

THE FARM.

FARM NOTES.

Many claim that it is a loss of time and at the same time an injury to the crop to plow deeper than four inches on the very best soils. The direct object of tillage is to prepare the soil so that the roots and air, heat and moisture can freely penetrate. If we have soils in such condition that it is necessary to grow a crop of corn is to keep the weeds down. Roots should be encouraged to go deeply into the soil, if for no other purpose than to obtain moisture in a dry season. In many soils they will not do this unless we plow deeply. The advocates of shallow plowing claim that the feeding roots of corn and wheat are within the first few inches of the surface soil. It is a well established fact, however, in root growth, that the feeding roots of plants are found in that part of the soil which contains the most plant food—provided a sufficient amount of heat and moisture is present.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The week opened with unfavorable weather for cotton over the eastern portion of the state, and the correspondingly at Palestine some cotton was killed at the close of last week and the beginning of this did considerable damage to cotton. It blew off the unpicked bolls and plants in some localities and retarded picking to some extent. The weather during the rest of the week was exceptionally favorable for cotton picking and was well utilized by farmers, as their work has been rushed. It is reported from several localities that two-thirds of the crop is gathered, and with favorable weather picking will soon be completed. A few correspondents report that there will be some late cotton to be picked, but the cool weather has been unfavorable for the growth of the plant. Matured bolls are about all open and ready for picking. A great deal of corn was gathered in some localities during the past week, and the yield was good.

Farmers are commencing sowing wheat in some sections, and the rain at the close of last week was very beneficial for this work, but more is needed in some localities. Wheat is coming up rapidly and a fair crop is reported. The rice crop over the east coast district was all saved in good condition. Peas are ripening, and the crop is exceptionally good. The rain at the close of last week put the ground in fair condition for plowing, but more is needed for general farming interests.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

I have just received notice by Secretary Pittuck of the Texas Swine Breeder's association that it will meet October 25 at Farm and Ranch building on Dallas fair grounds, the same being Friday. If you wish to join the association you would do well to run down to the 24th in order that you may be on hand to hear hog talk and learn something of one of the leading industries of the state. I also insist that you remain over in the city till the 25th, or Farmers' Day, as the members of the Farmers' congress are anxious to meet as many friends as possible face to face. My organization is organized to organize something that will be of lasting good to the great agricultural and industrial pursuits of our state. Our state is being organized to regulate the stockmen and practical agriculturalists of our state. It has always been a success, and in connection with our congress will no doubt continue to exert a powerful influence on our leading industries. The members of our congress are earnestly requested to be prompt in attendance, with valuable suggestions for the promotion and perpetuity of the industry. The ladies are cordially invited to attend and take membership with us, as we stand up in need of their encouragement and support. We wish to press upon all classes and callings that we are one people, laboring for a common cause, mutually dependent upon each other, and the best way to secure individual interests is to build up the common interest. My candid opinion is that the most effective way to serve the masses is to come forward on Farmers' Day, enroll your name on the roll of honor and become a live working member of our congress.

L. J. CARAWAY, President Texas Farmers' Congress.

FEDDING SMUTTY CORN.

There is a diversity of opinion among stockmen concerning the danger of feeding smutty corn to stock. Thousands of stockmen have been fed smutty corn without any apparent injury; yet occasionally some feeder reports sickness and death among his stock, which he attributes to this cause. It is very certain that sufficient evidence at hand to justify anyone in giving an opinion of any special merit. As good authority as any on this subject is the fact that it is possible that the smut fungus at times may become virulent and dangerous to the health of the animal, but surely its change in character on the roll of honor and become a live working member of our congress.

PROFESSOR HENRY OF THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station, says he has frequently recommended through the press that smutted grain be fed in limited quantities, urging that the animals eating such injured grain be closely watched, and the feed changed if evil symptoms appear. He says he always asked for reports if anything was happened, and has never yet received an unfavorable report. He says a few years ago he tried feeding corn smut to cows, one of which refused to eat the smut after it amounted to considerable in quantity, while the other consumed a peck daily of carefully cleaned corn smut. This cow was gaining rapidly in flesh, while the other was thin and died. Lacking experience he made a post mortem, but unfortunately, did not follow it up as he should have done. No animal, he thinks, could eat any such quantity of smut, unless it was a steer or cow spending most of its time in the stalk field searching for the smut. There is scarcely a year that there is not more or less smutty corn, and it would seem, therefore, that if the limited quantities taken in ordinary feed are very injurious, more frequent complaints would be expected to be pleased to have the views and experience of feeders on this subject.

ORDER ON THE FARM.

It is said that order is heaven's first law, and it might be added that with all heretofore, undertakings it is or should be likewise a fundamental principle of action. It is very certain that the farm is no exception to the general rule. There is no doubt that some persons are fortunate enough to be born into the world with the "order" bump more fully developed than the case with others. With such persons it is natural for them to do things in an orderly manner. But there is no person so stupid that he cannot dis-

criminate between good and bad order in the doing of things. It is largely an acquired habit, and therefore the person with the least amount of order or system in his nature may be, by virtue of discipline, at the very front as respects the manner of his going about the accomplishment of things in the daily walks of life.

The farm is generally a true reflection of the owner's character in this respect. It is seen in the location of buildings and yards, tanks, groves, orchards, pastures, driveways, etc. To the farmer there are places of machinery that he is called upon to keep in motion generally for the better part of his life. The better the arrangement the less friction. The only oil adapted to keeping this machinery in running order is elbow grease. It is not laziness that studies economy in the expenditure of this vital force. This is the day of hot competition in all walks of life. The farmer is called upon to take advantage of every short cut he can find. There is no doubt that by superior tactics the farmer can succeed in carrying out of one's plans for a common quarter section farm the owner may save enough of labor in the course of the year to amount to a man's wages from one year's end to another.

The best incentive to this way of doing is to read of other people's ways of doing, and also to see the methods of the owner's plans of work. If one's methods are to be in keeping with the superior tactics of the farmer, it is in these days of an improved order of things the farmer who is to be how come in contact with his fellows who are traveling the same beaten pathway with himself. He must read and think as a business man, not as a passive merely, nor to please the editor. When the farmer goes out to make a personal inspection as to what course is pursued by his more aggressive and progressive neighbors it should be by mere accident, and he need not stand in open-mouthed wonder at some of the new-fangled ideas he is brought into contact with. Such a course should be made with the avowed purpose of learning something, and the thing to do is to think rather than wonder.—New York Farmer.

ENEMIES OF THE WHEAT FIELD.

Wheat is troubled with a greater amount of diseases and enemies than any of the other cereals, both in its growth and after harvest. It has been harvested. The most dangerous and most frequent diseases the wheat farmer has to contend with are smut and rust. Smut is a disease which is caused by very large proportions of spores which are carried by the wind. The most common of these are the chinch bug and Hessian fly. It is proposed to briefly mention the characters of each and give tested remedies where possible for their prevention. The most common disease in Texas wheat fields is smut, a disease in which the kernel assumes a dark brown or black appearance, or is entirely changed into a mass of blackish powder. It is caused by parasitic fungi which are propagated by spores, and which absorb the nutritive juices of the wheat heads to which they are attached. There are many varieties of fungi, but that which attacks wheat is different from the rest. It usually attacks the smaller grains, there are four or five kinds, and most healthy seed should be sown, and care should be taken that the seed does not come from a field affected by this disease. A remedy for this disease is to soak the grains in a solution of strong brine immediately before planting, and immediately after sowing, which will kill the top, and the slaked lime and so immediately. This seems to destroy the fungus growth. Another remedy is to cleanse the seed by immersion in a solution of copper dissolved in a gallon of water. Remove seed and dry by mixing with a little lime.

There is another disease that has gained some foothold in Texas. It is a disease of the product of microscopic vegetation, and is most common in wet weather. It is more liable to attack the winter crop than the spring crop. Like smut it is more liable to attack the seed of the weaker plant than the stronger, and is an added argument that only the best seed should be planted. There seems to be no remedy for this disease when it once takes possession of a field, and grain thus afflicted should be harvested as soon as possible. The disease may be greatly remedied by treating the seed as prescribed in the case of smut. The use of a solution of blue-stone has proven beneficial in some cases.

The chinch bug is about 3-20 of an inch in length and has white fore wings, each having a black spot in the middle of the edge. Its body is usually black. It is slow in motion, and destroys the wheat with its tiny beak, with which it attacks the tender plants, sucking the juice, and apparently poisoning the plant that is bitten. The female lays her eggs in the ground about five hundred in number, and there are often two broods of larvae in a year. The chinch bug is in corn stalks, stubble, weeds, etc., and to a great extent this rubbish should be burned as soon after harvest as practicable. Another practice is to plow under very deep the stubble. Rolling the field as soon as possible after the grain is sown will destroy many of the eggs.

The Hessian fly is a pest said to have been introduced from the year 1776, and sheathing base of the leaf of the young grain near the roots. Two sets of larvae are laid every year. The most effectual remedy are those already suggested for the destruction of the chinch bug.

THE VALUE OF SILO.

No one man knows everything. A logical consequence of this fact is that among all men some useful things or processes are at present unknown, and now and then some one hits upon one of these unknown things or methods. This is true of the practice of ensilage, a method of preserving green fodder in its fresh, succulent condition for several months, or from summer through the winter, during which time it is used for feeding cows and cattle. There is nothing new about the practice except its application to the fodder. Farmers in dairy localities where brewers' grains are used for feeding cows, have for many years stored the grains in deep walled pits, when they were plentiful and cheap at the time. The winter months were simply in good condition for use during the rest of the year. But the ensilage of green corn, the whole plant, has only been known in America since about the year 1871, when the writer wrote the first article describing it in an American paper, as it was then practiced in an imperfect way in Hungary and parts of Germany and France. More than thirty years ago I saw ensilage practiced in France at an extensive beet sugar factory, where the leaves were kept in pits from the fall through the winter until the following fall, and I saw a pit opened in September which had been filled nearly a year for feeding the big dun-colored oxen. Every one alike, which were drawing in the beet from the veldt to the factory

to be stored. Their ensilage was brown in color, sour, with a sharp odor.

This old process, however, has been improved upon since its introduction here, and ensilage as now made is perfectly and wholesomely made in a silo. Silos are now found in the dictionaries and means a pit or trench. The old silos were pits dug in the ground and covered with earth taken out. The new silo is a building like a wooden box, with air tight sides made of double boards with lattice filling between them, and may be made in a corner, built out of doors. It is best made narrow and deep, a good size being twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet deep, or it may be made in sections each twelve feet square.

A good one is made in this way: Stout sills (8x8) are laid in smooth dry ground for the foundation. A frame is built upon this, and covered with staves and girts and well braced and bound to resist the pressure from within. If larger than twelve feet is desired, it is better to have two or three buildings separated by a partition. Inner walls are of double boards, having the paper between, and the outside walls are of the usual manner. A tight roof is made over all. The ground floor should be of cement.

The best crop for ensilage is common field corn. It is planted twice as thick as when grown for grain, that is, four or five grains are dropped in between inches apart. The crop is managed in the ordinary way. When the main part of the crop is cut and shocked, the crop is cut and shocked. After a week or two, or three, or four, in the shock, the corn is brought in, and fed in the silo and run through a fodder cutter and piled up in a row five feet in depth only being put in one day.

The half-dried corn is tramped down in the silo, and water is added. This is the special point in the process. It is this heat, which gets up to from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty degrees, completely destroys all germs of fermentation, and drives out the air, leaving in place of it carbonic acid, which is unfavorable to the life of all vegetable germs. Day by day, until the silo is full, straw is put on the top, until the silo is filled. Some straw is then cut and spread over the cut fodder to a depth of eight inches, and the straw is covered with water, and then with boards. No weight is needed, but it is often convenient to pack hay or cured corn fodder upon the top. The silo is then closed, and the air. This is the whole process. In this way the corn keeps perfectly sweet for several months or for a whole year. It is cut up either with or without the ears, and is fed to the stock. The ears are cut up with the stalks.

When the ensilage is to be fed the silo is uncovered and the contents are turned over. The silo is then closed, and the fodder is required. Forty pounds daily is sufficient for a cow along with the usual rations of grain or other feed, hence a ton of it will feed a cow for fifty days, and four tons of it will carry her through six months' feeding. As twelve tons of fodder can be easily produced, at the least, on one acre of fairly good land, one acre will feed a cow for six months, and consequently the cows will be fed more abundantly, and the farmer will be able to profitably fatten calves, and as this is a most desirable way of using fodder and making manure for increasing the fertility of the soil, it is one of the greatest interests at this time to every progressive and thoughtful farmer. D. H. C.

WHY PEOPLE ARE LEAVING THE COUNTRY FOR THE CITIES.

The highest civilization and culture always bring with them a yearning for the quiet pleasures of rural life. The country is the place to which the more serious and valuable lessons of life it is the very best place to learn. There is a great deal that is not to be learned in the city. The business routine of people who are supposed to enjoy the luxuries of urban existence. The general movement of population in this country toward the cities is a natural result of the progress of civilization, and is wholly wholesome. It is probably attributable largely to the noise, bustle and speculative spirit of the city, but it is not the only factor that assists in turning the faces of people away from the peace and independence of farm life. The New York association for improving the condition of the poor, in its endeavors to relieve the sufferings of the poor without pauperizing them, has always been confronted by the fact that an artificial demand for labor in the large cities brings in a new supply of laborers and leaves the labor market in the same congested state as before. This is the experience of all the large cities. In order to trace this evil to its fountain head the association resolved last spring to make an inquiry into the condition of agriculture in the state of New York. The purpose in making such inquiry was two fold; first, to find farm work for the unemployed in cities, and at the same time learn why the farmers and their sons and daughters leave their own homes and flock to the towns. "Inquiring into the cause of the willingness to leave their homes," says the New York Evening Post, "is one of the most important of the duties of the farmer. The main causes are 'lack of adequate remuneration for labor and the isolation of the farm home—no provision for satisfying the craving of the young people for having good social times.' Other reasons assigned are 'want of social conditions, churches and schools; the farmer and the old folks cannot get competent help to work them.' 'The better educational and social facilities offered by the towns, and the nature of the men to live in communities.' 'The best

farm laborers leave the country for cities to obtain yearly work which most farmers do not furnish in late years; also to perform less hours of labor.' The Evening Post concludes that the 'only way to counteract this tendency is to make farming more profitable. Even this will not stifle the desire for greater social advantages, but it will help to supply them while making the farm the source of supply.' Instances are cited in which greater interest has been aroused in the man of agriculture by the establishment of extension stations and schools of agricultural science. It is hardly necessary to suggest that this is also one of the best methods of increasing the profits of the farm. No business succeeds or fails as satisfactorily in this age of progress that is not conducted on scientific principles. The farmer who has fallen behind the times is not interested in his business. Agricultural schools, institutes and fairs will do much to arouse an intelligent interest in crops, cattle and stock. This interest is not so much so as to planning and will make their investment more profitable. It is gratifying to know that Texas is well up on this line of education. The college devoted to industrial education and training is full to overflowing, and there is an earnest movement on foot to establish other schools of that kind. Educational advantages are fairly good over Texas and there is no reason why they should not be made satisfactory even in the rural districts. This state is peculiarly adapted to the colony plan of some of the European countries. In mountainous and sterile lands where nature has rendered it impossible for the farmer to compete with his neighbors the people find isolation one of the necessities of country life. In Texas this is not so. In most portions of the state the farmer can find a pleasant and profitable for several families to build their homes at the cross roads, at the corners of their farms, and in the heart of the country, and educational purposes. After all it will be found that the farm or ranch, industriously and intelligently tended, is not more of the peace, rest, comfort and independence of rural life, than the city. There is no reason why the highest examples of refinement and culture should not be found there. The report to which the Post refers concludes with the statement that most of the failures and abandonments of farms in New York are traceable in most instances to a spirit of unrest and speculation that has been aroused by the wonderful progress and bustle of the city. The course of human movement will be reversed and man will long for the shades of rural life and for the pleasures and comforts of the country. The cost of nice country living conditions favorable alike to all reasonable demands of both domestic privacy and social enjoyment.—Dallas News.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Evergreen are a protection to stock from cold winds and rains in winter. Planted around the stock lot they serve a very useful purpose. They also protect against heat furnishing shade for the stock. This is the case on the northwest side of one's dwelling, they protect it in winter; planted on the south the hot sun of summer is not so much a nuisance. A row of evergreens, a shade, a protector against the hot rays of the summer's sun, the evergreen subserves a very useful purpose, and besides adds beauty and freshness to the surroundings. This is made more attractive by evergreens.

FLOWER SHOW.

The Horticultural Fair and Flower Show of the Grayson County Horticultural society to be held at Sherman, Tex., October 17 and 18, promises to be a grand success. The decorated carriage and flower parade, the display of flowers, and the large pavilion in College Park, east of Sherman, is being filled with flowers, fruits, decorations, culinary household and art productions. The concert given on the 17th and 18th will be of a high order. The weather promises all that can be desired. Our society is working nobly. HORTICULTURIST.

Horticulture is not extending as rapidly as our increase in population. Evaporation is a recognized auxiliary in fruit growing, as it affords an outlet for the superfluous and the defective fruit.

Fruit growing promises a good reward in the near future. An increasing demand affords a market for selected products. Examine the orchard trees often and see what they want by careful investigation. Every month during the growing season has important work among the trees.

Clean up the windfalls and if the tree is overburdened, gather and market the fruit. This is the season to gather the brush, briars, large weeds, robber sprouts and other rubbish for a bonfire.

It is more generally admitted that the fall is the better time for setting out fruit trees. Less pressure of business enables nurserymen to get them out in better shape and to handle them better. The climate is more favorable. If to be heeled in do not leave them exposed to frost and drying winds. Despite the impression to the contrary, trees dug in the fall and heeled in are equal to fresh dug trees in the spring. The flow of sap is retarded and reduced and the wood is ripened and better able to withstand the frost. They can be planted earlier, and for this reason they will have a much better chance to grow. In pruning care should be taken to leave a tree to shade its own body; let there be a symmetry and uniformity in the growth of the limbs, that their weight and that of the fruit be well distributed about a point of support. Shorten the limbs to enable them to bear their own products, and then shorten the fruit bearing shoots to lessen quantity of fruit. Pruning is sometimes deferred until trees are in leaf, to avoid "bleeding." Harm seldom follows this practice, but it is well to remember that it is always to the vitality and vigor of the tree. There are various varieties of young apples which are the better for being pruned while in leaf. Wood growth renders them slow in bearing on good soil.

ORNAMENTATION OF OUR COUNTRY.

For the "Farm Journal," (Second Paper). Plant a clump of American white elm (the broad-leaved variety of our country), a clump of yucca, a clump of soft maple, a clump of umbrella pine, a clump of red cedar, one of Chinese arbutus and another of the small dwarf compact golden arbutus, or of the box, a clump of shrubs such as althea, wigelia, gladiolus, a bed of roses, a bed of paeonias, phlox and hardy perennials. The clumps of trees may consist of three to five, or more placed in a natural looking group ten to twenty feet apart, the evergreens

five to fifteen feet apart owing to their habits, the shrubs five to ten feet apart, the roses about four feet apart. The entire ground of the smaller groups should be spaded up and kept meadow. For the larger groups the ground should be spaded up and kept meadow around each tree a space of five to eight feet in diameter, at least until well established. Some coarse manure or a little straw in summer and afterwards worked into the soil will be of great benefit. Also the mowings of the grass make a fine mulch.

The shed should be walks if slightly curved make a more pleasing effect than right straight lines. Let these be few and simple, as needed only, because they take more time to keep them well than any other thing on the place.

A drive from the gate curving or straight to the side of the house and thence to the barn, with a walk from the front gate to the front and side of the house is all that is needed. This path if angling or curved will be much better than a straight line, especially if one to turn out of the way in going from the house to the gate and vice versa.

The back yard may be used for indiscriminate planting. Plant thickly, and if some die do not miss them, and as they begin to crowd take them out. If the very irregular and winding then straight lines of trees may give good effects, but a straight line of trees along a straight level road will not be so effective.

Such planting adds very much to the beauty of our country homes, and its tendency is to build up and elevate the character of the people. The impression on the mind of the traveler or passer by is very pleasing indeed, giving a delightful sense of repose in each case, giving a sense of the beauties of the surroundings.

I wish it were practical to draw a plan and have a cut made to show the ideal principle of laying out a variety of trees for each group. Some of our horticultural journals, the American Gardening for instance, are full of such plans, giving a number of practicable object lessons in these like-like cuts or pictures.

Our public parks of the cities too are full of such lessons in decorative principles of pleasing arrangement, to be modified by the taste and judgment of each planter to suit his own needs. The cost of nice country living conditions favorable alike to all reasonable demands of both domestic privacy and social enjoyment.—Dallas News.

SWINE.

They have a new law in Illinois that requires the owners of hogs that die from cholera, or other contagious or infectious diseases, to bury or burn the carcasses at once on the premises.

Look carefully to the health of the hogs these dry times. Dust favors the spread of cholera and the low stagnant water in the troughs is a breeding place for both diseases by avoiding the conditions that favor their development and spread.

There is no business in the South to day that will pay a better return for the investment than swine breeding—the man who will raise the right sort of stock and sell it to the young stockmen just starting up, has little short of a bonanza. There are only two conditions upon which his success will depend, namely, quality of his stock and extent of his advertising.

Early maturity means the largest proportion of muscle or lean meat for the least food eaten, as well as the attainment of this condition at earliest possible age. All growth is made from what is eaten in excess of the amount necessary to support life, and the quicker it reaches the stage best fitted for food not only will it have cost less per pound, but it will have developed the tenderest and the largest amount of lean meat.—Indian Farmer.

It is simply astonishing the interest that is being taken in hog raising in the South during the present season. The writer scarcely passed a day without receiving inquiries in regard to the purchase or care of swine. The few swine breeders are sold before they are born, while if he answered fully all the questions asked as to matters of management and feeding and in regard to the merits of the different breeds he would indeed find it no small task.

The trouble with the methods of the common run of farmers as to pork making is they don't make enough out of their pigs during the first four months of their existence. Good steady growth from the day of the pig's appearance upon the scene of action is the basis of economical pork production. It is all right for a pig to equal for pleasure, but the farmer is always a loser when his pigs are forced to equal because they are hungry.—Nebraska Farmer.

The late report of Secretary Morton states that England pays more for Danish bacon than for Canadian, and more for Canadian than for American—all because the first-named hogs have more lean and less fat. A prom-

inent Wiltshire firm offers a premium of twenty per cent. on the hundred weight price of hogs weighing 240 pounds with three inches of fat on back, for hogs weighing 130 to 190 pounds and with less than two and a half inches of fat on any part of the back. Under this plan to increase the percentage of lean hogs has increased from forty-seven to seventy-five, and the farmers are raising Tasmanian Yorkshires to the exclusion of Berkshires.

HOW TO TREAT THE YOUNG BOAR.

First in order under this head would be location of a good pig sty. It should be located in rather an isolated place, away to himself, and not allowing other pens or swine around his quarters; but I would not have him so far away, however, as to make it inconvenient in caring for him, and having easy access to him while in use for breeding. His quarters should contain a grass lot of about one quarter of an acre, and be enclosed with a tight fence, not allowing him to see or observe everything transpiring around his lot—in the inclosure I should have a nice, roomy sleeping apartment, built so as to give light and sunshine. If the location has no natural shade, I should build an artificial one outside of his sleeping quarters. This can be conveniently arranged by building a shed against and fronting the sleeping house, allowing him to have good, fresh air in summer, and this shed fronting giving him protection in winter when the wind and storms are blowing toward the front of his house.

I should be particular to have a good and convenient breeding box arranged in the lot, for there is much in this, in forming his disposition as an aged boar, which is one of the great essentials in all well regulated breeding establishments.

The next prominent feature under this head is the feeding. After locating him in his new quarters, he should be in ordinary fare, and in a flour shap for good handling. For the first week, until he got perfectly acquainted with his new home and own surroundings, he should be fed on a little salt, ground linseed cake (short process), which would constitute his slop rations. I steadily increase this until he has made up his mind, giving him free access to charcoal.

We exercise some care in starting him in service, using patience and kindness toward him.—Breeder in American Swineherd.

FROM UNION SOURCES.

It is easy and cheap to make a yearling pig weigh 200 pounds in Texas, and there is money in it.

Colonel Jim Wilson of the Alton says the Texas hogs coming to the Fort Worth stock yards are as good as any state can show.

Among the curiosities in Texas is a 5000-acre hog pasture, and it pays in addition to the hogs about 300 pigs are kept in the pasture.

The hog breeders of Texas are entitled to a great credit for the improved character of our Texas swine. They have educated the farmers to appreciate good hogs. I have seen quite a stir made in my neighborhood by the advent of a pair of fine pigs. It is a disgusting sight to see a Texas farmer go to the grocery store and give up his good cotton money for a slug of tolerably hard looking bacon, and I am sorry to say that it is a sight altogether too common. But even in Western Texas the numbers who do not raise their own hogs are gradually less.—Claridge Stock Farmer.

Do you know that a prickly pear makes a good hog pasture? Well it does. Some say the pigs will get fat on it. While this may be too much to say, there is no room for doubt that it is a valuable fact. I have seen a pig from the pig lot in the porker. If I was in the pig business a sorghum patch and a prickly pear patch would be the main backing for the corn patch.

The pork packers are contracting to deliver January hog products on a very low basis, mess pork, for instance, about 10 cents lower than they had the figures too high last year and lost money, but there are good judges who think they have it too low now and are as likely to lose money as they were last year. There is one thing that is favorable to their side of the argument at present, and that is the handsome supply of corn. Present prices of hog corn are very low, and large and there has not been a fall for a long time when there was so much sickness among young pigs. There are large areas of hog pasture where hogs have suffered heavy losses among old hogs. Of course hogs are very prolific and on the right kind of feed will produce a large number of pigs anywhere in this year of plenty. It takes only a few months to fit them for market, but it looks as if the packers and speculators were getting the best of the corn crop too heavily.—Drovers Journal.

Many farmers and breeders, especially in the South, where we have been accustomed to paying little attention to the details of care, complain of losing a large number of pigs at birth by the sows lying on them. A certain amount of care is necessary, but much of it is due to neglect. A sow that is allowed to pig in the pasture or in the lot with liberty is pastured with much better care than she is likely to smother a large share of her pigs; but one that farrows in a house on a board or a good hard ground floor with litter or no bedding probably smother some of them. To prevent the sow lying on them and crushing the little things to death there is perhaps nothing quite so good as a "two by four" scantling spiked around the sides of the farrowing pen about six inches from the wall and as far above the floor. The fence will pay for itself many times over in one season, and is never absent from a properly constructed farrowing stall or house.

Not long since we heard a man who pretends to raise stock say he wanted animals that could take care of themselves in the natural way. Here is where the "natural" animal is now the least desirable, for the improved breeds are the result of domestication. We have changed the animals and must change the results from them. The difference between success and failure in stock raising is the difference between taking proper care of the animal and allowing them to take care of themselves in the "natural" way. No man who has not been educated to the extent of appreciating the difference between the original type, or "natural" animal and the improved animal of today has any right to call himself a stock breeder or to own anything but a scrub.



CATTLE.

Cattle breeding during the past five years is marked by a heavy decline. Early in the eighties there was a boom in this line and big prices were paid for bulls and heifers, and the breeders of pure bred stock found a ready sale at fancy prices for their youngsters. Of course this thing was ever done, and when prices for beef cattle dropped so low the prices of young bulls and heifers dropped below the cost of raising. Then the cattle grower had to breed with the result that in no section of this great country are cattle really plenty.

Eagle Pass, Tex., October 12.—Two train loads of stock cattle, the first of a shipment of 4000 head purchased in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, by H. H. Mosley of Llano, Texas, passed through yesterday, destined to pasture at Standard, Texas.

A circular has been received by Collector Pritch of this port directing that entry of cattle at seaports be permitted after October 23rd and the regulations of the agricultural department. This is of great importance to the cattlemen of West Texas, as it permits a freer movement in the importation of Mexican cattle to stock their vacant ranges.

THE HORNSLESS AGE.

The horns of good cattle are generally taken off young animals and horns are scarce and high. The ranch cattle supply the demand for polishers at Chicago and other western cities and towns, where they sell at from \$1 to \$25 a pair to grace some bank, store or real estate office.

Formerly polishers could get their horns at the packers for 10 cents per pair. Now the price is doubled and the supply is hardly large enough to supply the demand from eastern manufacturers of combs, buttons and other horn goods; and relief hunting travelers out west want a pair of long horns to show where they have been.

The great advance in hides, now followed by the advance in horns, helps out the price of cattle. The limited supply of horns and increasing demand from eastern manufacturers of combs, knife handles and novelties, has advanced the price. Their agents are now at all the packing houses carefully buying the horns. The hornsless age, however, has not yet come so long as Mexico and South America raise the class of cattle they do—more horns than beef.

BEEF QUALITIES OF THE HEREFORD.

As regards beef qualities, the Hereford is a really superior animal. The beef is of fine texture, delicate flavor, well marbled or mixed, and commands a fair price in the market. These animals are ready for the butcher at from 3 to 4 years, fatten readily, and will put on a great deal of fat and gain in proportion to the food consumed. Their carcasses, when fully matured and fattened, is large and compact and level. Only a short period of time has elapsed in the West since this breed was introduced for the purpose of producing beef, and thus far it has proved very successful. They compare very favorably with the Shorthorns in this regard. The production of beef for market on the great plateaus of the West can no longer be considered an experiment, for it has become a leading industry, and must so continue on the semi-arid plateaus of West Texas. A few years ago a number of bulls were taken to a West Texas ranch and they proved themselves admirably adapted for the work of infusing a new and better blood into the existing stock of cattle of that section. They proved themselves to be easy acclimated and are destined to cut quite a figure in cattle industry of the future in Texas.

A BLOW AT OUR CATTLE EXPORTS.

Dr. Wray, the representative in London of the United States department of agriculture, reports that the admission of cattle from the United States may be considerably affected by the question now up as to removing all restrictions on the admission of South American cattle. He says it is the opinion of well informed persons that if the South American government demands unrestricted admission, the United States department of agriculture will be compelled to sanction a bill requiring all foreign cattle to be landed and slaughtered at the foreign cattle markets of England, and that those countries have any disease among their cattle or not. Dr. Wray also makes a report on the new project to ship live stock from Australia to England, which, if successful, would be a competition against American cattle. A consignment has recently arrived from Sidney, N. S. W., the distance of transportation being 12,000 miles. The animals in transit were very good. That on cattle and horses being over 10 per cent and on sheep 15 per cent. The cost of transportation was \$70 each for horses and cattle and \$6 for sheep. The original cost in Sidney of the steers in this shipment was \$20. This original cost and the cost of transportation was about the price South American cattle were bringing in the London market.—Exchange.

NOTES.

The recent rains that fell throughout the west will prove of great value to the cattlemen. The grass which will bring forth will ripen in time to make a good winter range. And that is one of the secrets of keeping cattle through the winter.

SHIPPERS MAD.

Address from Kansas City states the report that the railroads were to charge according to actual weight on shipments of live stock has created much indignation among the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange. An indignation meeting was held Friday afternoon at which vigorous protests were recorded against the plan. The principal objection advanced was that such a change would have to be made in the weighing as cars would be weighed after unloading. It was also contended that the change would practically amount to an increase in rates, as

shippers have been able to load in one car more than 19,000 pounds, the minimum weight. If they succeeded in getting 24,000 pounds in one car, no more than if they had loaded 19,000 pounds. Under the new rule they will have to pay for every extra pound shipped. The same is true of hogs and calves on which the minimum carload weights are 15,000 and 12,000 pounds, respectively. On the other hand, the railroads which are members of the Transmissourian Freight association claim that their act is not unjustified, and that neither the shippers, live stock men nor packers will object to the weighing plan after it is inaugurated. A traffic official of one of the association roads said yesterday: "The plan of weighing and charging for live stock, which will be enforced January 1 will not advance the rate any more than any delay in the handling of shipments. We are going to put in sufficient scale capacity and employ enough men to handle the cars with dispatch. The weighing will be under the charge of the superintendent of the Western Weighing association. The plan is followed in Chicago and must be adopted in this territory in order that the railroads may protect themselves. We are taking all possible steps to perfect the proposed service, and I will say that it will make no appreciable difference in rates. The minimum weights will not be changed, but in fixing the rate sheets we used the device of '21' so that shippers will be as well off, and in cases better off than before. The fault with shippers in the past has been the irresistible temptation to overcrowd the cars and cause the railroads to haul something for nothing. No matter what the minimum weights would be, the live stock was frequently injured or killed because of the overcrowding."

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock association, notice of which was published in the Journal, was held at Woodward Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15-16. Several hundred stockmen, representing all parts of Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, were present, and the telegraphic report indicated that much business was transacted. The following program was carried out: Tuesday, October 15.—1:30 p. m. Address of welcome, Robt. J. Ray, Woodward, Response, William J. Good, Hardeman county, Texas. Music. 2:00—The Two Cents per Head Tax on Shipments, Abner Wilson, Barber county, Kan. Discussion by the association. 3:00—The Benefits Derived by Organization, Ira Edleman, Woodward county. Discussion by association. 4:00—Business session. Reports of secretary and treasurer. Reports of committees. Enrollment of new members. Election of officers for the ensuing year. Adjournment. 8:30—Ball and banquet. Wednesday, October 16.—9:00 a. m.—Free Range and the Herd Law, W. E. Daniels, Woodward county. Discussion by the association. 9:30—Breeding Grade Cattle, L. F. Wilson, D county. Discussion by the association. 10:00—Does It Pay to Winter Feed? Millard F. Wood, Day county. Discussion by the association. 10:30—Shipment Inspection Laws, J. E. Over, Beaver county. Discussion by association. 11:00—Quarantine Regulations and their Enforcement, L. J. Edwards, Woodward county. Discussion by the association. 11:30—Splenic or Spanish Fever, Colonel Albert Dean, Kansas City, Mo. Questions by members. Adjournment.

DEHORNING PRECAUTIONS.

Common sense would indicate that animals should not be dehorned in very cold weather. If dehorning must be done in winter, a spell of mild weather should be selected. Mild weather is really better than summer, and is as good, if not better, than spring or fall. The wound made on growing animals is not trifling, and they are apt to take cold if the weather is very severe. It is best not to house animals too closely for two or three days after they are dehorned, for they are not so apt to strike their sore heads against objects in the open as they are in the shelter, and for a time they are awkward with their heads. It seems that the horns save an animal's head from many a bump by coming in contact with the objects, and several cases are required to teach the animal to make allowance for its loss. After it gets accustomed to the changed conditions its head gets no more hurts than before, just as a man soon learns to make allowance for a high hat that he is wearing. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the wounds made by dehorning should be treated when there are no flies. I am clearly of the opinion that some dressing should be applied to exclude the air and dust. I can recommend a first application of carbolic acid and turpentine, to one part carbolic acid or turpentine. This should be applied warmed a little past the point of liquefaction. Immediately after, cover the wound with pine tar. Ordinarily this will be all the dressing needed. Treating the wounds with preparations which will afford absolute protection from the insects is necessary in seasons when performed during the fly season. Inspect the animals each day at first, and be sure that the sores are healing properly.—John M. Stahl in American Agriculturist.

EYE DISEASE OF CATTLE.

The disease is what is technically known as "keratitis contagiosa" or, in common language, it is contagious inflammation and ulceration of the cornea or front of the eyeball of cattle. The disease usually makes its appearance during the summer months, attacking one or two animals in a bunch, and through the whole herd, rarely missing a single animal. The first symptom noticed is a discharge of tears from the affected eye, which is followed by a swelling of the eyelids become swollen, there is a blinking of the eye, and often a twitching of the muscles around the eye. The affected eye is very sensitive to light, as shown by the blinking of the eye or a partial closure of the eyelids. The animal often shakes its head, indicating the painful condition of the eye. About the time that the discharge of tears is noticed, the eye becomes cloudy and later assumes a coppery color, as if there was a growth over the front of the eyeball. There may be two spots on the eyeball that are especially bad. The eye is distended, and protrudes more than normal. In some cases the pressure of the fluid within the eyeball is so great that the eye bursts and the fluid escapes. Most of the cases where the eyeball bursts are totally blind, but if the rupture is not bad some recover. Many animals, while the eyes are at their worst are blind, but recover their sight as soon as the inflammation subsides. The disease seems to attack young cattle more readily than old. The disease usually runs its course in from four to six weeks. There often remain little spots on the eyeball, where the ulcerations were, for a long time. The treatment of the disease is not very satisfactory, there being very little difference in the rapidity of recovery between those treated and those not. Puncturing the cornea in the early stages and drawing off the aqueous humor affords relief, but this should be done by a veterinarian. Bathing the eyes twice daily with cold salt water gives some relief. The best method is to keep the ani-

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imals from having the disease by not allowing healthy animals to come in contact with those having the disease. As soon as an animal is affected it should be separated from the healthy, and kept separate until it has entirely recovered. I have known no cases to result fatally, but a few go totally blind, should estimate the number that go about 5 per cent, and probably 1 per cent blind in one eye. These are estimates, only, and may not be correct. N. S. MAYO, Veterinary Department Oklahoma Agricultural College.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE.

The business of raising cattle is improving and promises to continue to improve for an indefinite period. The day of the long-horned, wild-eyed range steer is about gone, and his range has been taken up and fenced in and put to crops by "the man with a hoe," and the endless miles of pasture have become definitely limited and are becoming more and more restricted by year. This is gratifying in more than one way. The awful suffering of range cattle drifting before the merciless blizzard till stopped by wide fences and well-fed steers of a better system will take his place and furnish better beef to the consumer.

Every year it is becoming more to the interests of the cattleman to furnish neat, well-ripened steers for the market, and he is quick to respond to the order of the other day, in Chicago we could not help but notice the difference between most of the cattle in the yards and those we used to see there a few years ago. Their yards were filled with bony, long-horned specimens from the Southwest; now they were mostly neat and plump, showing signs of Hereford, Scotch or Shorthorn ancestry, and they were being sold at a price that must have convinced their owners that the good-times had come again.

WILL LOSE NOTHING.

When speaking yesterday by a Gazette reporter in regard to the change of the system of weighing at Kansas City the Chicago weighing by the carload to the standard weighing system, the Standard Commission company said: "Shippers will lose nothing by the change. By the present system where a fixed weight is supposed to be allowed for each car, shippers often overload and crowd their cattle into cars until they can hardly stand. In consequence many of the cattle are injured and become so weak that they will lose several thousand pounds which the railroads are now hauling for nothing, but this will be made up by the better condition in which the cattle arrive at the slaughter in the city. The railroads will of course gain by the change, as they should do. I do not think shipping to Kansas City will be lessened by the adoption of the hundred weight system."

SHORT HORNS AS BEEF CATTLE.

There is a possibility that no breed can be found that possesses more desirable qualities as a beef producing animal for the general market than the short horn, and no breed has attained a greater popularity and a distribution so wide during the past century as this. This breed is noted for its size and weight, early maturity, aptitude to fatten and fine bone structure, but perhaps the most important of meat of fine quality with a small proportion of waste. The Short Horn is therefore an animal that will furnish a large amount of flesh in the most economical manner, and the carcasses will produce a large amount of meat with little fat. Short Horns will not, however, do well on a poor range for winter or other breeds. Other breeds will not thrive on limited ranges or neglect of any kind. The objection has been urged, that the rapidity with which they fatten is from the fact that they ripen sufficiently before appearing as beef in the market, and also that there is a disproportion of fat to the lean meat which is not formed in the breeding or growing stages, but maturity; but these reasons are not sufficiently well founded to deserve a great amount of consideration. Another good quality about this breed is the fact that it is a cross between a native stock by crossing. The Short Horn grades produce some of the best breeds that are brought into the markets of the country. It is greatly superior to that produced by native cattle, and should command a much higher price, and its fine quality should create a good demand. When well cared for, both native and Short Horn cattle being kept in the same herd, the former at a year and a half will weigh from six to eight hundred pounds, and the latter should average from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds. At two years old the native will have reached an average weight of a thousand pounds; the Short Horn from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred pounds; at three years old, the native may have reached twelve hundred pounds, and the Short Horn should average two thousand pounds. The native will still be in an immature condition, while the Short Horn will have reached a condition almost approaching perfection.

CROSSING OF SHORT HORN CATTLE WITH TEXAS CATTLE.

The crossing of Short Horn cattle with Texas cattle has almost passed beyond the limit of an experiment and has proven successful, it standing the climate in perfect security. Many of the big ranchmen have discarded all other bulls and are allowing only well made and good pedigreed Short Horn bulls to serve their herds.

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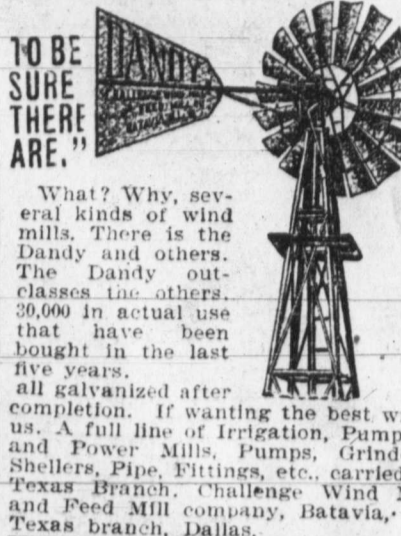
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DAIRY.

Milk absorbs the germs and poison of disease more readily than anything else. A writer in the English World of Science finds that sheets soaked in fresh warm cows' or goat's milk every four hours absorb the poison in such cases as small-pox and cholera fever, and cures the patient, affording prompt relief, and leaves no scars or pits. Milk is soothing and grateful to the fever patient and should be more widely used in disease.

The money value of quietness, gentleness and good temper in milk cows is well known and appreciated by all practical dairymen as a thing of prime importance. These to a certain extent are inherited from the parents of the animal, the same as disposition to fatten, quality of flesh, yield of milk, etc. Even harsh tones to nervous and timid animal is almost as dangerous as blows. Gentle treatment should commence early with the young calf, and be continued until the animal is put in the dairy. The calf should never know what it is to fear man, and if never treated harshly, frightened or teased, will, almost without exception, be exempt from vicious habits. They should be brought up with the idea that man is their friend and protector. Stock that can be approached at any time are easier to handle and in this way repay many times over the trouble it takes to raise them in this manner. The best of dairy breeds may be rendered useless if subjected to harsh treatment.

Let the milk stock always be driven in a quiet and ordinary walking gait to and from the pasture if you wish to obtain the best quality of milk, and also keep the cows gentle and quiet, for even with all the other essentials of success in dairying, if this rule be ignored the best results will not be obtained. First class dairy products cannot be made from diseased milk. Farmers and dairymen generally are too careless in this respect, and permit their cows to be dogged by the dogs in the pasture to the detriment of the least thought of the injury that must inevitably result from such a practice. Cows which are dogged by dogs in being driven from the pasture, or whipped by brutal drivers, are in no fit condition to yield milk of the best quality or quantity. With their udders distended with milk, as the dogs bark and milkers would necessarily be, it would cause discomfort and pain to be obliged to go faster than a walk, besides, by hurrying the cow under such circumstances, especially in warm weather, there will be a liability of their milk and blood becoming overheated, and such milk is not only unfit for use, but it will injure such other milk as it comes in contact with.

TO PACK BUTTER FOR WINTER. Good butter may be safely packed to keep six months or more if the right way is taken. It used to be done years ago, when it was the custom to keep the surplus product for sale then, there being no winter dairy supply naturally good and sweet, and worked quite free from the butter milk by thorough washing. There need be no fear that this will hurt the butter, for it cannot take anything from it, the fat being wholly insoluble in water, and only the butter milk will be washed out of it, which it must be, or it will be a detriment to the butter, as producing changes of the fat into volatile acids, by which the butter is made strong and finally rancid. The best packages for this use are glazed earthen jars or painted or varnished on the outside. The tubs are soaked in brine then scalded, then washed in hot water inside and while wet the butter is packed in them, being firmly pressed down so as to leave no vacancies in the mass. When the packages are filled with half an inch of the top, a clean cloth, or better, some parchment paper, is fitted closely over the butter and half an inch up the edge of the packages, the fine dry salt then being put in smoothly to the top, then a dry cloth, well washed, is tied down firmly, then parchment paper and then one more cloth. The air is thus excluded, and the butter will be as good or a little better than when it was packed, as it undergoes a ripening process by which the fine flavor of the best butter is developed.—Montreal Herald.

It has been found that milk of an average good quality contains from 82 to 87 per cent of water. As a general quantity of milk will require the largest amount of water. It is an apparent fact to close observers that a cow that gives a great deal more water after she begins to give milk as compared to the quantity consumed when they commence to go dry. Cows going from dry food to that which contains milk ways weaken their flow of milk immediately while cows that are changed from green food to dry always show a decrease in their milk production. Of course there must be a judicious limit to the amount of water which a cow is allowed to drink, and a person of sound judgment could not fail to see that by going to extreme measures in this regard, the health of the animals will be impaired as well as the quality of milk they yield. Milk room as well as all other animals should be allowed all the water they will drink, and if they can have free access to it all the better; but it is highly essential that the water be pure. How can animals be expected to remain healthy on milk that they produce from a pure and healthy nature when the water they manufacture it from is stagnant pools or such as is made putrid by other measures? It is impossible to have milk to be either pure or healthful. It is poisonous, containing the elements of disease and such is not fit to be used by consumers. Farmers are careless about this matter. Where there is not an abundance of water from wells or springs on the farm that may be utilized other arrangements should be made that will meet the demand. Health as well as all economy require that all stock should be supplied with plenty of pure water.

The popular belief that thunderstorms will sour milk is so widespread that it would seem as if there must be some foundation for it. It has been asserted by many that the ozone produced in the air by electricity causes the milk to become sour. In experiments in which electric sparks were discharged over the surface of the milk, however, little or no effect has been produced upon it. The conclusion is that electricity has no effect upon the souring of milk or even of materially hastening the process. Nor can the ozone developed during the thunderstorm be looked upon as of any great importance. It seems probable that the

connection between the thunderstorm and the souring of milk is one of a different character. Bacteria certainly grow most readily in the warm, sticky conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, and it frequently happens that the thunderstorm and the souring occur together, not because the thunder has hastened the souring, but rather because the climatic conditions which have brought the storm have at the same time been such as to cause unusually rapid bacterial growth. This fact has been verified by many experiments which have shown that without the presence of lactic organisms there can be no spontaneous souring of milk. Milk deprived of bacteria will certainly keep well during thunderstorms. Dairymen find no difficulty in keeping milk if it is cooled immediately after being drawn from the cow and is kept cool. Milk submerged in cool water is not affected by thunderstorms. Dairymen find that during "dog-day" weather, even when there is no thunder, it is just as difficult to keep milk as it is during thunderstorms, and they also find that the usual cleanliness in regard to the milk vessels is the best possible remedy against souring during a thunderstorm. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that in all cases it is the bacteria which sour the milk, and if there seems to be a casual connection between the thunder and the souring it is an indirect one only; climatic conditions have hastened bacterial growth and have also brought on the thunderstorm. The same conditions would affect the milk in exactly the same way even though no thunderstorm were present, and in this effect, our dairymen tell us, is frequently observed during the warm, sultry autumn days.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending October 8, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York.

J. J. HEMMINGWAY, Secretary,  
Gen. N. E. Forrest, 1714—J. A. Proyer to W. J. Croom, Wharton, Tex. Joe K. 33,509—J. Mitchell to A. Garner, Rusk, Tex.  
C. Glascock, 41,875—S. C. Glascock to F. Vaughn, Kyle, Tex.  
Minnie Gay, 60,182—M. Ellis to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.  
Virgie Landseer, third, 165,908—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.  
Yum Yum of Camp Oaks, 35,732—J. L. Gray to W. E. Hall, Bellton, Tex.  
Argie Waters, 84,748—F. D. Halsey to F. E. Williams, Tyler, Tex.  
Bonnie Gray, 94,468—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.  
Dorces Messenger, 94,056—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Ennis, Tex.  
Dof Blackburn, 51,307—J. L. Gray to W. S. Clark, Temple, Tex.  
Jennie Rexea, 95,810—J. O. McLarty to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEED ON BUTTER.

College Station, Tex., Oct. 12.—It has been pretty clearly proven by chemists in the last few years that the proportional quantity of butter in milk is not materially influenced by the kind or quality of feed eaten by the cow. But it has also been shown—first at my laboratory in the winter of 1888-89, and subsequently by Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture at Washington, that the quality is materially influenced by the kind of feed. It had been believed even by chemists that all properly made butter possessed the same chemical composition, except as to the amount of water. Tabulated analyses were given showing that a chemist might expect in submitting a sample of butter to analysis. But on examination butter from cows fed on cotton seed or cotton seed meal, I found the results to vary widely from published reports of butter from other feeds. It was discovered that the effect of this feed is to make the butter firmer and harder, and at the same time to increase its melting point. Although it should be remembered that the relations between the melting point and actual hardness or firmness of butter is not always the same. Butter from any feed is chiefly a mixture of three oils, olein, stearin and palmitin, the last two being solids at ordinary temperature, and the first a liquid. As cotton seed oil is itself a liquid, containing an excess of olein, we would naturally expect that a feed of cotton seed or meal would give a butter with a greater excess of olein—and with a lower melting point. But just the reverse seems to be true, as shown by chemical analysis, and as appears to be further shown (under label) by expert tasters, who complain of cotton seed butter "sticking to their palate," an excess of palmitin or stearin. The practical benefits of this influence in our warm climate are at once apparent. It is by a difference of 8 to 10 degrees easier to keep such butter for market. It not only does not melt so quickly, but it is not so liable to become rancid. On the other hand, if full feed of cotton seed or meal is fed to the cow, the taste of the butter becomes so impaired that what is gained in one direction is more than lost in another. The question then becomes: How much of cotton seed meal or cotton seed can we afford to feed, and still not materially influence its flavor, while at the same time we increase its melting point. In a bulletin published some time ago we undertook to answer that question from the chemical and practical side. We found that by adding two pounds of cotton seed meal, two pounds of wheat bran, two pounds of cornmeal and ten to sixteen pounds of silage per day we increased the melting point of butter three to four degrees without impairing its flavor. Other feeds might of course be substituted for any of the above to go with the meal, or this may be replaced by wheat or rye or bran or other feeds, the proper proportion, depending upon what is available to the feeder. But of course the meal or meal and hulls, when they can be obtained in the ways preferable to the whole seed, owing to the large amount of oil which these contain.

So much for the effects of cotton seed and its products on butter. In bulletin No. 13 of New Hampshire Station, an experiment was undertaken primarily to test the relative influence of corn meal and its by-product, gluten meal, on the character of butter from each. Ensilage, hay, corn meal, middlings and gluten meal made up the feed; the corn meal and gluten so varied as to test the influence of each; the other feeds remaining constant. It was found that the substitution of gluten, either wholly or in part, for corn meal, had the effect of softening the butter. While in contact with hay and silage the "apparently produced" a harder butter. Again, when cotton seed were substituted for gluten meal, the increased hardness of the butter was very marked.

H. H. HARRINGTON, Chemist, Texas Experiment Station.

DAIRY NOTES. Cream is ripened before churning in order to develop flavor and render churning easier. The quality of the butter can be injured by using a coarse, impure, cheap grade of salt. It pays to use good salt. When the cream is ready to churn churn it. If it is kept too long after being ready, the quality of the butter is injured and the amount of butter lessened. If you can ship your butter promptly as soon as a tub is filled, it will be best. And it is better to sell by contract to some reliable firm by which to run the risk of commission men and the current market.

For profitable dairying you should get the best cows your means will admit of. If common stock or grades, breed always to a thoroughbred bull of good blood strain. Train your cows from the first to milk nine or ten months in the year. Wean your calves and raise them by hand. Feed liberally all the year, never more at one time than the cow will eat clean.

An ignorant, lazy, shiftless person is out of his element in the field of dairying. Brains, activity, vigilance, unflinching attention to details, a natural love for the business, natural pride to excel, a goodly degree of enthusiasm and eager willingness to adopt the most approved and perfect methods and means available identified with the dairy business—then success is doubly sure, regardless of hard times and low prices and over-production.

The so-called "dairy belt" that we were wont to hear so much about in years past, proves to be a fallacy. Wherever there is good grasses and good water, good butter can be made. It was once contended by dairy writers that the "dairy belt" was confined to the East, and that dairying could not be made a success in the West. Now the West is the greatest of all dairy sections of this vast Union. And there was once a time when the West preached the doctrine that dairying could not be made a success in the South. Note the condition of the South today with her thousands of registered cattle and her tens of thousands of grades. These cattle are certainly not kept for breeding purposes alone. They are butter producers, important factors in building up the agricultural wealth of our Southland. They are money makers for our farmers and breeders. For years the best grades of butter in the South, the product of these herds, has commanded a better price in our markets than the best of the Elgin product that has reached us. In the past few years creameries have increased slowly in the South, but private dairies have multiplied with astonishing rapidity, and the growth of our dairy interest is but in its infancy as yet, compared to what it is bound to be in a few years hence.

A good cool, well ventilated milk house is one of the essentials of successful dairying. Such a house may be made of wood, stone or brick, and if properly constructed the kind of material is not essential.

Cows do not milk any easier with wet hands than with dry hands. If the udder is covered with dust and mud it should be washed off and dried with a clean rag.

It is well for a person that tries to be a successful milker to understand the disposition of his cow if possible before he begins to milk.

Test tubes and milking machines are an abomination on the farm and should not be tolerated. It is not always the case that a cow that is a good milker one year will prove a good one the next.

Good shades are almost a necessity in successful dairying. The cows should have a cool place to rest when not grazing.

CATARRH DESCRIBED. A Short History of a Bad Malady by an Eminent Medical Authority. This is the way chronic catarrh usually begins: A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. Then follows a sensitiveness of the air passages, which inclines to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly. More or less discharge from the nose, hawking from the throat, nostrils stopped up, dull feeling in the head, and cracking in the ears. The Pe-ru-na treatment for this disease is the only treatment that has withstood the test of time. Pe-ru-na should be taken without interruption until every symptom disappears. Send to Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio, for a copy of this latest book on catarrh. This book is a complete guide to the cure of all forms and stages of this dreadful disease.

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WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers. No. 944 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed for class.—Orders by mail or express accompanied.

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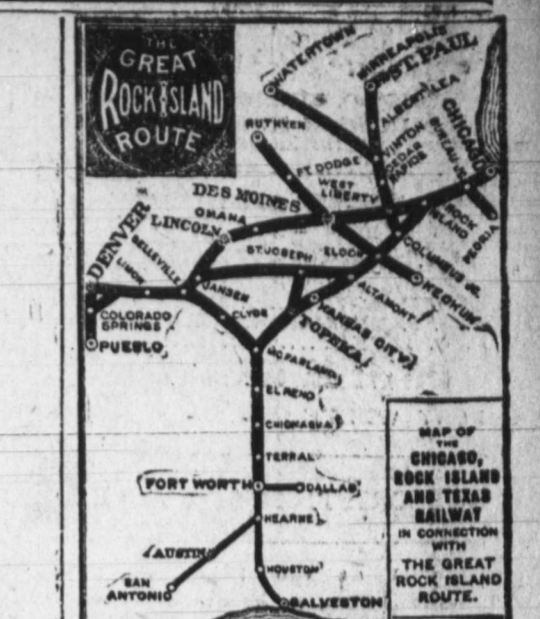
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This map shows a modern "up-to-date" railroad, and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

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FREE PREMIUM To Our Subscribers. BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE. This book was written 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, R. I. Kings, and Princes with their wives, and their daughters and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriated in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in... All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, distractions, low-minded dressing, duds, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc. in the author's inimitable and matchless, telling style.

They say there is a slight of spirit done at Saratoga. I don't hear so much about it as I used to. I did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone. But he seemed set. He said "it was more fashionable amongst married men and women than the more single ones," he said "it was destined fashionable amongst herdsmen." "Well," says I, "I shall have nothing to do with it." There was a young English girl abroad in the same place who did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she was one of the upper 10, and was as proud as a peacock, and I don't Josiah had kinder set his eye on her as Josiah's good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carleton. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer. "So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—Biograph Neuman. HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, the wisest and most richly humorous book ever published. To every old subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay his subscription for one year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we will send this book free. Every new subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay for the paper one year and 10 cents to pay postage we will send the book free. Address TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Tex.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVERY, Editor. DUNCAN H. CUMMINS, Associate Editor.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Can it be said that Texas has a purchasable press, yet it seems that way, when it is known that the majority of Texas papers were in favor of the prize fight.

The man who goes on the market with anything of a superior quality or excellence makes ready sales and a profit. Overproduction affects the producer who is content with the average crop or product of medium quality.

When the Dallas fair opens Saturday, the public will have a chance to view the greatest exhibition of the state's resources ever gotten together.

All kinds of economy does not always pay, by a jug full. Most people think and act as if the smallest amount of money they expend on a crop or animal or a business of any kind, is true economy and money saved in the end.

The efforts of the transportation committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to have Fort Worth made a basing point for all live stock shipments to Northern markets is a laudable undertaking and deserves the hearty support of every Texas stockman.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association held a very interesting meeting at Woodward two days of this week. Matters of direct import to the cattle industry were discussed and acted upon, and much good will resulted from the deliberations of that body.

WHO SUPPORTS THE FAKERS. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the man who wishes to incur the friendship of the farmer to denounce soulless corporations and kindred evils, and the number of wily politicians that have rode into public office on this hobby has reached an almost numberless extent.

Major W. J. Moore, chairman of the state live stock sanitary commission, announces that the board will meet at Corpus Christi, Saturday, October 19, to arrange for admitting Mexican cattle. The state commission will doubtless pass regulations in conformance with the recent order promulgated by Secretary Morton, which permits cattle admitted into the United States from Mexico for grazing or immediate slaughter.

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Its correspondent in that county the Journal learns that a number of the best farmers have joined forces, and have arranged to feed a large number of cattle for the Northern markets. They have bought machinery for crushing corn and will share the expense of feeding pro rata to the number of cattle each puts in the feed lot. They have found that the sale of their big feed crops would bring them no more than the cost of raising, and by purchasing here and there from their neighbors the cattle they will feed, will not come as high as if bought in a bunch. Besides a number of them had a few head on hand. No feed will have to be purchased, and by the time these cattle are ready for market, considering the finish they will doubtlessly get, it is safe to say that a handsome profit will be realized to those concerned.

That an organization of some sort is needed among the farmers is disputed by very few. It must be one, however, from which the political rhyther is effectually barred. It seems a strange condition of affairs that compels a farmer to pay from 10 to 20 per cent more for what he buys, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and a stubborn fact, at that. The average farmer must purchase on credit from a dealer, when it is a known fact that he could go elsewhere and make at least 10 cents on the dollar and on top of this sum, he must pay another ten per cent to the merchant for being allowed to run his account. This is wrong, but it is not altogether the fault of the dealers, for they are compelled to save themselves from the losses caused by the failure of debtors to pay by charging it up to the reliable and thrifty, and in this instance it costs something to be honest. As a matter of reason and fact it is apparent that this is not right, the 10 per cent profit a merchant realizes on his goods is plenty; no other money lender does better; why should he? Therefore, the need of an organization of farmers who will own their store house and conduct it on a reasonable basis. A crude plan is for the farmers of a community to get together and put their purses together, send off for goods and sell for cost, with just enough profit to pay a clerk. Or a more simple and yet just as efficacious plan would be for them to buy their own produce direct from the mills; a whole community may send for a carload of flour and the price is sure to be less than that paid to the merchant. If a renter can't afford to send, let the land holder come to his aid, charging him only for the actual labor expended. Perfection is not claimed for this plan, but it is believed, if followed to an end, it would lead to something better.

THE NEED OF THE SOUTH. No section of the Union is just now attracting more attention than what is commonly known as the South. It is conceded on all hands that we need, and that we will have in the near future, great agricultural improvement in charge of crops, methods of tillage and preparation. The abundance of our hard woods and building material will bring industrial development that will greatly increase our wealth. Neither one nor all of them constitute the greatest need of the South. We venture to believe that the one thing the most to be desired for prosperity at the South is the active identification of well-educated, intelligent young men with our rural development and work in our country districts. Something must be done to make the country attractive to educated people, and then the educated people must be found from among our own young generation to take hold of what is known as the rural problem with a strong purpose to work its solution. To do this, we must concentrate our rural interests and begin to work to relieve the country of its objections and its peculiar interests of their drudgery. It is folly to spend years discussing changes and never set about making them. It evinces a lack of patriotism, not to mention a concern for self-interest, to know the demands of our community and not set about their realization. The boys from our farms are being educated for the professions and away from the country, when the greatest and personal usefulness is to be found in the country districts, if the conditions are met by intelligent understanding and direction. Great movements are brought about by detail work. If the South is ever made a great manufacturing section, the work must be done through the planting of individual mills—one at a time. If our communities in rural districts are ever built up, it will not be by a common move and a universal change, but by small beginnings. Let us begin to turn the tide of intelligence to the country, and we will have found the greatest need of the states at the South.

THE MARKET COMPLEXION. Why Money for Cattle-Feeding or Buying is Hard to Get—Some of the Men Who Are Known to the Texas Trade. Having just returned from a month's visit to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, at each place where I circulated considerably among the commission and stock yards people—principally those who are interested in Texas—it occurs to me that some of the things I learned might be of interest to at least a portion of the Journal's readers.

Kansas City was the first place visited and the fact that I was representing the Journal paved the way for a pleasant reception by all of those called on. The different commission men expressed themselves as being highly pleased at the falling off in the price of feeders, and seemed to think that our people had been paying too much for cattle. The new exchange building is rapidly nearing completion, and when it is finished the Kansas City stock yards will have the most commodious and elegant set of offices of the kind extant. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Rust were both out of the city, but Mr. Child, the assistant general manager, extended the right hand of fellowship. There were lots of Texans in Kansas City every day, and to step in the office of Chester Spidier of the Evans-Spider-Buel Co., the Evans-Flato Co., the Strahorn-Hutton-Exans-Flato Co., the Lone Star Co., Seidman & Tamplin, the George B. Barnes Co., and the Texas Co., was to meet some of the men who visit Fort Worth often. The Midland hotel is headquarters for Texas stockmen who visit Kansas City where they are made acquainted with

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

Advertisement for baking powder, 'Absolutely Pure'.

and on the day I left for Chicago the transportation committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association were having a meeting. Their object, according to information, was to get Fort Worth made a basing point for the Texas cattle industry.

While in Chicago I met very pleasantly Mr. Doughty, assistant secretary of the yards company and Mr. Spidier, who looks after the supplies department. Among the commission men were Col. Strahorn, W. A. Sansom, Col. W. L. Tamblin, M. E. Buel, one of the Goddards and a number of others well known to the Texas trade, all of whom were specially kind in their treatment of the Journal representative.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS. CURE AT HOME. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for particulars to G. W. Davidson, San Antonio, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES—Abilene city property and Taylor and Jones county lands, to exchange for stock horses. Address Box A, Abilene, Texas.

WANTED—300 good yearling steers, one year old past. State if can deliver here and lowest terms. Address Hog Bros., Hamilton, Hamilton county, Texas.

IRRIGATED FARM AT A BARGAIN—255 acres absolute title, fronting on the Colorado river. 640 leased acres within 500 yards; daily mail, Water Valley Texas, half way between San Angelo and Sterling City. \$1800, one-third cash, balance in 12 months or 2 years. J. L. Phelan, San Angelo, Tex.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE—An A No. 1 feeding farm of 1250 acres on the railroad at Vago Switch, six miles east of Baird, Cochran county, Texas. Two good farms, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass. 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. Will sell on easy terms or lease in April 1895 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls. Also for cattle of any kind or class. More land for trade or lease cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on time.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill land. Divided in 100 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both for cattle or horses or county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

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

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. Sold on merit. Price paid by us. Moseley & Pritchard, Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Veterinary College. Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Patron, governor general of Canada and lieutenant governor of Ontario. The most successful veterinary institution in America. Fee for a session, session begins October 15. Apply to the principal, Andrew Smith, P. R. C. V. L., Toronto, Canada.

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

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

W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

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

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale. I have 100 good mares and fillies from two to six years old, well bred, good size and in fine condition that I will sell in lots of 25 or over. Part of these have been broken to harness and saddle. S. Cross, Odessa, Tex.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 500 three and four year old steers, all good cattle of Wise and adjoining counties; can be seen any time at DeKalb, Decatur, for particulars, R. K. Haisell, Decatur, Tex.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture—Plenty of feed, 250 acres of fine wheat for weak cattle to graze on. Good range, well watered. Can accommodate from 600 to 1000 head of feeders. For full particulars address Thomas D. Bard, Chelsea, I. T.

FOR SALE. 4000 FEEDERS. For particulars apply to or address FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio, Tex.

Must Be Sold at Once—150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Asbury, W. Va.

FOR SALE—5000 head of sheep suitable for feeders; located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable. Address No. 153, care of this paper.

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

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IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray cattle has been bred over by me for 25 years. Original stock imported. Write for prices. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

\$10 WILKES \$10. \$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20. B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, \$8 for \$15. I registered sow and \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two bears, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning first and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these bears and sows of equal blood, for sale.

Blue Round Blooded Stock Farm. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

THE GREAT DISPERSION. The Shorthorn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing out sale of the entire Forest Grove herd of fine show cattle and valuable breeding stock, property of the late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, October 22. The sale will be positive and subject to registration; price \$40 per head. Will include the renowned bulls, Young Abbottsburn 119578 and Nonpareil Chief 119384, and such cows as Imp. Princess Alice, Imp. Victoria 79th, Imp. Golden Drop, Gwendolyn 2d, Isabella 3d, etc., generally conceded to be the richest collection of Shorthorn cattle in North America at the present time. The opportunity of a lifetime is to secure "top" cattle. For catalogue address N. B. Deatherage, administrator, Richmond, Ky.; Col. R. E. Edmondson, auctioneer.

At 9 a. m. some fine saddle stallions and mares will be sold. Cattle sale begins at 1 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE. 500 head of good feeding sheep—2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds. Address J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

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

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HEREFORDS AT AUCTION. At Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia., Thursday, Oct. 31. 24 cows and heifers by such sires as Sir Wilfred, Star Grove 1st, Capt. Grove, Hengler, Left Behind, and Good Luck; 11 bulls, including the show bulls Left Behind, Operator, Amfavian, Left Behind and Good Luck. I am going to sell some good cattle—beefy kind in beefy condition, and they are going to the highest bidder without any reservation whatever. Send in your address for catalogue and come to the sale and see old Sir Wilfred and some of his calves, whether you want to buy or not.

GEORGE S. REDHEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.

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BERKSHIRES. We respectfully solicit a comparison with other herds as to quality and breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, whether they care to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD CATTLE. Consisting of Over 200 Head. Incidentally we will state that we are proud of our Herefords. Their orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more than a quarter of a century.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are head by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. E. Turkeys. W. S. Ickard, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS. Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handy, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varieties: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Blue and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmans. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$1 for 13. No fowls of any fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine, Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Swine, choice fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, \$10 each, write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight free. Write for catalogue and express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike Co., Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire of my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get best choice.

A. W. THEMANNSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chinas, Bantams, Gilt bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Graceful F., 62408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE, POLAND CHINA SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Centrest, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock, keep constantly on hand a good stock of Poland China Swine, Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO F. C. WELBORN, Handy, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahmans, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and quality. Eggs, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per set. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK FARM. Rhine, Wise County, Texas. RHOMIE & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Tomkins Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, Brown and White Leghorns, and J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey Cattle, Friesian Cattle and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. E. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

HEREFORDS AT AUCTION. At Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia., Thursday, Oct. 31. 24 cows and heifers by such sires as Sir Wilfred, Star Grove 1st, Capt. Grove, Hengler, Left Behind, and Good Luck; 11 bulls, including the show bulls Left Behind, Operator, Amfavian, Left Behind and Good Luck. I am going to sell some good cattle—beefy kind in beefy condition, and they are going to the highest bidder without any reservation whatever. Send in your address for catalogue and come to the sale and see old Sir Wilfred and some of his calves, whether you want to buy or not.

GEORGE S. REDHEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.



HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. Bachman, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LITTLE THINGS.

Ellen P. Alletton.

We call him strong who stands unmoved— Calm some tempest-beaten rock— When some great trouble huris his shock; We say of him, His strength is proved; But, when the spent storm folds its wings— How bears he then Life's little things?

About his brow we twine our wreath Who seeks the battle's thickest smoke; Braves flashing gun and sabre stroke, And scoffs at danger, laughs at death; We praise him till the whole land rings; But— is he brave in little things?

We call him great who does some deed That echoes from shore to shore— Does that, and men does nothing more; Yet would his work earn richer need, When brought before the King of kings; Were he but great in little things.

We closely guard our castle gates When great temptations loudly knock; Draw every bolt, clinch every lock, And sternly fold our bar and gates; Yet some small door wide open swings At the sly touch of little things.

I can forgive—'tis worth my while— The treacherous blow, the cruel thrust; Can bless my foe, as Christians must, While Patience smiles her royal smile; Yet quick resentment fiercely slings Its shots of ire at little things.

And I can tread beneath my feet The hills of Passion's heaving sea, When wind-tossed waves roll stormily; Yet scarce resist the strenuous sweet That at my heart's door softly sings "Forget, forget Life's little things."

But what is Life? Drops make the sea; And petty cares and small events, Small causes and small consequences, Make up the sum for you and me; Then, O for strength to meet the stings That arm the points of little things!

Indeed, we will open the door to "Luna Bonita." I am glad she knocked and shall hope much from her in future. It is a pleasure to hear she enjoys the Journal. We will be grateful for any new subscribers she sends. The larger the number of our Household the greater the mutual benefit to be derived. Every true woman is like "Luna Bonita" in wishing to make home attractive and happy. Happy homes are small heavens upon earth. Alas! there are too few. It is fully realized now the home influence is the most powerful of all the many varied influences in life. If it be not for good the lives of its inmates will not be clean and good. There the characters on men are first and last. Any suggestions of how to make home beautiful, attractive and happy will be most gratefully received by the members of the Household. It is safe to say, I hope for these suggestions some good-recipes from "Luna Bonita" soon.

Will some kind member please give "Luna Bonita" the recipes asked for? Also, will some one please give me a recipe for bread sticks?

The next envelope opened contained a delightful letter from another member. "Laurel Blossom" is so easy to tell from "Laurel Blossom" an introduction that she is going to be a most charming member of our Household. I will welcome her and "Luna Bonita" with open arms and give them a cheery place in the Household, where, I hope, to see them always.

We are indeed fortunate that most Households, marriage need not cause us to break up and separate, neither leaving from one place to another. We can be good, steady members of our Household no matter how many times we marry nor how far we move away. Are we not, indeed, a fortunate Household? We have grown very fond of each other, and are mutually helpful and comforting, I am sure.

Some one else is in love with "Little Nell" and says "I dare say" she knows, there are more than two— of the opposite sex from her admirers in the Household.

I was wishing to hear from "Busy Bee No. 2" when I got a letter. Some of you are silent too long. I miss you, and feel uneasy lest a trouble has come upon you.

"Busy Bee No. 2" seconds my motion that we do not change our names, but remain the Household. I am sure we can all join in wishing "Busy Bee" a pleasant trip to her old home, the exposition, and a safe return. We shall expect a brilliant letter of all she saw on her return. She very kindly sends "La Rue C." the recipe for toilet soap. Others may wish to use it.

"Laurel Blossom's" recipes read like they would be delicious. I am going to try them.

Last week's letter from "Sweet Sixteen" was interesting. Hope she will write again.

"Macaria's" proposition of last week should be considered by every member of the Household. "Macaria" seems a most sensible and interesting woman, too much so to be reading "Dodo" and "The Yellow Aster." "Macaria" you have been depicted, broadened, meliorated by suffering and sorrow, and like many a wise one before you, have found books the best of friends, the truest of sympathizers, the least disappointing of all life's good things. I quoted once in the Household what Washington Irving said of books, but as it was some time ago—before we knew "Macaria"—I will quote it, again. It doubtless voices her sentiment, mine and many: "Books! The scholar only knows how dear these silent, yet exceedingly, at times, as there was so many good letters in it. I am saving all the Journals.

As I fear my letter is too long, I will try you. My ideal room for my boys in my next. Many good wishes to the Household and sisters.

BUSY BEE NO. 2.

NOTES FROM CALLAHAN.

Baird, Tex.—Your correspondent has kept silent for three or four weeks hoping that some better posted scribe would come to the rescue and keep our little household going and happy. I am glad to see before the public, but said other scribe has not shown up and we are not willing to longer neglect to let the world know we are neither dead nor sleeping out in Callahan country. One thing that has kept us too busy to write was watching the prize fight between Dan Stewart and Governor Culbertson. For a while it looked like Dan would get the belt and as we sauntered down Main street one afternoon meditating over these prospects, and what Farmer Shaw said about bloody red clothes and other things sticking to criminal/lawyers who turned bad men loose on an innocent and long suffering public, we saw an old man fall off a goods box and heard him yell "Hog" for Hog. Approaching nearer we found the old man had been reading the governor's call for an extra session of the legislature to knock out the light.

He explained that the back-bone he showed sticking out of that call looked so much like Jim Hog's that he couldn't help giving the old-time whoop, but he was just as proud of Charlie and Old Dave as he ever was of Hog.

We do hope Mr. Editor that the Travis county grand jury will let Dan get away. It looks hard to come to his belt and tabernacle, and to put him in the pen just for wanting to degrade the Indians and greasers would be too bad. The state fair is attracting considerable interest among our people just now and quite a number of fair people will attend.

We had a splendid rain throughout this county last week and farmers and stock men are happy. Grass is very fine and too well matured for frost to injure it. Cattle are still very much in demand except that feeders are a little off since the break in the beef market. Holders, however, are not disposed to cut down prices much, and hope for a reaction within the next thirty days. \$20 for twos and \$22 to \$25 for threes and fours are the prices quoted. Captain Robert McDonald returned lately from Scotland and put an extra fine lot of feeders on the market at \$21 per head.

Tea Waffles—Take two tablespoonfuls of mashed sweet potatoes, one spoonful of butter, one of sugar, one of milk and four of flour. Mix all together and bake in waffle irons. Nice for supper.

LAUREL BLOSSOM.

Barstow, Tex., Oct. 9, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I have been a careful reader of the Household department for a long time, but have not attempted to write before. I feel sure I shall be welcomed by you all, or I should not write now. "Arda," you and I must be neighbors, yet I do not know who you are. "Little Nell," I am quite in love with you. "What would this world be without men? And I never fail to re-read "Sybil's" "Emma George's" and "Isabella's" letters. "Cheerfulness," do not quite forsake us. "Rustic Admirer" is happy in her new home. I am glad if you like the "cowboys." I have lived among them all my life, and esteem them as highly as any one. I like to see new letters in the Journal. "La Rue," write a long letter next time and tell us your "hobby." Mine is flowers.

I will send to recipients for "Rustic Admirer's" cook book.

With best wishes for the Household, I am sincerely,

LAUREL BLOSSOM.

OAK HOME.

Dear Mrs. B.—Here is another stranger tapping at your door. Will you let me in?

I am only a country wife and mother, with a helpful husband and two pretty, sweet children to brighten our home (what is home without children?) We live in a pretty oak grove, with a beautiful prairie south and west of our house; our home is a farm and ranch—that is, we have both farm and stock.

I love to read the Journal very much (am going to try to get some subscribers.) There are so many helpful hints in the Household-column.

I wish some one would give a good, tried recipe for crackers, also for to eat vegetables and meat. It would help us who do not know so much. I will give some recipes when I come again, that is, if I do not get too badly wounded by falling into the waste basket.

I am a dear lover of home and love to make it happy and beautiful, for which I will give some hints in the future.

Dear me, I have stayed too long. I must hurry to my duties.

LUNA BONITA.

West, Tex., Oct. 7, 1895.

My Dear Mrs. B. and Household: For such let us call it. It would seem like giving up an old friend to give up the name Household. We might prefix or affix something to it. The busy Household, or Household of instruction.

Mrs. B., I am grateful to you for your good opinions. No, my head is not easy turned, but we all do appreciate a kind word, and I thank the dear sisters, one and all, for their kind words of appreciation.

I enjoy the Household more and more, and read it the first thing.

I think "Marie's" description beautiful as the clouds are lifted and the sun shining in all his glory before sinking "neath the horizon." I think with her that clouds of doubt and despair will all have rolled away and the checked scenes of this life shall have passed, if we have been faithful, and when the mist has rolled away, "we will know as we are entering "Tess' good letters, and you are right when you say, I would not leave my noble boys for all the platforms and the rights in Christendom. I do sincerely disapprove of woman's rage. We have our rights. We want our husbands and boys to vote right and make the laws as last. I for one have all the rights I want.

I knew a temperance lecturer once who went from place to place trying to save the "innocent boys," while her own husband and boys were going to perdition. Our first duty is in our homes.

"K's" letters are excellent, and I should like to read one from her every week. Thanks for wishing to know me. To know you I am sure would be to know a good woman.

"Busy Bee" does not object to me having the same name as she. Good morning, "Little Nell," glad to welcome you again. Nothing would give more pleasure than to live a near neighbor to you. Many thanks for your good opinion of myself. I thank you very much for the recipe to keep white hands.

Emma G. I used to know Emma George; can you be the same? I know Emma who used to live near Cassville, Mo? If so you know me, who lived on a pretty old farm, with sparkling springs near Washington. My given name is Ella. I am now planning a trip to my dear old Missouri home, and to the St. Louis exposition. It has been fourteen long months since I saw the face of my dear aged mother. How long sometimes to bury my tired head on that dear, kind breast "and be a neighbor to you. Many thanks for your good opinion of myself. I thank you very much for the recipe to keep white hands.

Will send you the toilet soap recipe; know you will be pleased with it; will send in my next how to make oat meal bags for the bath.

Mrs. B., you spoke of an article in last week's paper, September 2. Am sorry to say that my paper is misplaced and I can't find it. I regret it exceedingly, as there was so many good letters in it. I am saving all the Journals.

As I fear my letter is too long, I will try you. My ideal room for my boys in my next. Many good wishes to the Household and sisters.

so much like Jim Hog's that he couldn't help giving the old-time whoop, but he was just as proud of Charlie and Old Dave as he ever was of Hog.

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Trade in real estate is improving some as well as in cattle, and we confidently expect to work on a few horses by and by, as you see we have cause to be very cheerful indeed.

A. G. WEBB.

DR. R. C. FLOWER.

Of Boston, Mass.—Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas.

His patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the state of Texas as follows:

Comanche, Tex., Commercial Hotel, Monday, Oct. 21.

Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Tuesday, October 22.

Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24.

Denison, Tex., McDougal Hotel, Friday, October 25.

Paris, Tex., Hotel Peterson, Saturday, October 26.

It is claimed by Dr. Flower's friends that he can diagnose any case of any person without asking the patient a question, and that he is the only living physician who can scientifically do so without making a mistake.

The Boston Globe says: "In the treatment of cancer, consumption, tumor, heart and nerve troubles Dr. R. C. Flower has no equal in the world." The Boston Traveler says: "There is no experiment in Dr. R. C. Flower's practice. Able as he is to tell any one his disease without asking a question he is not likely to doctor his patients for the wrong disease." The New York Tribune says: "Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston is the highest authority on chronic disease and enjoys the largest practice of any living physician."

Our readers will see that this visit of Dr. R. C. Flower to Texas will enable the sick to consult him close to their homes.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

DR. F. W. HOPKINS, VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

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

M. C. Hurley, President United Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Mackay, Madison Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

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

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

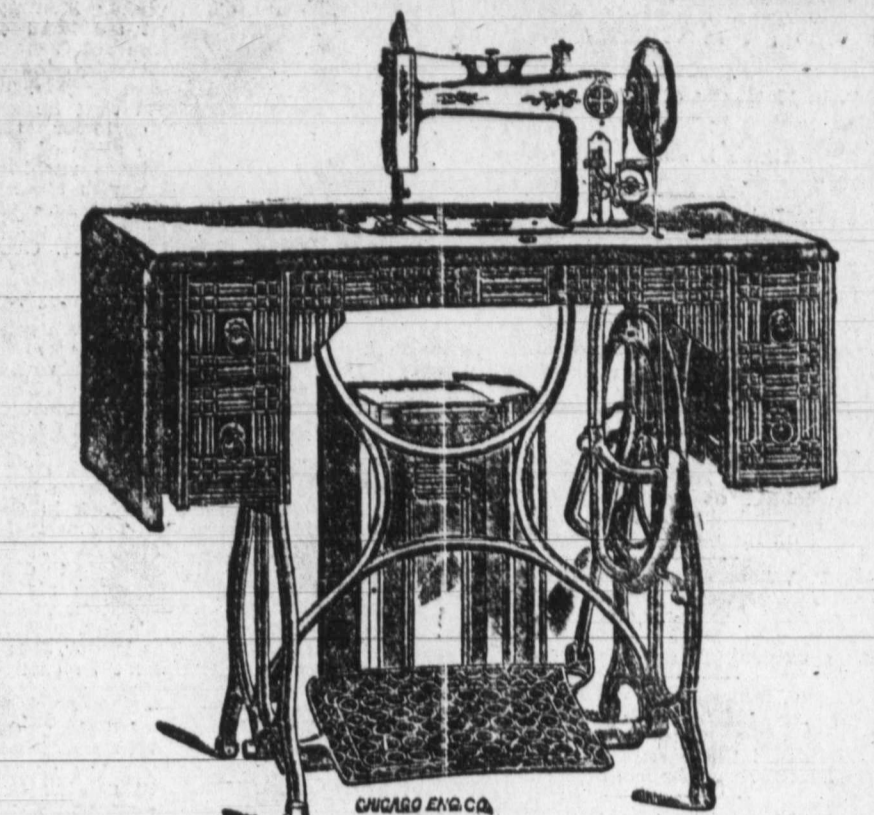
The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha" at Saratoga is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in another column.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, High and intermediate points. All shipments of live stock are promptly and safe arrival of your consignments. The lowest rates in law rate and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friends of the Cities Stock Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and white lead roofs, iron fence and all iron work, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc., also manufacture tents, awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers. Twenty-second street, near Strand, Galveston, Texas. Please mention this paper.

Quality First, Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

FINE DESIGN, ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS, EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

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

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

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

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

"KATY FLYER." On October 6, the popular M. K. & T. railway company will put into service between Houston and St. Louis, via Smithville, Taylor, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Dallas, Fort Worth, Greenville, Denton, Whitesboro and Denison, trains numbers 5 and 6, which will be called the "Katy Flyer."

The equipment of these trains will be first-class in every particular, having free reclining chair cars, Wagner sleepers and every first-class accommodation. This train will leave Houston daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis the second morning at 7:30 a. m. The south-bound will leave St. Louis daily at 8:30 p. m. and get to Houston the second morning at 9:30 a. m.

The Katy, always working to the interest and comfort of her patrons, has taken this way of engraving herself even more deeply into the good graces of the traveling public. The Katy has always ignored the idea that box-cars were good enough for Texas people to ride in.

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

RUPTURE & PILES CURED Without the KNIFE, CURED or detention from work. SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, EMISSIONS, ALL Sexual and Urinary Disorders, Female Weakness, Constipation Free. Write for Synopsis. DR. GLAZE, Specialist, 1010 1/2 TEXAS AVE., HOUSTON. Book Free.

THE OLD RELIABLE. The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good house cooking it cannot be surpassed.

ON ITS OWN RAILS

MKT THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY. TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY. Now Run Solid to St. Louis Chicago Kansas City WITH WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS AND FREE CHAIR CARS.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE Best Passenger Service BETWEEN TEXAS, THE EAST SOUTHEAST.

Cannon Ball Train

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME. Leaves Fort Worth, 7:06 a. m.; Dallas, 8:00 a. m.; Union depot, 9:15 a. m. Arrives St. Louis 7:30 a. m. next day.

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS HAS BEEN QUICKENED 8 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THIS EAST. 4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS. 1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Fullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans.

For tickets, rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent. GASTON KEELER, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., L. S. THORNTON, Third Vice-Pres. Gen'l Mgr.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MORGAN Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO, And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. F. & F. A., P. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED. The new night train on THE SANTA FE.

Fullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis. At 1/2 Price. Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Perfumery, Cosmetics and Toilet Goods, Stationery, Maps, Globes, Clocks, Toys, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. W. C. FORBES, G. F. & F. Agent, 123 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Galveston, Tex.

Table with columns for train names, routes, and times. Includes entries for Weatherford, Mineral Wells, and Double Daily Trains.



Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVERY, Editor. DUNCAN H. CUMMINS, Associate Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Pres. and Mgr. A. J. SANDEGARD, Treasurer. D. O. LIVERY, Secretary.

Offices 407 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Can it be said that Texas has a purchasable press, yet it seems that way, when it is known that the majority of Texas papers were in favor of the prize fight.

The man who goes on the market with anything of a superior quality or excellence makes ready sales and a profit. Overproduction affects the producer who is content with the average crop or product of medium quality.

When the Dallas fair opens Saturday, the public will have a chance to view the greatest exhibition of the state's resources ever gotten together.

All kinds of economy does not always pay, by a jug full. Most people think and act as if the smallest amount of money they expend on a crop or animal is a business of any kind, is true economy.

The efforts of the transportation committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to have Fort Worth made a basing point for all live stock shipments to Northern markets is a laudable undertaking and deserves the hearty support of every Texas stockman.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association held a very interesting meeting at Woodward two days of this week. Matters of direct import to the cattle industry were discussed and acted upon, and much good will resulted from the deliberations of that body.

WHO SUPPORTS THE FAKERS. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the man who resists to incur the friendship of the farmer to denounce soulless corporations and kindred evils.

Major W. J. Moore, chairman of the state live stock sanitary commission, announces that the board will meet at Corpus Christi, Saturday, October 19, to arrange for admitting Mexican cattle.

Why Money for Cattle Feeding is Being Hard to Get—Some of the Men Who Are Known to the Texas Trade. Having just returned from a month's visit to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, at each place where I circulated considerably among the commission and stock yards people—principally those who are interested in Texas—it occurs to me that some of the things I learned might be of interest to at least a portion of the Journal's readers.

Kansas City was the first place visited and the fact that I was representing the Journal paved the way for a pleasant reception by all of those called on.

Its correspondent in that county the Journal learns that a number of the best farmers have joined forces, and have arranged to feed a large number of cattle for the Northern markets. They have bought machinery for crushing corn and will share the expense of feeding pro rata to the number of cattle each puts in the feed lot.

That an organization of some sort is needed among the farmers is disputed by very few. It must be one, however, from which the political hyster is effectually barred. It seems a strange condition of affairs that compels a farmer to pay from 10 to 20 per cent more for what he buys, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and a stubborn fact, at that.

THE NEED OF THE SOUTH. No section of the Union is just now attracting more attention than what is commonly known as the South. It is conceded on all hands that we need, and that we will have in the near future, great agricultural improvement in charge of crops, methods of tillage and preparation.

Who are the men who are to lead the South in this new era of agricultural development? To do this, we must concentrate our rural interests and begin to work to relieve the country of its objections and its peculiar interests of their drudgery. It is folly to spend years discussing changes and never set about making them. It evinces a lack of patriotism, not to mention a concern for self-interest, to know the demands of our community and not set about their realization.

THE MARKET COMPLEXION. Why Money for Cattle Feeding is Being Hard to Get—Some of the Men Who Are Known to the Texas Trade. Having just returned from a month's visit to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, at each place where I circulated considerably among the commission and stock yards people—principally those who are interested in Texas—it occurs to me that some of the things I learned might be of interest to at least a portion of the Journal's readers.

Kansas City was the first place visited and the fact that I was representing the Journal paved the way for a pleasant reception by all of those called on. The different commission men expressed themselves as being highly pleased at the falling off in the price of feeders, and seemed to think that our people had been paying too much for cattle. The new exchange building is rapidly nearing completion, and when it is finished the Kansas City stock yards will have the most commodious and elegant set of offices of the kind extant.

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



and on the day I left for Chicago the transportation committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association were having a meeting. Their object, according to information, was to get Fort Worth made a basing point for Texas shipments, a plan which if put through would mean a great deal for the Texas cattle industry.

At the Chicago yards there were immense cattle receipts, but there seemed to be less hurry-burry than at Kansas City. Twenty-two or twenty-three thousand head of cattle were handled with less apparent effort than two-thirds that number at the newer market.

While in Chicago I met very pleasantly Mr. Doughty, assistant secretary of the yards company and Mr. Sherman, who looks after the supplies department. Among the commission men were Col. Strahorn, W. A. Sansom, Col. W. L. Tamblin, M. E. Buel, one of the Goddards and a number of others well known to the Texas trade, all of whom were specially kind in their treatment of the Journal representative. As is well known, the money end of a good many firms who lend money on Texas cattle is in Chicago.

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run by electricity and the church organ is played by electricity. Electricity brings the news to them from all parts of the earth; stamps their letters, automatically sounds the alarm in case of fire, rings the door bell, cools the food, and fans them while eating it.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water, which is stamped the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY REMEDY. A cure known as MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY REMEDY.

HEINERIG BROS. Tailors and Clothiers, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Eight hundred feeding steers, high grade Durham, 3-year old and up; an extra choice lot above quarantine line.

GREAT AUCTION SALE. Improved Chester White Swine from the Kansas State Fair.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES. Ablene city property and Taylor and Jones county lands, to exchange for stock horses.

I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand and a half yearling steers, 4 to 6 years old, and 2500 yearling calves.

WANTED—300 good yearling steers, one year old past, State if can deliver here and lowest terms.

IRRIGATED FARM AT A BARGAIN. 250 acres absolute title, fronting north on the Rio Grande.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE—An A No. 1 feeding farm of 2500 acres on the railroad at Waco, Switch, six miles north of Waco, Calahan county, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance high pine land.

WANTED—Lady wishes position as governess or companion to a lady. Send full particulars to "Teacher," box 88, Menardville, Menard County, Tex.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENTAL CREAMERY. Sold on merit.

Ontario Veterinary College. Temperance street, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 500 head of good feeding sheep—2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head.

HEREFORDS AT AUCTION. At Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia., Thursday, Oct. 31.

34 cows and heifers by such sires as Sir Wilfred, Star Grove 1st, Capt. Grove, Hengler, Left Behind, and Good Luck; 11 bulls, including the show bull Left Behind, Operator, Amgavit, Left Behind and Good Luck.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Hereford Steers—3000 four-year-old steers; 1000 three-year-old steers. All high grade Herefords. Big fat now, and in fine grass.

WANTED—1500 cattle to winter at \$1.00 per head in southeast corner of Stonevale county; 16,000 acres in two pastures that have had no stock in them this year.

W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

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

100 Mares and Fillies For Sale. I have 100 good mares and fillies from two to six years old, well bred, good size and in fine condition.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 500 three and four year old steers, all good cattle of Wise and adjoining counties; can be seen any time at Decatur.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture—Plenty of feed, 250 acres of fine wheat for weak cattle to graze on.

FOR SALE. 4000 FEEDERS. For particulars apply to or address FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio, Tex.

Must Be Sold at Once—150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Aubrey, W. Va.

FOR SALE—5000 head of sheep suitable for feeders; located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable.

PAULTRYMEN—Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class poultry? Write me for prices. I handle the best.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. HOME FARM HERD. Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED.

Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine. J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs, etc. enclosures. N. P. BOYER & CO., Osterville, Pa.

IRISH GRAYS—My strain of Irish Gray pigs has been bred and raised by me for years. Highest stock imported. Write for prices. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

\$10 WILKES \$10. \$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, 5 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two years, winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning first and second.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

THE GREAT DISPERSION. The Shorthorn breeders of America are respectfully invited to attend the closing sale of the entire Forest Grove herd of fine show cattle and valuable breeding stock, property of the late Col. T. S. Moberley, to be held at Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, October 25.

FOR SALE. 500 head of good feeding sheep—2 and 3 year old wethers 80 to 85 pounds. Address J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM. C. N. CROSS, Emporia, Kan. WE HAVE THE HERD OF PEDIGREE POLAND CHINA SWINE.

Poland Chinas. No expense has been spared in procuring foundation stock of the best and most improved strains.

BERKSHIRES. We respectfully solicit a comparison with other herds as to quality and breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, where they care to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD CATTLE. Consisting of Over 200 Head. Incredibly well bred and we are proud of our Herefords.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS. Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowles, Prop.

For ten dollars I will deliver on a 100 lb. pig of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any address. I raise pure bred pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thoroughbred Polaris Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Price \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. THEMANNSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo. Polaris-China. Gilt bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Graceful F., 62408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of Improved Poland and Jersey Cattle. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahma, Black Langshans, Banded Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family. Brown Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Banded Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, Brown and White Leghorns, by J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle, B. & G. C. and Poland China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale.

ROCK QUARRY HERD OF Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle and M. B. Turkeys; more Black U. S. Wilks and Tecumseh pigs than any herd in the state; none better. Write to N. E. Mosher & Son, of Salisbury, Mo.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LITTLE THINGS.

Ellen P. Allettrion.

We call him strong who stands unmoved... Calm some tempest-beaten rock... When some great trouble huris its shock...

About his brow we twine our wreath Who seeks the battle's thickest smoke... Braves flashing gun and sabre stroke...

We call him great who does some deed That echoes from a shrine to shores more... Does that and men does nothing more...

We closely guard our castle gates When great temptations loudly knock... Draw every bolt, clinch every lock...

I can forgive 'tis worth my while— Treacherous blow, the cruel thrust... Can bless my foe, as Christians must...

Yet scarce resist the siren sweet That at my heart's door softly sings 'Forget, forget Life's little things'...

But what is life? Drops make the sea; And petty cares and small events... Small causes and small consequents...

Indeed, we will open the door to 'Luna Bonita.' I am glad she knocked and shall hope much from her in future...

Will some kind member please give 'Luna Bonita' the recipes asked for? Also, will some one please give me a recipe for bread sticks?

The next envelope opened contained a delightful letter from another member, 'Laurel Blossom.' It is easy to tell from 'Laurel Blossom's' introduction that she is going to be a most charming member of our Household...

We are more fortunate than most Households, marriage need not cause us to break up and separate, never moving from one place to another...

Some one else is in love with 'Little Nell.' I dare say, if the truth was known, there are more than two—and of the opposite sex from her admirers in the Household...

I was wishing to hear from 'Busy Bee No. 2' when lo! a letter came. Some of you are silent too long. I miss you and feel uneasy lest a trouble has come upon you...

'Laurel Blossom's' recipes read like they would be delicious. I am going to try them. Last week's letter from 'Sweet Sixteen' was interesting. Hope she will write again...

'Macaria's' proposition of last week should be considered by every member of the Household. 'Macaria' seems a most sensible and interesting woman...

'The Yellow Aster,' 'Macaria,' you have been depending, broadened, melted by suffering and sorrowing and like many a wise one before you, have found books the best of friends...

As I fear my letter is too long, I will tire you. My ideal room for my boys in my next. Many good wishes for the Household and sister's love.

BAIRD, TEX.—Your correspondent has been silent for three or four days, hoping that some better posted scribe would come to the rescue and keep our town and county doings and happenings before the public...

No, these, and any these never deceive hope nor desert sorrow, therefore how unwisely and earnestly should they be cultivated. Parents desert children, children desert parents...

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES. Chicken a la Cream—Cut the chicken up, stew in a pan of water until done...

then make a thickening of cream, or rich milk and flour, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt. Have ready baked a pair of short-cakes made as for pie crust, but rolled thin and cut in small squares...

Tea Waffles—Take two tablespoonfuls of mashed sweet potatoes, one spoonful of butter, one of sugar, one pint of milk and one of flour...

LAUREL BLOSSOM. Toilet Soap—Shave white 'castle' soap, one packing teacup full of it...

Barstow, Tex., Oct. 9, 1895. Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I have been a careful reader of the Household department for a long time...

OAK HOME. Dear Mrs. B.—Here is another stranger tapping at your door. Will you let me in?

I am only a country wife and mother, with a helpful husband and two boys, sweet children to brighten our home (what is home without children?)...

I love to read the Journal very much (am going to try to get some subscribers). There are so many helpful hints in the Household column...

I wish some one would give a good recipe for crackers, also for canning vegetables and meat. It would help us who do not know so much...

I am a dear lover of home and love to make it happy and beautiful, which I will give some hints in the future.

West, Tex., Oct. 7, 1895. My Dear Mrs. B. and Household: For such let us call it. It would save you the trouble of writing and give up the name Household...

Mrs. B. I am grateful to you for your good opinions. No, my head is not easy turned, but we all do appreciate a kind word, and I thank the checker of scores of this paper...

I enjoy the Household more and more, and read it the first thing. I think 'Marie's' description beautiful, as the clouds are lifted and the sun shining in all his glory...

'Good morning, 'Little Nell,' glad to welcome you again. Nothing would give more pleasure than to live a neighbor to you. Many thanks for your good opinion of myself...

'Emma G.' I used to know Emma George; can you be the same? I know Emma who used to live near Cassville, Tex. If so you know me, who lived on the pretty old farm, with sparkling springs near Washburn...

'M. K.'s' letters are excellent, and I should like to read one from her every week. Thanks for wishing to know me. To know you I am sure would be glad to know a good woman...

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so much like Jim Hogg's that he couldn't help giving the old time whoop, but he was just as proud of Charlie and Old Dave as he ever was of Hogg.

We do hope Mr. Editor that the Travis county grand jury will let David get away. It looks hard to constrict his belt and tabernacle, and to put him in the pen just for wanting to degrade the Indians and farmers would be too bad...

We had a splendid rain throughout this county last week and farmers and stock men are happy. Grass is very fine and too well matured for frost to injure it...

DR. R. C. FLOWER. Of Boston, Mass.—Dr. R. C. Flower to make a professional trip through Texas. The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the state of Texas...

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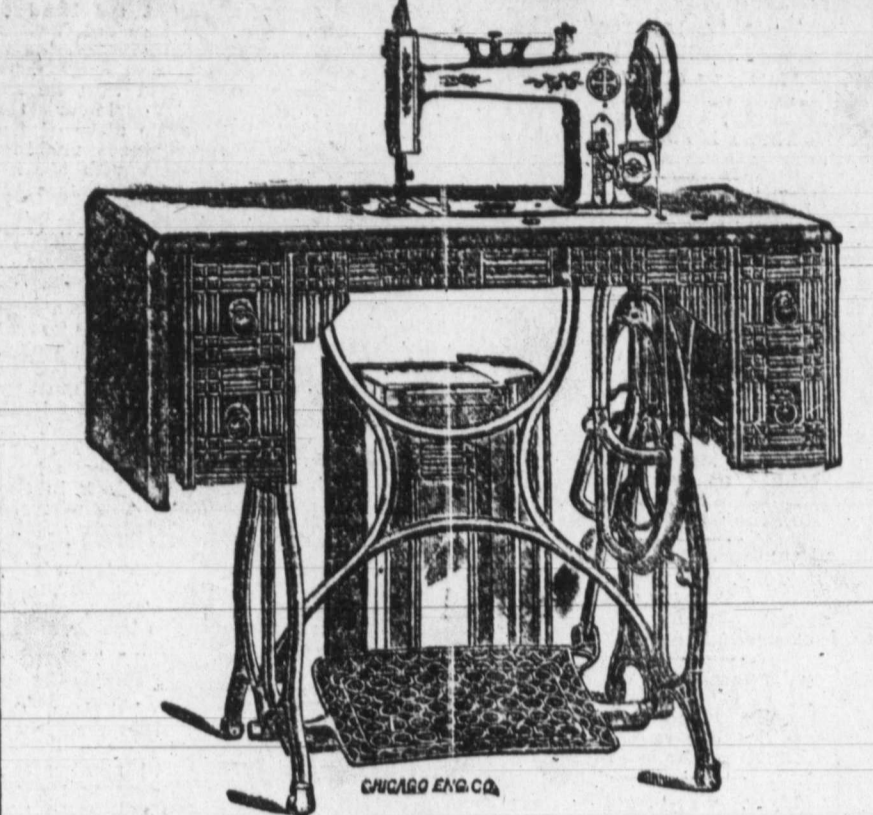
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Quality First, Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for 'cheap John' trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

'The Best was None too Good For Us.'

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



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

FINE DESIGN, ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS, EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

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

TERMS AND PRICES: There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us \$22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight...

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

'KATY FLYER' On October 6, the popular M. K. & T. Railway company will put into service between Houston and St. Louis...

FEED MILLS. Sold with or without elevator. Medial awarded World's Fair. CRUSH ear corn and GRIND any kind of small grain AT THE SAME TIME, mixing in any proportion desired.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

RUPTURE & PILES. CURED Without the KNIFE. Business, FISTULA, FISSURE, Syphilis, Stricture, Emissions, All Sexual and Urinary Diseases, Gonorrhea, Venereal, etc.

THE OLD RELIABLE. The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the Chicago & Alton R. R.

UNITED STATES PAINT MFG. CO. (M. P. Beaufort & Co.) Manufacturers of the United States Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fence and all iron work, also manufacture tent awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers.

CHICKEN A LA CREAM—Cut the chicken up, stew in a pan of water until done...

ON ITS OWN RAILS



TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

Now Run Solid

St. Louis Chicago Kansas City

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS AND FREE CHAIR CARS.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE Best Passenger Service BETWEEN TEXAS, THE EAST, SOUTHEAST.

CannonBall Train

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME. Leaves Fort Worth, 7:06 a. m.; Dallas, 8:06 a. m.; Union depot, 9:15 a. m. Arrives St. Louis 7:30 a. m. next day.

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS HAS BEEN QUICKENED 8 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THIS EAST. 4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS. 1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Fullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans.

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PERSONAL.

W. Day of Rhame was in the city Monday. P. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville was in town Monday. Ed Palmer of Aledo was a Journal visitor Friday. C. Babb, a Decatur stockman, was in the city this week. T. P. Shi of McGee, I. T., was a visitor this week. S. D. Felt of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Monday. R. L. Collins of Clarendon was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Charles McFarland of Aledo was a Journal office visitor Friday. Bush Stell of Ballinger was a stock yard visitor this week. R. E. Vaughan of the Mafador ranch was in the city Wednesday. Jim Dougherty of Abilene was a Fort Worth visitor Tuesday. S. Edwards, a stockman of Seymour, was in the city Thursday. C. C. Collins of Cisco was in the city Saturday with a car of cattle. John Black of Hearne passed through the city en route home last week. W. E. Harrell, a Potter county cattleman, was in the city Thursday. "Uncle" Henry Martin of Comanche, a cattleman, was here Wednesday. J. Maloney of Haslett was looking at the Fort Worth markets Monday. M. Huff, a prominent cattle feeder of Bexar county, was in the city Monday. Hon. W. B. Plemmons of Potter county was a visitor at Fort Worth Sunday. Colonel Will Harris, a prominent cattleman of the Pecos, was in the city Thursday. T. S. Reed of Burnet county was in the city Friday with a fine load of hogs. W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian was in town Saturday mingling with the local dealers. Giles Connell of Dublin, an Erath county stockman, was in Fort Worth Friday. Felix Mann, a prosperous stockman of Eagle Pass, was in the city this week. Col. Overstreet, the well known cattleman of the upper Concho, was in town Thursday. S. M. Walker, a San Saba county cattleman, was a Journal office visitor this week. Sam Davidson, a successful cattleman of Clay county, was a Journal visitor Monday. Jot Smith of Grandview recently bought 1000 steers from S. B. Burnet; price, \$27.50. J. Caradine from Cisco was in town with a carload of cattle consigned to Fort Worth markets. Dan Waggoner, the well-to-do cattleman of Decatur, was a visitor in Fort Worth Friday. Ed East, the prominent and well known cattleman of Archer county, was in town Thursday. John Watson of Arlington, a fine hog producer, was in the city this week looking at the markets. Tom Moore of Llano county passed through Fort Worth en route to northern markets last week. C. W. Word of Wichita Falls was in the city Sunday in the interest of a Kansas City company. R. F. Stevenson, a stock raiser and farmer of Silverton, Texas, was in the Journal office Tuesday. J. G. Witherspoon of Crowell was a Journal visitor Saturday. Mr. W. is on the eve of locating in Quanah. C. C. Barnes of Hutto, Williamson county sold a car of hogs in the Fort Worth market last week. Homer S. Eds, live stock agent of Iron Mountain, with headquarters at San Antonio, was here Tuesday. J. H. Miller, cashier of the Waxahachie national bank, was at the stock yards looking at the feeders last week. T. P. Gardiner of Vernon had a car of fine hogs shipped to the Standard Commission company in town Friday. S. R. Corgan of Brownwood, owner of an extensive cattle interest in the county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Geo. J. Simmons of Parker county, who owns a fine herd of cattle in King county, was a Fort Worth visitor Thursday. F. E. Grant of Itasca was in the city last week bringing a consignment of fine hogs to the Standard Commission company. Ed Carver of Henrietta, who has been seriously sick, is convalescent, and left for St. Louis Wednesday to recuperate. M. Davis, the popular Baylor county cattle buyer, was in the Fort Monday. He reports Baylor county in fine shape for wintering cattle. Colonel R. M. Thompson of Austin, manager of the King County Cattle company, spent the early part of the week in Fort Worth. J. G. Yates, a San Angelo cattleman, was in the Journal office last week. Mr. Yates is on his way to Arkansas, to buy feed cattle. The prosperous cattle firm of Verner & Anson of Tom Green county was represented in the Fort Monday by the junior member, Mr. Anson. John Krieger, a prominent stockman of Taylor, will feed 400 head of beef cattle through the winter in the Glasscock pasture near Georgetown. The Texas Live Stock Commission company of Dallas had a representative in the city this week in the person of general J. W. Fields. Fred Horebrugh, the affable manager of the Espuella Land and Cattle company (spur brand), of Dickens county, was in the city Wednesday. W. R. Curtis, manager of the Magnolia ranch, was in town Thursday, and while here he turned over to Drumm-Plato company 4000 cattle. J. H. Parramore passed through the city Wednesday from Abilene, on his

way to the Territory, from where he is preparing to remove 5000 head of cattle. Hogg Bros. of Hamilton, Tex., are on the market for 300 good yearling steers. Those desiring to sell will do so to get in correspondence with them. P. E. Matthews of Oxford, Miss., who has a bunch of cattle located in Willbarger county, was in town Monday. Mr. Matthews is sheriff when he is at home. A. P. Belcher of Henrietta arrived in the city Monday from Comman county, where he has live stock interests. He was on his way to his home in Henrietta. Minor Crawford, a cattleman of Silverton, was in the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Crawford was sheriff of Briscoe county directly after its organization. W. J. Malcolm of Decatur, was a Fort Worth visitor last week. He reports Wise county as needing rain. While here Mr. Malcolm placed a fine bunch of hogs on the market. L. F. Wilson of Kansas City was in town Tuesday. He has cattle in Oklahoma, Indiana and Kentucky. He regards the cattle future as being exceedingly promising. Melton Hancock, the well-known cattle dealer of Clay county, was in the Journal office Monday. He was accompanied by the enterprising Judge D. A. Holman of the same place. S. P. Myer, vice-president of the Louisville Land and Cattle company, was here Monday. This company has extensive ranch and cattle property in Erath county, which was Mr. Myer's destination. The Schmelzer Arms Co. of Kansas City have issued a beautiful catalogue illustrating their line of guns and pistols. Send them 4 cents for the catalogue if you intend to purchase any of these goods. F. W. Flato of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. Flato is vice-president of the commission firm of Drum & Flato, who have a branch office in this city managed by R. M. Graham. R. K. Haisell of Decatur came down Sunday evening from his ranch, and went over to Abilene today. The object of his trip to Abilene was to negotiate a cattle deal, and while there he may buy a bunch of cattle. The Journal has received from R. S. Cook of Wichita, Kan., his illustrated catalogue of Poland China swine. Mr. Cook is an extensive swine breeder of that stock, being president of the State Swine Breeders' association. J. W. Lackey, a member of the Hopkins county cattle firm of DeBord & Lackey, was a Journal visitor Monday. He is here for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to feed 1000 cattle at present grazing in the Territory. Sidney Webb of Bellevue passed through Fort Worth en route home from McKinney this week, where he turned over to the McKinney Oil Mill company 1400 head of feeders. The cattle came from a range in the vicinity of Marlow, I. T. "Rob" S. Davis of Wagoner, I. T., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Thursday. Mr. Davis is the general editor of the "Wagoner Sayings," the live paper of that town. Mr. Davis was recently elected secretary of the Oklahoma editors' association. J. L. Phelan, the popular and enterprising secretary of the Concho Valley Fair association, offers for sale some fine irrigated farming lands. You will do well to write to him at San Angelo. See his ad in "For Sale" column of the Journal. The attention of Journal readers is called to the ad in "For Sale" column, offering for exchange for horses Abilene city property and also lands in Taylor and Jones county. Those desiring to make such an exchange will do well to write to Box A, Abilene, Tex. George West of Oakville, Tex., has for sale 4000 beavers from 4 to 6 years old, well graded Durham and Hereford. They are in fine condition and will be delivered on board cars at Beville for \$25 per head. Write to him if you want a fine herd. John Brown, a Marlin stockman, was a visitor at the stock yards last week. He says there are practically no cattle in that section, but that some attention is being paid to the raising of hogs, and some efforts being made to raise the standard by breeding. C. E. Hammond of Archer City, for a long time closely identified with the cattle industry of Texas, was in the city Tuesday. He was accompanied by W. W. Mann of the same place. Mr. Hammond reports splendid rain in his section, with good grass and fine prospects for the wintering of cattle. The Kansas City Hay Press comes out on the market with an excellent article in the way of an improved stump puller. If you are troubled with land that has stumps on it don't cut your luck, but buy one of these machines and pull stumps when you can't do anything else. Dairyman who have never used a cream separator will be surprised at the difference in savings which will result from their use. People who milk exceedingly fine cows will do well to buy one. The De Laval Separator company have one of the finest articles of that class on the market. See their ad in this issue of the Journal. The Galveston Nursery and Orchard company of Hulen, Texas, so well known throughout the state for their fine goods and honorable dealings, announce in the Journal columns that they are prepared to furnish at reasonable prices anything in their line. If you intend to beautify or fruitify your place write them for prices. Colonel S. P. Gay of Ballinger, who owns extensive ranch interests in the Indian Territory and 7000 head of cattle on the plains, was here Monday en route home from the Territory, where he has been shipping cattle. He reports a general movement to market all over the Territory. He is well satisfied with prices, and is confident that cattle will continue firm and strong. On October 23 N. E. Deatherage, administrator of the estate of the late T. S. Moberly, situated in Richmond, Va., will sell to the highest bidder one of the richest herds of short horn cattle in America, also five saddle horses. Those who are contemplating a purchase of this grade of stock will do well to write him. Through a typographical error the date of this sale was made to read October 25 instead of the correct date, October 23, 1895. Garland Odum of Runnels county will move about 4000 cattle from his Arizona ranch back to Texas this fall. Mr. Odum will pasture the steer cattle in Amarillo during the winter, but will locate his breeding stock on his ranch at Fort Chadbourne, in Runnels county. As these cattle will be brought from point in Arizona having an altitude of 9000 feet above sea level, the experiment of moving them to a much

lower altitude will be watched by stockmen with much interest.—San Angelo Enterprise. Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, owner of the celebrated Joe Patchen, was a Journal office visitor Monday. He has recently bought 900 head of stock Hereford cattle from Jot Gunter, in Denton county, which he intends to ship to his ranch near San Angelo. To the Journal man he said that he expected Joe Patchen to lower the world's record before the close of the season. He reports business rushing. Dr. Taylor visited Dallas with the intention of having a special purse offered for a match race between Joe Patchen, Robert S. and John H. Gentry, but he did not succeed. Lon Bell of Abilene vouches for the following: "Last winter a prominent West Texas cowman spent several months at a leading hotel in this city, and he has recently bought some of the world's ways and manners. One day a neighboring ranchman, an old friend, who counted his acres and steers by the thousand, came to town. He met with the man from the plains and after several months about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, after talking a few minutes the townbred cowman glanced at the time and proposed that they go to dinner. The man from the plains smiled faintly and said: "Dinner, hell! I had my dinner at 12 o'clock, and if you stay here two months longer, John, I'll be hanged if you won't be eating pie with a fork." Mr. Willis Whinery of Salem, O., has originated and put into practice a plan that does away with the objections mentioned, and still retains the desirable features of an auction sale. He issues a descriptive catalogue accurately describing each animal, bidder sends in his bid by mail, bidding on any animal, or more that he is in need of. If your bid is successful the stock will be shipped to your express office, and if as described you settle with the express agent for it. You make no mistake bidding on this stock, unless you bid so low as to fail to get it. His offering consists of 300 head improved Chester White swine and a large invoice of Holstein and Jersey cattle, and several hundred head of thoroughbred poultry. The swine offered each of various ages, and it is perhaps the largest sale of thoroughbred hogs ever made by one individual or firm. The Jersey and Holstein offerings are of first quality, and the poultry of the best leading varieties. Mr. Whinery has held three sales on this plan, which resulted satisfactorily to himself and customers, and he announces this, his fourth sale in this issue. Bidding opens October 21; closes November 1, 1895. Send for catalogue giving full particulars. Mention this paper when writing. The Polytechnic college is rapidly taking rank as one of the finest educational institutions in the Southwest. It was opened a little more than four years ago, but has already secured a large patronage and impressed itself on the educational community of the state as one of the foremost institutions. The president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, has gathered a faculty of fourteen thoroughly capable men and women, who are conscientious in their effort to impart instruction to their students. Professor W. F. Myster, A. M., has the chair of mathematics; Professor J. P. Sigler, A. M., fills the chair of English, Professor R. E. Brooks, A. B., teaches ancient and modern languages; Dr. C. N. Adkisson, B. S., fills the chair of natural science; Professor W. L. Alexander has charge of the business department. Mrs. W. F. Myster and Professor M. Coppedge are also employed in literary work; Miss Kate V. King, Miss Bertha Dorr, Miss Mary E. Coker and Miss Juanita Presley have charge of the music department. Elocution is carefully taught by Miss Wessie Adkisson and Miss Mattie Melton is the competent instructor in art. The president keeps his eye on each department and supervises the whole. The motto of the college is "Thorough Instruction in All Departments." It is carried out to the letter. The curriculum is unusually high, and when completed will fit the students for advanced university work. The sub-freshman department enables those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter the college classes to prepare themselves for such position. It is conceded by all that the music department is unusually fine. Miss King, the principal, is one of the finest vocalists and pianists in the South and is eminently successful as an instructor. The business department teaches bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, banking, wholesaling, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and all that is usually taught in a first-class business college. The tuition rates and board at the Polytechnic are very reasonable. Young ladies board with the president and his family, and the young gentlemen in private families or at the boys' boarding hall. Address for catalogue, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex. NEWS AND NOTES. The Dallas fair opens Saturday the 19th. A crowd of masked men lynched a Mexican at Cotulla. Brazil has recognized the rights of Cuba as Belligerents. Kit Robinson, a negro, was hanged at Liberty, Texas, on the 11th. The best cotton sold for 9 cents on the streets of Fort Worth this week. Dr. Perrin, the well known county physician of Tom Green county, died Tuesday. A train load of cattle fell through a trestle 114 feet high near Kiowa, I. T., and all were killed. Walter Redford, aged 19, was drowned in Red river near Denton, while fording a bunch of cattle. A train load of Oklahoma editors are visiting the state. They will take in the Dallas fair before returning. Jeff Ellis, a Tennessee rapist, was being rightfully mutilated, near Meridian, Miss. Robert J. defeated John R. Gentry

TO CATTLE BUYERS.

Our list of cattle for sale is too lengthy to publish in full. The following are simply a few sample lots.

- COWS. 200 good Callahan county cows at \$14.50, delivered at Baird. 2,000 good grade cows, all in one brand, for immediate delivery at Amarillo at \$15.00. 1000 Good western Texas cows and calves at \$22.50. FEEDERS. 200 graded three and four-year-old 1000-pound steers at \$28, at Colorado. 500 three and four-year-old steers, weight 550 pounds; \$23.50 at Midland. 500 good 1000-pound steers delivered at Colorado at \$26.00. 4,000 good feeders, three and four years old, average weight 550 pounds, will deliver at Colorado or Amarillo at \$24.00. 1,000 choice 1000-pound feeders, one of the best herds in the state, at \$28.00, delivered at San Angelo. YOUNG STEERS. 1000 good, well bred Chihuahua two-year-old pick out of 2500 f. o. b., at El Paso at \$13.50. 2,500 choice two-year-old steers in the Comanche reservation; will sell partly on time. 825 mixed, good Panhandle cattle, mostly steers, at \$14.00, delivered at Memphis, Tex. 400 choice two-year-old steers, natives of Shackelford county, at \$20.00. 1,000 Southern Texas (not Mexican) three-year-old steers, at \$18.50, delivered at Laredo. 1,500 good Chihuahua three-year-old steers, pick out of 2500, delivered f. o. b., at El Paso at \$16.00. 1,200 goods steers, ones, twos and threes at \$13.50, \$17.50 and \$22.50, at Panhandle City. 600 yearling and 200 two-year-old steers, good Callahan county cattle, at \$14.50, delivered at Baird. 1,000 first-class Chihuahua steer yearlings, pick out of 2500, f. o. b., at El Paso, at \$11.00. STOCK CATTLE. 1,000 Brewster county cattle, one-third steers, one to three years old, at \$10.50. 3,000 mixed stock cattle, good ones, at \$13.00, delivered at Midland. 3,000 good mixed, Northeastern New Mexico stock cattle, delivered at Clarendon about October 29, at \$13.00. 5,000 good Western Texas stock cattle at \$12.00; easy terms to responsible parties. 1,000 high grade Shorthorn cattle, together with six sections of patented and ten sections leased land—one of the best herds and best cattle ranches in the state; cattle, \$15.00; land, leases and improvements, \$9000.

Those who want to buy should write or call on us before buying while those who have cattle to sell and want them sold should give us a trial.

We are making our business a success because we understand it and push it. Visiting stockmen are cordially invited to call on us while in the city.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., (INCORPORATED.) Cattle and Ranch Brokers. Office Up-Stairs, Opposite Delaware Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

and Joe Patchen in straight heats at Lexington Wednesday. Time, 2:05-1-2, 2:06 and 2:05.

The cost of the special session was as follows: Per diem and mileage, \$19,415.79; contingent expenses, \$12,75; printing, \$200.

The Katy passenger train was held up by unknown masked men on a bridge over Little river in Bosque county Wednesday.

The trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of two girls in San Francisco, Cal., has come to a standstill, owing to the sickness of his attorneys.

Jim Toits, the negro who murdered Police Officer Walker at Fort Worth three years ago, was sentenced to be hung Friday, December 13, before Judge Greene last Wednesday.

The selection of a site for the proposed Corbett-Pittsimmans physical culture exhibition is still a matter of uncertainty. At present they are in Arkansas.

SHEEP AND WOOL

To make sheep most profitable on the farm, the greater number of sheep should be young, thrifty, vigorous ewes.

It will be well to remember that the first 100 sheep will cost much less and sell for more than the second 100 on the sheep.

Reports from Southwest Texas are to the effect that the demand for stock sheep is daily increasing and that sheep, which a few weeks ago could be purchased for from 75c to \$1 cannot be purchased now for less than \$4.50 per head.

Sheep are fond of knolls for stamping ground and sleeping ground, whether sand hills or clay hills, and their droppings make them rich. It is the practice of many sheep farmers to scatter salt on the poorest knolls to attract the sheep for the purpose of enriching the soil. Sheep manure is rich in nitrogen, 28 parts of the dung being equal to 54 parts of horse dung, 63 parts of pigs' and 125 parts of cows' dung.

The demand for feeding sheep has been good during the past month. Although the receipts were unusually large there was not a great many sheep of the sort that were wanted by feeders. Good stock sheep sold with 50 cents of the best exporters, which is about as small a difference as ever occurs. The cheapness and plenty of feed gave a healthy tone to the feeding trade. Large numbers of sheep are being fed in the West this year, and dealers who are posted believe that there will be no scarcity of sheep in the market during any of the winter months.

Why do sheep need salt? You may say because they like it. They like it from instinct, by which they, as all other animals, even human ones, desire that which is necessary for their good. Salt is an aid to digestion, for the digestive fluids of the stomach contain the acid of salt (hydrochloric), and the solvent power of the gastric fluid is due to the acid thus contained in it. Thus, without salt, an animal cannot digest its food, and hence the instinctive desire of all animals for it. Does not follow from this that the flock should have a constant and sufficient supply of this necessity always before them or within easy reach.

IMPORTANCE OF DIPPING. Many of our readers are planning to feed some sheep during the coming winter and a word about the importance of dipping before putting them on feed is timely. Failure to take the precaution of dipping almost invariably results in a serious loss to the feeder. If the sheep to be fed have been shipped in stock cars, passed through the stock yards, or been driven over trails used miscellaneously by sheep on drive, the chances are great that they carry germs of scab which will develop when the heating effect to the feed is felt. Inspection of sheep this year both at the Chicago yards and at some points for export will be more stringent than ever before. Sheep

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD. CATARRH. DR. FRANK M. MULLINS, specialist in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Catarrh successfully treated at home. Cross eyes, cataract, granular lids, and all varieties of the eye given special attention. Artificial eyes supplied on application. All correspondence given prompt attention. Dr. Frank Mullins, 508 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

showing but little scab and which passed the inspection of last year are almost sure of condemnation this season. As the bulk of evidence tends to prove that the expense of dipping (when no scab is present) is repaid by the improved health and vigor of the sheep, making them assimilate a larger percentage of their food; what we might call the "insurance" against scab, really costs the feeder nothing. Scab always means a serious loss. Be sure and dip thoroughly.

SHEEP AS GRASSERS.

About the most profit secured from sheep is by the service they perform in consuming plants that are of no value. Some weeds are luxuries to sheep, and are mowed off as soon as they appear above ground. Many of the poisonous weeds are harmless when young, especially to hogs and sheep, and as sheep crop off the grass when it is very short, they do not allow anything in the shape of green food to be wasted. Vermont is credited with the largest wool-raising sheep, east of the Mississippi river, which is seven and one-half pounds, with other states much lower. It is almost surprising that farmers will depend upon wool for production in the face of such light fleeces when they can do much better by aiming to produce mutton and lamb as specialties instead of wool. The best mutton breeds are capable of yielding fleeces much above the average.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

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

Li Hung Chang is said to be the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated at half a billion dollars. This is a marked illustration of his shrewdness, but with millions of half-starved and benighted men and women, it affords a sorry exhibit of inhumanity and dishonesty.

The authorities of Boston University have decided that the students must either give up the use of tobacco or leave the institution.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be removed, 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.

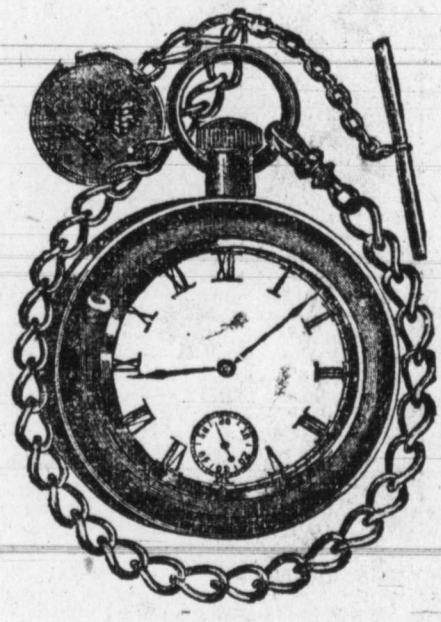
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free. P. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 250 Main street, Dallas.

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 offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, 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. The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fancy or "jakey" about the watch. We will send you one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months. STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Texas.



MARKETS.

THE MARKET.

The week just past has proven somewhat dull in local markets. The hog market has shown some good sales, the prices being rather slow. Local and Chicago markets look for further decrease in price of hogs.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

Port Worth, Tex., Oct. 18, 1895. Receipts of both cattle and hogs have been very light this week, and the following are the representative sales of the Standard Live Stock Commission Company:

Table listing market prices for various types of hogs (70 hogs, 21 hogs, etc.) and cattle (100 cattle, etc.) with prices per head.

OUR DALLAS LETTER.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards. Choice feeding steers \$3.00, common fat feeding steers \$2.50, etc.

OUR NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Oct. 12. Dear Sir: There is no material change in the run of cattle, and not many Texans of any class is being received here. Good beefs, good fat cows and heifers ruled fairly active, and quotations were well maintained.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8. Receipts of Texas cattle are gradually on the increase, although supplies are not yet large enough to cause any material change in prices.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, Oct. 16. Flour unchanged. Wheat, 1-2c lower; cash, 63 1-2c; December, 62 3-4c; May, 66 3-4c; 7-8c. Corn—Cash declined 1-2 to 28c. Options about steady; December, 24 1-2c; May, 26 1-4c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 16. Sales of the general run of native dressed and shipping steers were again very slow, prices ruling weak and largely 10c lower.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Oct. 16. Wheat, spot, quiet but steady; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 2 1-2d; No. 2 spring red, 5s 2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3 1-2d.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 16. There was an irregular demand for dress goods, brown sheetings and dills were in good inquiry by buyers, with sales contracted for want of stocks.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 16. The cotton market opened steady at 17 1/2 points, because the Liverpool cables showed a recovery and our market rapidly advanced from 13 1/2 points.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK.

Kansas City, Oct. 16. Cattle, receipts, 9,000; shipments, 5,800. Market 50c to 1c lower on all but best grades; Texas steers, \$2.25@2.60; cows, \$1.90@2.40; heifers, \$2.80@3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@3.65; native cows, \$1.60@3.00; bulls, \$1.75@2.30.

ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK.

St. Louis, Oct. 16. Cattle, natives, heavy, \$3.50@4.40; cows, \$1.85@3.00; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Oct. 16. The visible supply barge performed for the bears in wheat again today, and December, after an early gain of 1/2 cent, closed 3-8 cent lower.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas City, Oct. 16. Wheat, 1-2c to 1c lower; No. 2 hard, 63 1/2c; No. 2 red nominally, 63c; rejected, 35 1/2c.

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

New York, Oct. 16. Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's covering principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available stock last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16. Cotton—Spot quiet; middling, 17 1/2c; net receipts, 4,494; exports, 31,872; stock, 759,737.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16. Cotton—Spot quiet; middling, 17 1/2c; net receipts, 12,425; exports, 132; all spinners; stock, 159,870.

THE DOCTORS

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat.

SCOTT & BOWNE, NEW YORK

Why Not Purchase your Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash Doors and Blinds

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DALLAS EXPOSITION.

Tenth Grand Annual Entertainment opens October 19th and closes November 3rd, 1895.

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\$75,000 PREMIUMS AND PURSES \$75,000

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A program of RACES covering the Largest purses ever offered in the South.

Lower Railroad Rates than ever before offered.

C. A. COUR, J. T. TREZEVANT, Secretaries.

\$500.00 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies will cure.

LOST MANHOOD

Medical Treatise which contains much valuable and reliable information for all who suffer from all Private Diseases.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 192,634; exports to Great Britain, 47,246; to France, 500; to continent, 46,627.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, \$75,528; exports to Great Britain, 12,055; to France, 20,181; to continent, 12,425 bales.

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We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

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Live Stock Agents.

Capital, \$200,000.

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HORSES AND MULES.

show that they possessed certain qualities in a high degree. These qualities are essential to speed. The chief of them is nerve force. The small breeder who cannot afford to own nothing but producing dams can look about and find some young, gimpy mares with lots of nerve force which, mated with the right sort of a stallion, will produce a high rate of speed just as surely as the producing dams.

THE TEAMS. Of all stock on the farm the work teams need the most care. If they are not the best work and wear the longest they must be kept in the best condition possible. After the season's work is finished up it is often the case that they are turned into the pastures and left to take care of themselves.

BREEDING FILLIES. No set rules can be given in this that will be applicable in all cases, as what may be the best in one case will not always prove best in another.

HOW TO FEED HORSES. How few farmers think of having a rule for feeding horses or other kinds of farm animals, and only to guide the boys in doing the chores.

BREEDING UNTRIED MARES. Nearly half a century ago an old farmer who was regarded as a trifle "light in the upper story," remarked to his better half, who was making preparations to sell a mare that "no men should ever be allowed to set till she had sat and hatched two or three broods of chickens."

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE. THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunnel driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 5000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses.

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