

CATTLE

Those who had the nerve and the "wherewith" to feed cattle this season will be strictly in it a few months later.

Switzerland imports cattle to the value of \$5,000,000 annually. Austria and Italy are the main sources of supply with next to no American beef bought direct in this country.

The Journal's report this week on "Cattle on feed in Texas" is not intended as final, but shows all reported up to time of going to press. We hope to be able to give our readers a complete report in our next issue.

The number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States during the month of September were 4,705, coming in through the following ports: Nogales, Ariz., 4,001; El Paso (which includes those coming in at this point), 522; San Diego, Cal., 153; Laredo, Texas, 27; Eagle Pass, Texas, 2.

The information to Denver Field and Farm on the subject of cattle feeding this season in Texas is to the effect that arrangements have been made with the cotton oil mills to feed 60,000 to 75,000 head; that the number fed will be about forty per cent short of last year, and that as a rule there will be a better class of cattle put on feed.

There is a prospective shortage in cattle for the coming winter markets of 13 per cent compared with last year, according to an extensive inquiry made by Mallory Son & Zimmerman Co. of Chicago, covering most of the states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Close money has no doubt had something to do with this restricted cattle feeding, which may be made up later in the season. Ohio is credited with having as many cattle for the winter and spring markets of '96-7 as a year ago, Illinois \$8 per cent, Iowa 89 per cent, Missouri 91 per cent, Nebraska 82 per cent.

Bitter complaint is made in England, says the American Agriculturist, because a few wealthy corporations already control the entire import trade in frozen meat, and now a trust is being perfected to control the sale of both English grown meats and meat imported alive or dressed. This is leading the co-operative societies to go into the business. The Manchester co-operative wholesale society, which does a business of over \$50,000,000 per year with local co-operative stores over the kingdom, is arranging for direct importations of frozen meat. There is no reason why our American export meat trade should not get the benefit of this direct market of English consumers.

There has been a marked decline in the shipment of cattle from the western ranges this season, the approximate 1500 to 2000 cars less than the shipments of last season. The causes of this heavy decrease are ascribed to the stringency in the money market. Many stock raisers are hesitating about investing large sums of money in restocking their ranges when their future markets are uncertain, while others whose means are limited find it impossible to borrow on any securities. The greatest average for the seventy-six animals sold was \$25 58. 8d.

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. George Wilken Waterside, of Forbes, Alford, the average was as follows: Thirteen cows \$25 08. 7d.; nine two-year-old heifers, \$20 58. 6d.; six yearling heifers, \$14 78.; seven heifer calves, \$14 128. 6d.; twelve bull calves, \$19 18. 6d.; two stock bulls, \$22 18. Forty-nine head made an average of \$21 128. 5d., or a total of \$1,153 98.

One pound (51) is the equivalent of \$4.80 American money. The Denver Field and Farm, discussing the question of cattle feeding, says: "On an experiment a balanced ration was fed to steers composed of cornmeal, bran, oil meal, cut corn, fodder and alfalfa. It produced much the best gains and at a less consumption of food for a pound of gain than a corn ration, whether the latter was fed as cornmeal or as ear corn. The steers on the balanced ration made one pound of gain for each 7.52 pounds of grain and 2.39 pounds of fodder fed. A similar lot fed on cornmeal required 9.11 pounds of grain and 2.09 pounds of fodder to make a pound of gain. The lot fed the balanced ration consumed a greater total weight of food than those fed cornmeal. Each steer ate an average of 8.29 pounds of corn and 6.6 pounds of fodder daily, making an average gain of 2.76 pounds a head each day. The steers fed on cornmeal had eighteen pounds of cornmeal and 4.13 pounds of fodder daily, on which the average gain was 1.9 pounds a day. It would therefore appear that one of the advantages of the balanced ration is an increased consumption of feed as well as a more perfect digestion and assimilation."

The cattle business for the near future could not well have a brighter outlook. There never was a time, says the Nebraska Farmer, when it was so difficult to get a lot of satisfactory feeders into the yard as it is just now, and so also has there never been a time when the difference in price be-

tween fat cattle and stockers was so strained. It all goes to indicate that the right kind of feeding cattle are being raised as fast as they can be raised. The fact that heifers are now put about an equal footing with steers—as to price on the market—is one active cause for the lack of numbers of cattle now on hand. Since feed is so cheap it follows that every hoof available will be sent to market the present season. There is a good foreign demand for our beef product and a better home demand. The outcome of the matter will be that we shall have fewer cattle another year than we now have. It is most certainly a propitious time for having all the good heifers that are raised on the farm. And no man should hesitate for a moment about the business propriety of using a well bred bull and no other. Twenty-five or fifty dollars saved on the bull just now means a loss of hundreds of dollars to the farm in a very short time. It behooves all farmers to note this change of conditions.

In attempting to answer the question as to what a finished steer at market, R. M. Allen, manager of the Standard Cattle Company of Ames, Neb., through the Chicago Live Stock Report, throws interesting light on the subject. The cost of cattle for the season of '95-'96, cows steers and speyed heifers, when placed upon the market was \$3.88 per 100 lbs., made up as follows: Cost of cattle at market weights 2.38, cost of feeding 1.27, transportation and sale 23c, or 3.88, on a total number of 2877 cattle. The cost of the head is divided as follows: Corn 7.19, oats 2.17, bran 1.59, oil cake 1.67, hay 63c, beets 1.24, ensilage 7c, salt 2c, a total of 14.58. Add to this labor 2.55, coal-16c, horse forage 45c, or total labor 3.16, which with 14.58 makes 17.74 per head representing cost of feeding and finishing for market the cattle so far as food and labor are concerned. The average net gain in weight was 238 lbs. per animal during 171 days. This cost of cattle, 3.88 per 100 lbs., including everything, was unusually low last year owing to the cheapness of feed. Manager Allen estimates that the corn cost 32c per 100 lbs., oats 44c, oil cake 80c, bran 54c; he adds that as the cost of corn was only 22c against the higher prices for other feeds, rather to much of the latter was probably used, and that the business would have been a little more profitable if a larger proportion of corn had been fed. The cattle were put on this fall feed early in December and prior to that were kept for a time on a preliminary feed of chopped corn, fodder and beets. During the past 10 years the Standard cattle company has fed and marketed 44,322 cattle of which 81 per cent were steers at an average cost of 4.26 per 100 lbs. at market. The average market price obtained for all cattle was 4.25.

POLLED HEREFORDS. The question of breeding Polled Hereford cattle is exciting considerable interest in this country. The fact that much may be said in its favor. Clay Robinson & Co. the Chicago live stock commission merchants, recently published an interesting letter on the subject from Mr. W. W. Guthrie of Atchison, Kan., which we reproduce below. The object of Mr. Guthrie's experiments is the establishment of a breed of Polled Hereford cattle which will in all points be the equal of the thoroughbred and possess good milking qualities. The letter states: "I have now reached the fifth generation of my polled Herefords, and, I think, successfully. I had in the fourth generation a bull, that was the get of my milking bull from a thoroughbred cow, which was all that I could ask in size, color and shape, but without the regulation amount of white. I put him with two heifers that were of muley stock on both sides, and at sixteen and seventeen months and these heifers had respectively a bull and a heifer calf which were well marked (if anything a little too much white on their legs), but they are good-sized, nice, healthy calves, and taking them from the heifers at the first the heifers have proved to be excellent milkers. The calves are now about six weeks old and the two heifers are giving at semi-daily milkings a full bucket of milk. I think that my experiment is all that I could ask, and that I am certain to make an established breed of polled Herefords which will be equal in size, color and condition of the thoroughbred and with good milking qualities."

CALVES DYING. In looking over the Journal I find no veterinary department, so will write direct to the Journal. What I want is to know what is the matter with my calves and yearlings. They are dying. The trouble is confined principally to large, early, fine, fat calves. Sometimes we find a yearling, and once in a great while a cow, but in all cases they are very fat. We never find a poor one dead. They get sick and die very suddenly. They get stiff and by the time they are dead they are very stiff and look as though they had been dead several hours. I cut one up one day this morning just after it died and found nothing unusually wrong, except its heart. It seemed to be considerably larger than it ought to have been, looked swelled and was all blood-shot with black looking streaks in it. If you can give me any information please do so, and if so, what is the best food for doing you will confer a great favor on me.—C. O. Finley, Valentine, Texas.

ANSWER. Dr. J. Allen, V. S., of Fort Worth, answers all inquiries in the veterinary department. We have referred our correspondent's letter to him, and he replies as follows: "Your description of symptoms is not definite enough to decide positively what the disease is. The heart symptoms you mention may be due to various causes, but we are of opinion that the cases are either charbon or blackleg, both of which diseases are incurable. Vaccination by the Pasteur method is a preventive. Please send fuller details from start to finish, and we can diagnose with greater certainty."

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THE FARM.

Some farmers do not make farming pay, while others are now put about fairly well, and some are making money. That is the sum of the situation, and it is about the same in every other business.

It must be the aim of every farmer who would be successful to so order his work and to so arrange his affairs that every day's labor, and every dollar expended, will bring forth the greatest possible results. The prices for which the products of the farm sell are such that it is only by such methods that a profit, even a small one, is realized.

Fall plowing, wherever nature will permit it, is one of the most effective methods of combating insect pests. By depriving them of shelter and exposing them to the action of frosts great numbers will be killed off which otherwise would come out in the spring vigorous and ready to attack the young crops.

While traveling among farmers one sees great contrasts in the styles of farming and of many kinds, ranging from the intensive farmer to the man who owns and runs his hundred and sometimes thousands of acres. Often the intensive farmer or gardener makes more clear cash from his small tract of land than the man who owns his hundreds of acres.

There is much in favor of fall plowing and little that can be said against it. If there were no other argument in its favor the time saved in the spring is no small item. There are some soils that may wash badly or pack so firmly with the winter rains that would perhaps be better plowed in spring, but with most soils fall plowing pays.

A correspondent says: While the best type of agricultural machinery is essential for successful farming I have never found it to pay to run heavily in debt for more than was absolutely necessary. What we want are reapers, potato diggers and corn harvesters that will dispense with sufficient labor to earn money for us. At least one-half of all the farm machinery in the United States is rusting out through neglect, instead of wearing out through use.

No legitimate business can long withstand even a few minor wastes. Competition in all forms of legitimate business is always too sharp for this to be true. It is the observance of the small economies in any business that makes it prosperous. These things count for just as much in conducting the business of the farm as they do elsewhere. And this is why on some farms we always see evidences of thrift while at a neighboring farm whose owner is laboring under exactly similar conditions there is every evidence of a continual up-hill struggle for bread and butter. Economy is truly the watchword in every prosperous business.

Every business man's capital may be divided, says the National Stockman and Farmer, into at least two parts. First is his investment in his plant or business, and next is his working capital. The proper adjustment of these is an important matter. A man is at a serious disadvantage if he must look up in his plant and his credit must be strained to carry on the business; equally so if his plant is insufficient or out of proportion to his ability to do business. No doubt more people err on the side of too little working capital than on the other. The farmer is among these. He is apt to have all of his capital, and more too, tied up in land. If he is in need of money to carry on his farming operations or to make a turn in live stock he must borrow it and often he must look up to property to make a little money because he has not the ready money or is not able to borrow on reasonable terms, if at all. This year affords many illustrations of the disadvantage of having too little working capital. The farmers, hardships, to say nothing of lost business opportunities, have been the outcome of this condition with many who could have been in better shape. This is an exceptional year, at least we hope it is, but the statements above are true to a certain extent at all times.

We have heard of the Irishman, says the Nebraska Farmer, who concluded that eating was merely a matter of habit and consequently undertook in a systematic way to shut off his horse's feed until finally he would get him down to nothing. He reported the experiment a success down to that point when he said the horse died, which materially interfered with the usefulness of the experiment. It would appear that a few farmers act a good deal on the same theory up to the present time. They may not carry the idea quite to that extreme, but still they are acting upon the same general principle. And it is according to the eternal fitness of things that such fellows are generally surrounded by scrub stock of all kinds. Perhaps it is not generally understood that the scrub is much better suited to exist on half rations and at the same time offer some excuse for his existence than is the well bred animal. The better bred animal has been accustomed to better conditions, and the very essence of his better breeding lies in the fact of his being able to respond liberally to good treatment. No idea could be more conspicuously erroneous than that a well bred animal has as a special virtue the ability to do well on a scant supply of feed. Well informed farmers of to-day are not looking for some kind of an animal on which they can save feed. They are looking for the animal that will actually consume large quantities of food and pay well for it. They are learning too at the same time that it is a good deal of an art to know how to prepare this food and to know how to feed it.

FARMERS SHOULD BE CONTENTED. A correspondent of the Southern Farmer says: "Why should not the farmer be contented when he has so many advantages which others have not? For in-

stance the farmer can have the best health, the purest air, the finest home, the finest crops, the best garden, the happiest family, the very best of social privileges, and many other grand advantages which the city people do not or can not have, and it seems like the average farmer possesses advantages which many of the city people might well envy.

To be sure there are ills which befall the farmer but the city people are not without all these trials, while there are many temptations connected with city life which have a downward and degrading tendency, and the farmers' young people are free from all the ills of a city life, so long as they stay on the farm, where there is plenty of work of great variety—if that is what they are looking for. The farmer's life is the most independent life in the business world, and where the farm is conducted upon right principles, there is always profit to be derived from it.

The farmer is a strong class if they would only pull together and cooperate for their own good, as some are doing in some sections of the country. To be a successful farmer requires tact and ambition and sound judgment, and he cannot make the farm pay if he dips too heavily into other professions. He cannot be a successful farmer and a politician, a preacher or a mechanic, for he is diversifying his thoughts too much and is apt to neglect some of his professions, and this is very noticeable at the present time, for nearly every farmer is a politician, and is trying to manage both political parties and his farm too, and he is far from being contented and satisfied with his farm management.

The farmer thinks that there is a volume of money short somewhere, and attributes the financial disturbance to this cause, but if he will only stop and give this matter the thought, in the way he should manage his farm, he will readily conceive the idea that there is a volume of confidence short all over the country, and that a portion of the financial distress can be attributed to this, and the best thing the farmer can do is to be contented with his portion and run his farm on scientific principles and let others rack their brains over political economy. He also should remember that all other classes are dependent upon him, or upon what he raises, and it will make more money to give his attention to his farm and co-operation with the rest of the farmers who are trying to gain their independence, and he will control the price of his produce to a great extent.

It is true, says the Nebraska Farmer, that the push about him will succeed in his business when all other farmers will fail, and this is the class of farmers who are making the farm pay during these hard times, although not making much money as formerly when times were better. No rule will apply to all classes, and there is a class of farmers who are in debt and bad luck has befallen them, and their creditors have forced them to pay up when they were not able, and these farmers would gain nothing in selling their property had a chance, but so long as they are at the mercy of some greedy corporation, or trust, they can not come up save with the best of management, and these farmers are the ones who should be contented, and who should, through together, for in union there is strength.

The farmer should be contented, because he can live the cheapest and best, all things being considered.

BENEFIT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES. Each succeeding year demonstrates the practical utility of farmers' institutes and their usefulness is annually increasing throughout the country. We give the following from the Farmers' Friend in regard to this important matter:

"As a means of bringing together on a common footing the scientific and the practical workers for the promotion of agriculture and for comparing scientific conclusions with the practical methods of farm management, the farmers' institute, when properly conducted, is unequalled. It excels all others in providing sources from which practical, useful knowledge can be drawn. These institutes teach the working farmer meets the working scientist. They meet on the level, and when the labor of the session is over they part on the square. Each has been benefited. On the part of the farmer, both pride and respect for what must ever be the leading occupation of mankind has been stimulated. So far as the scientist is concerned, it has brought him into closer touch with the sons of the soil.

It is at these institutes that every topic that concerns the profit of the farm, the enhancement of the comfort and attractions of the home are intelligently considered and ably discussed. Institute work energizes and focalizes thought, which is the keynote of all substantial progress. It awakens the disposition to excel; to think; to inquire into new methods and to see in what real prosperity consists.

It is not too much to say of these institutes that they bring to the homes of the people advantages of instruction equal in value in many cases to a short course of agriculture at an agricultural college or experiment station. "In many states intelligent legislators have voted a permanent annual fund for the employment of a director, to investigate the needs of the farmer, to employ experienced men from other states, who have, by means of thought and work and the aid of science, achieved sufficient success to attract national attention. The farmers' institute leads in the successful effort to bring this class of men from other states, who have, by means of letting their light shine on others, have shown them just how and why they succeeded, are encouraged to adopt similar plans. Stand by farmers' institutes for they stimulate a pride in and respect for farming."

HORSES AND MULES.

The Industrial American in commending the blood of the thoroughbred horse says that men who have become efficient in breeding the American trotting horse are those who did not fear to use the thoroughbred to give style and quality to the animals they bred. Take, for instance, Hambleton and American Star mares, Harford and Pilot, Jr. mares, and Electioneer and thoroughbred mares, and we have three great families of the trotting horse, which crossed back again with Hambletonian and Hambleton Chief blood, have produced the record breakers of the track.

Then look at the English, German and French horses that have been imported to cross with American horses. Outside of the draft breeds, everyone is the direct descendant of the thoroughbred, and carries more of that blood than any other known strain. This is especially true of the French Coach, which is found to nick so well with American trotting mares, and whose lineage is thoroughbred in nearly every cross. The same is true of the German coach horse, the English Hackney, the Cleveland Bay, and the Yorkshire coach horse. The thoroughbred has been the recognized source of improvement for over half a century in Europe, and for over a hundred years in Great Britain. He has given his descendants a share of his good qualities, and his blood is so potent that it shows to the third and fourth generations, and the best of them has been his draft mares to a thoroughbred stallion and called the progeny a coach horse. He has bred his hunters and hackneys from the thoroughbred and found that the more of this blood they had the better they put on, and the greater their value when put on the market.

THE HORSE TO RAISE. For several years there has been a depression in the horse market. At times there has been a light demand and, for certain kinds of horses, fair prices, but on the whole the prices have not been satisfactory for the three years and a half or four years, which promises to continue, but it is hardly probable that any export demand will, now or in the near future, command high prices, most of the foreign demand has come from western and southern Europe, and as the country of the Mediterranean Sea, can and do compete with us, and can reach Europe more quickly and at less cost than we can, they will have the advantage in the kinds of horses they raise. But they do not raise draft horses, and are not likely to do so. Although some of their horses are of good size, but the style of their horses and the method of raising do not command them to people needing draft horses or even the best style of drivers.

The greatest difficulty encountered in selling the surplus horses of this country is that they have not special qualities. Too many farmers have been raising general purpose horses, and people in Europe who desire to buy special purpose horses. If a draft horse is wanted in Europe, a large, compact, strong horse is wanted. It does not matter whether he can trot fast for it is not expected that he will be driven faster than a walk. But if best prices are to be had the horse must be sound, look well and fat, not the kind of fat that we want for our everyday use, but such fat as would fit the horse for the shambles or for show. It is a strange thing that farmers of the west persist in selling horses and feed to the eastern buyer, so that the buyer shall fit the horses for market, but too often such is the case.

THE HORSE FOR FARM WORK.

What is the best kind of horse for the farmer's use? A Northwestern farmer prefers the heavy draft horse, and gives his reasons in an exchange: "I am in favor of the one horse, on work as it has been proven again and again that the working horse, big or little, makes a poor driver, because they are used to walking. On the other hand, nearly every one who has a big team can afford to keep a light horse, with more or less trotting blood, to drive. When he comes back the workers are fresh and ready to go to work with renewed vigor after their rest. I say, give me the big horse, the bigger the better, that is, not sacrificing shape for size, but the big shapely horse with good movement, heavy hip and shoulder to the collar as if he meant to work, and work well. There is another kind of a big horse, the one that has his head as near the ground as his neck will permit and goes shuffling along wearing off the toes of the hoof in a single day. I don't want him at any price. Mr. Walter Lynch asks, 'What is the use of a farmer keeping a horse to haul a great many tons at a load when he only wants to haul one?' I will ask any farmer if he were buying a wagon and only wished to draw a ton at a load, if he would buy the wagon with the capacity of a ton or the one that was guaranteed to carry three tons? We all know when anything is working to its utmost capacity that the wear and tear is greater than if it were running at only half its limit. The same with the horse; work a small horse at a big horse's work and which will be tired first? I have a team here, which are called general purpose horses, weighing 2600 pounds, and can't be beat for their inches, but I wish they had more inches. There is another reason: Put on two heavy horses where three light ones work and what is the saving? One set of harness and a stall and less cleaning and work after them. You don't save any in the oats, as the heavy horse requires more, although two would not eat any more than three, and would do the same work. Did any of you ever hear of the old 'Jack of all trades, and master of none?' That's the horse over and over again. We all know a draft horse's shoulders and feet are built for work and not for speed. It would be better in the end if every farmer would keep a driver to drive and a worker to work."

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1895	1,699,652	2,457,697	864,713	62,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	822,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	1,576	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,505	273,999	69,794		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,589	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 6 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; COIN, \$1.00 per bushel.
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HOUSEHOLD. Address all letters for this department to Mrs. B. S. Buchanan, 515 Macou street, Fort Worth, Tex.

TO HOUSEHOLD. We have an interesting letter this week from Elsie Gray of economy. There are not many of us who do not have to economize on the little one's clothing, and Elsie's letter will be helpful and encouraging.

Purple Pansy is right in urging all to higher standards in life. Perfection is impossible to poor humanity, of course. But the higher our standard, the nearer perfect our lives, I agree with Purple Pansy in all her beautiful words.

LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHES. I am a widow with three children to support, so you will know that the necessity for economy is not an imaginary one by any means, and as there are many others all over the land in similar circumstances, I will tell a little of my experience.

TEXAS TOWN, TEX., Nov. 8. Dear Household and Mrs. B.: I have at last begun to get up courage to write to all of the friends, that is, if I will be made welcome, for I am going to tell you in the beginning that I am a Republican and a strict McKinley believer.

That is right. Rather fly, give it to Billy and the Bach, to your full limit, for they need just such as you to get in behind them, though I would be afraid to express myself like you.

A LETTER WELL WORTH READING. Fort Davis, Texas, Nov. 11, 1896. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, Now that the fall branding is over and the most important work on the ranch finished for this winter I will take advantage of the leisure moments and write another letter to the Household. I enjoyed the sketch of your trip to New York and can imagine how enraptured you were with the scenery.

A GOOD LETTER FROM A FAVORITE. Marcella, Tex., Nov. 9. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: A moment since I put down the Household, which I had just finished reading, and taking up my pen I thought to write, but where are my ideas? All in chaos. It might be best to postpone my writing, but there was so much I wanted to say.

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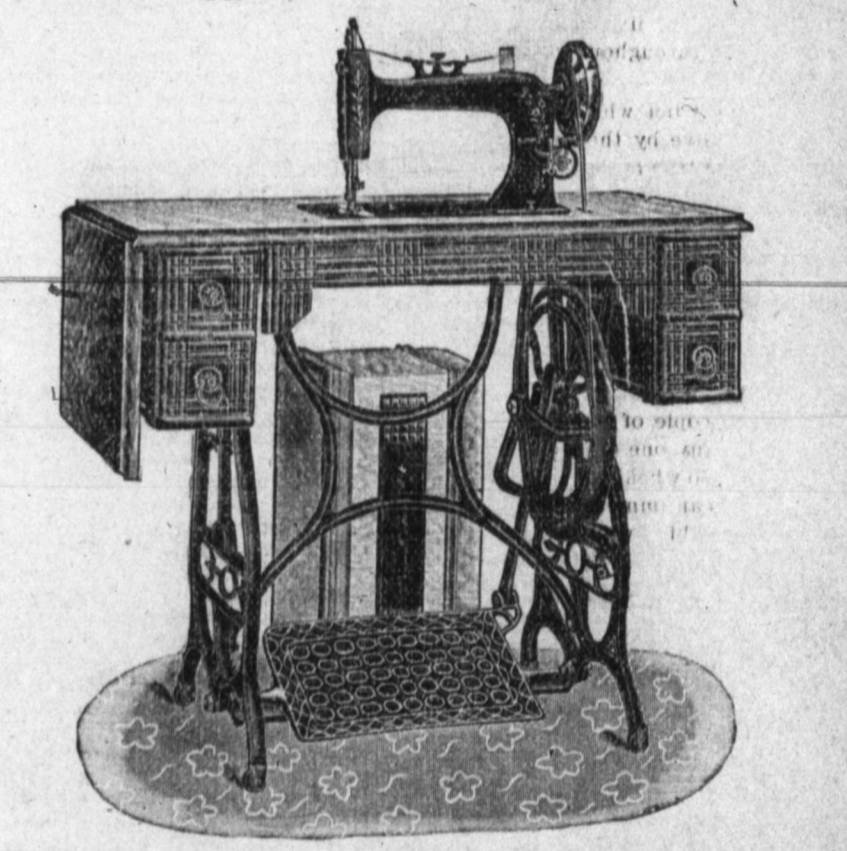
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FREE BUTTONS. An Elegant Button Given Away With Each Package of DUKE CIGARETTES. An Opportunity to make A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

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 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.

Cannot Be Duplicated in... 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 description, or order the machine on 15 days' trial.

TERMS AND PRICES... There are four ways to get it. First, to any one sending us \$20 we will send the machine on one year and this machine, paying all freight; second, to any one sending us ten subscribers and \$10 for same, and \$15 additional, \$25 in all, we will send the machine prepaid; third, to any one sending us twenty subscribers and \$20 to pay for same, and \$8 in addition, we will send the machine prepaid; fourth, to any one sending us thirty-two subscribers and \$39 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

REMEMBER... We cannot send these machines C. O. D. or on 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.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

POULTRY. It is easier to avoid disease with poultry than to cure it. Keep eggs in a cool place while holding them for market.

POULTRY. Each breed has some merit, but none can claim to be the best. Stunted chickens at this time had best be fattened and marketed.

POULTRY. A flock of poultry cannot be made to pay unless kept healthy and vigorous. Oats are a good egg-producing food, but they should not be fed exclusively.

POULTRY. In breeding for color, always select birds a shade darker than the color you want to breed.

POULTRY. The swine breeder of experience has learned that if he has a good stock of good pigs ready for sale when the people begin to awaken to the merits of swine, he reaps his reward.

POULTRY. Soda in the drinking water is recommended as a preventive of chicken cholera, and is said to be a cure for the disease.

POULTRY. The first treatment for a sick fowl is to get rid of the feces. No outside will do very much good so long as vermin infest a sick fowl.

POULTRY. From now on until midwinter is the time to weed out the flocks, disposing of really old stock and the undesirable young. A few good hens well cared for will raise more chickens next summer than if a great flock is crowded together in unhealthy coops.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. THE FAMILY GARDEN. By Waldo Brown. Everything that ministers to the comfort of the farmer's family increases the value of the home and makes life pleasanter.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. An old darkey in my town announced that he would give a lecture in the town hall on the subject, 'Is Marriage a Failure,' and the wisest thing he said it was, 'When you doan carry a lotta home to put in de pot for de ole 'oman to cook, den marriage is a failure.'

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. I think that in many cases where the wife has not the help and encouragement she needs, it is the result of thoughtlessness and careless habits on the part of the husband rather than intentional neglect.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. The location of a garden is important, and the nearer the kitchen the better. There are three essentials to a garden: First, it must be thoroughly drained, and should also be so located or protected that it cannot be overflowed by water from higher land.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Second, it must be rich, and as from one-fourth to one-half acre is all that will be needed, this is easy to manage. If starting a new garden I would plow under a heavy coat of rather coarse manure, and then after it was plowed top dress with fine, well-rotted manure.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Third, the garden must be clean, and there is but one way to get it, and that is to never allow a single weed to go to seed on it. This at first will require a good deal of work, but it pays grandly, going as it does to the root of the matter.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Plant in your garden liberally all of the family likes. Do not be satisfied with what you can grow from planting a half pint of seed, but make four or five successive plantings, ten days apart, from early in March until late May. You should have them in the greatest abundance for a period of six weeks or longer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. The same is true of beans. You can have the snaps early in June, and then the Lima beans until frost, and there need not be a day for four months that you are without them. 'To-day, Oct. 5, we have Lima beans in abundance, and have had for nearly three months. A single row of asparagus, if well cared for, will furnish a large family an abundant supply for five or six weeks, before early peas are ready for use.

MARKETS.

DALLAS MARKET.

Market report from A. C. Thomas. Extra choice fat steers... \$2.60@2.70. Fair to good steers... 1.85@2.10.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The following are the latest quotations on this market. Choice grassed steers... \$2.50@2.75. Medium steers... 2.25@2.50.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 14.—Reported for Texas Stock and Farm Journal by A. P. Norman, live stock commission merchant.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17.—Cattle receipts were 6000, shipments 4900. The market ranged from steady to strong.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 6000, shipments 2000. The market was strong and active.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—Good fat heaves per lb gross, 3 to 3 1/2; fair fat, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17.—At Chicago a rather small proportion of good cattle sold all right, but for the general run prices were hardly as good as on yesterday morning.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE WINS.

The United States Court Decides Against Greer, Mills & Co. Last Thursday Judge John F. Phillips of the United States court, in session in this city, dissolved the temporary injunction restraining the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange from forbidding its members to do business with the firm of Greer, Mills & Co.

SAN ANTONIO.

Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garage Building, 313 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager. J. K. Barr, a cattleman and a sheepman residing at Eagle Pass, and whose interest in that immediate section, was a visitor here during the past week and a guest at the Southern hotel.

B. B. Flowers, who resides near Lockhart and who is a regular cattle feeder in that section, was in the city for a short time during the past week. He is looking around for a cheap bunch of cattle to put on feed.

W. A. McCoy, one of the representative cattlemen of Atascosa county, made a flying visit to the city the past week and reports lots of rain, plenty of grass and water, and the outlook for his county more favorable than for years.

J. M. Nance, of Kyle, and who is a prominent feeder as well as a stockman passed through San Antonio this week on his way west to look at some feeding camps. Mr. Nance is a good judge of stock, and if he finds any to suit him will buy.

J. H. Stephens, representing the Geo. R. Base Commission Co., returned to the city on one of his regular visits to the city this week and says his firm is now ready to do business, and he also predicts a good market for cattle and better times in the future.

P. R. Austin, one of Victoria's most promising young cattlemen, paid the city a visit during the week and reports all of his stock as in the very best of condition, with all the feed needed. Said he was not shipping out at present.

B. F. Moss, who owns a ranche and stock of cattle below Laredo on the Rio Grande river, but who is at present the lessee of the hotel at Rockport, spent several days in the city the past week, and was with his old friends in the cattle business.

Vincent Blunzler, who is interested in the cattle business and whose ranche is located on the Nueces river in the county, made a flying visit to the city this week and stopped at the Southern hotel. He reports all the cattle on the ranche as big fat.

J. B. Kincaid, an Uvalde county stockman, arrived in San Antonio this week and placed his name on the register of the Southern hotel. Mr. Kincaid comes from a section that has been favored with good seasons, and says he has fat cattle there.

H. B. Woodley, who resides at West End in this city, returned from his ranche near Sabinal the past week, and says the stock in his pasture never looked better at this season of the year, and that lots of his steers were big fat and were ready for the market.

Pat Fletcher, a cattleman well known in San Antonio, who married last spring and moved to Colorado, returned to the city this week and looked unwell. He says he can't tell whether he will remain in the city or not. The fact is, Pat has a partner now on the ranch in his movements.

J. D. Houston, of Gonzales, one of the prominent cattlemen of Southern Texas, was in the city the past week on business. Mr. Houston is one among the most successful cattlemen in the business and as a general thing has almost always sold his cattle and delivered them at home.

W. W. Jones, one of Beville's "big" cattlemen, spent several days in the city the past week, and was a guest at the Southern hotel. Mr. Jones says he is very well satisfied with the present outlook for stock, and that he had delivered several weeks ago a nice string of steers to a feeder in Mississippi.

D. R. Fant, one of the old time stockmen of Southern Texas, returned to the city this week from the Territory and expresses himself as very enthusiastic over the future for the cattle market. Says he looks for higher prices from now on, and that all the feeders will make money this year in that line.

D. H. Almsworth, who owns a nice stock of cattle in Dimmit county, has sold his entire stock to J. F. Green of Oakland, Ill., for David Jinton of Cincinnati, Ohio. The number of cattle are supposed to be about 7500 counted out at \$12 per head, this year's calves to be included in the count. This is the same stock of cattle originally owned by William Voltair, who died here several years ago, and is one of the best bred bunch of cattle to-day in Western Texas. The sale of this stock at the figures is considered a reasonable price. When you take into consideration that in this stock was about 1500 or 1600 head of grown steers and about the same number of one and two-year-old steers.

The pasture where these cattle are located belongs to Mrs. Voltair, and was under lease for a term of years by Mr. Almsworth. Mr. Jinton, the purchaser of the cattle, owns the Dimmit county pasture company adjoining the Voltair ranche, and there is no doubt this purchase was intended to stock up this pasture of some one hundred and sixty thousand acres. Mr. J. F. Green is interested in the purchase, and has the entire management of this property of Mr. Jinton's, and will no doubt make good money in the investment. Mr. Green, although a new comer to Texas, has some very good practical ideas regarding the ranche business, and with his general good business character will no doubt make this ranche pay a better dividend than it ever has heretofore.

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Trading in hogs was active at stronger prices, with sales largely at an advance of 5c. Common to prime ranged from \$3.05@3.50, sales being largely made at from \$3.25@3.80 for packing lots and from \$3.35@3.50 for shipping hogs, mixed lots were very active. In sheep trading was active at stronger prices. Common sheep sold from \$2.25@2.60, westerns going chiefly at from \$3.25@3.75, western yearlings from \$3.50@3.75, lambs from \$3.25@3.50, a good many selling at from \$5.00@5.25.

Receipts: Cattle 13,000, hogs 34,000, sheep 15,000.

the exchange is a resident of Kansas and refused to be sued in the court at Kansas City. The fact that the exchange was not an incorporated body forbade the bringing of Mr. Hanna into court. Judge Phillips asserted that he would not grant an injunction restraining the exchange from doing business, and he also prohibited the making of, but which they will simply "not enforce." And the converse of the proposition must hold good, that if he be outside of such an association, he cannot appeal to a court of equity to restrain him from applying for the same.

Greer, Mills & Co. have made a long and persistent fight. One of the rules of the association, which is a violation of the law, is that a member should handle shipments of live stock for less than a specified commission. Several months ago it was concluded that certain members were evading the rules by giving a rebate to shippers. Detectives were employed to investigate the rumors, with the result that Greer, Mills & Co. were charged with giving rebates. A fine of \$1,000 was imposed. Greer, Mills & Co. refused to pay. They were posted by the exchange, and all other members were notified of the violation.

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apply termed "illegal," but is simply one in a continuation of a sound public policy, as said by Lord Justice Borne in "Mogul Steamship company against McGregor, supra, appeal cases 25," it is one which the courts do not they do not. It is not a violation of the law, but it is a violation of the public policy, and it is for that reason that the courts will not enforce it.

DAIRY.

When milk and butter take their proper places as food, the products of the dairy are relatively of high value. No man will ever get to the front in the dairy business who purues such a course. When you have a cow to dispose of, sell it from the other end of the herd.

Good shade, pure water and salt should always be in access of the cows. Many times all these are unknown to cows except on rare occasions, but we will not give you good results unless she be given the proper attention. The common barrel salt is better for cows than the rock salt, which has been so highly recommended. Rock salt will do for milk cows it does not fill the requirements.

Some farmers seem willing to sell their best cows because they can sell them for a little more money and can sell them more easily, and then continue to breed from their inferior cows. No man will ever get to the front in the dairy business who purues such a course. When you have a cow to dispose of, sell it from the other end of the herd.

Boerne Post: Mr. Ed Martz of Well-fare has sent to Mr. Max Bessler a order of a sweet potato. It weighs 14 pounds and certainly is a whopper. Mr. B. F. Dene has on exhibition at the office of Assessor Graham an enormous pumpkin grown on his ranche. It measures 4 feet 3 inches round and 4 feet 11 inches around lengthwise, and is supposed to weigh 70 pounds. He will exhibit it in San Antonio. It shows that Kendall county can do even in a dry season.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as well.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS. Guaranteed two years. Write at once for new beautifully illustrated 30 page Catalogue showing latest styles in large variety, from a \$10 carriage to a \$1,000 horse-drawn carriage. Highest quality at lowest prices. Write to-day. Catalogue Free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., 239 East Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Arkansas Weekly Gazette... 1.00 1.50
Cincinnati Enquirer, Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Courier Journal, Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Commonwealth Magazine... 1.00 1.75
Dallas News, Semi-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Detroit Free Press, Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Galveston News, Semi-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Harper's Round Table... 2.00 2.25
Houston Post, Semi-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Jersey Bulletin... 2.00 2.25
Ladies' World... 40 1.25
Ladies' Home Companion... 1.00 1.15
Munsey's Magazine... 1.00 1.50
New York World, Tri-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
New York Ledger, Weekly... 2.00 2.25
New Orleans Picayune, Weekly... 1.50 2.00
Scientific American... 3.00 3.50
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Southern Republic, Semi-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Southern Mercury... 1.00 1.50
The Home Monthly... 60 1.15
Youth's Companion... 1.75 2.25

BONES! BONES! BONES! WANTED 5,000 tons Bones. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID. ADDRESS: STANDARD GUANO & C. MFG. CO., 714 Union Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Correspondence Solicited.

Wanted. An enterprising dairyman, Leslie Fuller, Braham's Corners, Schenectady County, New York, who is engaged in the production of the dairy product, one step further than any other farmer that the writer knows of. He sells his entire production to a dealer groceryman—and in addition to putting it in small packages labels it. He has a neatly printed label three inches by five and a quarter inches with a neat border about a quarter of an inch from the edges, all around. At the top of the label, in plain but attractive capital letters, is printed "GILL EDGE FARM DAIRY BUTTER." These words make one line the length of the label inside the border. Below the left hand is a picture of a cow, one inch by one and a quarter inches, of the portable of the head line, and at the right of the cut is stated that the butter was made from cream raised in a certain portable creamery—the one shown. Below it is stated that it is from the farm of Leslie Fuller, Braham's Corners, N. Y. Below that it is stated that it was made expressly for J. H. Waterstreet, dealer in choice family groceries, 35 Market Street, Amherst, N. Y. At the left of this announcement and below the cut are two dotted lines, one below the other. At the left of the upper line is the word "Weight," and at the left of the lower line the word "For." The upper line is in small packages labels it. He has a neatly printed label three inches by five and a quarter inches with a neat border about a quarter of an inch from the edges, all around. At the top of the label, in plain but attractive capital letters, is printed "GILL EDGE FARM DAIRY BUTTER." These words make one line the length of the label inside the border. Below the left hand is a picture of a cow, one inch by one and a quarter inches, of the portable of the head line, and at the right of the cut is stated that the butter was made from cream raised in a certain portable creamery—the one shown. Below it is stated that it is from the farm of Leslie Fuller, Braham's Corners, N. Y. Below that it is stated that it was made expressly for J. H. Waterstreet, dealer in choice family groceries, 35 Market Street, Amherst, N. Y. At the left of this announcement and below the cut are two dotted lines, one below the other. At the left of the upper line is the word "Weight," and at the left of the lower line the word "For." The upper line is in small packages labels it.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE. The best on Earth. Horse High, Bull Strong, Pig and Chicken Wire. 60 rods per day for \$14 to \$22. A. Rod. KITSMILLER BROS., Middletown, Ind.

MARK STOCK. JACKSON'S PATENT. MARK STOCK. JACKSON'S PATENT. MARK STOCK. JACKSON'S PATENT.

ZOOLOGICAL CLEARING HOUSE. We are not only forcing the animals in the leading zoological specimens, when needed, and buying their fur. In this way whole droves of deer, elk and buffalo have chased hands and the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

J. R. KEENEY, Gen. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

ALL ABOARD FOR GREATER DAIRYING PROSPERITY.

The political uncertainties which have blocked general prosperity for several years are at an end. We are now well within the threshold of an era of relatively unprecedented commercial and agricultural prosperity. It will, however, be a prosperity of modern conditions and not of past traditions. The methods of our fathers and grandfathers will not avail us now. To make the most of present conditions we must utilize the best of modern facilities. Thus only can the relation of present cost to present price be satisfactorily maintained.

We address ourselves to the dairy farmer particularly: Keep only the best cows. Test them constantly and carefully and weed out the unproductive ones quickly. Feed them well and economically according to carrying feed prices. Read the best of creamery and dairy publications. Practice absolute cleanliness. Use only the best of all utensils. If you patronize a creamery see that it does this and make sure it uses the best Butter-fat Laval Cream Separator, without which it must waste a fair profit for you in separation alone. If you make up your own butter learn how to make the best butter and to avoid us butter-fat. See that you have a "Baby" De Laval Cream Separator, and don't waste your money and a considerable percentage of your product in a so-called "cheap" and infringing imitation machine. Find the best market for your butter, set a fair price on it and do not be content until you get it.

Put brains and confidence into your work. Practice dairying in a business way only, just as any other business man must if he is to succeed. A Laval catalogue will afford you a fund of practical information and may be had for the asking.

Start now get aboard now, don't wait till behind the crowd. There are no letters of antiquated methods, or rather lack of methods, and the wave of 1917's prosperity must carry the practical dairyman on its crest. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Write for offices: Elgin, Ill. General Offices: 74 Cortland St., New York.

Boerne Post: Mr. Ed Martz of Well-fare has sent to Mr. Max Bessler a order of a sweet potato. It weighs 14 pounds and certainly is a whopper. Mr. B. F. Dene has on exhibition at the office of Assessor Graham an enormous pumpkin grown on his ranche. It measures 4 feet 3 inches round and 4 feet 11 inches around lengthwise, and is supposed to weigh 70 pounds. He will exhibit it in San Antonio. It shows that Kendall county can do even in a dry season.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as well.

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New York World, Tri-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
New York Ledger, Weekly... 2.00 2.25
New Orleans Picayune, Weekly... 1.50 2.00
Scientific American... 3.00 3.50
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Southern Republic, Semi-Weekly... 1.00 1.50
Southern Mercury... 1.00 1.50
The Home Monthly... 60 1.15
Youth's Companion... 1.75 2.25

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Standard for thirty years. Sure death to scrow Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1 lb. 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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The best and cheapest fence on earth. For sale by all lumber dealers. In Fort Worth by Wm. Cameron, A. J. Roe, F. G. Bean & Co., J. H. Armstrong. Send for descriptive circular and mention this paper.

USE THE PATENT NON-SHRINKING TANK if you wish to avoid having your water wasted. Send for our No. 30 catalogue which contains a full description of this unrivalled tank and all other goods belonging to the water supply business.

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THE GRE Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

Can secure the services of Specialists well fitted for Education, practice and special facilities to treat Dr. B. Y. Boyd and staff have in every sense aided by the newest and best in medicine and electric appliances, prepared themselves for the cure of all Chronic, Private and Nervous diseases of both sexes, without operation or detention from business.

DR. B. Y. BOYD AND STAFF. Dear Sirs: This is to let you know that under your mild and pleasant obsequy treatment I took 14 1/2 pounds in two (2) weeks and that it has benefited my general health, removing the shortness of breath and the distress after eating that were my constant symptoms before I began your treatment. W. S. ROOKES, No. 900 Louisiana Ave., Fort Worth, Tex. August 10, 1906.

DR. B. Y. BOYD AND STAFF Fort Worth, Tex. Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I have suffered from a bad indigestion (reflux) which has caused me great deal of inconvenience and pain for the past twenty years, but thanks to your skillful and patient treatment I can now say that my reflux is thoroughly and permanently cured. Respectfully yours, J. W. DAX, Balari, Texas, Dec. 10, 1905.

\$500.00 REWARD will be paid for any Siphonia, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, or Blood Poisoning which my remedies Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single or Married, who suffer from effects of LOST MANHOOD Nervous Tired, Sexual Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Cramps or Ulcerated Throat, send for our FREE TRIAL.

THE WEATHERFORD, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, Effective November 20, 1905. Daily Except Sunday. Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:50, 5:20 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:40 p. m.; Leave Weatherford 10:35, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 4:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m. Sunday Only. Arrive Mineral Wells 11:30 a. m.; Leave, 8:30 a. m.; Leave Weatherford, 10:20 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

That Dr. McKEE'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT VINCER removes cures Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Curbs, Windpuffs, Thoroughpins, Capped Hocks, Knees and Elbows, Sprains, Tendons, Swellings, Enlarged and Suppurating Glands, Phlegmorans, Joint Lameness, Nervous Disease, Manure Soreness, Fists, Quittor, Shoulder Lameness, Soft Bunches, Bony Growth, in 24 hours without pain. Will not stop horse from work or leave scab. \$3.00 by mail. Send particulars to DR. O. W. McKEE, Benson, Minn.

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DALLAS.

Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 145 South Ervay Street, Dunham H. Cummins, Manager. R. L. Sims, of Dallas county, was in town last week. C. D. Brooks, of Dallas, is on the market with hogs. R. E. Knight, of Dallas, has a bunch of hogs at the yards. S. Campbell, a Dallas feeder, was on the market Monday with hogs. J. F. Stanley, of this county, was in town Saturday selling a bunch of hogs. E. T. Hubert, of Collin county, was in town Saturday, selling a load of hogs. R. L. Turner, of this county, sold a bunch of hogs to local buyers here last week. J. M. Crawford and Sam Peterman sold a bunch of cattle at the yards Monday. J. Jeffries, an Oak Cliff feeder, sold a bunch of fat cattle at the yards Monday. D. C. Stacey, of the eastern part of Dallas county, sold a bunch of fat hogs in town last Friday. C. D. Marks, a well known farmer of Ellis county, was in town this week, marketing a bunch of choice cows. J. F. Woody, a Collin county farmer, was in town this week and sold a bunch of mutton to local butchers. W. J. Shutt of Duncanville sold a small bunch of cattle at Thomas' stock yards last week. They were in fine fix. C. C. Hull, a prominent stockman of De Soto, was in the city Monday and disposed of a bunch of cows at good figures. F. D. Maddox of Dallas county was in town Thursday and sold some hogs. He reports his section of the country to be in fine fix. W. B. Breazleale, a prominent farmer of Lancaster, was a Dallas visitor this week and brought in a fat bunch of cows and yearlings. F. H. Hines, a well-known farmer and small stock raiser of De Soto, was in the city Monday with a choice lot of butcher's stuff. Mr. Hines reports the country in fine shape. D. R. Fant, the well-known South Texas cowman, passed through the city en route to his ranch in Cameron county from Kansas City. He also visited the Territory while gone. J. C. Bolden, a Comanche county farmer was in town a few days ago with a load of fat hogs for market. They were in fine fix and showed the range in that section to be in fine condition. L. L. Lamar, of the western part of this county, sold a car of yearlings at good figures last week. He says the farmers in his vicinity are in good shape considering that Bryan was defeated. Jot Gunter, the well-known stockman of North Texas, has gone to Southwest Texas on a business trip. He says North Texas cattle are alright for winter and plenty of grass to feed them. The Journal man noticed Saturday night a trainload of cattle (26 cars) on the northbound H. & T. C. The train being filled through gave him no time to find out their destination or owner. S. P. Littleton, of Martindale, Kansas, was in town last week. He is well known as a hog raiser of that section. His herd numbering 100 head of Poland China thoroughbreds. He said his visit was merely for health and sight-seeing, but he kept close company with the hog men while here. R. Grew, of Garland, was a Dallas visitor Monday on business, and in speaking of the condition of his section, said: "The cotton is about all gathered, many finished picking in August. Cotton picking commenced five weeks earlier than ever before in my remembrance and is nearer completion now than at Christmas in former years." J. C. DeBard, a prominent small stock raiser of White Point was in town last week and marketed a bunch of hogs. He reports stock and grass in good condition for the time of the year. Said he I am reading with much interest the article on the beef feeding that is going to be done in the state and besides being a good news item it will prove of great value to the feeders of the state. I am feeding a few cattle for local markets and I can talk from "law" and I would say I know that there will not be as many cattle fed as formerly by the price I have to pay for feed stuff. I regard the News and Notes department sort of touch with his brother cattlemen as good. It puts a fellow in a dilemma. Mr. R. J. Morton, a well-known lumber man of Kemp, was in the city Monday and in conversation with a Journal man said: I see you are having a great deal to say about Egyptian cotton of late. And while what little experience I have had with new fangled things introduced for the farmer's benefit has proven successful I found that it takes a great deal more work to make a success of it and in the end one is obliged to fall back on the old and admit to himself that it was gotten up solely for the benefit of the person who is so anxious to do the introducing. In the first place the farmer must go to an increased expense to obtain the seed of this cotton, and then he must learn the new way of cultivation and at best must do a great deal of experimenting. The farmers at this time are in poor condition to experiment. Again to successfully plant this cotton a departure must be made in the mode of ginning and gin machinery used at present, and at best it seems to me a costly experiment that the farmer is not able to make. While I will allow no one to be ahead of me in wishing Mr. Wentworth and others success I cannot at this time see how a success can be made of it. George E. White, a prominent farmer

living near Leonard, Texas, was in Dallas recently and in giving his views on the cotton crop, said, among other things: "I have pill in considerable time lately ascertaining the cotton market and that remaining in the possession of the producers, and believe I am correct in saying that two-thirds of the cotton is already marketed. The farmers will now hold what cotton they have left and not be hurried into selling at the present prices. I see no reason why it should not advance to 9 1/2 or 10 cents a pound, and soon, too. This is one time in a life time that the farmers can beat this gigantic cotton trust or combination, if they will only hold together and not sell any cotton until it is at least 13 cents a pound better than now. If the farmers do not avail themselves of this opportunity they need not lay the blame for low price to any other source than themselves. They may never have such another chance. If the future sales are bona fide we know the contracts can not be filled and it is simply a question of time whether we can wait for our money longer than the contractor can wait for the cotton. We are confident of winning, because the cotton was brought to the towns on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, but the disappointment in the expected rise of price stopped the sales and the most of it was returned home again and to the yards. Farmers, hold your cotton for better prices; you will certainly get it." ABOUT THE FAIR. In response to the call issued by the fair management and the secretary of the Commercial club to the citizens of Dallas, asking that they meet in the Commercial club rooms for the purpose of taking some action with regard to financial condition of the fair association, some thirty-five or forty representative business men assembled in the club hall Thursday afternoon and after the matter two hours' careful consideration. Speeches were made by prominent business men urging that decisive measures be adopted looking toward raising the money necessary within as short a time as possible, and the entire number present seemed to take a hopeful view of the future of the fair. When they adjourned they one and all departed firm in the determination to leave no stone unturned to wipe out the indebtedness and to push the fair to the front next year, making it greater, grander and better than ever before. It was one of the best business meetings ever held in the city. Mr. J. T. Trezevant, president of the fair association, submitted a financial statement of the association's condition, which showed that the receipts for the last fair to have been \$67,504.50 and the disbursements \$74,225.42, which leaves the association in debt \$6,720.92. The following was read from the implementation of the fair: Dallas, Tex., Oct. 20.—Feeling it to be a hardship physically and financially to exhibit each season at the various fairs, we, the undersigned hereby agree to meet and order our honor not to exhibit our lines of goods or any part thereof at the Dallas Exposition and State Fair in the year 1897, it being understood that after all signatures possible are obtained to this agreement that the same be again referred to all signers for either their confirmation or withdrawal of signature, as they may deem best. A committee of three was appointed to select twenty men to form a committee to suggest methods by which the fair may be continued. And as we go to press they have made the appointments and the large committee is at work. Dallas, Tex., Nov. 16, 1896. The question that is paramount in the minds of the Dallas people is will the fair be continued, and while there is little doubt but what it will remain a Dallas fixture, still there is enough uncertainty about the matter to cause a feeling of uneasiness. As stated above a citizen's meeting has been held and arrangements are being made to perpetuate the institution. The writer has spent his life in the town and does not believe that as long as such progressive men as have the matter in charge live that Dallas will prove true to her best interests in any such a way, for it is clearly a case of truancy, or as a prominent citizen expressed it, "Permit the fair to collapse if you want to, but for God's sake stay to see Dallas die." The implement men have taken the stand that has ruined every fair where such steps have been taken. The funeral has occurred directly exhibitors claim that their sales on the grounds must bring a profit. Already there is complaint about it costing so much to see the fair even after the gate fee is paid. The attention of these firms is called to fact that this is not the first time the implement dealers have opposed the fair. The year Dallas had two fairs, the ill-fated Texas State Fair was the off-spring of their stubbornness, and specious plea that they could and would not exhibit their ways on black velvet land, and of how their places were taken by eastern firms, and that history can repeat itself. The writer does not believe that a single exhibit of implement dealers will be absent next year, for the space they use in the papers for advertising is an index to the fact that they are progressive in every sense of the term. CITIZEN. A BUSY MAN'S TRAIN. Is the new "Cotton Belt" through connection from Texas to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and the North and East via Memphis and the Great Illinois Central Railway system, putting passengers into all these cities in the morning with but one day spent on the road or lost from business. Leave Texas at night, after arranging your affairs, in a luxurious Pullman sleeper at a reasonable hour and arrive the second day at destination in time to transact the business of the day. If time is money to you it will pay you to investigate this. Ask any Cotton Belt ticket agent for schedule and rates. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Texas. To any one sending his three subscriptions accompanied with the cash at regular rates, we will send the Journal free one year. Read your copy of Texas Stock and Farm Journal and then hand it to some neighbor or friend and ask them to look it over carefully with a view to subscribing.

NEWS AND NOTES. (Continued from Page 2.) The Meat Trades' Journal (London, England) reproduces approvingly a recent article from the Kansas City Press-Telegram, under the caption of "The Famous 'Big Four'". The article concludes as follows: "The famous 'Big Four' are no longer the only buyers in the business. There are about 40 more dressed beef houses. It is as easy to start and conduct a dressed beef house as a successful, regular, profitable business as it is to establish and successfully conduct a wholesale dry goods house. Neither are easy, neither impossible. Both require capital with a big 'C', and both require skill and connections. There is no more monopoly in beef than in dry goods. Everything is sold legitimately and fairly from a single cow up 'Big Four' buyers except the prices; all buyers depress prices. Sellers on the other hand try to sell as high as they can. They try to make a showing, one against the other. Some people think it perfectly legitimate to have cattle sold at the highest possible figure, and the same people are a trifle opposed to any one trying to buy their goods cheap." National Live Stock Reporter of 9th: The most ridiculous live stock report of the St. Louis market which now appears can be credited to the Dallas News. We have a copy of that paper dated November 5th and giving the market of November 4th. Texas cows at St. Louis are quoted at \$1.80 to \$2.85, whereas actual sales were at \$2.25 to \$2.65. Texas steers were quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.70, whereas the sales were at \$2.15 to \$2.50. The St. Louis market was reported "easier" by the News, whereas it was 15 cents higher. The St. Louis cattle arrivals were put at 3,000 and the actual arrivals were 1,600 head. The Kansas City report for the same day was just as bad, quoting the market higher when it was lower than the report of the Chicago market was no better. A blind man living in Jeffers could imagine better market reports than the average Texas papers publish. This matter was brought our attention by Zach Mullhall, Gen'l and Live Stock Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. The Live Stock Reporter has no objection to the Texas papers "faking" their live stock reports. Dundee (Scotland) News: An enterprising Dundee farmer has practically come to special terms with the railway companies for carriage of eggs and poultry, and next month intends starting the new service. The railway supplies to be received from farmers, crofters, and cottars (distance is no obstacle). The farmers are to be registered alphabetically, and every egg stamped with the date of laying. If a bad egg is sent the supplier can be immediately found out, as the stamp is quite as distinct after boiling as before. This country spends about £5,000,000 a year on foreign eggs, but if this trade is properly fostered a portion of that total should remain here. At the same time it is to be hoped that the farmers will stick to the egg business purely. If a man when he takes a matrimonial egg is confronted with the inquisition "enough no more" printed on the outside of a section of his viands, it will tend to make him grumpy. An intimation, too, that it "won't wash clothes," or "acts like magic," or "will cure corns," should be considered out of place on the outer wall of an egg. West Texas Stockman: We are informed that calves have died in several portions of the country from blackleg, but where they have been vaccinated with Pasteur virus there has been no loss. Every stockman who has not done so, should look out for his calves. The indications are that there will be considerable demand for stock cattle throughout this section. One of our local stockmen reports that he did not know where the supply is short on cattle of every description. The stockmen say the little frost and cold weather we have had is the very thing for the grass, as it stops the growth and has caused it to harden up, putting it in good condition for the winter. The range in West Texas is all right now, and no man has reason to complain. D. N. Arnett came in from his Roundup camp yesterday. He reports that the cattle on the ranch are in good shape, and he has branded 800 calves during the past few days and is not through yet. On Friday he will start 1700 steers, mostly yearlings, from the Roundup camp, which he will do for the winter. He says the change is necessary on account of the Roundup being somewhat overstocked. Dr. W. K. Lewis has returned from W. T. Scott's ranch, where he finished spraying 500 heifers last week. W. L. Galpin of Fort Worth, who is in charge of the city Saturday, from later, from which point he is shipping a lot of cattle. Texas Farmer: The crop of 1896 is made and gathered, and most of it sold. Here are we to-day as we usually are. How do our resources compare with what they were one year ago? Almost everybody poorer and a year's hard work gone. The remedy: Take time by the forelock and prepare as well as possible for the winter. Renew your stocks, if you can't pay, even though the chickens want 'em in gold. Pay in full promptly. Start the plow, and push it. That is prudent and profitable farming. Turn as much ground as possible by the first of January. It makes it lighter on the team. It makes the land hold more water, and hence makes it produce better. Save all the feed possible—sorghum, hay and straw, shucks, etc. Feed liberally. Push the meat horses. Watch the brood sows. Feed the milk cow. Sell the scrub calf. Pay your taxes. Work the roads. Visit your school. Make a good neighbor. Teach the children to be honest, and teach them business. Visit the sick. Help the poor. If you have a home, keep it. If you have no home, get one if possible—for "there's no place like home." Get a small home if you can't have a big one. Repair the fences and gates. Repair ditches. Put up the "posted" sign boards. Drink less whiskey. Use less tobacco and eat more nutritious foods. No music. Salary fifteen dollars per month and board. References of a high order given. Address, lock box 46, Seymour, Tex. Order your stenilla, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 265 Main St., Dallas. Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES. Write to us or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork. We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only better. They will adjust to a horse's back, easy to get on and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years. The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the bars and cantle. ANY purchaser is at liberty to test saddles by roping stock, or by any other method if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respectfully, PADGETT BROS., DALLAS, TEX.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dying. Lowest prices for all classes work, custom and other hats fit as equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. Something New Under the Sun. Through Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping-Car Line between Galveston and Washington, D. C., without change, via Reservations in through car may be secured on application to Ticket Agents of Southern Pacific Company at either Houston or Galveston. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. REIN, Traffic Manager, Houston, Tex.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS To the Southeast. Now is the time to think of Christmas at the old homestead. On December 21 and 22, 1896, the Santa Fe Route will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines in Texas and Indian Territory to all points in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia. Also to certain points in Kentucky and Florida, to be announced later. Rate will be ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, and tickets will be limited to thirty days for return. Think it over, and if you want any further information see a Santa Fe agent or address, W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.
EGYPTIAN COTTON. In San Antonio Department last week of the Journal our correspondent published and called attention to letter of Mr. W. H. Wentworth, of Goliad, on the subject of Egyptian cotton, also letter of the Slayden-Clarkson-Roberts Co., of San Antonio, cotton dealers, in which they advised highly of the sample submitted to them, pronouncing it to be equal to the cotton raised in Egypt, and worth 3 cents per pound more than our middling cotton. Since that time the following letter has been received from Mr. Wentworth: Goliad, Texas, Nov. 5. To Manager Stock and Farm Journal: San Antonio, Texas. Words cannot express my joy on reading the letter of Slayden-Clarkson-Roberts, and I am glad to hear of the interest in the cotton business, a statement from them counts. What a bright future for West Texas, if the farmers would but realize their advantage! I send you another sample of the hybrid given by another gentleman sure there is a big improvement and the above firm will acknowledge it to be equal in value with the Egyptian. A roller gin would improve the value of this cotton to a much greater extent than it would the Egyptian. I am certainly very grateful to the gentleman in kindness in this matter, and I thank you in the name of the poor farmers of West Texas, who in the near future will begin to realize a greater prosperity, if the production and proper handling of these cottons should be made. Slayden, Clarkson & Roberts find the last mailed sample of the hybrid better than the first, please let your readers know its value, etc. I will mail samples to the secretary of agriculture shortly. W. H. WENTWORTH. (Samples to hand and can be seen here.—Ed.) WANTED—A lady of successful experience, desires a position as teacher, in a private family or a school. Teaches the English branches and elocution and most improved methods. No music. Salary fifteen dollars per month and board. References of a high order given. Address, lock box 46, Seymour, Tex.

TEXAS AND NEW YORK. ONLY TWO DAYS BETWEEN. THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST. Cannon Ball Train SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME. Leaves Fort Worth, 7:05 a.m., Dallas, 8:05 a.m.; Union D. spot, 8:15 a.m. Arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a.m., next day. Limited Evening Express HAS BEEN QUICKENED 6 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST. 4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS. ONE HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS. THROUGH - SLEEPERS BETWEEN SAN ANTONIO AND KANSAS CITY VIA HEARNE AND FORT WORTH. Between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis via Dallas, Sherman and Texasians. Superior route to points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans. Write or call on H. and T. C. agents for information. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agent. G. A. QUINNAN, Vice President, Houston, Texas. W. T. OATON, City Ticket Agent, Cor. Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth. THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Highways and intermediate points. All shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given. J. A. WENBURY, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. JOHN R. WELBY, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo. F. W. BANGERS, Live Stock Agent, Eastern Stock Yards, Ill.

TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES. Write to us or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork. We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only better. They will adjust to a horse's back, easy to get on and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years. The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the bars and cantle. ANY purchaser is at liberty to test saddles by roping stock, or by any other method if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respectfully, PADGETT BROS., DALLAS, TEX.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dying. Lowest prices for all classes work, custom and other hats fit as equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.
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16 to 1. This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to COLORADO VIA Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY. TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. As Against all Competitors. THE REASONS ARE SHORTEST LINE. QUICKEST TIME. SUPERB SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS. COURTEOUS TREATMENT. And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced. It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write your local agent or D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent. E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

COTTON BELT ROUTE. THE ONLY LINE. Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis. SOLID TRAINS. Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States. Rates, maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. J. C. WAINWRIGHT, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Texas. E. W. DABEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK VIA THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS, TEXAS RAILWAY. The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City and St. Louis. which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago. FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE. For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. T. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rossion, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. P. & T. A., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. It is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass' Agent, Austin, Texas. H. C. TOYNSEND, G. P. & T. A., ST. LOUIS.

FORT WORTH.

Office and Editorial rooms of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott Harold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

F. S. Belcher of Phoenix, Ariz., was in the city Thursday.

B. L. Murphy, a stockman of Commerce, was here Tuesday.

S. Webb, of Albany, was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

W. A. Fogue of Waco was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

B. F. Leonard, the well known stockman of Strawn, Texas, was here Tuesday.

R. H. Brown of Waco, a well-known cattlemen, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Arch Gamel, of Chickasha, I. T., was among the visiting cattlemen here last week.

Thomas Trammell of Sweetwater, was among the visiting cattlemen here Saturday.

J. T. Black, a well known cattle dealer of Limestone county, was in the city Tuesday.

L. C. Beverley, sheriff and stockman of Clarendon, was among visiting stockmen Tuesday.

Sam Davidson, a prominent cattlemen of Henrietta, took in the live stock center Tuesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, a popular and well-known cattlemen, was in Fort Worth last week.

Charles Goodnight, of Goodnight, was among the prominent cattlemen visiting in Fort Worth last week.

Givens Lane, one of the owners of the well known "Scab 88" ranch in the Panhandle, was here Tuesday.

W. D. Isenberg of Seymour, one of Baylor county's prominent lawyers, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week.

Tom Wagner of Decatur, the well-known and extensive cattlemen, was in the city a couple of days last week.

Lee York, a prominent stockman, and also sheriff of Palo Pinto county, was quietly taking in the city on Tuesday.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, a prominent cattlemen, was circulating among the brethren in Fort Worth Wednesday.

John M. Shelton, the well known cattlemen, returned to the city Friday from a visit to his ranch in Wheeler county.

Zack Mulhall, of Mulhall, I. T., general live stock agent for the Frisco Railroad, was in Fort Worth on business last week.

Lon Fanning of Midland shipped a car of steers to Jersey City, N. J., which were stopped in transit for feeding at the yards Thursday.

J. S. Todd, of Checotah, I. T., was in the city Thursday, on his return from San Angelo, where he received 800 head of steers he recently purchased.

W. J. Dee of Chicago, president of the Fort Worth Packing company, arrived in the city last week and is a guest at the Stockyards Hotel.

C. A. Moore and Taylor of Bonham, prominent cattlemen, were in the city last week. These gentlemen are on the lookout for about 1000 feeders.

G. W. Lemon and Mr. Barbee, Kansas cattle feeders and dealers, were here Tuesday wanting 800 good yearlings for immediate shipment to Kansas.

W. E. Halsell, of Vinita, I. T., was among the prominent visiting cattlemen here last week. Mr. Halsell is in the market for cattle, if price and quality suit his views.

Fred Horsburgh, superintendent of the Sepulpa ranch in Dickens county, was in the city last week. Mr. Horsburgh is now shipping 100 cars of steers to eastern markets.

William Hunter, Texas representative of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Live Stock Commission company, returned Sunday from a trip to Houston. Col. Jim says the movement of cattle in the coast country is very lively just now.

Gus Harris, a prominent cattle feeder of Paris, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday looking for feeders. Mr. Harris expects to feed about 2,000 cattle at the Paris Cotton Seed Oil Mill this fall and winter.

L. C. Wall, of Fort Worth, has just returned from the Little River country in Louisiana, where he has been with a drove of horses and mules, which he disposed of at satisfactory figures. He reports that country in good shape.

J. D. Houston, of Gonzales, who owns large cattle interests near Midland, also on the Pecos, left for his ranch in West Texas Wednesday morning. Mr. Houston is one of the wealthiest and most successful stockmen of Texas.

L. H. Hallam, live stock broker of Amarillo, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday morning, returning from Palo Pinto, where he had been superintending the delivery of a lot of young steers sold by him to Arkansas feeders.

D. O. Lively, editor of the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, left the city on Sunday of last week for Indianapolis, to attend the meeting of the National Farmers' Congress in that city, to which he is a delegate and vice president for Texas.

J. C. Denison, of Caple, O. T., a well known cattlemen, compliments the Journal on sample copy sent him, stating he is much pleased with it, and signifies his appreciation in a practical manner by enrolling his name on its subscription list.

C. E. Cole, Buckner, Mo., advertises some specialties in this week's issue to which attention is directed. Judging from the numerous testimonials published in the catalogue mailed us by Mr. Cole, he evidently has some good things and gives full "value received."

Wade Hampton, a well known cattlemen of Foster, Indian Territory, was among the visiting stockmen Tuesday. Mr. Hampton has a large lot of feed—enough to rough 1,000 steers on his Chicago, came in from the Panhandle Tuesday. Mr. Harris says that quite a number of cattle are being shipped from along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad; that the cattle are in good condition and are bringing very satisfactory prices.

J. L. (Long Jim) Harris, the general agent of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, came in from the Panhandle Tuesday. Mr. Harris says that quite a number of cattle are being shipped from along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad; that the cattle are in good condition and are bringing very satisfactory prices.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., Cattle Commission Brokers, of Fort Worth, have 7 head of registered Red Polled Bulls for sale at reasonable figures. These bulls are pronounced by all those who have seen them as being beauties. Those wanting to grade up their herds and at the same time knock the horns off of the offspring, should look at these bulls at once.

The Western Union Beef Company, of which Nelson Morris, the big Chicago packer, is a large stockholder, had a couple of carloads of thoroughbred Hereford bull yearlings at the stock yards here Thursday last. The yearlings which were exceptionally fine, were shipped from Hillsdale, Wyo., and destined for the company's ranch at Odessa, Texas.

G. B. Thinn of Toyah was a caller at the Journal office Friday on his way from his ranch in the Indian Territory, where he has spent the summer. Mr. Thinn had three carloads of registered and graded Hereford bulls, yearlings and twos, which he purchased on the line of Colorado and New Mexico at the stock yards here for feeding, on their way to his ranch at Toyah.

M. L. Sikes, of Christian, was in the city Wednesday with a car of hogs and dropped in to see the Journal folk. Mr. Sikes is one of the Journal's old-time subscribers and friends. He states that the short corn crop in the Keachi valley has given the hog fattening industry there quite a setback, and that there are very few, if any, fat hogs for market from that section.

John O. Stevens, of Sturgis, South Dakota, one of the most prominent cattlemen of that section, in ordering the Journal forwarded to Arlington, Mass., where he intends spending the winter, adds: "Your items of news from other stock papers are a valuable addition to your columns, as in reading them one gets reports from the larger portion of the Southern cattle country."

An item headed "The Youngest Cowboy in the World," which was evidently resurrected from old newspaper files, has been recently produced in some of the papers. It has reference to Logan Mulhall, son of Mr. Zack Mulhall, of Mulhall, I. T., and when written was quite accurate. We regret, however to say, that this bright boy died nearly a year ago, to the deep grief of his relatives and many friends.

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island Railway, returned Saturday from a trip up the road. Mr. Carter states cattle are now moving more freely on his line, and that although the Southern portion of the Indian Territory has suffered from drought, several trains of cattle in very fair condition have recently been shipped from there. Hogs in considerable numbers have been shipped to that section from off the A. & N. W. road and other sections of the State.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., the cattle and ranch commission dealers of this city have recently sold to W. Scott of this city a herd of about 10,000 mixed cattle located in the northeastern corner of El Paso county. These cattle were formerly owned by M. B. Huling, Tiford Bean, Moses Bean and Alfred Walker. It is considered one of the best bred herds in western Texas; it also contains a large percentage of steers, it being estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the entire herd are steers from one to four years old. The consideration is \$12 per head delivered at Mr. Scott's ranch in Eddy county, New Mexico, where they will be ranched in future.

NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED.
To enable the Journal to definitely determine the number of cattle that are now being fed or will be fed on cotton seed meal in this State this fall and winter, it a few days ago, wrote the cotton seed oil mills in Texas, asking them to state definitely as to the number of cattle that would be supplied with feed from each mill. The following are the answers that have been received to date:
Rockdale Cotton Oil Co., C. H. Coffield, President, Rockdale, Texas, Nov. 10, 1896.—The following parties are feeding at this mill: J. W. Hamble, 200; W. H. Marshall, 100; Scott Bros., 100; J. J. Houston, 100. Only about one-half of the above number are beefs.
Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co., Honey Grove, Texas, Nov. 9, 1896.—We fed about 4,000 head last season. Will not feed over 2,000 head this season.
Corsicana Cotton Oil Co., H. L. Scales, Secretary and General Manager, Corsicana, Texas, Oct. 29, 1896.—The following parties are feeding cattle at our mill this season: Edens Bros., 1,500; W. B. Sweetman, 500; J. M. Cost, 500; C. Walton, 400; C. S. West, 400; B. J. Williams (Dawson), 500; S. King (Mexico), 250. We will crush about the quantity of seed in Corsicana this year that we did last, and think about the same number of cattle will be fed here as last year.
Trinity Cotton Oil Co., F. C. Galter, Secretary and Treasurer, Trinity, Texas, Oct. 29, 1896.—We have no feeding pens attached to our mill, and have no knowledge of the number of cattle that are being fed around the outskirts of town.
The Schulenberg Oil Mill, Gus Baumgarten, Superintendent, Schulenberg, Texas.—I am feeding 1,060 head 4-year-olds for market. There are about 250 head being fed for consumption at home. Don't know anything about other places.
The Planters Oil Co., J. M. Winston, secretary, Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We have at present no cattle on feed. We may have later and will write you. The seed crop here is very short, and we will not have hulls to feed more than 500 or 600.

The Kyle Oil Co., Kyle, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—Be low we give you a list of feeders and number of cattle fed here: H. Hutchinson, San Marcos, 150; D. A. Nance, San Marcos, 225; Hilliard & Mitchell, 250; E. & R. G. Nance, 150. There is no cattle in this country being fed on cotton seed and hay.

The Terrell Cotton Seed Oil Co., P. J. Manning, Mgr., Terrell, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—We beg to inform you that Mr. J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, Texas, is feeding 1,000 head of cattle at this point on meal and hulls from this mill. No other cattle are being fed this season.

Longview Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., Longview, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—Mr. N. B. Fields is feeding 600 two and three-year-old steers, and Mr. R. F. Echols 100 head of steers at our mill. This is all the cattle we will feed this season.

The Bryan Cotton Seed Oil Mill, J. B. Hines, Mgr., Bryan, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—We are now feeding at our mill 1,000 steers. Don't know of any more that will be fed here during the season, but should there be any change will take pleasure in advising you.

The Haska Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., Haska, Texas, Nov. 7, 1896.—There is all told 2,500 head on feed from the product of our mill. Sidney Webb & Co., 1500; Ed Carver, 650; P. F. Ellington, 100; J. M. Coffin, 100; F. M. Files, 150. The Lockhart Oil & Power Co., L. C. Hart, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—But few cattle will be fed here this season. Wm. Blanks will feed 300; E. B. Flowers 300; Storey & Brown 300. These are all the feeders I know of here this season.

San Marcos Oil & Gin Co., S. Woodall, Mgr., San Marcos, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We have sold feed from our mill to only two firms and do not know just how many cattle they aim to feed.

The Comanche Cotton Seed Oil Mill Co., P. Maudie, Sec. and Mgr., Comanche, Texas, Nov. 6, 1896.—We are only feeding 500 head now—will place about same number on feed later. Last year feed about 4,000 head. Do not know of any one else feeding in our county.

In our last issue the number of cattle on feed at Temple was given—the number estimated to be not over 3,000 consequently will not appear in this issue.

RECAPITULATION SHEET.

Rockdale	500
Honey Grove	2,000
Corsicana	4,050
Schulenberg	1,310
Kyle	775
Terrell	1,000
Longview	700
San Antonio	1,500
Bryan	1,000
Haska	2,500
Lockhart	900
Comanche	500
Am't brought forward from last issue of Journal	32,811
Total	47,546

WANTED—Position as manager or general foreman for large cattle company. Have had sixteen years practical experience buying, selling and raising cattle. Thoroughly understand handling and fattening cattle on alfalfa, as well as the open range. Eight years at last place manager of 15,000 head of all classes of cattle. Sober and strictly business.
J. T. WALLEN, Kingston P. O. Fresno Co., California.

SWINE.
A writer truly says: that 400 pounds of pork can be made from two pigs in less than half the time and less than half the cost of raising one, and of which that amount, and besides there is much less risk of losing the young hogs by disease, in consequence of which a good many stockmen are devoting their energies to raising light hogs and maturing them early.

A man who wants to learn all he can about raising hogs for profit can get lots of information that will be useful to him if he will accompany a buyer for the markets in his rounds for a few days. The market is the true test as to quality and condition of hogs and a shrewd buyer will, in carefully selecting and buying, illustrate the most practical way the points that the feeder ought to know if he wants to make a success of his business.

The farmer who keeps his hog stock up year in and year out is wise. Southern Stock Farm says: "It is all well enough to say that it don't take any time to get into hogs. When everybody wants to buy it costs something to get in, however. The fact that hogs and corn get wide apart in price at times is largely due to lots of men going out of hogs when corn is high and hogs low, and going into hogs when corn is low and hogs high. For instance, in 1891 corn sold for 50 cents a bushel and hogs for \$3.50 per hundred. That year it was anything to get rid of hogs with a great many farmers. A year later, in the fall of 1892, everybody wanted hogs, and the man who got out in 1891 bought in at figures that materially cut down their margin of profit. Just now we have the object lesson of low prices on both corn and hogs, with almost certainty that corn will continue low and low prices will rule for a long time. With hogs, however, the prospects are better for an up turn. If business revives during the winter, and especially if our foreign markets are revived by favorable legislation, as they can be, the prospect is for better prices. So it is well to keep up stock whichever way things go. In fact, it has been proven beyond question that sticking to hogs through good conditions and bad proved best for all farmers who have tried it. We venture the prediction that the man who carries over a good lot of brood sows this season will never regret it."

YOUNG PORK CHEAPEST.
Now suppose one pig to be so fed that at six months it weighs 200 pounds, while another from the same litter should be fed a less amount and only weighed the same at nine months; it must be plain that the nine months pig will have eaten 225 pounds more food than the six months, for which it has given no return whatever in growth, and that the extra food must be charged to the pork ready to market when killed.

In Massachusetts they show conclusively that the cost of pork beyond 175 pounds not only increased very rapidly, but that the meat was likely to be much fatter and less valuable.

This report shows that up to 50 pounds the pigs made pork at less than

3 cents, but that at from 175 to 200 pounds the cost was nearly 6 cents.

The Wisconsin experiments show that up to 150 pounds less than four and one-half pounds of food made a pound of pork on an average, while on 500-pound hogs it took eight pounds to make the same gain, and that at the same time the meat of the younger pig was very much more valuable and had much less fat.

On our farms we make a good deal of pork, and by careful watching we have found that the way to make the most profit is to crowd the pigs with all the food they can digest and assimilate from the day they will eat until they will kill at 150 to 175 pounds, and then put them in market and give the food to other pigs.—National Stockman and Farmer.

HOG CHOLERA.
A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "Fifth produces hog cholera." Yes, I said it years ago, and say it still, that it produces cholera in the same sense as manure produces grain; but of course seed or specific germs must be present in either case. Soil void of fertility will produce nothing. Add manure and the conditions will be all right for production. Plant the seeds and the roots spring from them will find the manure, and grain will be produced. Of course moisture must be present, but nature can be relied upon to furnish that. It is a fact beyond question that filth is to disease bacteria what manure is to plants. It furnishes growth and production; else why do cities when small-pox and other infectious diseases are imminent take such pains to clear filth out of the "highways and by-ways," and every nook and corner where it may be lodged? If small-pox germs do not feed on filth, fatten, "increase and multiply," why be so particular about removing it? True, filth may be so abundant and other conditions so favorable that there will be an "over-production" of bacteria, and they become so rampant that they will seek sustenance not so palatable and attack the cleanly resident in his cottage and the inmate in his palace, on the principle of the poor laboring man, when he cannot get meat he will eat beans. There is a perfect parallel between the action of small-pox germs and hog cholera germs. While absolute cleanliness is not an assurance of persons or cholera by hogs, it comes very near to it.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
I give my hand and seal to this affidavit this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
J. C. CHENEY & O. T. OLIGO, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
500 good well bred 3-year-old steers in Hardeman county @ \$20.00.
600 good stock cattle and ranch in Southern Arizona. Entire outfit for \$6,000.
4,000 one and two year old steers in the Indian Territory near Chickasha, at \$11 and \$14.
7,000 good well bred stock cattle, including a large percentage of steers, located above quarantine line @ \$12.00, easy terms.
3,000 aged fat steers. Suitable to go to market or range where they will remain fat all winter. Will be delivered as wanted any time between this and next July.

RANCHES FOR SALE.
Several small ranches above quarantine containing from 10,000 to 25,000 acres at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per acre.
One of the finest ranches in Western Texas, containing 80,000 acres, under fence, an abundance of living water and plenty of shelter at \$1.00 an acre. Easy terms.
The Putnam Ranch in Hood and Erath counties, well improved, containing 28,000 acres, over half good agricultural land, good grazing land. It is worth \$5.00 an acre but will sell it for less than half that amount and on easy terms.
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