUBLES,
COREA (St. Vitus' dance) RHEUMATISM, PILES, FISTULA and all forms
of Chronic and blood diseases. Medicine furnished at the floor cine furnished at the office

TREATMENT BY MAIL. The system of mail treatment adopted by Dr. R. W. Fisk guarantees same good results to those submitting their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Write for diagnostic blank. It will describe your, symptoms accurately. No. 1 for women, No. 2 for men. Business strictly confidential.

R. W. FISK, M.D. Upstairs, over 703 Main St.

W. AXTELL

Wholesale and Retail dealer in



Two Gold Medals at World's Columbian Exposition.

The Galvanized Steel Monitor and Tower is perfection. WRITE FOR PRICES.

Victoria county nursery man, has this to say in a recent issue of Texas Farm Do not neglect its thorough cultivaon. We insist upon the cultivation of the soil among fruit trees in this country, notwithstanding Northern directions in some cases to the contrary. We do not live in the North. Sow n small grain in the orchad! Let the plow (or cultivating harraw-Ed. O. & G.) go among the trees wherever the growth of weeds and grass or the condition of the soil requires it. Let the plow run shallow when near enough to the tres to injure the roots. Keep the ground loose, and in all respects in as good condition as it should be for

Mr. G. Onderdonk, the well-known

any other crop. If you raise a crop among the trees while they are young, let it be a hoed crop, but plant nothing nearer than five feet to a tree, and maintain the fertility of the soil by the application of well rotted manure. The old chips and rotten wood that collect around the country wood piles make good manure. A light dressing of ashes is valuable.

Whenever you do not want any more fruit from the orchard just cease to cultivate it altogether-let the weeds and grass take it, and you may depend upon having no products worth gathering until you reverse your treat ment.

If our esteamed contemporary can't save the country one way, it is bound to do it some other way. Appropose of this I observe that the editor of the aforesaid has called a meeting of the "Cosmopolitan Political club," to be held at somebody's saloon on a certain evening. It is also rumored that still another attache of the staff has Readers of the Journal will doubtless on foot an African colonization scheme

> .They say that cattle are higher in Texas than anywhere else, and that they are higher in some parts of Texas than in some other parts of Texas. am glad to see cattle high, and it is no more than I have been expecting, but a craze is to be deprecated. There is nothing in a craze for either growers or taders. Some of them may fly high duing the hurrah, but sooner or later they are sure to get caught inthe re action. And when they get back to the earth it will be too good for them. Let's stay on the earth.

I've got head-ache, sore throat, "veller janders" and am not very well myself, so I am not going to send anymore to the Journal this w unless & hear of some live stock trading

Cattle Wanted.

We have a buyer who wants 5000 she cattle located above the quarantine Another wants 5000 2 and 3-year-old steers located below the quarantine.

Another wants 2000 3-year-old steers

below quarantine If you have any kind or class of cat-THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

"Our Book Bulletin" shows a collection of the standard works published. It has required months of patient labor the list of the best books published or subjects covering, points of great in-terest to rural readers. It is no trouble to find voluminous treaties on any and every subject, but to wade through them all and winnow out the pure grains of wisdom and practical experience is an enormous labor. Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting the results of its work. See another column.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our On the subject of orchard cultivation | offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies! Of world-wide fame. For Self-Cure of Venereal Diseases; absolutely void of Mercury. Specific No. 1, for Gonorrh ea; Specific No. 3, for Soft Chancre, Hard Chancre and Syphilis. Price for each, \$3, express paid. Specific No. 2, for the blood, to be taken in connection with No. 1 and 3; price, \$1. For Gongorrhea, send for No. 1 and 2; for Soft and Hard Chancre or Syphilis send for

Nos. 3 and 2.. We will guarantee an absolute cure. Special directions and all necessary paraphenalia accompany each remedy. Send money by express or postoffice order. Give nearest express office. INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

UNIQUE ORIGINA!, ATTRACTIVE. TEXAS COTTON PALACA

An Exposition of Unequalled Attractiveness

Waco, Texas, November 8, Closes December 6, 1894.

Two Grand Concerts Daily, by the Famous lowa State Band, of World's Fair Fame Street Pageants, Pyrotechnic Displays, And Spectacular Features._

29 DAYS OF JUBILEE 29 REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

GREAT TEXAS STATE I

And Dallas Exposition. 1894. 1894. 1894

At Dallas, Texas.

Ninth annual entertainment at Dallas. OPENS

Nov. 4th Oct. 20th.

Sixteen days. Larger, Grander and more magnificent than ever. PREMIUMS: AND: PURSES: \$75,000.

Attractions of unusual excellence, selected with great care and expense. Prof. Liberati, with his celebrated and world renowned Military Band and Concert Company will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attractions Concert Company will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attractions daily and nightly, including Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle and pistol shot of the world. New buildings erected for the accommodation of all kinds of live stock. Exposition and machinery halls remodeled, offering a special inducement to exhibitors to make fine displays. Thirteen days' racing. Five races each day. Two tracks; one for runners and one for trotters and pacers. Grand Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibit.

LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. Catalogues, premium lists, race programs, circulars, etc., mailed on application

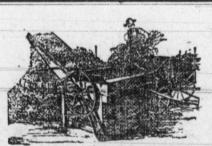
A. SANGER, President

C. A. COUR, Secretary.

ECLIPSE LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have an xceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep on hand a few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Tackaberry Bros., Proprietors.



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES. The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn of cotton see—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place address E. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Beviling Green, Ky.



Now conceded to be the leading school of Texas. See exhibit at Dallas Fair. Best course of study and finest equipments. Be sure to write for terms be fore deciding to go elsewhere.

J. H. GILLESPIE, Pres. Dallas, Tex. J. C. HILL, Secretary.

FORT WORTH.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE.

110 Pure-Bred Hereford Cattle at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, October 31, 1894.

I will offer my entire herd of registered Hereford cattle at public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve or by bid, on my farm near Savannah, Mo., on Wednesday, October 31, 1894. Among the grandly bred bulls now at head of herd and used is Archibald 1st, 39,258, that weighed 2200 in breeding condition. He was sired by Archibald 11129 and out of Brenda 6th 9436. Another top one was Cheerful Anxiety 492293, by Cheerful Boy 20629, by Lord Wilton. Also Sir Evelyn 15th 4934, by Sir Evelyn 9650 and he by Lord Wilton 4057 dam Diana 22748, by Fortune 2080. The breeding cows are by Penarth 6226, Spartan 3978, Anxiety 4th 9904, Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9650 and Archibald 1st 39258, About Sixty Cows and Heifers, Calves both sexes and Twenty-Four Young

Bulls ready for service. There is not an inferior animal in the entire herd. All recorded in the American Hereford Record. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

Terms—Cash, or twelve months time on bankable paper bearing eight (8) per cent. interest. Write for copy of catalogue. Sayannah is fifteen miles of St. Joseph. Mo. Two railroad s. J. F. WATERS, Prop., Savannah, Mo. COL. J. M. HOSMER, Auctioneer.

BURTON P. EUBANK.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex:

CUNNINGHAM & CUNNINGHAM.

Attorneys at Law.

Cor. Mair and Weatherford Sts., - - -Special attention to collections. Practice in all state and federal courts.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market.

The market this week opened up with a steady demand, with extremely light receipts of cattle, and rather an improved movement in hogs, The receipts of cattle were 219, a slight 'ncrease over last week's consignment. The number of hogs received was 1121, which was also a gain over the week previous. There exists a steady de-mand for cattle and hogs, both, the week's consignment not coming up to what can be used every day.

Head.	Avr. Price.
39	\$1.65
16	1.75
33	1.80
21	
(B) (1995) 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	4 50
The state of the s	
cows.	
36	\$1.75
36	740 1.70

HOGS. 141..... 220 \$4.60 210 The above figures show how the mar-237 4.65

ket has run, which will bear favorable comparison with prices elsewhere. PERSONALS. E. L. Cunningham, B. M. Henderson, A. Tansill, J. D. Farmer, J. H.

Rogers, J. J. Tucker, W. F. Taylor and J. O. Brown were among the local people with hogs Thursday. F. Booth was in from the local market with cattle Thursday.

J. W. Collins, Bluffdale; E. D. L.
Timms, Mansfield; J. A. Chitwood
Krum and T. C. Slaughter, Aubry,

were among the Thursday's hog shippers to this market. pers to this market.

A. B. Arp, J. D. Harmon, W. O. Drawley, B. P. Pope, W. Green, D. M. Henderson, J. D. Farmer, with hogs, and J. P. Daggett, with cattle, were also

among Thursday's local consignors.

J. T. Phillips and E. M. Daggett, with cattle; W. E. Boswell, H. A. Hamilton and L. M. Bryson, with hogs, sold on Friday's market. L. H. Mimms, J. J. Jarvis, J. D. Far-

mer, W. A. Coggin, W. E. Boswell and W. Bouret, with porkers, and E. M. Daggett and J. S. Logan, with cattle, Jold on Saturday's market.
On Monday A. Cano, J. D. Farmer,
W. C. McGrath, G. W. George, C. M.
Noe, M. Bouret and S. B. Jones sold

Ed Horenkamp, W. M. Bryant, A. J. Glenn, J. M. Wallace, L. Mares and S. J. Goforth, local hog dealers, were in Tuesday with good porkers, and sold at satisfactory figures.

B. F. Lawrence, Decatur; S. P. Stone, Itaska; M. Sansome, Alvarado; Ship-stad & Kell, Clifton, and J. H. Jernigan, Commerce, were among those who shipped hogs to Fort Worth Wednesday F. Booth, of the local market, and J E. Mattox, Cleburne, were in with cat-tle Wednseday; L. Mater, J. D. Farmer, Farmer Bros., Ed Trigg, S. G. Jones, J. T. Medlin and N. M. Davis, of the lecal market, with W. E. Washington, Marietta, and G. W. Pool, Nevada, Domprised Wednesday's quota of people who sold hogs.

The best weight lot of hogs was bunch of 65, sold by J. W. Collier, of Bluffdale, averaging 252 pounds, for which he got \$4.65. F. C. Slaughter, Aubrey, topped the market, receiving 14.75 for 130 head of hogs, which averaged 248 pounds.

Following are sales made by J. F. Butz & Co., commission merchants, at Fort Worth Stock Yards:

	HOGS.		
No.	Ave.	Dock.	Price.
	208	-	\$4.35
5e 1	226	80	4.50
	190	-	4.30
12	200	-	4.40
65	253	-	4.65
6 8	269	80	4.70
	250	-	4.00
16	191	21.04	4.35
Б	219	_	4.30
3	203		4.45
	325	120	4.25
6	202	80	4.50
7	208		4.40
Market Committee of the	224		* 4.40
8	183		4.40
	154	_	4.10
	247	-	4.75
	205	_	4.60
6	203	-	4.35
98	159	_	4.50
00	CATTLE.		
No.		Ave.	Price.
18 calves	X	.225	\$2.50
1 calf	.,	.320	2.00
30 cows		.879	1.80
2 cows	A A	.870	1.50
2 calves		.290	2.50
05		750	1 65

8 steers945

Chicago Market.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct., 17. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; natives and Westerns slow; Texans firm; native steers, \$2.75 to \$6.10; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.50; Westerns, \$2.75 to \$4.45; cows, \$1.80 to \$3.40. Supply of Texans very light here, only two trains of cows on today's market, one from Midland, averaging 762, at 2.25, one train from Amarillo, sold at \$2.35, averaging 838. We quote cows and heifers, common to fair, \$1.90 to \$2.25, and heifers, common to good to best, \$2.35 to \$2.60. They

must all be heifers and very fat bring the latter price. Canning steers, \$2.15 to \$2.65; dressed beef, \$2.75 to \$3.30. Texas veal calves in light supply; \$2.50 to \$2,35 for fair to good heavy; common to good light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; fancy light, \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; market weak; light, common to good, \$4.50 to \$5.10; heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.80.

Sheep-Receipts, 28,000; market 10 to 15clower; common to fair Texans muttons, \$1 to \$2; good to prime, \$2.40 to \$2.60; market very dull. TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, Oct. 15.-During the week just passed the receipts of Texas cat-tle were about 7000 head, against 16,352 for the corresponding week last year. Chicago slaughterers have been buying frely at other points, and the bulk of what has arrived came direct to cal killers. The few cattle that were placed on sale were not sufficient to engender any noticeable competition, and the result has been a dull dragging business.

It will soon be time for the Texas trade to pick up some if it is going to this season. However, we do not anticipate anything like a regular oldfashioned business until the meal fed cattle begin to move, which will be about Christmas. Just now a good many wintered Texas cattle are coming from the Northwestern ranges, They have been seling at \$2,75@3,25, and are 10@20c lower than a week ago. Western cattle have been coming freely, but have sold well, showing much less dethan the native cattle.

Receipts of all kind of stock have been fully up to expectations except from Texas. The following were some of the sales of Texas cattle made during the past week:

194 cows, average 697 \$2.15 68 helfers, average 634 2.40 67 steers, average 1055 3.10 256 cows, average 689 2.15 steers, average 1059 2.85 117 cows, average 837 2.35 110 steers, average 1100 2.80 | show that the clip is about equal to

312 cows, average 824 2.35 118 cows, average 7502.60 242 steers, average 1082 2.80

The supply of sheep last week, 95,000 head, was the largest ever received at this market, and beat the banner week by 13,000. Why so many sheep arrived is a hard question to answer, unless because everybody got ready to ship at the same time. At this rate it will not take long to reduce sup-plies until prices will have a chanceto reach their natural level and be on a par with cattle and hogs. No Texas sheep of any consequence were included in the 95,000, the bulk being Western. Natives have sold at \$1.00@ 3.40; Western, \$2.00@3.25; lambs, \$2.00

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Omaha Letter.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: While cattle receipts fall somewhat short of the previous week, they make a very satisfactory showing as compared with the corresponding week one and two years ago. The figures are as folowsl:

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha,

Cattle Hogs Sheep Receipts this week .. 26,503 26,227 17,649 Receipts last week...29,862 19,770 10,034 Same week last yr...26,371 21,343 7,251 Same week 1892.....23,775 23,558 2,274 The market has been in very fair fair shape all week, notwithstanding the liberal supplies. There has been no surplus of beef cattle, and buyers have been unable to secure anything like the number they needed. As a result the movement has been brisk and prices have been steadily on the up turn. While good to choice stock has been remarkably scarce, on the market, fair to good beef cattle re-ceived good prices, which have ad-vanced 25 to 40c since the low point

about a week ago.

Cow stuff has been in fair supply and with a moderate general demand prices have advanced 15 to 25c in sympathy with the rise in fat cattle values. Compared with former years all grades of butchers' and canners' stock have been bringing very satisfactory figures. The market for veal calves has been active and strong, while bulls, stags and rough stock generally, have sold at full last weeks quotations.

In stock and feeding cattle the mar-ket was active and strong early in the week, but later on the big increase in receipts and some falling off in the demand prices slumped off badly, the market for the week closing at a 20 30c decline, with the yards full of in-ferior low grade stock that could

hardly be moved at any price.

Current cattle values are about as Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 tb..\$5 00@5 75 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lb.. 4 75@5 25 Fair to good strs,900 to 1200 lb 4 00@4 75 Poor to fair strs, 800 to 1200 lb3 50@4 00 Western steers 2 75@4 30 Fair to choice feeders 2 50@3 00 Poor to medium stockers 1 90@2 40 Bulls, oxen and stags 1 25@2 75 Veal calves :. 1 50@3 00

The sheep market has been in bad shape all week. Receipts have been heavy and with a similar state of for fairs at eastern markets buyers have experienced little difficulty in pounding prices. The market has gone off 15 to 25c on all grades. Choice wethers would sell up to \$2 60 and prime lambs would probably bring \$3 50. For common and stock sheep there has been a very poor demand and it is hard to sell them at any price.
BRUCE McCULLOCH.

New Orleans Letter.

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—Lighter re-ceipts of all classes of cattle for several days, and the market ules in a healthier and more promising condition. Good beeves, good fat cows and heifers and calves are in fair demand. Hogs are quiet and in full supply; sheep market continues very unreli-

On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 72; calves and yearlings, 59; hogs, 107; sheep, none. TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Good fat beeves, per pound gross,

2 1-2@3c. Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-4c. Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2@2 1-2. Common to fair cows, each, \$8.00@

Bulls, 1 1-4@1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$7.00@8.00. Common to fair calves, each, \$4.50@

Good fat yearlings, each, \$9.00@10.00. Common to fair yearlings, each, \$5.50@8.00. HOGS. Good, fat cornfed, per pound gross,

5 1-2@6c Common to fair, per pound gross, Ouachitas, 4@5 1-4c SHEEP

Good fat sheep, each, \$1.75@2.00. Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.50. ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Kansas City Horse Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards Com-pany's horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as the most depressed of any during The volume of receipts were about the same as usual, but there was a decided falling off in the attendance of buyers. Horses of all classes suffered from \$5 to \$15 a head. There was very little life in the auc-Bidding was sluggish and dealers did not seem to care whether they bought or not. Rough stock or any class went for almost nothing. Smooth, shapey mares with considerable quality were the only kind that were sought after. Country shippers all lost a lit-tle money, and they must buy them

cheaper from now on or expect to lose. Market still very quiet. Prices, if anything, not quite so strong as they were last week. The tops of all grades are doing fairly well, but they must have quality and flesh. Farmers must make up their minds to turn their mule stock at lower figures or feed them another winter.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17 .- Cattle .- Receipts, 5900; shipments, 1600; market about steady; steers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, \$4.45@4.65; light and common, \$2 30@2.65; stockers, \$1.85@2.40; cows, \$1.85@2.25; Texas steers, 800 to 1000 pounds, \$2.50@3.10; cows, \$2.05@2.40. Hogs-Receipts, 10,200; shipments, 1000; market steady; good beavy and light, \$4.80@4.90; medium to fair light,

\$4.50@4.70; common light, \$4.25@4.50. Sheep-Receipts, 3600; market 10@15c lower, except for choice; steady; sheep and lambs, \$2.50@: 00; Southwestern m xed, \$2.75; native mixed, \$2.70; lambs,

St. Louis Wool St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.-Wool-Quiet, unchanged; demand slow.

Melbourne Wool Sales.

Melbourne, Oct. 17.-The wool association sales opened here today and were well attended. A good selection was offered. Prices were from 5 to 10 per cent, below last season's average. The new clip is in good condition.

Cable advices arrived from Sydney

New Cotton Crop Estimate.

Manchester, Oct. 17.-The Guardian in its article says: The market has been influenced by a rumor from Liverpool that the estimate of the new cotton crop has been reduced to 9,000,-000 bales for the reason that it is unprofitable to pick more at the present low rates. Although this is not generally regarded as serious, some dealers covered their shorts and others, anxlous to catch the bottom price, bought. The market was steady, but lacking in energy. Producers who were recently selling freely, have sometimes refused the current prices, preferring to wait, but the important markets are not sanguine, not being able to see where the long buying is to come from. The cloth sales have been small, but at steadier prices, and there has been

an average business. Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.-Close: Cotton-Spot, large business. American midling, 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 20,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 18,400 American. Receipts, 4000

bales, including 3900 American.
Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed barely steady at the advance. American middling, L. M. C., October, 3 13-64@3 14-64d; October and November, 3 13-64d buyers: November and December, 3 13-64d sellers; December and January, 3 13-64d buyers; January and February, 3 14-64d buyers; February and March, 3 15-64@3 16-64d; March and April, 3 17-64d buyers; April and May, 3 19-64d sellers; May and June, 3 20-64d@3 21-64d; June and July, 3 22-64d value.

New York Cotton Receipts. New York, Oct. 17 .- Cotton, net receipts none; gross, 6138; exports to Great Britain, 6211; to the continent, 2298; forwarded, 2960; sales, 187, all spinners; stock, 82,178; total today net receipts, 57,630; exports to Great Britain, 28,998; to the continent, 18,667; stock, 670,059; consolidated net re-celpts, 284,645; exports to Great Britain, 58,363; to France, 14,488; to the continent, 71,147. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 1,638,845; exports to Great Britain, 203,045; to France, 80,493; to the continent, 266,385.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Oct. 17.-Cottoneasy; sales, spot, 5150; to arrive, 5000; receipts, 17,427; exports to Great Britain, 6100; coastwise, 2380; stock,165,711. Futures barely steady; sales, 47,500; October, 5.36 nominal; November, 5.36 bid; December, 5.41@5.42; January, 5.44@5.45; February, 5.49@5.51; March, 5.56@5.57; April, 5.62@5.64; May, 5.68@ 5.69; June, 5.74@5.76; July, 5.60@5.82.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Oct, 17.-Cotton steady; middling, 5 1-8; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 6900; shipments, 5800 bales; stock, 14,900 bales.

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Oct. 17.—Cotton, steady; middling, 5 7-16; sales, 2835; receipts, 14,175; exports, 7347; stock, 159,222.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.-Wheat-Unchanged but slow: No. 2 hard, 47c; No. 2 red, 45c; rejected, 42@43c; sales by sample on 'change, f. o. b. Mississinpi river, No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 2 red, Corn-1-2@1c lower and poor demand; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 45c. Oats-Slow; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2@30c; No. 2 white, 31 1-2@32c.

Butter-Weak; fancy separator, 18@ 20c, dairy, 15@17c. Receipts-Wheat, 22,000 bushels; oats,

Shipments-Wheat, 21,000 bushels. St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17 .- Flour-Better but not quotably changed. Wreat-Opened quiet, but soon eased off 5 8c, on a selling demand, then set in or large export purchases, sending prices to a close 1-16c above yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 481-4c; December, 491-8c; May, 541-4@543-8c. Corn-Followed wheat, closing finally 1-4c above vesterday: No. 2 mixed

48 1-2c; October, 46c; December, 45 1-4@45 3-8c; May, 46 1-8@48 1-4c. Oats-Quiet, but higher; No. 2 cash, 28 1-2c: October, 28 3-8c; May, 32 3-8c. Rye-Sales of No. 2, east side, 50c,

in elevator and on track. Parley-No trading. Bran-Unchanged.

Flaxseed-\$1.44. C!over-\$7.35@8.15. Timothy-\$4.80@5.16. Hay—Better, but unchanged. Lutter and Eggs—Unchanged. Cornmeal-\$2.45@2.50. Whisky-\$1.23.

Ties and Bagging-Un-Cetton changed. Provisions-Easier. Fork - Standard mess, jobbing,

Laid-Steam, \$7.65; choice, \$7 67 1-2. Dry Salt Meats-Loose longs, \$6 60; ribs, \$6 75; shorts, \$7 75@7 87 1-2. Kecelpts-Flour, 4000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 16,000; oats, 35,000. Shipments - Flour, 7000 barrels; wheat, 1000 bushels; corn, 4000; oats,

Liverpool Produce.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.-Closing-Wheat-Dull; holders offer moderately. No. 2 red, spring, 4s 4 1-2d; No. 2 red spring, Corn-Supply poor; new mixed spot

firm; 4s 8 1-4d; futures steady; holders offer sparingly. October, 4s 7d; November, 4s 5 1-2d; December, 4s 5d. Flour-Dull; holders offer freely. St.

Louis fancy winter, 5s 3d. Lard—Dull; holders offer moderately. Spot, 39s; futures, holders not offering. Beef-Dull; supply in excess of demand; extra mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, Pork-Dull; supply in excess of de-

mand; prime mess, Western, 70s; medium Western, 42s 6d. New Orleans Produce. New Orleans, Oct. 17.-Hog products quiet and week. Pork-\$13.34. Lard-Refined tierce, 5 5-8.

Sugar-Centrifugal quiet: off white.

last year's in quality and that many American and continental buyers are present.

3 7-16; gray white, 3 1-4@3 5-16; prime yellow-clarified, 3 1-4; off do, 3@3 1-8; seconds, 2@2 3-4. New syrup-Lower, 19@23.

> Liverpool Hog Products. Liverpool, Oct. 17.-Hams-Firm holders offer moderately; short cut, 6d; bacon dull; holders offer freely; Cumberland cut, 38s 6d; short ribs, 60s; long clear, 55 pounds, 60s; long and short clear, 55 pounds, 60s. Shoulders—Steady at 32s.

> > LOCAL AARKETS. Staple Provisions.

Good trade with prices nearly all unchanged.
Meats—Dry salt, clear, 8 1-4c; bacon, short clear, 9 1-4c; bacon, bellies, 10 1-2c; dry salt bellies, 10c; medium hams, 12 1-2c; large hams, 12c; small hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 12c. Lard—Compound, 7 1-4c; pure leaf,

Sugar-Standard granulated, 5c; pow Sugar—Standard granulated, 5c; powdered, barrels, 5 1-4c; powdered, half barrels, 5 1-2c; cut loaf, barrels, 5 1-4c; cut loaf, half barrels, 5 1-2c; yellow clarified, 4 1-2c.
Coffee—Arbuskle's Arisoa, 21 1-2c; Midland, 21 1-2c; Llon, 21 1-2c; Alaroma 21 1-2c; French market, 21 1-2c; XXXX

Green coffee-By the sack, good, 20c choice, 21c; fancy, 22 1-2c; peaberry, 24 1-2c; old government Java, 27c; Mocha, 27c. Rice—Common, 6c; prime, 6 1-2c; head. 7@7 1-2c. Molasses—Barrel lots, fancy sugar-house, 38c; choice, per gallon, 36c; fancy

syrup, per gallon, 35 to 40c.
Salt fish—New mackerel, medium,
No. 1, half barrels, \$7.50; No. 2, 10-10
net kits, \$1.10; medium, No. 1, 10-10
net kits, \$1.25.
Pickles—Medium barrels, 6.50; medium, half barrels, \$6.50; me dium, half barrel, \$3.65; small barrels, 7.50; small half barrels, \$4.25; 10-gal-7.50; small half barrels, \$4.25; 10-gallon kegs, \$1.50; pints, 80c; quarts, per dozen, \$1.25; half gallon, per dozen, \$1.75; American, gallon, per dozen, \$3.25; Hexagon, gallon, \$5.50; imperial, gallon, \$6.75. Cheese—Fancy, full cream, singles, 14 1-2c; choice full cream, 20 lbs, 14 3-4c; fancy full cream, young Americans, 15c.

Flour and Grain. Wheat-No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 47c. Flour—Best patents, \$1.45 per 100 pounds; half patents, \$1.30; third grade, \$1.10; fourth grade, 85; Northern pat-Corn-New ear, local, wagon lots, 45c per bushel.
Oats—Texas rust proof, car lots, f. b., Fort Worth, 31c; sacked, 33c. Bran-Per 100 pounds, f. o. b., Fort Worth, 70c Hay—Car lots, f. o. b, Fort Worth, best Forney, \$8.50 per ton; best upland, \$8.00; alfalfa, loose, local, \$7.00 per ton; loose prairie, local, per ton,

Grain, Sacks and Twine. Cordage—Sisal rope, half-inch basis, 1-2c; manilla rope, half-inch basis, sc; cotton rope, all sizes, 11c; cotton twine, 15c; 5-ply jute twine, 17 1-2c.

Five bushel oat bags, 7 1-4c; corn sacks, La Platte, 4 1-2c; 9-bunce wheat sacks, 6 1-4c; 2 1-2 bushel 8-ounce corn

sacks, 5c.
Poultry and Eggs. Poultry-Old hers, per dozen, \$2.25@ 2.50; spring chickens, per dozen, \$2.40@ 2.75; roosters, per dozen, \$1.25; turkey hens, 50c; gobblers, 75c; geese, per dozen, \$3.00; ducks, per dozen \$2.00@ Eggs-Fresh, without case, 13 1-2c.

Butter-Fresh country, 18@20c; choice creamery, 20@23c. Fresh Vegetables and Fruits.

Vegetables—Cabbages, per 1b., 2c; potatoes, 80@85c per bushel; onions, per 1b., 2 1-2c; beets, 15c per dozen bunches; tomatoes, per bushel, \$1; wax beans, one-half bushel baskets, 60c; cucumbers, 25c per dozen; celery, 40@50c per bunch: pumpkin yams, per bushel, 60c. Fruits—Lemons, fancy (360s) per box, \$4.50@4.75; grapes, Concords, 40c per basket; El Paso, per basket, 60c; Mexican oranges, \$3.75.

California pears, per box, \$2.50@2.70; California prunes, per box, \$1.50@1.75; northern apples, \$3.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch. California muscat grapes, 20-pound crates, \$1.50; California black grapes, 25-pound crates, \$1.50; California Tokay grapes, 25-pound crates, \$2.50. Cotton and Wool.

Cotton-Low middling, 4 1-8c; strict low middling, 4 3-8c; middling, 4 5-8 strict middling, 4 3-4c; good mid-Wool-Light medium, 10c; low medium, 8c; heavy fine, 6@8c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 17.-Wheat-Receipts, 5600 bushels spot. Spot markets steady. No. 2 red store and elevator, old. 54 3-8@54 5-8c; new. 55 5-8c; store and delivered new f. o. b., 54 3-4c afloat; No. 1 hard northern, 64 1-8c delivered.

Options opened steady, but soon defound to be a very pleasant gentleman, clined under local and foreign selling and, I am pleased to say, a man that and a rumor that new wheat shipped to Liverpool was unsound, making a new low record. Then the report was proved to be untrue and prices recovered sharply in the afternoon on covering, closing unchanged to 1-8c higher. No. 2 red, February, 58 1-8c; May, 59 1-16@60 3-8c, closed 60 3-8c; October closed 54 1-8c; November closed 54 5-8c; December, 55@55 11-16c, closed

Hides-Quiet, but steady, Leather—Quiet. Wool—Dull.

Wool-Dull.
Lead-Brokers' prices, \$3.00; exchange prices spot, \$3.15. Market weak.

"Copper-Brokers' price, \$9.55; exchange price for September, \$9.60@9 65. Market dull. Sales on change today, three carloads of November lead, \$2.12 1-2; one carload December, \$3 12, -2; three carloads November, \$3 10; twatty-five tons B. O. October tin one day's notice, \$15.35; twenty-five tons October

Cotton seed oil-Dull and heavy, with quotations nominally lower; prime crude, 25c; off crude, 34c; yellow butter grades, 37@38c; choice ye'low, 34%'2c; nominal prime yellow, 30@25c; yellow off grades, 29c; prime white, 31 0 35c, nominal.

Coffee-Options opened quiet at un changed prices to 10 points lower under weak cables, big receipts and local pressure, steadled up a little on covering, which is the only suppor the market had, closed steady, with October 10 points net higher and others un-changed to 10 points decline, Sales, 14,-000 bags, including: October, 12.85; November, 11.85; December, \$11.206:26; January, 10.25@10.30; March, 10.60@10.75; May, 10.60@1075.

Spot coffee—Rio, dull; No. 7, 14 3-4, mild and dull; Cerdova, 18@19 1-8c. Lard—Refined tierce, 5 5-8.

Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders, 6; sides, 7.

Bacon—Sides, 7 7-8.

Hams—Choice sugar cured, 10 1-2 all.

Coffee—Steady; Rio, ordinary to low fair, 17 3-4@19.

Rice—Quiet, ordinary to good, 41-2 all.

Flour—Dull, extra fancy, 2.40@2.50; patents, 2.70@2.80.

Cornmeal—Quiet, 2.40@2.50.

Bran—Steady, 72 1-2@77 1-2.

Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2 sacked mixed, 60@61; white, 61@62; yellow, 62 addinard, 60@61; white, 61@62; yellow, 62 hay—Firm, prime, 13.50@14.50; choice 15.00@16.00. ted States, 427;150 bags against 407,800 bags last year.

FROM NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Fat Cattle, Good Grass, Prosperous Towns, and Happy People. Clarendon, Tex., Oct. 11, 1894. Editor Journal.

As you will see from the heading of this I am away up here in the Panhandle of Texas. My first stop after leaving Fort Worth was Henrietta, the county seat of Clay county. Here I met several old friends, among them W. B. Worsham, W. B. Fetherstone, J. H. Belcher, E. B. Carver, F. T. Miller, J. A. Frazer, B. R. Cobb, A. K. Swan, J. P. Buford, R. B. Liles, A. V. Winter, all of Henrietta, and J. A. Easley of Antelope, Jack county.

Henrietta is a nice little burgh of some 4000 inhabitants. Business seems to be fairly good-at this point. I spent one day and night with A. V. Winter.

one day and night with A. V. Winter. He has some excellent Jersey cows and I want to say his good wife feasted me on some of the nicest milk and but-ter I have ever tasted in Texas. He said to me: "If you should see anyone wanting to dispose of three or four Jersey cows, refer them to me. I find it pays to feed good cows." He has a little farm near town and raises all his own feed. Pork, milk and butter, etc.,

From Henrietta I sailed out to Vernon, where I was surprised to see a cotton gin in full blast turning out on an average of fifteen bales of cotton daily, and wagon after wagon loaded with as nice thrashed oats as I ever saw on the black lands of Texas. One farmer told me his crop of oats averaged him 72 bushels per acre, which he was delivering that day in Vernon

for 25 cents per bushel. How is that for the dry belt of Texas? Here we met F. E. Herring, W. C. Truelove, A. B. Boyd, Sanders & Gough, George W. Coleman and many others. Major Coleman is an elegant gentleman of the true Southern type; is in the gro-cery business and carries one of the best stocks west of Fort Worth, and is doing a rattling good business. He has been in busines here six years and is delighted with the country. He, like many others, planked down his silver dollar for the Journal.

Our next stop was Quanah, county seat of Hardeman county, where we had the pleasure of shaking hands with many of the boys—among them the White Bros., J. W. Golston, W. F. Brice, Jasper Nelson, J. C. Dockery and Mr. L. Nelson, who is a Tennessee gen-tleman and a dear lover of fine horses. I went through Mr. Nelson's stables with him and took a peep at some of his high steppers, which he has in hand training and of which he is-justly proud. Mr. Nelson was the breed-er and raiser of some of the best horses ever raised in Tennessee and he claims that Texas is a far superior country to raise horses in than Tennessee. He claims that Texas gives them better lung power and endurance than any-where in the United States, and said he, "think of it, we can raise fine horses here for half the cost we can in the older states, and besides we can drive and train them here in this climate at least 300 days in the year which is another advantage over north-

ern and eastern states.' Mr. Nelson's experience in handling horses will prove a great benefit to the horse business in Texts. He has been in Texas two years and is sorr he did not come here fifteen years ago. Quanah has two plants running con

stantly, making cement-the Quanah Plaster company, owned by J. W. Golston and W. F. Brice, output per day forty tons; and the Acme Cement Plaster company, output eighty tons per day; capital, \$300,000. Think of it-120 tons per day of the finest cement in the world. How is that for a little prairie town away out here on the plains?

Certainly Texas is coming to the front. There is about 5000 acres of this formation here, and it is so cheaply made and handled that it sells for \$5 per ton and costs about \$1 per ton to make it. In making it the top of the earth is first taken off to the of four inches. then plows and scrapers are used in getting it up. team and man handles several tons per day. It is placed in large pans in the furnaces and cooked until all the mixture has evaporated, then placed in cooling rooms until cool, and ther

This formation is only found in one other place in the United States, as far as I am informed, and that is Selina, Kan. It made Selina a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and why not Quanah do likewise? Business seems be flourishing here.

Memphis, the county seat of Hall county, was our next stopping place, Here we met several readers Journal-among them my old friend. Capt. J. R. Jones, who hooked up his best team and buggy and for half a day we took a look at some of the farms of Hall county. Two miles south of Memphis we pulled up at the farmhouse of W. M. Ford, whom I uses his brains as well as his hands. I found in his pens sixteen nice por hogs besides a pen full of shoats and pigs for his next season meat hogs. Mr. Ford raised 600 bushels of Indian corn this season, besides great ricks of cane and kaffir corn. He has one fle'd of kaffir corn I believe will make 80 bushels to the acre, and as for pump kins and melons I never sow anything to equal them anywhere. In his gar-den, which consists of about four acres, I found sweet and Irish pota-toes, beans of two or three varieties, okra. peas, eto Mr. Ford has lived here six years and says his present crop is 10t equal to former years. owing to the extreme dry season. He claims that he can cultivate his farm here, which consists of 75 acres, with less labor than he could 40 acres in Tarrant county, where he formerly on earth can beat Hall county. After leaving Mr. Ford's farm we passed field of cotton, which was equal to any cotton I have seen this season.

I saw some as fine onions in one of the stores for sale, raised in this county, equal to any I ever saw except in Roswell, N. M., or California. I am pleased to note that in this section all the nesters (as the cowboys term them) and the small ranchmen are raising plen's of pork for home con-sumption. Kaffir corn is especially adapted to this country, and it is claim-ed that it is superior to Indian corn to fatten hogs on.

I am glad to see the nesters or farm-

ers in Texas on most of my rounds beginning to raise their own bacon and lard, and I want to say to the farmers: By all means raise bacon and lard enough to furnish all your towns and cities and keep your money at home, in the place of sending it all out of the country to St. Louis, Kan-Texas is all right for farming. If the farmer will grow crops adapted to each section of the country. For in-stance in west Texas, or the dry belt, as it is termed, grows cane, Kaffir corn and Jerusalem corn, all of which are fine feed for work stock, equal to Indian corn for fattening stock of all-kinds. I predict that within a few years the black belt of Texas will be raising corn and hogs and feeding steers in place of of the large acerage of cotton now grown. Indian corn, wheat, oats and cane is especially adapted to that section of the country Cotton is a dry weather plant and is better adapted to west Texas than to middle Texas, and besides the land is easily cultivated. One hand can raise

HERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed

oil, and pure colors.* The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

less labor than he could ten acres on the black land, and the season for picking cotton in the west is usually dry; no dews or rain to hinder work.

Now, here I am to Clarendon. The

stockmen are all jubilant in this part
of the country; grass, fine stock of all
kinds fat. I heard more talk among the cowmen this trip about buying cattle than for four or five years. All seemed to be in good spirits. I find more buyers than sellers, which is find more buyers than sellers, which is a good omen. I would love to see the cowmen prosperous once more, for I veritably believe there is not a bigger-hearted set of men on earth than Texas cowmen. I say success to you, old boys. As for myself I could not buy a blind yearling, but I desire to see the balance of the fraternity success to you. ceed. I met many readers of the Jour-nal, who are loud in their praise of the

appearance and reading matter of the At Clarendon we had the pleasure of meeting several old friends, among them Judes James Browning Judes

Hall, Henry Patton and many others, and last, though not least, Capt. W. L. Saye, whom we wish to thank for favors shown us. Our stay in Clar-ondon was very pleasant indeed. favors shown us.

ondon was very pleasant indeed.

I have written this hastily. I may have overlooked some things I should have mentioned, and said too much about others, but here it is for what the worth.

C. C. POOLE.

Don't ask us if the Journal Machine is as good as some oth ing machine. It is almost un and there is no better machine

Mr. Bailey is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

Mr. W. F. Thompson and Mr. F. A Haywood, representatives of the Thompson Carriage, Buggy and Wagon company of Minneapolis, Minn., are in Dallas arranging for their grand exhibit of carriages, buggles and wagons. The Thompson company are the manufacturers of the worldknown Concord buggies and carriages. This exhibit of vehicles will be the finest at the fair, as the goods they manufacture are of superb beauty and lasting qualities. This company was organized thirty-five years ago, and has a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Their exhibit will be one of the grandest and most elaborate at the state fair. ing a Northern firm, they have repared no pains to please he people, and their exhibit will surely be of nuperb beatuty. They will have on exhibition such vehicles as never was seen in Texas before. Mr. Thompson, one of the proprietors, is in charge, assisted by Mr. Haywood, their traveling representative and general maneling representative and general manager for Texas. Their exhibit will be just a short pace from the powerpose. Farmers, don't fail to visit

The Texas State Fair .- About the busiest spot of this city may be found within the enclosure of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition grounds at present. Carriages and light vehicles whirl along hither and yon amid a maze of heavily-laden freight wagons; pedestrians rush about in haste, and horsemen are humerous. All are intent; all are busy; all have certain objects in view, and pursue their objects with an intensity and enthusiasm that renders each oblivious to the presence of the others. The horticulturist sprinkles the revivify ing hyssop generously over his plants and shrubs, making his flowers smile with a new found beauty. The decorator, brush 'n hand, moves about changing his outlines and half-formed sketches into full-formed figures. The workers in drapery, in fancy straw work and in ancy dressing are busy, each in his respective line. The virile each in his respective line. The virile gorgeousness of masculine hands stands out in bold relief, and the tender touches of woman's fingers can be seen softening and adorning all with their delicate strokes. Spades and shovels are at work. The saw and the hatchet, cleaving the yielding wood, mingle with the symphony of the plane, and the lively staccato of the hammer, making a stirring music almost martial. The care-takers of blooded-stock rub the legs and joints of their equine treasures as carefully and tenderly as a mother fondles the new-born babe. The keepers of fine animals of the bovine race can be Been with glass in hand scraping horns and hoofs or oiling whatever rough places may remain on the choice Jersey, Holstein and other fine ani-Sleepy-looking "registered"

race stock, with tails square lopped, stand languidly moping, as though waiting for unsophisticated bettors to place their money against them, the very antithesis of what they appear on the turf, when every muscle is strained and when the individuality of the animals and the riders is lost in a series of streaks around the track. Everything denotes preparation and bustle. The race track is in splendid condition and promises to be faster than it has ever been. This will be, no Manufacturers Exchange, Denver. doubt, one of the grandest expositions held in the Southwest. Every foot of space is taken, and exhibitors are being besieged and implored to are being besieged and input and those who The crush is here now, and those who were tardy are trying to make up for lost time. When the midnight bell smites the air on Friday night the gates will be closed on exhibitors, who cannot obtain admission this season. There has been ample time given, and those who cannot be ready must suffer the loss. The associate editor of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal ("our paper") gave me a pleasant call a few days are and we took a good survey of the grounds from the main entrance to the race stables. At every crook and corner there is some exhibit or side show. The Midway Plaisance reaches from the west end to the east end of the main drive to the grand stand. This will be one of the attractive attractions. Mr. Wolfson has closed a contract with the management South Sea Islanders, who showed at the World's Fair, and there will be attractions for all sizes. Dr. Wm. Carver will daily give exhibitions with the rifle, gun and pistol. He is the champion wing shot of the world. I will make mention that I have taken a thorough survey of the grounds and write this from my own personal knowledge. On leaving the grounds I ran upon the genial and versatile secretary, Mr. Cour. He was kind enough to give me the names here below of the exhibitors that will ex-

breeder of fine Shorthorns, stopped in Dallas a few days ago. Mr. Carelton hibit in Exposition hall.
I could not obtain the names of allis in Texas with the view of purchas-ing a ranch on which he expects to enlarge his business. He left for Abi-lene Monday, where he will look over exhibitors in the machinery hall, but here are a few: Hunter & Booso electric supplies; Padgitt Bros., whole-sale and retail saddlery; Arnold & Petit, pianos; S. H. Taber, optical instruments: C. H. Edwards, pianos and music dealers; Dallas spice mills, Dor-sey printing company, Hollingsworth is in Dallas, on a prospecting tour, Mr. Stallings has made from the well ington Co., pianos; Dallas Brewing known "bear grass" or "Spanish dag-ger," as some people call it, a soap Co., Nonotuck Silk Co., St. Louis, Mo.: S. W. Kanady & Co., harness and saddlery; Grant Smith, Ernest Nitche, which is being sold rapidly all over the state. He intends to put in opera-F. Metcalf, Henry Holtcamp, tion soon a soap factory either in Dal-las, Fort Worth or Waco, which will Dallas Florai Co.,, horticulture; M. D. Garlington & Co., produce and commis be a gerat benefit to the farmers of this country as he will buy all of the Bion; August Kern, barbers supplies; New Home ewing Machine Co., Sam Scott, furniture; Collings-Armstrong & Co., pianos, Covey Bros., Cycle Co.; above named article he can purchase at \$38.00 per ton. This grass grows in Parlin & Oriendoff, fire extinguishers; National Lead Co., Harry Bros., hardget \$38.00 per ton for you bear grass roots; and I will venture to say there ware; Newman Bros., pianos; Dallas Gas and Fuel Co., Dallas Stamp Works, Oak Cliff college, Stanard Milling Co., Prof. Mahan, Sherman Institute; Wirt Williams, photographer; You Dean Bros., photographer; M. H. want a Dean Bros., photographer; M. H. Mahana & Co., stores and hardware; Kings Busines: College, Metropolitan Business College, Hills Business College, J. F. Worley, printing and book binding; C. Beeh, scroll works; St. Mary's Institute, Prof. G. W. Ware, public schools, Fort Worth; Schoellkoff, company; Louis Rick, furniture; Dallas engraving company, Chapman & Bro., artificial limbs; C. E. Momand & Bros., groceries; Dallas paper mills, Miller Ped Co., harness; Fakes & Co., furniture; Sanger Bros., dry goods; Robinson, Bird & Co., hardware; Holloway & Co., seeds; Miller & Ward, bicycles; Lone Star Salt Co., Doolittle, Bimpson & Co., everything; The Arcade, Pollock & Co., trunks; Merchant & Manning, typewriter supplies Koenigsberg & Ash, toiloring comwant a good Stock and Farm Journal can find me at the fair grounds, when you attend the fair. Come around and be posted on farm and ranch topics for one year for the sum of only 100 ure in showing our readers "and pros-pective subscribers" any favors they may wish during the fair, in accordance with showing them around the grounds and enabling them to view the different objects of attraction. So you must call and se C. H. Bailey, who represents the Journal here. Pollock & Co., trunks; Merchant Manning, typewriter supplies igsberg & Ash, toiloring compissions; Shook & Co., druggist; Texas iment Co. furniture and housegods; Will A. Watkins Music Co., is Farm and Ranch, Leon Kahn, company; E. M. Kahn & Co., ing; E. D. Foy & Co., office fixand autographic registers; C. M. at, school supplies; Cubben Sexton

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FULL DESCRIPTION.

THE STOCK JOURNAL SEWING MACHINE isone possessing great merit. The combination embodied in its construction is the result of 25 years' experience in manufacturing and selling machines. Nothing that is at all experi mental has been allowed to creep in, thus insuring to the buyer that the features of this machine are reliable and durable. The greatest care has been exercised in making the construction extremely simple, and yet the proper proportion of parts to give strength and easy running qualities have not been overlooked. It has an eccentric movement causing the shuttle to travel in a circular course, a noiseless double four motion drop feed, operated positively in a very simple yet unique manner, and it is the only feed motion ever invented where the movement of any of the parts does not exceed the length of the stitch. The advantage in this is striking, as wearing of the parts is almost entirely done away with. The length of the stitch is regulated by a thumb screw in front of the upright arm; a very conveni ent place for the operator and it can be regulated so as to make a very long or short stitch. The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock stitch. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper tension is reliable, and is fitted with a liberator, which enables the operator to remove the goods without danger of bending or breaking the needle. The take-up handles the thread automatically and requires no change in sewing heavy goods with a long or short stitch. The shuttle is a marvel of simplicity, is self-threading, carries a very large bobbin and is made of the finest of steel. The needlebar is round with adjustable steel bearings packed above and below with felt, which retains the oil so that it does not run down and soil the The needle is self-setting with short blade and large shank, which gives the needle strength. The machine is fitted with a loose hand wheel which enables the operator towind the bobbin without running the machine and the work need not be removed, nor is it even necessary to unthread the machine, as, by removing the spool from the pin and replacing it with an extra spool, the bobbin can be again filled with thread. The automatic bobbin winder is so reliable that an imperfectly wound bobbin is impossible. The arm is high and correspondingly long, and gives plenty of room for handling all kinds of work. The head of the machine is firmly hinged to the table, and the bedplate is in-laid or counter-sunk into the wooden table. It rests on rubber cushions, which absorb all the jar and noise. All the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel and carefully hardened and so fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed without injury or danger of getting out of order. The general design of the machine is very pleas ing, and great care has been taken to have the japanning and ornamentation of the highest character. The fly wheel, all of the bright parts, together with the under parts are polished and nickel plated. The material used in the cases is either black walnut or oak as desired, and the trimmings are all nickel-plated. The stand is light and graceful, yet so proportioned as to give it great strength. It is nicely finished throughout and both treadle and drive-wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers, and it is mounted on four nickel plated castors.

The attachments furnished with the Stock Journal Machine, are made of the best steel; highly polished and nick-

CHICAGO ENG.CO.

el plated and include the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, underbraider, four hemmers of assorted widths, shirring plate, quilter, thread cutter, foot hemmer and feller. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories One dozen needles, six bobbins, sewing guide, guide screw, oil can filled, large and small screw drivers, wrench, certifi-

ate of warrantee good for five years, and fully illustrated instruction book. There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us \$22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, \$25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and \$20.00 to pay for same, and \$8.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same we will send the machine freight paid.

NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work, and send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will be sent as proposed.

The above description tells all about the machine. We can add nothing to the description after saying that if after

fifteen days trial it fails to do any work done by any family sewing machine you may return it to us and we will refund you every cent you have paid on it. Remember that we cannot send the machine C. O. D. for the reason that we pay cash in advance for them. If you have any doubt about us carrying out our contract you might inquire of any bank, Express Co., or business man in Fort Worth. Sample machine may be seen at our office.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

& Co., Stove Mfg. Co., Chicago; C. F. about six inches thick, then cover Webert, shoes, St. Louis; A. Vogt, wholesale wines: Powell Novelty Hook | dirt and put a fire shelter over them thirty bushels in and Pad Co., Speer & Co., wholesale | Never put over Kee gehool gunnling: pile. I think if you will follow m instructions you will keep potatoes

In machinery hall there will be, among others: Southern Rock Island

Co., implements and vehicles; Wm. Deering, McCormick, binders.

.

The Ringling Bros.' enormous show

gave their performance here Monday.

The street parade was an attraction not to be forgotten and people flocked

from all over the county to view this superb circus. The show tent seated

18,000 people. All the seats were crowd-

ed, and about 1000 people were seated

on the ground out side of the rings. More than 5000 were turned away at

the afternoon performance. They have with them about 350 head of the finest

horses I ever put two eyes on. Also a drove of camels, elephants, Shetland

ponies, a giraffe and many more attractions. The Ringling Bros.' have

made many friends in Texas. I was shown over the whole show by Mr.

Alf Ringling, and a more pleasant and sociable gentleman I never met. I at-

tended the performance and pronounce

W. R. Carelton of Kansas City, Mo.,

the country which he expects to locate

Mr. W. D. Stallings of Wichita, Kas.,

every county in Texas, and you farm-

ers look for this opening-for you ca

is 50 tons on every 160 acres in West

....

subscribe for this paper, and you will

cents per year. I will take great pleas-

You farmers and ranchmen who

it rare at attractive in every form.

Plow Co., Keating Implement and Ma-The garden is the index of the farmchinery Co., B. F. Avery, Emerson er's power to care for the details, of Taicot & Co., Parlin Orendorf & Co., H. W. Hatch, implements and vehihis business. A neglected garden gives away the habits of order in his cles; Fife & Miller, vehicles; Mansur & Tibbets, Texas Implement Co., Eagle Manufacturing Co., Texas Moline Plow

The new electric road from Dallas to Oak Cliff is running in full operation. This is the finest equipped electric system in Texas. Its running time is twenty-two miles per hour, and it runs with smoothness and alacrity.

good the year round."

C. T. George, sheep-raiser of South-ern Texas, is in Dallas on a trade for his sheep ranch. He intends trading for a ranch a few miles from Dallas.

Now, you farmer or ranchman, who is reading this item who are not subscribers to this paper, think of what interest a journal like this is to you and subscribe at once for this valuable stock journal of Texas.

I counted 496 bales of cotton on the streets of Dallas Monday. It was selling slow, and the prices being paid by the "hold-on" cotton brokers were \$4.65 -to \$4.95. It was grading strict low to good middling. These cotton brokers in Dallas would try to get a man to take 2 cents for his cetter if man to take 2 cents for his cotton if he was fool enough to sell it. I understand from one of these "hold-on" cotton brokers that about 350 bales were hauled back home. The farmers ought to haul it all back at such

prices as these. Corn is selling rapidly on the streets of Dallas for 491-2c, oats 38c. wheat 46c. This beats the price of cotton, and I think the farmers in the vicinity of Dallas will throw up cotton and raise grain next year.

I would have written more this week for our readers, but there was a circus in town, and, you know, boys have to see the circus or they would "expostulate."

Beginning on the morning of Tues-day, October 23, the Texas and Pacific will put on a special state fair train between Dallas and Weatherford, to run dally during the fair. The train will leave Weatherford daily at 6:30 a. m., reaching Dallas at 9:30. Returning the train will leave Dallas at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Weatherford at

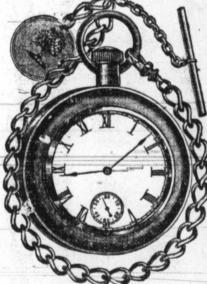


The printer made a mistake in the item of Col. John N. Simpson saying CURED Without the KNIFE or Fistula, Fissure, Ulceration of the Rectum, Hydrocele and Varicocele. No Cure no Pay, and No Pay until Cured, Send stamp for descrip-live namphlet, containing cer-

ive pamphlet, containing cer-tificates from many promi-nent people, some of whom you may know. Address, DR. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

about six inches thick, then cover about four inches with black-waxy NOT & HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Postpaid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

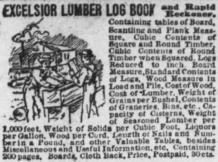
Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch,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

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